

The Calcutta Monthly Journal

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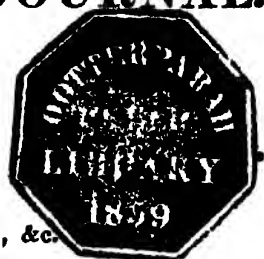
Govt. of West Bengal

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1840.

ASIATIC NEWS.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL DINNER, &c.



On Thursday evening last, at 7 o'clock, a party of about one hundred and fifty gentlemen, members and friends of the Agricultural Society, sat down to the Anniversary Dinner at the Town Hall. The repast, in material and arrangement, was in Science's best style, and gave universal satisfaction to the guests. Sir Edward Ryan was in the chair, and around him were seated some of the most distinguished characters of the presidency as well as some from other parts of India. Among the company were Sir Jasper Nicolls, the Commander in Chief, and many military officers, Sir J. P. Grant and several members of the Calcutta bar, including Messrs Clarke and Prinsep, the Governor of Serampore, Mr Marshman, of the Serampore Press and Messrs Smith, Stocqueler, and Johnson of the Calcutta Press. The mercantile interest had several representatives, and there was a very fair sprinkling of indigo planters and Mofussil gentlemen of all professions.

The festivities were enlivened by the attendance of the fine band of the Camerons, which performed a great variety of good old tunes in the usual brilliant and touching style.

On the removal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed the health of Her Majesty, which was drunk with an enthusiasm which testified that our young Queen is at all events, not very unpopular with her lieges in this distant part of her empire. The toast was welcomed with three times three cheers, the band playing the National Anthem.

The Chairman then, premising that he was happy to have to propose the toast in the presence of the Commander in Chief of the Army of India, gave THE ARMY AND THE NAVY, which toast was received with loud applause (Au—Rule Britannia)

SIR JASPER NICOLLS, in returning thanks on behalf of the Army said that he would gladly have said something for his own profession leaving the Navy, though he believed, unrepresented it to speak for itself, as it had done most ably, had it been necessary. But he believed that "the least said, the soonest mended," he was sure the Army would ever support its own honor, and that was all it was necessary for him to say of it. In the name of the Army he returned his hearty acknowledgments for the compliment they had paid it, and he hoped that himself and his brethren in arms, would ever deserve their regard. He then complimented the Society on its exertions to promote the good of the country, and testified from his own personal observation, that, though yet but in its infancy it had done much towards forwarding the true prosperity of the land.

The Chairman then proposed the health of Lord Auckland, whom he described as one of the most efficient patriots of the Society; one who, to the great power and influence, he could bring into operation for the promotion

of the objects of the Society, added a thorough knowledge of those subjects to which the careful attention of the Society was more particularly devoted. In proof of this, Sir Edward instanced his Lordship's very able minute relative to the cultivation of cotton in this country, a Minute which he (Sir E.) supposed, had been read with admiration by most of those whom he was addressing.

The toast was drunk with cheers, the band playing "The Sprig of Shillelah."

SIR J. P. GRANT then rose and said, that he had the Chairman's permission to propose a toast which he was sure would meet with the warmest approbation of the company. It was the health of a distinguished guest; a countryman of one to whom the Society was very much indebted, indebted even for its very existence. This he was sure no small recommendation to their illustrious guest, but he was happy to be able to add, that he could recommend him on account of his own services in their cause. He knew that the gentleman to whom he alluded had done all in his power to forward the interests of Agriculture, ever since he had become an inhabitant of this country. With these recommendations he had no doubt they would with pleasure drink the health of the GOVERNOR OF SERAMPORE.

When the toast had received due honor, the Governor of Serampore returned brief, but evidently heart-felt thanks, for their kind remembrance of him.

J. H. STOCQUER, Esq, then rose and spoke to the following effect. When I was an interesting youth, of about twenty years of age, there were two actors at Covent Garden Theatre. One was a John Kemble, of whom you may have heard, who performed Brutus, Coriolanus, and all the first rate tragic characters, the other was a Mr. Atkins, John Thomas or Richard, of whom, I dare say, none of you ever had the honor of hearing, who used to shift the scenes, carry banners and was occasionally allowed the high honour of snuffing the candles. Now it so happened one night, that the great man, Mr. Kemble, being unwell, and the manager being put to his wits to fill up the vacancy suddenly made in the list of characters for that night, Mr. Atkins was permitted to read the part of Hotspur, which had been assigned to his more highly famed brother player. He read the part and esteemed himself a great man ever after. A parallel case, gentlemen, is about to be presented to you in this room. In consequence of Mr. Norton's unavoidable absence, I have been called upon to read his part. And when you remember what he, if he had been here, would have said, and imagine the manner in which he would have said it, you will be ready to agree with me, that a bare reading of it will be all you will get from me. But yet I am as proud of my temporary dignity as Mr. Atkins was of his, and would as unwillingly give it up, and, as I dare say he did, I will do my best to maintain

It. If I was disposed to say as much in the way of compliment to a man's face as I would behind his back, I could do it largely upon the excellence of the distinguished individual whose name I am about to mention, I would take you to the Supreme Court, and there show you that individual sitting as a Judge, and dispensing justice between man and man honestly and impartially, but I cannot do so without offending the modesty of that person, so I will forbear; I might also take you to the Council-Chamber of the Education Society, and show you that person dispensing the benefits of instruction through the country, I would take you to the chambers of the Asiatic Society, and show him there forwarding the spread of knowledge of this country, and of its inhabitants. And only look to what that individual to whom I allude, and to whom can I allude, but to Sir EDWARD RYAN (loud cheers) has done for this Society, how much he has contributed to forward its prosperity, and to extend its influence. He is now brought to trial, for what he has been doing for years past. He often sits in judgment upon others, he must now expect to be judged himself. If he is now acquitted of having done anything for this Society, you will receive my toast in contemptuous silence. If you find him guilty of having done every thing in his power for the Society, of having devoted his business like *hahna* to spread its benefits throughout the country; as I would say, gentlemen, he is guilty, you will pronounce sentence upon him to have his health drunk with three times three. And now, without troubling you with the evidence, guilty or not guilty?—(Cries of Guilty! Guilty! and long continued laughter and cheers.) Atr. "St. Patrick's Day in the morning."

SIR EDWARD RYAN, Gentlemen I appear before you as a convicted felon, and receive with all humility, the sentence just upon me. To say that such a sentence is unjust, would not be decorous in me, after conviction of the offence of which you have pronounced me guilty. I therefore submit to my fate and thank you for your mercy (Laughter.) I might say a word or two about the gentleman who has undertaken, as he says, to read the part assigned to another person. I only wish that all actors would perform their parts as well as he does his. I might ask you, in return for the kind turn he has done me, to convict him of having acted his part to admiration. But I would rather devote the few words with which I shall trouble you, to some remarks and congratulations upon the state and prospects of our Society. I am going to propose as your next toast the prosperity of that Society, and before I do so, I may be permitted to show you how it is flourishing (cheers) I am happy to announce that such is its present state. The state of its finances is most cheering. The number of its members continues to increase year by year, as I have had year after year the pleasure of informing you. This last year we have added to our list 95 members, making a total at this present time of 485. I would next allude to the class of which our Society is made up, and to a remarkable fact attendant upon its gradual increase.* It has been observed that whenever a great deficiency was found and remarked in any particular class, the Society has immediately received a considerable accession from that class. Such has been the case with the Indigo Planters in particular; for two years a great deficiency had been observed in the actual number of those on the list, when compared with that of the profession in this part of the country. Now they ranked next to the civil service, which stood first, having a hundred and fifty names in our list, while the Indigo Planters have now a hundred and four. I hope and expect that we shall yet have a further increase from the class so much within the sphere of our operations. In the instance of one class we have still to lament a great deficiency. We have very few native members. I speak in the presence of a native gentleman of much influence among his countrymen,

(Prothonotary Tagore) and who takes a great interest in their prosperity, which he is one much to forward, and I tell him, I tell you all that I regret exceedingly to announce, that we have yet only twenty native members. That, from a class who have so large an interest in the results of this Society's labours, so few should come forward to join us, seems strange and is most certainly to be deeply deplored. But I will not trouble you with dry details of numbers, but will hasten to tell of what we have been doing. But first I may be excused reiterating in few words the assurance that the Society is still increasing in numbers and strength. At the last meeting sixteen new members were proposed. An increase in the number of members is always desirable, it gives an addition to the funds of the Society, and thereby increases its power of doing good. We have now in hand a balance of Rs. 12,000, arising from the subscriptions of our members. Such is a general statement of the means of the Society at the present time, and of its expectations for the future.

And now, gentlemen, a word or two on what we have been doing during the year. It is too much to practice in India to think that Societies of this kind do not progress with sufficient rapidity. It is not the same here as in England, from the nature of things we can proceed here only slowly. I cannot give you a better instance of how slow a progress we must make, than by referring to my statement that we have as yet only twenty native names upon our roll. And these few are not of such as are exclusively zemindars, of those we have not one, but of the mercantile and other gentlemen of Calcutta and the vicinity. And yet it is only by native agency that the great objects of the Society can be fully carried out; judge then how slow our progress must be. Our Society cannot be assimilated to those of Europe, in their rapid strides to prosperity and usefulness; we must patiently await the operation of time in our behalf.

And now, after this digression, a word or two as to what we are doing. We have become to a certain extent the organ of the Government for the collection and arrangement of statistical information relative to its territories. A reference has been made to us for the purpose of obtaining an account of the products of each *zillah* or district, and the prices which those obtain in the various marts. We have undertaken by a Committee to obtain the desired information, and at a considerable expense of time and trouble, we have formed a statement which is in the course of preparation which we shall lay before the Government and I trust it will be ere long before the public.

To turn to another subject. We have endeavoured to introduce the cochineal, the true *grana hua*, into this country, and for that purpose have been engaged in various experiments, the result of which is yet to be known. We have got the tree insect from the Isle of Bourbon, from whence it was procured for us through the kindness of M. Rodier the Governor of Chandernagore.

While on this subject it is well paid I have to allude to the loss the Society has sustained in the death of one of its ablest and most indefatigable members—I refer to the late Mr. George Pringle. He it was who first proposed and materially assisted in carrying into effect the experiments to which I have called your attention.

We have, as I have informed you, endeavoured to carry out the object of the Government in the reference already alluded to, and now I may have made another reference to us on a subject of great importance to the welfare of this country. The Court of Directors are extremely anxious to ascertain if by the introduction of qualified planters from America, and the construction of proper machinery, this country can be made to produce cotton of quality and value equal to that of the United

States. They have referred the question to our Society, and solicited our advice as to the means it would be best to employ to further the desired end. We shall determine at our next meeting what course we shall recommend the Government to adopt, and our report will be before the public in due time. In the meantime I may say that it seems to be the opinion of most of us, that we should recommend Government to introduce the foreign seed and the improved modes of dressing the cotton for the market. We shall, I believe, further recommend the offer of premiums for the cultivation of cotton to a large extent. The cultivation of it to a small extent is of no value as an experiment. It is only by the production of large quantities that we can ascertain whether or not the country could produce cotton of a staple to compete with that of America.

I will next refer you to our endeavours for the improvement of the sugar manufacture of this country. With this object in view, we have endeavoured to procure the best Orinole cane, and I am happy to say we have been successful. We have procured the cane to a large amount, so large indeed that we distributed in six weeks 32,000 of them. We shall shortly have more to distribute to those who apply for them. We hold nothing but for the purpose of distribution, and we have devoted much pains to the collection of seeds, plants, &c. of species which we desire to see introduced into, or improved in this country, and these we are ever happy to distribute to those who will undertake their cultivation.

There are many other subjects about which I might talk to you for some time longer, but I am afraid I should tire you. I will barely allude, then, to our endeavours to introduce an improvement in the rearing of silk worms and in the management of their cocoons. We have offered a large premium with this object, and a further sum of Rs. 500 has been offered by one individual, Capt. Jenkins, for the same purpose.

In conclusion I will briefly advert to the losses the Society has sustained in some of its valuable members, in addition to that of Mr. George Pinsep, which I have before touched upon. Death has deprived us of one of our most active and talented supporters, the late Mr. Ewart Mr. Cherrin, another zealous member of our association, has gone to Europe, and last though not least we have lost in the same way the late Commander in Chief, Sir Henry Fane, who ever displayed a great patriotism, and a thorough practical knowledge of Agriculture. I have now troubled you with my observations to a considerable extent, but will do so no further than to propose the toast which I have to recommend to you. **PROSPERITY TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BENGALEE.**

(Drunk with applause, to the tune of "Speed the Plough.")

THE CHAIRMAN then awarded medals to the following gentlemen, who had earned them by their successful endeavours to promote the objects of the Society.

To M. B. dier, the first prize, a gold medal, for introducing the true Cochineal insect from Bourbon into this country.

To Mr. W. F. Gibbon, a gold medal for the best wool ram, and a silver medal for the second best ditto.

To Mr. W. G. Rose, for the best sample of raw silk, and

To Mr. W. Ballestier, of Singapore, for the best Muscovado sugar.

This business finished, Sir Edward Ryan called on Mr. Stockequer to favour the company with a song. Mr. S., obligingly disposed to obey the call, forthwith commenced a song, composed, it is said, by Capt.

McNaghten, expressly for this occasion. Finding, however, that his vocal powers had not completely overcome their after dinner lethargy, he went no farther than the second stave, and begged to be excused from further exertion at that early period of the evening promising, however, to call upon to give the entire song at a later hour. Unfortunately, however, the song seemed to have vanished from the memories of Sir Edward and the guests, for no farther mention was made of it. The *Englishman* has, much to its credit, prevented this unjustly slighted *chanson* from sinking into silence into oblivion, by pre-erring it in its columns. As "for once in a way" we agree with the *Englishman* in thinking it "as a composition, much too good to be lost," we readily do what we can to prevent its becoming an abortion, and going to the place of things that were,

"Unread, unhonoured, and unused"

SIR J. P. GRANT rose to propose another toast. After, he said, the exposition which had been given of the successful labours of the society, it would be unnecessary to make any encroachment upon the time of the company, by enumerating the benefits which such associations were calculated to bestow upon the country. Nothing more would be necessary than for him to propose the Agricultural Societies of India at large. Besides the sixteen branches of this, the parent society, scattered over this part of the country, similar societies had existed at Madras, Bombay, Singapore, and Malacca. These, in disclosing, and tending to render available the Agricultural resources of the country, must contribute greatly to the prosperity not only of their own localities, not only of India, but of the mother country, of England itself. It was very true, he observed, that the number of these societies was but small in proportion to the extent of country over which they were scattered; but things of this kind must necessarily be begun with small means. They had not the means of proceeding with rapid strides, but when the work was once begun, and the seeds sown, they might look forward with confidence to an abundant harvest of prosperity.

SIR JOHN then proposed the **AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF INDIA**, and the toast was drunk with much applause.

LOXOUVILLE CLARKE, Esq., then rose and said, Gentlemen, I have received a secret command, I have been told that I must propose the next toast and I need scarcely say that our President could hardly command anything which I or any one here would not attempt. We have drunk the health of the noble patron, and of the chairman of the society, but there are others whom gratitude calls upon us to remember. Societies of this kind always remind me of the economy of the vegetable kingdom. As a tree draws its nourishment from the root, so have our societies their subscription list, from which they draw their strength and their power of doing good. Again a tree has its stem, and whether it be that of the British oak or of the cedar of Lebanon, still it may be compared to our admirable president, the stem, the support of our society. Again, from the stem we have the branches which collect the nourishment of, and are the ornaments of the tree; so in the talents of a Wallich and a Robinson have we the life and health of our society. We have drunk the president, the stem, let us now drink to the noble branches of the society. **THE VICE PRESIDENTS.** (Drunk with cheers).

DR. WALLICH then addressed the company to the following effect. Gentlemen, I stand forth on behalf of myself and colleagues, to return thanks for the honour you have rendered us. For them I do it without embarrassment; but for myself, I feel that I scarcely deserve your kindness, for if I have done anything for the society, I have done nothing more than my duty. But I may assure you that my heart and my best

endeavours have been and ever shall be devoted to the interests of the society. Gentlemen, I have to propose a toast which I am sure will kindle a glow of gratitude in every heart. We have paid a just tribute of highly merited respect to the living, let us now pay the merited of gratitude and veneration to the memory of one who is now no more; of one who when living stood forth the foremost in his exertions for the welfare of this society, and who may be said, even from the grave to influence us in our labours. Gentlemen, I need not assure you with what diffidence I enter upon the task which has been assigned to me. Year after year have I entreated that this task might be entrusted to able hands than mine, and into hands less capable of doing it justice, it could not possibly fall. I shrink from it when I consider the eloquence to which you have already listened, and to which you will doubtless yet listen this evening. All I can do is to claim your indulgence, and to entreat of you to take the will for the power.

Gentlemen, we have this evening heard repeated statements of the wonderful progress made by the society during the past year, of its increasing means, of its increased objects of exertion. We have been gratified by a detail of those objects, which are such as do honour to those engaged in their prosecution. To have been the founder of a society like this, to have founded it, to have inspired feelings which have led to such results, might be the object of ambition to the best of men. But the illustrious individual who founded this association, in a sphere of action was not confined to this. His whole life was devoted to acts of beneficence, to promoting the glory of God. No mortal ever lived less for self, cared less for self, or cared more for mankind at large than he, Dr. CAREY (cheers) I do do good in the greatest proportion to all, and to injure nobody, were the chief aim and object of his life. Gentlemen, what would that venerable man have said, what would have been the feelings of that noble heart, could he have had the satisfaction of hearing what we have heard announced from the chair this evening? His heart would have danced within him for joy.

But it was not in agriculture or in matters connected with this society only, that Dr. Carey was distinguished. We read of him as one of that illustrious band, the missionaries of Serampore, men whose lives were devoted to the dissemination of our holy religion in this land. As a linguist he was respected for his talent. As an Oriental scholar he was one of the first of his day in his knowledge of the various languages of the East. Such, Gentlemen, was the founder of this society, such was the man to whose memory I call upon you to do honour. I am ashamed to speak of the benefits I have personally received from my beloved friend, benefits which commenced from the day of his landing in India, and continued to the day of his death. I feel myself unable adequately to express my obligations to him. I will, therefore, content myself with simply proposing the toast with which I am proud to be entrusted. But while I do this, allow me to exceed a little the limits assigned me, and permit me to introduce the name of one whom I am sure Dr. Carey, if he had lived, would have been happy to know—the name of William Leycester. I never in my life witnessed such devotion to Horticulture as in him, except in the founder of this society. His income, his house, his splendid library, all were at the service of any one who would use them in the promotion of his favourite science. I cannot illustrate his zeal for the cause in a more striking manner, than by showing you how, on his return from the Cape, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, he engaged three cabins in the ship which brought him back to this country; one for himself, and two for the plants which he had collected during his sojourn at the Cape.

I will now conclude with calling upon you to drink with full glasses and full hearts, but in solemn silence,

to the memory of the illustrious founder of this society, Dr. CAREY.

(Drunk accordingly)—Air "The light of other days"

CHARLES PRINCEP, Esq. The Stewards have called upon me to propose a toast which they certainly might have entrusted to a more impartial and disinterested person, though not to one who would give it more willingly. I was born and bred, gentlemen, in the metropolis of the commerce of the world when at the zenith of its prosperity. So nurtured, I learnt to know the value of commerce and to appreciate the worth of those who were engaged in it. Judge then, gentlemen, if I can speak impartially, on this important branch of our national resources, and of the members of the mercantile profession. Alas, as an agnostic, for strange as it may seem to some who see me here, I am both a farmer and an Indian planter, I cannot but feel assured that when I invoke success for the enterprising sons of Commerce, I am wishing my own prosperity. But as that is a wish which I may innocently indulge, I will with full confidence and without further stoppage of that intimating medium which is the soul of trade, propose my toast of PROSPERITY TO THE MERCHANTS OF CALCUTTA.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq., returned thanks briefly, but with feeling, for the protestation of which he is an esteemed member.

H. PIDDINGTON, Esq., then rose and addressed the company, in a speech replete with eloquence and of considerable length. We regret, however, that as the whole length of the table was, most unfortunately, between us and the speaker, who, moreover, spoke somewhat rapidly and in a rather low tone, we could not note down his oration with sufficient accuracy to enable us to give a connected report of it. So far as we could collect the meaning of the orator, it was to the following purport. After pointing out the triumphs of Agriculture in America and the rapid strides it had taken since the first colonization of that country by the English, about 230 years ago, he exhibited the crimes which that country had upon the kind remembrance of us here in India. He then drew a forcible contrast between the agriculturist of America and the native of India, the energy and industry of the former, and the apathy and indolence of the latter. He pointed out the causes of this difference, attributing the apathy of the native of India to the absence of all motive to exertion. "We take away," said Mr. P., "all the springs of action, and then we blame him because he won't go!" The Hindoo, he said, was not always so indolent and apathetic, and there was a time when the Hindoo had his colonies, his kingdoms and empires far away from his native land. He hoped that the active agriculturist would yet have motives of action presented to him, and that he would again take his place in the scale of nations, and emulate the active and energetic agriculturists of the United States. He concluded by proposing THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(Drunk with cheers)—Air "Yankee Doodle."

Dr. HOFFMANN, in returning thanks, said,

This is the fourth occasion, gentlemen, upon which I have had the honour to represent the agriculturists of the United States, and to acknowledge on their behalf your flattering brotherly remembrance.

I would be destitute of all sensibility if I could witness the kind manner in which you have received Mr. Piddington's very eloquent address, without being grateful, and under the influence of such feelings, I offer you my sincere thanks.

The formation of associations similar to your own, has materially promoted the advancement of agriculture,

as a science throughout the United States. The American farmer is not the mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water," by ingeniously constructing his implements of husbandry he contrives to save his labour; and by judiciously feeding the soil to enhance the value of his land. In India, gentlemen, with many difficulties to encounter, you have an immense field for improvement before you—deep-rooted prejudices—and an utter detestation for all innovation are to be overcome, but the prospect of gain, must eventually prove an irresistible temptation, in your favour. Go on then, and prosper. Again accept my thanks for your recollection of my countrymen, and best wishes from the other side of the globe for your complete success in remedying the defects, and hastening the improvement of agriculture, in a land, where Nature does so much and Man so little.

BABOO PR SONOOGOMAR TAGORE, in a neat speech, described the advantages of Agriculture to the colonies of England, and through them to England itself. He then referred to the President's remark upon the limited number of natives who had joined the Society and attributed it to the want of education among them which rendered them blind to their own true interests. With regard to the observation that the United States had in about two hundred years made such progress in Agriculture and Commerce, he remarked that it was only of late years that they had made that progress, and that if they would wait for his countrymen, after having spread the benefits of education among them, half as long as they had waited for the Americans, they would find them coming forward to join the Society in such numbers as would give them a large majority over the European members. In conclusion, he begged to be allowed to propose as a toast, *PROSPERITY TO COLONIAL AGRICULTURE*, (Drunk with cheers.)

DR. SPRY. Gentlemen, I have to propose the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society. I do it with more than ordinary pleasure, as I consider myself in a manner connected with it. When in London in the winter of 1835, I was present at and took a part in some of the preliminary meetings which led to the establishment of that Committee, and was present to witness its official introduction to public notice. It is intended for the special promotion of the Agricultural and Commercial interests of India, and was established through the exertions of a few friends to the cause, who thought that their object would be best promoted by having a section, a committee of its own, apart from, and yet in connection with the Parent Society. The good this Committee has done you all well know. It is presided over by one of the ablest men the Bengal Government ever had in its service, a man, who though retired from the service of the Government, still gives his attention, and exercises the strongest energies of his mind in the promotion of the benefit, and the development of the resources of this fertile land. The name of Mr. Holi Mackenzie is too well known amongst you to require any eulogium which I could bestow upon him. With him is associated in the Committee, Dr. Royle, a gentleman whose talents have rendered his name famous throughout the world; who has produced a work in which is blended such a knowledge of science with what is more plainly useful, as renders his book most acceptable to the general reader, and thus renders it capable of producing the greatest good. After some further eulogiums on Dr. Royle, Dr. Spry proceeded—The last year, gentlemen, may be considered as an era in the annals of British India, for never has the public mind in Europe been more fully alive to the claims of India, and we hear of the establishment of associations at home for the purpose of watching and protecting its interests. Among other things which deserve particular attention, is the resolution to send out teachers to instruct the natives in the most approved processes of agriculture and of husbandry. This, however, is not a new idea. So long ago

as 1670, when our trade was confined to the little port of Hooghly, there were two companies of English traders in the land. One of these rival companies sent out weavers and dyers for the express purpose of teaching the natives to please European fancies. Now various bodies at home, beside the Government, have it in contemplation to repeat the same thing; to send men out for the purpose of teaching the natives, if not to please European fancies, to teach them something more useful, how they may most largely benefit themselves. The Committee to which I have been calling your special attention, is particularly addressing itself to this object, and it is therefore with much confidence and satisfaction that I call upon you to join me in the toast. Success to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Cheers.) *Air*—"Over the hills and far away."

THE CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of the worthy Secretary to the Society, Dr. Spry, and the toast was welcomed most heartily, the band playing, "Burns's Farewell."

DR. SPRY, in returning thanks, assured the members of the Society, that his most strenuous exertions had been, and should ever be devoted to the welfare of the Society of which he had the honour to be the Secretary.

G. W. JOHNSON, Esq., then rose and spoke as follows:—Mr. President and gentlemen, I feel much confidence in proposing to you the toast which has been entrusted to me for that purpose, not because I place too much reliance on my powers of doing it justice, but because it is one of those to which you would give your warmest pledges, even if no one should speak a word for it. The toast is "Success to the Indigo Planters and other Agriculturists of India." I conceive that in those few words we have laid before us the object for which this Society was established. And for British India, at least the expression may be allowed to be much to the point. When we reflect what has been the fate of Commerce, how it has passed from land to land, from Venice to Holland, from Holland to England, and how America is now sharing it with the mother country. With manufactures it is the same; the Flemings were once called the world's weavers, now England has deprived them of the title. With Agriculture it is not thus. It remains the same for ever. Look at England, there Agriculture has ever been a prominent object of attention, and there it has always prospered, and such is its state there now. I have been forestalled in some observations which I intended to make upon the Agriculture of India, I will therefore content myself with drawing your attention for a moment to some improvements in the Agricultural prospects of India? Whatever have been the obstacles to its progress (and it is certain there have been obstacles) they are now being rapidly removed. If you refer to the pages of History, you will find that wherever Agriculture has been established it has still continued to proceed till it arrived at the height of prosperity and usefulness, India has many advantages over other nations in the prosecution of Agricultural pursuits; independent of her vast resources she has the command of labour at the lowest possible minimum. There are other topics to which I would gladly direct your attention, but I will not so wear away the evening. But I must say a few words on one subject connected with the interests of this society and of Agriculture in general. There is about to be established an association of Indigo Planters which, if it avoids one stumbling block will, beyond doubt, become a most useful and efficient coadjutor of this Society. If they avoid becoming political they will do well. I would strongly recommend them to eschew politics above every thing else. I am sorry that I do not see around me more of the class of which I am speaking. I have heard that Indigo Planters are a great horror of venturing within the precincts of

the Supreme Court, but I think it must be a mistake. I think at all events that if some of the A^s had been here, and heard the kind manner in which our worthy president has referred to them, they would not have been glad in venture and would, if they had come, have found us treat them as old friends. Watson recommended the angler to treat his bait "tenderly as if he loved him." In conclusion let me request you to drink from the bottom of your glasses and from the bottom of your hearts, PROSPERITY TO THE INDIAN PRATIVES. (Cheers) Aye "Hurrah for the bonnets of blue."

THOMAS BRACKEN, Esq. The task I have undertaken is an easy one, but it is one which I have no right to be called upon to perform, for I am sitting under false colours. I have no right from any knowledge I possess to be a steward of this Society. I protested against being made a steward, but except as a rather steady consumer of the products of Agriculture, I had no claim to the honour. Having thus promised it, I will propose my toast, which is one that I am sure you will all respond in with pleasure. I will venture to say that whatever differences there may have been upon minor points, there has been amongst the body whom we are about to pledge, no difference among them when they spoke of this Society. On this, as on every subject affecting the true interests of the country, they were unanimous. Allow me then, gentlemen, to propose to your warmest remembrance THE PRAIRIES OF INDIA. (Drank with three cheers.)

Messrs. SMITH, STROQUEN and JONNISON, the Editors of the *Hucknuck, Englishman and Courier*, here stood up in acknowledgment of the toast and the first, as senior member of the press of Calcutta said as follows.—On this occasion, at least, though I don't happen to be either "grandmother" or grandfather of the Press, yet as one of its members is rather young in the business, and my half-brother on my right is so extremely modest as always to make way for me—I take upon myself to return you thanks for the honour you have done us. Honourable mention has been made of our services in behalf of this Society, but I am sure that if the gentlemen of the Press had neglected to give their best exertions to the cause, they would have failed in their duty to the public. We are not always unanimous on all subjects as you very well know, but on this we are and ever have been, and I hope ever will be, unanimous. We all I am sure, feel most grateful for the honour you have done us, and will ever strive to deserve it. I will not trouble you with a long speech at this hour of the evening, but will content myself with assuring you, that as we have here, I am sure, so we shall all do our best to promote the interests of Agriculture in India. (cheers)

J. H. STROQUEN, Esq., said, for once in a way I coincide with my morning contemporary. But for myself I feel that I do not deserve the honour you have done me as I am constantly receiving flappers from Dr. Spry for not inserting the Society's reports which I have been sometimes compelled by the press of more urgent matter, most reluctantly to postpone. I will, however, behave better hereafter, and publish them all without delay, even let them be twelve yards long. (Laughter and cheers).

G. W. JONNISON, Esq., added his acknowledgements to those of his brethren, and returned thanks for the honour done him.

Mr. SMITH again rose and said, that he had just learnt that there was another member of the press in the room who had not been upon his legs to acknowledge the toast. The gentleman certainly was not a member of the press of the metropolis, but the toast was the press of India, and he thought a member of the Serampore press ought to acknowledge it. He hoped the gentleman would rise and return thanks like the rest of his brethren. (Hear.)

Mr. MARRINWAY, of the Serampore press, got up and returned thanks accordingly.

SIR EDWARD RYAN then said, that there was one toast which he had yet to present to them. Had Mr. Furion been here they would have heard something about the Precursor Steam Association, but for himself he would say nothing of particular schemes, but would speak of Communication with Britain by steam. As to the merits of the Comprehensive and the Precursor, there might be and there had been differences of opinion; but as to the necessity for a more efficient and certain communication by steam, there was but one opinion. There could be no doubt we were in hard circumstances, looking for news from Europe which still did not come. He would say nothing then of Comprehensive or of Precursor, but give them COMMUNICATION BY STEAM. (Loud Cheers).

The party broke up a few minutes before 11 o'clock, having passed the evening in the most perfect harmony and social enjoyment.

THE UNSUNG SONG.

1.

While some plough the ocean, and others the land,
And all reap their harvests, let us keep our hand,
To the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.
Let some of us turn some study, so we fight,
And Ne clout out Dives die I've seen a sight,
O'er the heavens and the earth, to guide enterprise on,
We may honestly boast of what triumphs are won,
With the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.

2.

Though nature has cursed on the soil in my love cast,
We can make it a bar, smiling garden at last,
With the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.
If we will do it, its powers we can use,
From a lot with luxuriance its virtue release,
And by culture improving it, as noted by skill,
Can it be a bright Eden where it will,
With our hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.

3.

For it is given to make gardens appear,
Where before might be thought a wilderness drear,
With the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.
To nature a guide at the worth we impart,
Lays the plot for the fruit tree's silent art,
And by culture improving it, as noted by skill,
Can it be a bright Eden where it will,
With our hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.

4.

The mountains are rugged, the rocks bleak and bare,
The jungle is wild, for the magic is not there,
Of the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.
But before our approach, the wild aspects give way,
For the cracks may be dug in our final day,
And the rough face of soil may yield to our toil,
And the rough, solid soil, change its frown to a smile,
By the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.

5.

Thus here, where the soil 'neath a vertical sun,
Is by noxious and coarse vegetation overrun,
With our hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade,
With industrious diligence the evil overgrow,
And compel the far west pulse and fruit to grow,
Till the millions over whom Britain's scepter extends,
Acknowledge the honours which it from such friends
As the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.

6.

The husbandman joys in his grain teeming field,
But the sweet with the untolled harvest yield,
But the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.
But his flourishes without any domain,
And Pomona rewards with profusion our pains,
By our hands ye shall know us, for bush, bed, and tree,
Are laden with fruits of how potent we are,
With the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.

7.

The garden was man's first and fairest abode,
And supplied all his wants, without labor bestowed,
With the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.
But when barrenness fell on the doom-stricken land,
And the sweat of his brow, and the toil of his hand,
Were needful to draw its reluctant gifts forth,
It was then he was taught to conquer the earth,
Of the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade.

8.

Then still let us labor our blessings to shed,
On the face of the land, and its fruitfulness spread,
With the hoe, pruning knife, dibble, and spade,
May the Gardener and Farmer together contend,
Who most shall the land which they live in befriend,
Till over the nations at length it be poured,
The wide Cornucopia, overflowing stored,
By the plough, reaping hook, dibble, and spade.

Marked, January 13.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of vegetables and fruits at the Town Hall yesterday, attracted a large concourse of ladies, gentlemen, ~~babas~~ and ~~babas~~ of every colour, class and age. The sides of the hall were crowded with

ed the place, inspecting the specimens. The best specimens having been removed to the table, the distribution of prizes commenced. From these best samples we were sorry to find, that in some respects the present exhibition was not near so satisfactory as in the last and some former years. The cabbages, for instance, did not appear to be of that giant growth, as we have had some specimens on previous occasions, nor were there any extraordinary sized carrots and turnips. There were, however, very fair specimens of celery, red heat and beans, both the French and English broad beans. Among the fruits there were none of a remarkable sort, but a bundle of sugar canes, contained the largest ever seen in Calcutta. But there were some curiosities, however—curiosities because out of season—of these there were some green mangoes, custard apples and jacks. The following is a list of the prizes distributed on the occasion.—

English Broad Beans.—For the best sample, a silver medal and 8 rs.; and for the second ditto 3 rs.

French Beans.—For the best sample 5 rs. and for the second 3 rs.

Red Beet.—For the best sample a silver medal and 5 rs.; for the second ditto 3 rs., and for the third ditto 2 rs.

Vegetable Marrow.—For the best sample a silver medal and 10 rs.

Celery.—For the best sample a silver medal and 10 rs., and for the second ditto 5 rs.

Turnips.—For the best sample a silver medal and 5 rs., for the second best ditto 3 rs., and for the third 3 rs.

Carrots.—For the best sample a silver medal and 5 rs. and for the second ditto 3 rs.

English Spinach.—For the best sample 5 rs.

Endive.—For the best sample 5 rs.—*Hark, Jan. 10.*

THE SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Anniversary Meeting was held at the Society's Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th January, 1840.

The Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, President, in the Chair.

(TWENTY-TWO MEMBERS AND A VISITOR PRESENT.)

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were submitted and confirmed.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The Gentlemen proposed at the December Meeting, were duly elected Members of the Society, viz.

Major THOS. ROBINSON, Dr. J. M. BRIDGER, Messrs Henry ARMSTRONG, J. S. MENDES, Henry HILL, James MACAUGH, ARTHUR, A. DRUMMOND, and James DAVIS,

FOR ELECTION.

The names of the following Gentlemen were read as candidates for election:

B. R. MANHEAL, Esq., of Sezonee Factory, Zilla

Monghyr, proposed by Mr. W. F. GIBBON, seconded by the Secretary.

Captain DE RUDE (Offg. Sec. Military Board,) proposed by Dr. SPRY, seconded by Mr. F. C. SIMPSON.

seconded by Dr. Strong

H. R. LEYBURN, Esq., (of Nunnoo Factory, Shahabad) proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Mr. C. Fiebeck.

J. O. BECKETT, Esq., (Shahjehanpore) proposed by Mr. Chas. Lyall, seconded by Dr. Spry.

J. A. DEVERELL, Esq., (of Cootooreah Factory Zillah Merai) proposed by Mr. W. G. ROSE, seconded by Mr. I. A. GREGG.

T. C. MORTON, Esq., (Barrister) proposed by Sir Edward RYAN, seconded by Mr. W. G. JOHNSON.

GEORGE L. LEVAY, Esq., (civil service, Benares) proposed by Major CARTER, seconded by the Secretary.

GEORGE VINT, Esq., (Calcutta) proposed by Mr. David HARE, seconded by Mr. A. C. DUNLOP.

ROBERT MACNAIR, Esq., (of Joradiah Factory, Jessore) proposed by Mr. David HARE, seconded by Mr. A. C. DUNLOP.

E. G. DUBUS, Esq., (of Nohutta Factory, Jessore) proposed by Mr. David HARE, seconded by Mr. A. C. DUNLOP.

E. DUBUS, Esq., junior, (of Nohutta Factory, Jessore) proposed by Mr. David HARE, seconded by Mr. A. C. DUNLOP.

P. BARNETT, Esq., (of Nohutta Factory, Jessore) proposed by Mr. David HARE, seconded by Mr. A. C. DUNLOP.

D. LETHBRIDGE, Esq., (of Gidgut Factory, Jessore) proposed by Mr. David HARE, seconded by Mr. A. C. DUNLOP.

Election of Office bearers for the ensuing year.

The meeting on assembling proceeded to the nomination of office bearers for the ensuing year, on the scrutiny being declared, the following gentlemen were found duly elected

President

The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD RYAN.

Vice-Presidents.

N. WALLICH, Esq., M. D.

C. K. ROBINSON, Esq.

His Highness NAWAUB TAIHOWER JUNG.

Raja RADHAKANT DEB.

Secretary.

Henry H. SPRY, Esq., M. D.

Assistant Secretary and collector.

Mr. A. H. BLECHYNDEN.

MUSEUM AND GALLERY.

1. A supply of thirty-two seeds of *Mauritius Maize*, grown at Chitragong. This Maize is very fine and is under distribution, Presented by Charles Bury, Esq.

2. The model of a Sugar Cane Mill in common use in the Cuttack Province. Mr. Cumberland, civil surgeon at Pooree, who favors the Society with this model, states that he has not met with any thing like it out of the province, and that from its cheapness, simplicity of construction,

- and perfect adaptation to the complete expression of the cane juice, it appears to him to be worthy of general use in the country. The whole cost of the Machine is only three rupees. It is made entirely of wood without a particle of iron. Presented by Mr. Cumberquid.

In allusion to the above Mill the Hon'ble the President took occasion to draw the attention of the meeting to a facsimile sketch of it which has been published by Dr. Spry in his work "Modern India," wherein particular notice is paid to this most efficacious machine for the above very desirable qualities.

- 3. Five samples of flax grown in the district of Shahabad, Province of Behar, illustrating the fact of the Indian soil being capable of producing flax of equally as good a staple as that from other countries.

Also a sample of Flemish, Archangel, Riga and Peterburgh flax, for the purpose of comparison. Likewise a machine obtained from England, from Mr. London, for the purpose of scutching the stalk. Presented by George Leyburn, Esq.

- 4. A sample of flax made on the Neilgherry and a sample of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) obtained from the same quarter. Presented by Mr. Wallich on the part of the Hon'ble L. Tulhuan.

These two specimens come very opportunely to be placed in comparison with the specimens of Behar flax above noticed, and the whole was ordered to be made over to the flax committee for inspection and report.

- 5. A small sample of a climbing plant, the provincial name of which is "Konga." The beauty and strength of the fibre of this plant is very apparent, and as the tree is very abundant in Chota Nagpore, Captain Hannington, who presents it, thinks that there can hardly be a doubt that it might become useful. The bark is readily separated from the fibre by lightly beating it, and the fibre might be had of any desired length from feet to yards, clean and unbroken. The only use made of it by the people of the country, is for the purpose of stringing beads. Also referred to the flax committee. Presented by Captain Hannington.

- 6. A sample of coffee and arrow root grown and prepared in his garden at Ballygunge. Presented by G. F. McClutock, Esq.

- 7. A basket of very fine oranges grown in his garden at Behampore. Presented by Cowar Krishnutt Roy, Bahadur.

- 8. A portion of consignment of sixty-four kinds of flower seeds, weighing 144 lbs., grown in the valley of Deyrah, by Lieutenant Kirke. Also a portion of a large consignment of vegetable seeds dispatched from the Deyrah Division, by Lieutenant Kirke, on the 21 August and the early part of September, to the care of Dr. Wallich.

In explanation of the reason why the above valuable consignment of seeds has been so long in reaching the Society, the Secretary mentioned, that the boxes containing them had been sent to Dr. Wallich, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, who had accidentally omitted to transmit them to the Society. Lieutenant Kirke has a further large supply under dispatch.

- 9. A beautiful specimen of the gum of the Pulass (*Butea Frondosa*). Presented by Mr. Rose.

- 10. A glazed box of fruit trees, about twenty in number, indigenous to the Eastern Archipelago, brought to Calcutta by General Biggs, from Singapore, and presented to the Society by that gentleman on the part of the Rev. Mr. White.

The above most valuable consignment is in excellent order and was ordered to be transferred to the nursery.

- 11. A fruit of the *Strychnos Spinosa*, native of Madagascar, from Port Natal. This fruit, which is a great

crucifera, as belonging to a family of poisons, has been brought to India by Major Cox, who obtained it from Baron Ludwig, who informed Major Cox, that it is edible when the fruit is ripe, and that he (the Baron) has himself tasted it. Presented by Dr. Wallich on the part of Major Cox.

Major Cox, in his note transmitting the above fruit mentions having succeeded in bringing alive with him, *Sparmannia Africana*, *Spirea Craegelita*, and *Microlophos Lincata*, which he believes have not yet been introduced into Bengal.

- 12. A valuable supply of seeds of various kinds, procured from the vicinity of the hill station of Darjeeling, Presented by Lt. Col. Lloyd.

- 13. The model of a flax mill of his own invention (a description of which appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 5th Novr. 1839.) Exhibited by Mr. E. Preston.

Report of the cotton committee.

The paper which first occupied the attention of the meeting was the report which had engaged the consideration of the special Cotton Committee, relative to the mode of carrying into effect the intentions of the Supreme Government of India, with respect to the extension of the cotton cultivation of the country on improved principles. The Hon'ble the President adverting to the great importance of the subject, intimated that as the report was a long one and, moreover, could not be hastily judged of, if then read that he thought the most desirable plan to be adopted, would be to have the document printed in order that it might obtain an extensive circulation as possible, and an opportunity thus be afforded to the public to peruse it and offer any remarks through the Press, that might be thought useful. This measure was resolved on and the final adoption of the report by the Society was deferred to the next General Meeting, or a special call for the purpose, as may be deemed desirable. The following is the report.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Cotton Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, held at the Society's rooms, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on the 27th December, 1839.

PRESIDENT.

F. C. SMITH, ESQ., CHAIRMAN.

Sir E. Ryan, C. Huffnagle, Esq.
Bahadur Ramcomul Sen, and
Dr. Spry. Major Carter.

Read a note of the proceedings of the committee under date the 19th November, 1839.

Read a letter from Mr. Secretary Halliday, to the Secretary A. and H. S., under date the 22d October last.

Read a minute by the Governor-General of India, under date the 14th August, 1839.

Read a rough sketch of a memorandum, submitted for the consideration of the Committee by the chairman, and the notes and minutes of the other members.

Resolution.—Resolved, that the following report be adopted by the Committee, and submitted for the consideration of the Society.

REPORT.

Your Committee remark, that it will be no doubt, in the recollection of the Society, that their assistance and co-operation in furtherance of the views of the Home Authorities for the improvement of the cotton cultivation with the presidency of Bengal, including the

North Western Provinces, has been requested by Government; that the Society have been informed by Mr. Secretary Halliday by his letter, under date the 22d October last, that several American workmen, expected to arrive in Calcutta in the month of December, 1839, would be placed under their directions and orders, should the Society undertake the charge, that in "reply" the Government were informed, that the Society accepted the proffered trust; and that the cotton committee, reinforced by several Members conversant with the subject under discussion, have been in consequence requested to prepare a report, and propose a plan for carrying into execution the contemplated project.

Your committee, having taken the subject matter referred to them, into their most serious consideration, are of opinion, that it will be advisable to discuss the subject under the various heads which naturally suggest themselves.

1st. Station and disposal of the located American workmen. 1st. The stations at which the workmen should be employed, and the mode of disposing of them.

As only three American cultivators and four machine workmen are intended by the Government to be assigned to the Bengal presidency, it will be necessary to place at each selected station, one cultivator and one machine workman, leaving one machine workman to be disposed of hereafter as circumstances may suggest. It would doubtless have been advisable for obvious reasons, had the number of workmen, which your committee originally had been informed, were to be assigned to this presidency, been placed at the disposal of the Society, to have located the cultivators by pairs, to prevent the delays and inconveniences likely to ensue from sickness and other similar causes; but as the number is so much restricted, your committee are of opinion, they should be located at three sunder stations, in the neighbourhood of which the best cotton is grown, and to abandon for the present any intention of trying experiments in those parts of the presidency where the least doubt as to success may be entertained.

Your committee are of opinion that the stations for the workmen should be in the North Western Provinces and entirely on the right bank of the river Jumna, the cotton cultivation in that part of the country being so far superior to the Doab cotton, that the latter is extensively imported into Bundelcund for the fraudulent purpose of being mixed up with the Banda and Julawn cotton.

The stations selected by your committee are 1, Agra—2, Banda* in Bundelcund—3, Jabulpore in the Saugar and Nerbudda territories.

Your committee have not failed to take into consideration in the selection of the stations the necessity of placing them in situations where facilities of transport abound. It is obvious that there can be no reasonable objection made to the extension of operation by the Society to these districts from which private speculators can with profit transport cotton to Calcutta for sale, on the score of difficulty of access, or deficiency of transport, and other similar impediments; but the facilities, and the selected stations, it is known to your committee much exceed any difficulties which may be expected to arise. For Agra and Bundelcund are situated close to the river Jumna; and from Jabulpore to Mirzapore, on the banks of the Ganges, the great cotton mart of the North Western Provinces, a bridged and metalled road of 239 miles in length, equal to any in England, has been made by Government; and at all the stations, the means of

transport, viz. to the river, hackeries, galleys, and bullocks, and on the river, boats of every description abound.

Your committee are fully impressed with the conviction, that in order fully to carry out the wishes of

the Government and of the home authorities, an experiment for the improvement of cotton should be undertaken on a grand scale. For which purpose, a quantity of land should be cultivated, under the special superintendence of the Society, and on the principle of Neer cultivation; and they should also take a considerable quantity of land to be cultivated according to the ryottee system. The Neer cultivation should be situated close to the sunder stations of the workmen, and should not exceed the number of acres each workman can personally superintend, both in the ploughing, in the sowing, in the weeding, and in the gathering of the cotton crop. The quantity should not be less than 200 acres for each workman, and the soil should be the average cotton soil of the district and not the choice garden grounds. The ryottee cultivation may with advantage extend to a considerable distance from the stations, and the quantity of land should be, the extent the workmen and their assistants can with facility properly superintend. As the villagers refuse to let the whole of the land of their villages for any particular crop, and as some parts of the land are more favorably suited for cotton cultivation than others, for instance, the land close to Nullah quaters best in the Nerbudda valley the ryottee cultivation will extend to a considerable distance from the sunder station. It therefore appears to your committee requisite to assign to each workman.—1st, an associate or assistant, conversant with the language and Agricultural processes of the country; and 2d, zilladars selected from the best cotton cultivators, who will be placed each in charge of small districts, under the superintendence of the American workmen.

The duty of the associates or assistants should be to act as interpreters to the workmen, and to aid and assist them in every way they may be required, but they are to be considered subordinate, and under the orders of the workmen. The difficulty of obtaining persons qualified for such duties in the North Western Provinces, your committee acknowledge, but they would suggest that the local authorities of the districts in which the workmen will be located should be consulted, both as to the selection, the rate of pay, and other subsidiary arrangements, before any final decision be arrived at.

The zilladars who must be inhabitants of the cotton districts, should be

3d. Cultivation of cotton. selected by the workmen with the sanction of the agent of the society, and to them a salary of six hundred rupees per mensem should be assigned. A liberal salary has been suggested, in order that the best men may be procured, and to remunerate them for the sacrifices they will have to make it, by giving up prejudices, and in performing duties on which they are unaccustomed.

The Neer cultivation should be kept up more as a pattern for the agriculturists, and as evidence of what may be done by care, attention, and skill; and for the purpose of acclimating and bringing into general notice foreign seeds; but the workmen should likewise be left at liberty to cultivate on their khas lands the indigenous cotton of the country, with a view to its eventual improvement, and to ascertain to what extent it can be brought to the perfection necessary to cause it to compete with American cotton.

* Culpore and Julawn are also good situations within the province of Bundelcund.

The object of the ryottee cultivation should be principally for the culture of the best indigenous Cotton. The seed should be furnished by the Society, and should consist of the country, best Doses, seed of the best description procurable and free from all admixture with other grain. The land should when procurable on such terms, be rented from the zemindar or the person to whom it has been let; and the renter should engage to plough, and sow the land and reap the crop, under the superintendence and according to the directions of the American workmen and their Assistants—they should, by them instructed, be bound under a penalty to prepare the land according to a prescribed system; not to sow as they usually do other grain with the cotton to weed the crops when required by the workmen: and to pick the cotton, at such times, and in such a manner, as the workmen may direct.

Your committee observe, that these measures and precautions will ensure the growth of the best Native crops, and will enable the workmen to collect and transmit to the society cotton cleaned by machinery, well picked and free from dirt or leaves.

The payment to ryotts or
4th. Payment for the zemindars should be a certain sum per mound over and above the huzar rate, deducting the land rent: but in cases where the Society may rent land from the zemindars, and have it cultivated by the Ryotts, then the land should be let out to the ryotts if possible, on the above conditions; and they should in a similar manner be remunerated for their labour. It will be obvious, that by this intermixture of Nees and ryottee cultivation, the former cultivated exclusively by the workmen, and the latter by the ryotts, subject to the superintendence of the workmen and their assistants, we shall obtain the best description of cotton both from foreign and native seeds, with no more expense in the ryottee cultivation than the cost of superintendence and the premium over and above the market price of Cotton, we shall diffuse the superior knowledge and manner of proceeding of the American system; we shall educate a body of at least 80 or 100 intelligent Natives into the mysteries of the new and improved system of agriculture, and the Society will have at their service in the course of a couple of years, a body of well instructed agriculturists fit to form stations, to educate more pupils, all to be obtained at a small price, comparatively speaking, for the superior nature of the Cotton produced under such advantageous circumstances will, we may calculate on with great certainty, nearly repay the expenses incurred by the experiment. It should, the committee observe, always be borne in mind that the chief object of our ambition should be, rather to improve the produce of the Country, and to stimulate the people to adopt our improvements, than to introduce seeds or new agricultural implements, which may or may not succeed, and that we can, comparatively speaking, do little good by Nees cultivation, except with the view above mentioned.

The aid of the commissioners of Revenue, of the collectors of the districts, or both, will be essentially necessary for the superintending, advising and guiding in a general way the workmen who should be directed always to apply to them for advice and assistance when requisite, and your committee are of opinion, that the ~~Huzoor~~ Tehsil Peckars of each district should be the officers selected by the local officers to choose the fields, make the previous arrangements and bargain for the land, and to pay the rent and make the requisite advances, but the purchase money of the cotton which will be sent to Calcutta

to the Society, the workmen should pay. Your committee further desire to observe, that the civil servants of the Government in charge of districts although perfectly competent, and no doubt willing, to afford the Society all general aid and assistance, yet their proper avocations will in general prevent their undertaking any minute supervision, and it would therefore be advisable to appoint at each station, a person of well known influences, and general knowledge of the customs of the agricultural classes, as Agent to the Society. At Agra, it is understood, Dr. Falconer's services will be available for this purpose and at Jubbulpore, Lieutenant Charles Brown, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner, will willingly grant his valuable aid; but in Bundelcund, there is no information before them by which your Committee can be guided in their choice, but they entertain no doubt, but that a competent person willing to afford his assistance will be found either at Banda or Culpur. It has been suggested, that the Oulals attached to the Opium department of Bundelcund who have lately been discharged on the abandonment of the opium cultivation in that Province, may be available for the cotton experiment; and your committee would recommend that this suggestion should be taken into consideration, and if approved of and deemed expedient be adopted.

The cultivators and assistants should report progress periodically to the Society through the agent, and should also furnish copies of their reports to the Commissioner of the division, who should be requested to forward the Society.

Your committee observe, that in ignorance of the arrangements made by the Hon'ble Comt of Directors with the American can workmen, and from the nature of the proposed measures, it will not be possible to prepare an estimate of the expenditure which will be required to work out the scheme except in regard to the assistants and to the zalladars, whose salaries will probably be as follows.

3 Assistants 300 rupees each	900
60 Zalladars at 6 rupees each,	360
Office expense, peons, &c for each station 100, 300	

Cur Rs. per mensem, 1560

Finally, on this point your committee are of opinion, that the labours of the Secretary to the Society will be much increased by the correspondence which the Agents and local officers will hold with the Society on the subject of this interesting experiment, and although they are not at present prepared to suggest any specific addition to his salary and to his office establishment, yet they consider it but just and proper to draw your attention to the subject, with a view to future consideration.

The premium to be offered in accordance with the intentions of the hon'ble Government will best be divided, the committee think, into two scales of rewards,

the first division of scale to be for the management of the cotton cultivation of the country, so as to raise it on an equality with the average price of the best upland Georgian cotton realizable in the Liverpool market for the time being, and for this purpose the committee propose the following terms:—

1st SCALE.—For any cotton, the growth of the provinces appertaining to the Government of Bengal and Agra, not less than 300 bales in quantity (each bale to weigh 320 lbs. avoirdupoise,) and to be cleaned by machinery, which shall realize in the Liverpool market at the time of sale, the average price of the best lots of American upland Georgian cotton sold at the same time in the same market, the sum of 20,000 Company's Rupees, or 2,000 Sterling.

CONDITIONS—The cotton must be bona fide, the property of one individual, and be the produce of the province of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Assam, Benares, Oude, Rohilkund, Agra, Delhi, Bundelkund, Mahab, or Saugor and Nerbudda territories but of no two or more provinces conjointly.

2d. The proprietor must furnish a certificate on honor, countersigned by the Commissioner of the province or other chief authority, that the cotton exhibited by him for competition for the reward is the property of himself solely, and has been obtained by him from a single province. All cotton entered for competition shall be duly registered at the office of the Secretary, on or before the first day of October 1831, at which time the Agricultural and Horticultural Society will enter on the examination of the bales, and the documents which have reference to them; and should the Society deem the sample bale selected for examination to contain cotton likely to realize the object for which the prize is offered, that then the proprietor shall make over the whole quantity to the custody of the Society, and be furnished in return with a duly attested acknowledgment to that effect.

3d. The cotton so made over shall be shipped at the port of Calcutta, and be forwarded to Liverpool, where it shall be brought forward at as early a day as possible, after being landed, and sold at the ordinary public cotton mart in the town of Liverpool to the highest bidder, having first being appraised by two sworn brokers of that town.

4th. On the receipt of the account of sales being received by the Society, from the consignees, the sum realized for the cotton so sold, shall be duly compared with the official Price Currents of the day, and if the amount realized by the sale of the aforesaid cotton, be one that can be fairly considered to average the current price of the best upland (Gazian cotton of America, that the prize shall be considered to have been justly won, and a certificate, signed conjointly by the President and Secretary of the Society to that effect, shall be furnished to authorize the payment of the reward out of the Government Treasury to the individual who earns it.

5th. The cotton under transport to England to be hypothecated for the benefit of the proprietor, and on the receipt of the account sales, a statement to be duly made of the out-turn of the consignment, and balance struck, which, whether the object in view be realized or not, shall be duly furnished to the competitor, and monies appertaining to the transaction, be immediately made over to him, without any deduction whatever on the part of the Society of commission, or other money paid.

6th. The cotton shipped under these conditions, shall be insured in one of the Calcutta offices, and the charge for the same be borne by the competitor.

7th. No lot presented for competition shall be entitled to gain more than one prize.

8th. Prizes to the foregoing amount shall be offered annually for a period of three years, commencing from the 1st day of October 1840.

9th. The Society reserves to itself the right of rejecting the claims of any competitor without assigning a reason for so doing.

2d SCALE.

For any cotton the growth of the provinces appertaining to the Governor of Bengal or Agra, not less than 300 bales in quantity, each bale to weigh 320 lbs., avoirdupois, and to be cleaned by Houldworth Churka, or any other more approved machinery, which shall realize a price in the Calcutta market, very much superior to that of the ordinary indigenous cotton of the country sold at the same time.—

1st. Prize. The sum of 10,000 Co's Rs. or 1,000 £ Sterling.

2d. Prize. The sum of 5,000 Co's Rs. or 500 £ Sterling.

CONDITIONS.

The cotton brought forward for competition must be the property of one individual, and the produce of a single province of either the Bengal or Agra Presidencies, Oude included.

2d. The proprietor must furnish a certificate on honor, countersigned by the Commissioner or other chief appointed officer of the province, that the cotton offered for competition is the growth of that Province.

3d. The cotton entered for competition under this Scale, shall be duly made over to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society for examination, and eventually, if it thinks proper, for public sale.

4th. Before the cotton so offered to the Society is disposed of, an appraisement by at least three well known cotton dealers shall be obtained, which appraisement shall contain a statement, whether the party or parties so appraising is, or are prepared to take the lot at the price mentioned by them in their valuation paper.

5th. On the Society being convinced that the cotton presented for the competition is very superior to the ordinary indigenous cotton of the country, and can therefore realize a superior price, the same shall be sold by public auction at Calcutta, after which the produce shall be made over to the competitor, and a certificate, signed by the President and Secretary of the Society announcing the reward shall be furnished to him, which certificate shall be authority for the payment of the prize of the Government Treasury.

6th. The Society reserves to itself the right of rejecting the claims of any competitor, without assigning a reason.

7th. Prizes to the foregoing amount shall be offered annually, for a period of three years, commencing from the 1st day of October 1840.

F. C. SMITH, Chairman.

Calcutta Courier, Jan. 8]

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE EMPIRE.

The Hon'ble the President announced to the meeting that he held in his hand a large number of returns from the medical officers of the service, throughout the provinces, in reply to the circular which had been addressed to them in the early part of the year on behalf of the Government of India, soliciting their aid in procuring for the Court of Directors and the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, statistical information on the chief products of each Province at the chief mart and obscure village conjointly. The mass of information which the reports embodied were of a most interesting and valuable nature, and in order to arrange them geographically with respect to the course of trade, they were made over to the committee specially appointed for the preparation of these Statistics.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL ON THE SUBJECT TO A NEW SPECIES OF MULBERRY FOR THE SUPPORT OF SILK WORMS.

The subject which next engaged the attention of the meeting was a letter from the Government of Bengal, giving cover to one from Colonel Sykes, addressed to the hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the propagation of silk worms on a new species of Mulberry (*Morus Multicaulis*.)

No 1744.

To Dr. H. SPRY,

SECRETARY TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sir,—I am directed by his honor the Revenue Deputy Governor of Bengal, to request that you will lay the accompanying copy of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Sykes before the Society with an intimation that when the work alluded to therein is received from England, his honor will have much pleasure in placing a copy at its disposal.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 12th December, 1839

(Copy.)

47, Albion street, Hyde Park, 15th July, 1839.

JAMES COMO MILVING, Esquire, Secretary.

Sir,—On Friday last a book was put into my hands by a friend, printed at Philadelphia, with the date 29th April 1839, and bearing the following title.

"The silk culturist's manual, or a popular treatise on the planting and cultivation of mulberry trees, the rearing and propagation of silk worms, and the preparation of the raw material for exportation, addressed to the farmers and planters of the United States."

"By John D'Homerque, published and for sale by Hogan and Thompson, at 30, North Fourth Street Philadelphia."

I take the liberty to bring this book to the notice of the chair, and the Court of Directors, not only on account of the author's stating that almost a *miracle* prevails at present in America with respect to silk, in the expectation of producing a better and cheaper kind, than either India or China affords, (and in which statement the author is borne out by an American gentleman with whom I conversed previously to seeing his book) but because he brings to notice the very important fact of the recent introduction and rapid extension of the cultivation in Europe and America of a new species of mulberry, the consumption of the leaves of which by the silk worms, materially improves the quality of the silk they spin, and the which is otherwise highly valuable for its hardness and the facility with which it is propagated.

These species of mulberry brought from China and the Philippine Islands is unknown in India, according to the enumeration of Doctors Wallich and Lush, in their official reports, those gentlemen only mentioning the *Morus Atropurpurea* of Roxburgh in private gardens in Bengal as coming from China and Cochinchina. As the interests of the silk producers in India are likely to be affected by the new competition from American (setting aside the political question of enhancing the already serious dependency of the manufacturing industry of England upon America for raw material) it may be thought advisable by the honorable Court to take measures for the immediate introduction into India of the mulberry of which the following accounts are given in Mr. D'Homerque's book.

"The mulberry of the Philippine Island (*morus milticaulis*) thus called by Monsieur Perottet, and often confound, by amateurs in general with the ordinary mulberry of China (*Morus Alba Sinensis*) which though resembling it a little in exterior appearance, differs materially from it in essential qualities.

"This is a new and most valuable species of mulberry, which has been of late the object of very great observation and experiment among cultivators in Europe as well as in the United States. It is represented as possessing such decided superiority over all other as to be speedily substituted for them in every part of the globe.

"The tree was brought from Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, to France in 1829, by the Samuel Perottet, a celebrated naturalist employed by the French Government. The Chinese inhabitants assured him that to this tree the disciples of Confucius are indebted for the prosperity of their empire, and that it is the only species used by them in the production of the finest silk, such as they weave into stuffs exclusively for their own use.

"The *morus milticaulis* is already propagating in many parts of Europe and the United States, and probably will be substituted for and preferred to all other varieties. It is generally known in Europe by a name derived from its origin, that is the mulberry of the Philippine Islands. In botanical language M. Perottet has called it *morus milticaulis* on account of its roots having the property of putting forth many branches. Another eminent agriculturist (Matthew Bonafons) has thought it a better designation to call it *morus cucullata*, because the leaves have a concave form, inasmuch as the botanic description marks it by the following characteristics: *morus folia cordatis, basinqueaulibus, viz. lobatis, dentatis, amplissimis, cucullatis*, (mulberry with leaves, heart shaped, unequal, at the base, scarcely divided into lobes, indented, very large, and concave.) Among the other qualities of this tree it is affirmed that a less quantity of its foliage is required for the precious insect, than of other species.

The lower branches of the *morus milticaulis* are ordinarily straight and small, so that they bend easily under the weight of the leaves, in the manner of a weeping willow, but those which grow from the crown of the roots attain often a height of six feet perpendicular. The fruit which was unknown in Europe until 1839, consists of a small number of black pulpy grains, which only a few arrive at maturity. It is said that those grains, used as seed, seldom give a tree resembling the one upon which they grow. To obtain one precisely similar it is usual to resort either to inoculation or to cuttings; this last method is the best for the rapid propagation of this tree, because the cuttings take root in a very short time and grow quickly. This species having its origin in the most northern part of the Philippine Islands, where the climate is much cooler than further south, it would seem easy to naturalize it in all those countries where the *White Mulberry* is cultivated. In fact the experiment has already justified the hope. In the dreadful winter of 1829-30, in the coldest districts of Italy where this Mulberry had been introduced, only the smaller extremities of the limbs perished. It also withstood the hard winter of 1828, in the field of Mr. A. Eyries, at Havre. We are also informed that it has resisted the rigor of several winters, uninjured and unprotected, on the plantation of Madame Parmentier of Brooklyn, L. J. Prussia, Bavaria and Sweden, are in possession of this very useful tree, and we are informed that it grows in those Countries perfectly well. The experiment made in France by Messrs. Audibert of Tarascon, Barthère of Toulouse, and Meslong Champs of Paris, and those made by Messrs. Bonafons and others in Italy, on this interesting question, have confirmed all that has been previously asserted respecting the quality of silk produced by the plant. They have

* The different specimens were laid on the table of the Society.

further proved, that the cocoons made by the worms fed with this quality of leaves are heavier and produce silk comparatively finer, more elastic and in greater quantity than those fed with the leaf of the common tree; it has been ascertained.—

1st.—That the *morus* multicaulis does not require any particular soil as exclusively suited to its growth, but prospers even in a wet soil, which it seems to prefer.

2d.—That it yields very little fruit, so that the leaves are more easily cleaned, and less matter of a fermenting nature is introduced into the body of the silk worm.

3d.—That it does not rise too high and yields a greater quantity of leaves, which can be easily gathered by women and children.

4th.—That it puts forth its thin, tender and soft leaves earlier than other *Mulberry*, which permits the period of hatching of the silk worms to be anticipated some days.

5th.—That the roots possess the remarkable property of throwing up numerous small flexible stalks, without forming properly a principal trunk.

6th.—That these stalks assume in a very short time a great length.

7th.—That the leaves speedily acquire a remarkable development and are promptly renewed.

8th.—That these stalks or branches, strike root cuttings, with extraordinary facility without particular care even before they have acquired a ligneous or woody consistence."—Pages 12 to 16.

Various other persons bear similar testimony, particularly that it is "destined to replace the common white *Mulberries* everywhere for feeding silk worms" India, therefore, it is to be desired, should not be the last industrial enquiry into which it is introduced.

I regret that I have not a copy of *Monsieur D'Hormerens*'s small volume to offer to the court, but sufficient may possibly have been said to lend the hon'ble Board to deem it desirable to obtain a few copies from America through the medium of its booksellers, which copies might be useful to the court's collectors in the silk districts in India.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. H. SYKES.

The 12th December, 1839 }

(True Copy.)

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN INDIA.

A highly interesting communication was next brought forward, relative to the successful cultivation of flax, which had been received from Mr. George Leyburn, of Nanton Factory, Shahabad. This gentleman states that since his residence in the interior, he has given his attention to the natural resources of the soil, and that the production of flax from the linsseed plant has come particularly under his notice; it being a plant which is most extensively cultivated all over India on account of its seed, but the valuable fiber of which is left unheeded, owing to the want of knowledge on the part of the native farmers of the mode of preparing it.

Three years ago Mr. Leyburn prepared his first sample of flax in the common way, from plants which had borne seed, and forwarded the same to London, where it was submitted to the inspection of the respectable firm of Freeman and Cook, who reported that any quantity of a similar article would find a ready sale at £35 a

ton. On the following year, Mr. Leyburn entered on the cultivation rather extensively. He found a defect in the mode of culture as well as a difficulty of preparing the flax wound as he was with machinery. Notwithstanding these perplexities, Mr. Leyburn succeeded in producing an article of lengthened staple and of a quality vying with the flax of Russia and elsewhere. A portion of the cultivation was carried on the sandy bed of the Soane river, and part on the uplands of the district. Some of the flax has been prepared before the seeds were ripe. The following is the result which Mr. Leyburn has arrived at in his calculation of the profit to be expected in the prosecution of this valuable culture.

Per Bighah.*	Rs. As. P.	Produce.	Rs. As. P.
Rent of land ..	1 8 0	Linseed, 5½ mds.,	5 8 0
ploughing	0 8 0	Flax, 4 mds. at say	
Seed,	1 8 0	£34 per ton, ...	46 10 8
Pulling, beating			
seed off, wa-			
tering,	5 9 3		52 2 8
Packing, cartage,		Deduct expenses	
preparation		of cultivation as	
(nearly all		per contra,	25 1 3
hand labour,)	16 0 0		
		Profit on one bighah	
	25 1 3	of land,	27 1 5

In most parts of India where the linsseed plant can be grown for flax, the land rent of which will be less than the estimate here given, and with the aid of Machinery, the cost of manufacture, Mr. Leyburn considers, would be materially lessened.

Should the plant be put before the seed is allowed to ripen, Mr. Leyburn states that the quality of the flax will be much raised, and the enhancement in commercial value consequent thereon, will much more than exceed the price of the seed sown when a factory is brought into full play and effective machinery set up. Mr. Leyburn considers that the manufacturing price of the article for the market, would not be more than from 3 to 4 rupees a maund, which is equal to about £9 or £12 sterling a ton. Mr. Leyburn has imported from England some machines,† which he thinks, if circulated throughout the country, will soon tend to bring the article of flax into notice, and induce many who now neglect the culture to embark in it.

After giving the subject a fair trial, Mr. Leyburn feels assured that to give effect to the production of this important staple the aid of European enterprise is necessary, for even with the remunerating profit which the above statement shows, Mr. Leyburn states that he failed in overcoming the deep rooted prejudices of the native cultivators, and could not induce them to enter on a cultivation which held out to them a prospect of more than ordinary profit for their labour. To Indigo Planters, Mr. Leyburn considers the subject is one deserving of particular attention, as there is scarcely a spot of ground in which the one plant will not grow equally well with the other. In a political point of view, Mr. Leyburn considers there is no product which merits the fostering care of the Indian Government more than this article, as the home market is mainly dependent on the foreign supply for its consumption, and to countries none the most friendly to the interests of England.

* The bighah of land in Shahabad is something more than the Bengal bighah, which is 1,600 square yards, the third of an English acre, and less than the Turboot or Dankunnee bighah, which is 3,200 square yards.

† One of these, Mr. Leyburn has kindly placed at the disposal of the Society, and is ready for the inspection of the public at the Museum.

In conclusion Mr. Leyburn mentions, that he shall be glad if his remarks shall be instrumental in bringing this important staple into notice.

The accompanying is an extract of sales in London on July 17th 1838, in Flax now alluded to.—"Five Six per Windsor is landed sound—No. 1 sold for £28 per ton and No 2 at £14 per ton 9 months' credit. My broker has examined the 2 bales per Windsor, and reports it could be used to a considerable extent—its great fault is harshness and the absence of that softness and quality common, as you will have observed, to the Russian Flax. prices of the latter article being lower than usual, P. T. R. selling here at this time at £40 per ton

NEW APPLICATION OF WOOD OIL TO ECONOMICAL PURPOSES

The Secretary next submitted a letter from Mr. Lantley, communicating some valuable information relative to the application of the wood oil, obtained from the *Dipterocarpus* trees of the Tenasserim Province, in acting as a solvent to caoutchouc. Mr. Lantley mentions that he discovered this property some months ago, and he prepared some cloth with the solution for the purpose of submitting it to the inspection of the Society. The process adopted was simply to cut the caoutchouc into small pieces, and then drop a sufficiency into a bottle of the oil. In the course of a few hours the caoutchouc swells, and must then be frequently stirred to facilitate the process. If heat be applied, complete solution is speedily effected, but several days are required at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere.

The solution thus prepared may be spread on cloth which is rendered waterproof.

LAC INSECT ON PEEPUL TREES.

Mr. Rose, of Ramanaghur Factory, Moorsheadabad District, forwarded an interesting communication to the Society, relative to the existence of the lac insect in great quantities on several peepul trees in a village in his neighbourhood. Mr. Rose considers, from enquiries lately made, that the lac insect will thrive on many trees peculiar to the plains, and is at this present moment to be found on such trees. The subject is one which may be regarded as of great importance, and Mr. Rose is anxious, therefore, to give the result of his knowledge on the subject.

ARRIVAL OF SAXON RAMS IN CALCUTTA.

A note was read from Mr. Storm, wishing to make known in the Meeting of the Society, that he has imported from Van Dieman's Land, a certain number of Saxon Rams for the purpose of making an experiment to improve the wool of this country, and that having more Rams than he requires for that purpose, he should be glad to dispose of a few of them at 250 rupees each, the price they cost him.

For all the foregoing presents and communications, the best thanks of the Society were accorded.

HENRY D. SERV, M. D., Secretary.

Hurk, Jan, 14.

† *Ficus Religiosa*.

THE SANS SOUCI.

JANUARY 2, 1840.

Ships from London, boats from up-country, and merry holiday times concurred in filling the *Sans Souci* on Thursday night, to an extent unprecedented even at that well frequented theatre. The stalls were full from one end to the other; chairs were stuck into every corner where a chair could stand, and gentlemen stood where chairs could not. The boxes too, what with their own peculiar patrons, and what with the "crowding out" of the stall, were tenanted more respectably both as to quantity and quality than they ever were before.

The first piece was CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, Shakespeare's lively comedy trimmed and clipped so as to render it presentable to an audience more fastidious than those which applauded its broad humour at "the Globe" in ancient days. There is nothing like a bit of Shakespeare after all. Now this CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, though about the least imaginative production of the great bard, and though its language is somewhat quaint, and its figures somewhat strained, is, for liveliness of dialogue, and strength of delineation, vastly superior to many a smooth modern play, with greater pretensions to stage effect. "The taming of the shrew" furnishes a hint for those who may be misled as *Petruchio* &c. But would it be prudent for any young gentleman to link himself to such a Xantippe, relying on the use of similar means for her reformation? We know not. The chances are about equal, that such a course of training might either release the refractory fair-one to obedience, or drive her into open revolt. But whatever may be thought of the plan adopted by the hardy *Petruchio* for taming his curst "Kate," there can be no question that the development of it is in the highest degree entertaining. The haughty, scornful bearing of the young lady, at her first interview with her rough wooer, her

mingled astonishment and chagrin when she finds that she has "caught a Tartar," the pride with which she addresses herself to his subjugation; and finally the meekness, the humble watching of her husband's eye and obedience to his most absurd commands, which mark the change produced in the *quantum shrew*, are most strikingly and naturally displayed.

The chief characters in the piece are those of Catherine Petruchio, and Grumio, represented by Mrs. Leach, Algermon, and Master Mollus. How the first performed her part it is hardly necessary to tell—admirably of course. Notwithstanding that her recent illness must have left her somewhat weak, and that the character of Kate, calls for no ordinary strength in the exhibition of her bursts of passion, Mrs. Leach poured it with a spirit and fidelity that was surprising. The contrast betwixt the haughty, and apparently indomitable maiden, and the timid, affectionate wife, could not have been more forcibly presented even by our Prima Donna herself in her full glow of health and strength.

There is a wonderful improvement in Algermon; that stiffness and inclination to rant, which made him at first, a by no means promising *debutant*, are gone altogether; and now there is a freedom, a force, a correctness in his delivery and actions, that render it difficult to believe it is the same man. One absurd piece of unnatural mannerism however, remains. It is in his gait when retiring up or off the stage. Let any one observe the pompous, studied, and above all that beating of the boards with the toe of the foot which happens to be last, and say if such motion is either natural or dignified. In *Petruchio* he was quite at home; he had conceived the character correctly, and carried out his idea of it very well. He should, however, we think, have been less sparing with his whip upon his servants, for, with the exception of properly easy going Grumio, they were the laziest and most lifeless pack that

“ever served such a master. *Petruchio's* first dress was a very tasteful and most splendid affair. Master Modus as *Grump* displayed his usual drollery, and elicited, as usual, abundance of hearty laughter. There are in *Skakespeare* plenty of characters of a similar stamp, and they could not have a more efficient representative than Master Modus.

Baptista (Heartwell) *Hortensio* (Mowbray) *Biondello* (Sam Sharpset) and *Bianca* (Mrs. Francis) not forgetting the *Music Master* and the *Taylor*, both by the Secretary, were creditably represented. But what a lucky voice Sam Sharpset has got! Is it natural or assumed? If the latter, we advise him to drop it, and to give the public the benefit of his “most sweet voice” on his next attempt.

The farce of *THE MIDDLE TEMPLE* is of itself no great thing. There is neither plot nor dialogue to recommend it. It simply shows how *Mr. Prattymon*, a very bland and tidy like old gentleman, who apologises for every thing, even for his apologies, is in search of his natural son, who has arrived at manhood, ignorant of his own parentage. That son is *Briefless*, of the Middle Temple, who is safely beset by duns, takes his papa, on his coming to claim him, for one of his tormentors, and makes his newly hired boy *Brutus Hottibrain*, pass for him much to the chagrin of the old gentleman, who finds his supposed son a half-witted little fellow, who does nothing but dance. *Briefless* so enamoured of *Julia*, the daughter of *Mrs. Middletonist*, and on the discovery of the old man's mistake, which is rectified by means of a miniature, the hero and heroine are united, as is usual in such cases.

Almost all the fun of the piece lies in the heels and toes of little *Ballin*, who, as the dancing youth “*Hottibrain Junior*,” kept the house in a continued ecstacy. It was a character which none but a *maître d'ordonne* could have undertaken with any hope of success, and one in which *Ballin* displayed his peculiar abilities in perfection. His every motion, every posture was a *la Togliatti*,—the “*Dance of Life*” exemplified. *Briefless* was not much for Modus, but he made as good a thing of it as any body could, and what more could any body do. The Secretary, as *Mr. Prattyman*, was quite in his element: it was one of his best old men.

Mrs. Leach, as the little rustic servant girl, *Penelope* was all her self, in spite of a little languor, and so was *Mrs. Francis* as *Mrs. Middletonist*. But what can we, as impartial and fearless critics, say for the *Debutante* who is *Julia*? Alas! after making a liberal allowance for every thing for which allowance must be made in the case of a *debutante*, we can only say of her that, we think she will never shine as the heroine of a piece, however insignificant that heroine may be. There is not a glimmer of romance, either in her face or figure, no spirit in her action, or power in her voice, and she has apparently no idea of the *animus* of the character. Some of these defects may, if further practice is allowed her, wear off; but we fear that even in that case, enough of imperfection will remain to unfit her for the vocation to which she has aspired. These remarks are not made in an uncharitable spirit, but merely in justice to the play going public. We do not know the lady, even by name.

The concluding piece of forty and fifty, is a farce with no great claims to commendation, though it affords opportunities for the display of some good acting. *Mr. and Mrs. Lilywhite*, a very amorous old couple, have lived together for four and twenty years, without any difference more serious than an occasional “passing cloud” consequent on transient fits of jealousy on the side of *Mr. L.* On the day on which they solemnize their twenty-fourth bridal anniversary, one of these squall-

arrives, owing to *Mr. L.*, finding *Cornet Allamont* *Esq.* white on his knees before *Mrs. L.*, he being, perversely bent on believing, that the said *Cornet* had not assumed that humble position to interest *Mr. L.'s* sanction to his passion for the youthful *Clementine*, but for the purpose of wooing the adorable old *Arabella* herself. Consequent on this, *Mrs. Lilywhite* discovers that the young *Fitzwhite*, is a “natural” branch of the house of *Lilywhite*, in short, that he is the son of her beloved *Damon*, and some lady of the island of *Antigua*, to which business had led the fond husband about twenty-one years before. In an animated scene, she makes known her discovery to her astonished spouse, and thereby brings him penitent to her feet, where he vows never more to be jealous of her. In the joy of this reconciliation, *Allamont* obtains the consent of the happy pair to his union with the fair *Clementine*, their niece, and so the piece closes to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

Mr. and Mrs. Lilywhite (Master Modus and Mrs. Francis) had it all to themselves. The piece was entirely dependent on them for its effect and they did it more than justice. If they had not done so at the conclusion of a night so laborious to both of them, who could have blamed them? But what could have tickled Master Modus's fancy so much as to elicit these undisguised outbursts of genuine mirth, in which he indulged himself during the two last pieces. They seemed somewhat out of place, and with a less indulgent audience, might have called down some unequivocal tokens of disapprobation. The youthful pair *Allamont* and *Clementine* did not reach the same standard of excellence as their seniors, *Mowbray* as the former, and *Mrs. Tomson* as the latter, were alike distinguished by that cold stiffness, which clings so pertinaciously to their action and delivery. We had hopes of *Mrs. Tomson* once, but where are they now? *Echo* answers, *where!*

We are informed, that considerable allowances must be made for certain little defects in the acting of the pieces under comment, as, owing to the holiday times and other causes, the performers have been so scattered about, as to render a good rehearsal out of the question, such being the case the wonder is not that there were a few blunders, but that there were so few. In the rearing of the various parts, there was no very striking deficiency; but there was a want of concert among the performers, that plainly enough arose from the circumstances mentioned above. But a *Calcutta* audience is the most indulgent possible, and the very defects of the performance furnish additional food for mirth. When Master Modus laughs, where he ought not, the good humoured audience not only indulges him, but joins him. When Master Heartwell struts out upon the stage with all the pomp and circumstance of the leader of a procession, and finding that (not to make a pun) his followers remain behind, retire in some confusion, the mirth of the audience becomes voracious; and when that little wag, *Ballin*, skips forward to indulge himself with a *pas seul*, and finds himself cut off from his confederates by the curtain, which has fallen unperceived behind him, the storm of laughter and applause was almost smothering. Well! so let it ever be while any imperfections (so called) remain. People go to the *Sau Souci* to be amused and to laugh, and what matter how it is, if they be not disappointed. “What's the odds so long as they remain happy?”

The next performance will be on Wednesday next, Thursday being the day appointed for the great Agricultural Dinner. We would suggest, that the last piece be withdrawn and one of those which have been already favourably received, substituted in its stead.—*Hunkaru*, Jan. 4.

MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

A General Annual Meeting of the above Association was held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, which was very numerously and respectably attended. The Venerable Archdeacon T. Dealtry being called to the chair, the bible Secretary, Rev. T. Sandys, read a report of the proceedings of the Association during the past year, which contained very encouraging accounts for those that take an interest in the distribution of the bible.

It was then proposed by the Rev. T. Boaz, and seconded by C. W. Smith, Esq., that the report now read be received and that it be printed and circulated for general information.

The Rev. Wenger next proposed, and the Rev. Morton seconded, that this meeting feels particularly called upon by the increasing attention paid to the education of the rising generation, to endeavour to communicate to the various classes of their fellow men the volume of divine inspiration, in order that they may thereby be preserved from infidelity and error, and be led to an acquaintance with the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The Rev. Wenger in moving this resolution, delivered himself at some length on the subject of education. He laid it down as an education axiom, that instruction which excluded religion was calculated to breed infidelity. He referred to France and Italy with regard to this fact, countries, he said, that were overrun by infidelity and all its concomitant errors and evils, just because their systems of education discarded the bible as the basis and source of solid improvement. He likewise alluded to the religious condition of the natives of Greece, who, though they have from the few past years been emerging from an age of intellectual darkness, and stirring up the ashes of their ancestral knowledge, yet they are only rising from the sinks of ignorance, superstition and prejudice, to be imbued with the heathenish principles of frank and infidelity. The learning of Europe, it is true, is spreading among them, yet excluding the knowledge of the bible from the educational systems, they are increasing in infidelity only. The Rev. gentleman went on to say, that this country bears a strong resemblance in these respects to modern Greece. The natives are daily growing to knowledge and learning, and unless the distribution of the bible and religion keep pace with that growth, they will also exchange Hinduism, ignorance and superstition, for the perverted principles of infidelity. The heathen man, he continued, is characterized with natural corruption and an horrible proneness to all that is wicked and evil. Knowledge is power, and when we give the natives an education which does not embrace the restraining and renovating influences of Christianity, we add to the wickedness of the heart the power to exercise that wickedness, then was he to the people and was to the Government. He concluded by relating the following anecdote. About two weeks ago, he heard a young man mention to a friend in his presence, that when he read the Hindu scriptures he learnt the evils of the gods; but when he read the New Testament he became acquainted with the love of God. The Rev. Mr. Morton in seconding the resolution, made a very eloquent speech, enumerating and expatiating at considerable length and with great force of language on the reasons that should induce to increased exertion. In the course of his address he

referred to the Government schools, as being founded on infidel principles. He said that Hindus never object to read the bible, at least none of the educated classes of rising generation. During the whole course of his experience, he never found one native that was afraid to read or examine the bible, and if under the circumstances of their willingness to read it, and their ability to do so, we denied it to them, we were involving ourselves in the guilt of murdering of souls and destroying immortals.

The Venerable Chairman in putting forth this resolution alluded in flattering terms to the speeches of the above two gentlemen, and expressed a wish to see them published in all the new-papers, as he thought them to contain the most powerful arguments against the exclusion of religion from educational system. Having gone to the Town Hall without being provided with a sufficient allowance of China paper and black lead, we could not take notes, and therefore regret our inability to gratify the wish of the Venerable Archdeacon.

It was next proposed by the Rev. Innes and seconded by the Rev. Ewart, that this feeling with all its endeavours, without the divine blessing are unavailing, earnestly prays that the enlightening influences of the Holy Spirit may be so vouchsafed, that those scriptures which are distributed by it, may prove instrumental in disseminating abroad a knowledge of the way of salvation through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

This resolution being put to the meeting, the venerable chairman said, he would not do in the ordinary way of holding up the hands, but by quieting the meeting to engage in mental private prayer. Accordingly a silence of a few minutes ensued after which.

It was proposed by Rev. Sutton, and seconded by Rev. Pickance, that the following gentlemen be the committee and office-bearers for the ensuing year.

The Venerable Archdeacon F. Dealtry, President.

The committee of the Auxiliary Bible Society, Vice Presidents.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. C. C. Aratoon, W. Balton, Esq. Rev. T. Boaz, W. Barn, Esq., J. T. D. Cameron, Esq., A. G. Cole, Esq., C. N. Cooke, Esq., G. E. Henwood, Esq., A. D. Jones, Esq., C. Kerr, Esq., P. Landeman, Esq., M. D'Kozario, Esq., and all ministers who contribute to the funds, with power to add to their number.

J. N. Vant Hart, Esq., Treasurer.
Rev. T. Sandys, Bible Secretary.
J. M. Vos, Esq., Cash Secretary.
Rev. K. M. Banerjee, Minis. Secretary.

Mr. W. Hyrn then proposed and Rev. K. M. Banerjee seconded, that the thanks of the meeting be voted to the chairman for kindly presiding on the present occasion.

Another valedictory address then followed from Rev. T. Sandys and one from the chair, after which the usual doxology was sung, a collection made, and the meeting separated at 10 o'clock.—Hark, Jan. 10.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

NOTICE.

Referring to the meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam fund, and of parties who have paid first instalment under the resolutions of the public meeting held on the 15th April last, who has been called by the steam fund on the requisition of certain of such subscribers and parties for the purpose of taking into consideration the step most advisable to be adopted, in consequence of the communication received from Mr. Curtis, by the last Overland mail, and made public through the medium of the newspapers, the committee deem it to be their duty to submit their view of the position in which they consider the question of Comprehensive steam communication now to stand."

"After the adoption by Lord William Bentinck, then Governor General of the committee's plan for effecting such communication, and his Lordship's recommendation of that plan to the favorable consideration of the authorities at home, the committee endeavoured to support that recommendation as well by obtaining petitions in India to the Honourable House of Commons and Members to the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, as by urging the adoption of a similar course of proceedings at home, with a view to the establishment of a company there under the auspices of such authorities."

"With this view, on the appointment of Captain Barber as their agent, the committee wrote him as follows, under date 9th April 1838, para. 3 "The great and leading principle of your exertions must be the establishment of the communication to the three presidencies, by whatever means the communication is made to India—that is whether directly by the public authorities or by a private company, whether by one agency in each of the latitudes, or by one agency throughout the whole line."

4. "The view of the committee, however, are still directed to the establishment of a communication from the three Presidencies and Ceylon direct to England under one Agency. They are satisfied that mode of communication is highly perfect. They are sensible that the establishment of the French Mediterranean steamers, and the probable diversion of the mails through France, considerably reduce the value of such single and uninterrupted agency, but still, looking at the manifest importance of an individual being enabled to pass the whole way to and from England and India, without being obliged to make intermediate arrangements, and without being subject to probable delay and interruption consequent in there being no room for him on the steamer on his arrival at Alexandria &c. and considering how essential it is to a perfect intercommunication between the two countries, that means should be afforded for the secure, direct, and speedy conveyance of packages and parcels, which cannot be effected if they are to pass through various hands and responsibilities, they consider that means should be provided for such direct conveyance of passengers and parcels."

5. "The general outline of the committee's views is as follows, viz., that means should be afforded for the conveyance of passengers and parcels direct the whole way, with of course permission to passengers to quit at any intermediate place; that a steamer of the largest size and power should proceed from Calcutta; that a certain portion of her accommodations should be rigidly reserved for each of the presidencies and Ceylon, so that individuals at each place might secure their passage without risk or difficulty; that the steamer should pick up the Indian passengers, &c. either at that place or by means

of a separate steamer at Galle; that the Bombay passengers, &c. should in like manner join the main steamer at Galle during the height of the S. W. Monsoon, and at Socotra during the remainder of the year; that this steamer should touch at Cussier for the purpose of there landing such of the passengers as might have engaged their passage to that place only; that she should then proceed to Suez, at which place all such passengers as desired to pass to the continent via Cairo and Alexandria, should from Suez find their own way; that the remainder, having engaged for the whole passage, should proceed under the same agency that brought them to Suez, direct from that place north in the Mediterranean there, to embark on a steamer for England."

"In October, 1838, on the personal application of Captain Barber in his capacity of Agent to the committee, a public meeting was called in the city of London, at which Sir Robert W. Horton presided, and at which Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Curtis, Sir John Rae Reid, and many other influential gentlemen attended. At that meeting, a committee was formed of which Mr. Curtis was appointed chairman, "to investigate the plan submitted to this meeting by Capt. Barber, as also any other suggestions that may be submitted to them, for establishing a Steam communication with India, via the Red Sea, on a comprehensive plan."

"When this became known in Calcutta, the following resolution was passed at the half yearly meeting of the subscribers to the fund and to the petition to the House of Commons, and forwarded to the parties named,—that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon'ble Lord William Bentinck, for his continued zeal and exertions; to the Right Hon'ble Sir R. Wilmot Horton, for the promptitude and energy with which immediately on his arrival in England, he exerted himself in favor of an extended steam communication with India, and particularly for his able conduct as chairman of the public meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee house on the 12th October last, and to the committee appointed at that meeting, for the devotion which they have made of their time to the cause of a Comprehensive steam communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea, and especially to Timothy A. Curtis, Esq. the chairman of the committee for his disinterested exertion,—and the committee addressed Mr. Curtis under date 5th February as follows:"

"It is wholly impossible, sir, for us to adequately express the satisfaction we have felt at this measure, we have been now engaged since the month of June, 1838, in endeavouring to cause this important matter to be properly taken up at home with a view to practical effect."

"From the appointment of your committee, we feel assured that the whole question will be settled, and such information obtained as must necessarily bring it to a conclusion one way or the other; and as it is as we have already seen, that with but moderate aid from the authorities, a steam communication in its most comprehensive form, between England and India, would not only pay but confer incalculable advantages on both countries, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt the result."

"In January 1839, a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, to receive the report of Mr. Curtis' committee. In the mean time, referring to Mr. Tait's departure from England having prevented making use of the list of conditional subscriptions which had been forwarded to him, and desirous that such a manifestation of the desire of the people of Bengal for the establishment of a perfect communication should be known in England, the committee forwarded under date 7th July,

1838, a complete list of the conditional subscribers to Capt. Barber with the following intimation :—

"Accompanying is a list of the names of firms and individuals who have subscribed, with the number of shares taken by each, amounting at present to No 766, Shares 2,577 upers 12,88,600.

"In the *Englishman* of the 29th ultimo, which will be sent to you, you will perceive that the Governor-General approves highly of the proposition eventually to establish the Communication by means of a company. He considers there can be no doubt that within reasonable limits the favor and encouragement of all the authorities in India and at home will be given to an undertaking promising advantages so entirely without measure, you will also see that the Governor of Ceylon, the Right Hon^{ble} J. Stewart Mackenzie, equally approves of the measure, and is willing to give it all the support in his power."

"In the event, therefore, of the question of establishing a Comprehensive steam intercourse between England and India by way of the Red Sea, by means of a company again coming before the public, you can make known the number of shares, conditionally subscribed for here, to such parties as may be moving in the matter; or you may move parties with reference to such number of conditional shares, and to the approbation of Lord Auckland and Mr. Stewart Mackenzie to come forward at home."

"It is, however, necessary you should distinctly understand that these subscriptions are *indultually* conditional—that the committee have no power to bind the parties—that each individual on a plan being submitted will judge for himself, but I am to state the impression of the committee to be, provided the conditions referred to by Mr. Tufon are adopted and that the plan has the support and assistance of Her Majesty's Government and of the Hon^{ble} Court of Directors, that not only will all the subscribers in Bengal complete their subscription, but that many who have held back from various reasons will now come forward. The committee have already communicated to you the outline of the views they entertain on this matter, and all they will now say is, that they are under the sentence should be comprehensive in its most extended sense—comprehensive in regard to the communication extending to all parts of India, to its being conducted with the utmost despatch consistent with the convenience and comfort of passengers of all classes, to every possible arrangement being made to secure the comfort and accommodation, including large class steamers with the best possible arrangements of cabins and ventilation, &c., &c., &c., and to facility to passengers proceeding only to intermediate places as well as through out the whole line. In short the more perfect, the more comprehensive in its details, the more, this committee think, the plan would receive support by subscribers of shares in this country."

"Although the subscriptions at Madras have not been as yet great, there can be no doubt that on such a plan being promulgated, corresponding aid would be derived from that presidency."

Capt. Barber received this communication in Dec 1838, immediately before the meeting above referred to took place. He brought it to the notice of that meeting in conformity with his instructions, and it necessarily became connected with the resolutions come in at that meeting, which were briefly that "it was highly necessary that that (quick and certain) intercourse should be maintained by a private company, whose sole object would be to afford such means of conveyance of letters, newspapers, and periodicals, and such accommodation to passengers, as shall ensure a constant and certain monthly communication between Great Britain and the three presidencies of India with Ceylon, and whose future views may be directed to the extension of that communication to the Straits, China, the Maldives and

In Jan. at London Tavern.

Australia, that T. A. Curtis, J. P. Taskias, J. Bagehew, and Jas. McKillop, Esqrs., be requested to carry out the proposed company, and that the East India Association of London, and the respective Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, and Birmingham be respectively invited to co-operate with the proposed company." In reporting the appointment of the committee, Mr. Curtis thus writes in January last to the Calcutta committee.

"I most sincerely congratulate my fellow subjects in India, on the progress which that question has made in the public mind in this country—which I trust will be confirmed by the readiness which will be exhibited in contributing to its being practically carried into effect and responded to with alacrity in the Peninsula of India."

"It would seem that nothing now remains to be done but to carry it into practical operation. With that view the general meeting of yesterday has appointed Mr. Larkins, Mr. Bagehew, Mr. McKillop, and myself, to take measures for the establishment of a company, and to solicit the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce of the principal ports trading to India. To this duty we shall immediately apply ourselves; in the mean time I must hope that your committee will organize so substantial a subscription in Bengal, that it will leave no doubt of the deep feeling and interest which are felt on your side of the water, in the success of this great enterprise, and which can only be inspired by a strenuous unequalled effort in its outset. We have always understood from Captain Barber, that the amount subscribed in Calcutta for the contemplated object, was equivalent to £140,000; taking the proportions of Madras and Bombay, this amount of subscription would justify an expectation of at least £220 to 230,000 for all India, and a certain number of shares representing a considerable portion of that capital, will be reserved for India in the proposed company, and in this calculation I hope not to find myself disappointed, as the people of England will surely expect, in a matter in which your local interests and personal conveniences are too much involved, that your contributions will equal the importance you have attached to the question. Your steam committee will, I am sure, spare no exertions to realize this expectation, and as I am happy to learn from Captain Barber, that the Madras committee have placed themselves in communication with you on the subject, the united efforts of those two important places cannot fail to produce the desired effect."

"We have still much to do in England before we can come fairly afloat. I think it is probable there will be subscriptions enough, but the plan must be contingent on the concurrence and contributions of the East India Company and the Government, and his offers the difficulty of obtaining subscriptions sufficient to constitute a company before obtaining that concurrence, whilst on the other hand the Government and the East India Company will only treat with a body already formed and ready for action, and not with a prospective company, to be created upon their undertaking to contribute. This latter consideration will act as an additional stimulus to your steam committee, to urge forward substantial subscriptions and to transmit them at as early a period as possible. The first call will be for 10 per cent."

"I shall conclude with assuring you, that though commercially unconnected with India, I take the liveliest interest in every thing that can promote its social, political, and commercial prosperity and happiness, and am anxious to promote any thing that can add to the comfort, conveniences, and social intercourse of my Indian fellow-subjects."

This letter was dated 10th January, 1839.

In reply the Calcutta committee, under date 1st April, said "On their own parts, the committee feel earnestly desirous, and they cannot doubt the public at large will be equally so, to manifest their grateful confidence in those who have laboured so sedulously and disinterestedly in the good cause at home. The committee therefore, although the details of the scheme are still incomplete will, after publishing the present correspondence and the proceedings of the 18th January last, at once call a full meeting of the conditional subscribers on the list advertised by you, at which the public generally will be invited to attend, and the committee will then urge the shareholders as the most conclusive proof of the sense we entertain of the warm feeling in favor of the comprehensive scheme established by your meetings, as due to our own honor and consistency, and as manifesting in the most unquestionable manner, the unshaken and intense interest we feel in the settlement of this vitæ question, to pay up immediately an instalment of ten per cent on their respective shares, as shareholders in our scheme under which steamers will start monthly via the Mediterranean and Red Sea for Ceylon, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, in the manner contemplated by your proceedings, held on the 18th January last, and which scheme may afford, in the opinion of the London committee, the fair prospect of a moderate return upon the capital invested."

And at the meeting of Conditional Subscribers, which took place in Calcutta on the 15th April, the following resolutions were passed:—

"With reference to the determination of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company, only to treat with a body already formed, and prepared to establish a Comprehensive steam communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea, it is, in the opinion of this meeting, expedient that such a Company should be forthwith established on the most substantial foundation."

"That Messrs. Timothy A. Curtis, John P. Larkins, James McKillop, and John Bagshaw, having been appointed a committee in London to organize such a Company, the conditional subscribers, having entire confidence in those gentlemen, and feeling earnestly desirous to manifest, in the most incontrovertible manner, their intense and undiminished interest in the scheme of Comprehensive steam communication between Great Britain and India, do forthwith pay up ten per cent on the amount of their subscriptions, or at the rate of 50 Rs. per share of 500 Rs. into the Union Bank, to the credit of the committee of the New Bengal steam fund, as trustees of such Company."

"That the committee of the New Bengal steam fund be authorized to remit, by the earliest opportunity, after receipt of the prospectus drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose in London to the Directors of such Company, whatever sums may have been paid in, up to the date of its despatch, to be subject to such rules and provisions as may be established in regard to subscriptions for shares in England."

The result of the above resolutions has been, that rupees 1,02,700 have been paid into the Union Bank as 1st instalment.

In the meantime Mr. Curtis had entered into communication with the authorities at home. In the first instance he addressed himself to the President of the Board of Control; and under date 11th May 1839, in reply to the letter of this committee, under date 5th February above quoted, Mr. Curtis wrote as follows.

"It is a gratifying reward for the labour the committee appointed at the general meeting in October last, undertook, to learn that their endeavours were duly estimated by the important body which your committee represents, and by the Indian community in general."

"For myself, highly honored and flattered as I feel by your kind notice of me, I am conscious how little claim I have to it, but, I accept with great gratification, the expression of your approbation of the part I have taken in this important business; and, as far as my humble abilities will permit it, make the free offer of my best services in the endeavour, to carry into complete effect, the great scheme in which I have embarked."

"The course of the negotiations with the India Board has now become somewhat impeded, and perplexed, from two causes, 1st, from the East India Company, not choosing to recognize as official in respect to itself any communications made to the India Board, and requiring a direct application to the Court from the projected Company. (you will observe, however, by the introductory paragraph of my letter of the 21st February, that it was at the instance of the President of the India Board, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that I entered upon that course of proceeding) and 2dly, from the succession of Lord Melbourne's Administration from office, which will throw the negotiations into new hands."

Thus in May last, Mr. Curtis had to recommence his application by addressing the Hon'ble Court of Directors, which he did under date 14th of that month, the letter is published in the Calcutta papers of the 17th and 18th July and the letter from Mr. Melville, which appeared in the Calcutta papers of the 28th December, and dated 14th October was the reply.

The letter of Mr. Curtis, to the Hon'ble Court, published in the Calcutta papers of the 17th July last; and, by it, it will be seen that Mr. Curtis at the same time forwarded copy of the correspondence which he had held with the President of the Board of Control, which was published in the Calcutta papers on the same date. The committee under date 16th July, expressed themselves to Mr. Curtis as follows:—

"The Committee desire me to express their unbounded thanks to you and your colleagues, for the able and judicious course adopted by you in furtherance of your project for establishing a Comprehensive steam communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea, from which they cannot but anticipate so early and satisfactory settlement of this long pending question. At the same time, I am directed to state, that, in the event of still farther delay in the realization of what is admitted by high authority to be the just expectations of the people both of England and of India, you may rely on the active co-operation of not only this committee, but generally of the people of India."

At the following half-yearly meeting, held on the 19th August last, the following resolution was passed, with reference to the above documents:—

"That the report be received, that the thanks of this meeting be conveyed by the Right Reverend the Chairman to Messrs. Curtis, Larkins, Bagshaw and McKillop, and to Captain Barber, for their zealous and well-directed efforts to obtain the immediate establishment of a perfect comprehensive steam communication between England and India, and that they be assured that no exertion shall be wanting in Bengal, in aid of their endeavours."

And again in October, at the public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the steam committee be requested to forward copy of this petition, with such explanatory and other observations as they may consider necessary to their agent in England, and that they will be pleased to instruct Captain Barber to print two thousand copies of the petition and observations, for distribution to the Members of the House of Commons, taking an interest in India affairs, to

the British India Association, and to the chambers at the principal trading cities.

The prayer of the above petition addressed to the Supreme Government, was to the following effect:—

"Your Petitioners, however, most respectfully trust and entreat, that your Honor in Council, witnessing and feeling the mischief which has been occasioned to the most important public and private interests by the present imperfect system, will urge upon the Hon'ble the Council of Directors, on the part of the Supreme Government, most respectfully on the part of your Petitioners, and in the name of all India the Hon'ble the Court, will be pleased to close with a proposition, approved by Her Majesty's Government, which has been submitted to the Hon'ble Court by Mr. J. A. Curtis, of London, on behalf of a Joint Stock Company, which Company is, under pledges and penalties (to be prescribed by Parliament) prepared to convey the mails between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle and Great Britain, by means of powerful steam vessels, calculated to accomplish their voyages with certainty, and celerity, at all periods of the year, and at a cost to the state less than that of the present inefficient system.

The Supreme Government in reply have stated, "that copies of the memorial have been forwarded to the Honorable Court, with the expression of a strong opinion in favor of the local Government, in favor of establishing a scheme of steam communication with all the presidencies, either through individuals and private associations, or through Government steamers."

In conformity with the resolution just above noticed, the committee have directed the attention of their agent, Captain Barber, to the resolution and the petition.

The Committee purposely abstain from making any opinion as to the course to be pursued, they are, however, after laying the facts before the public, to allow the meeting to come to their own resolutions. The Committee, however, think it right to add, that in his letter under date 10th September, Mr. Curtis reported, if the reply should be unfavorable, that it was his intention to call public meetings in different parts of England, to memorialize the East India Company and the India Board, and he concludes by observing, "I trust you will see that the subject has lost none of its interest in the hands of the Committee, and that it has not been their fault that so many months have been lost in bringing it to hear."

On the 6th ultimo, the committee received through their Agent a printed copy of a Pamphlet by Mr. Currie, intended to be laid before the meeting in London, which was to be called on receipt of the refusal by the Hon'ble Court. They regret that they are not at liberty to publish that pamphlet, it not having appeared in England when the October mail left, because from it the public would have been able to gather from his own words the views entertained by him, and the course of negotiation intended to be adopted by him, with a view to move the authorities by the influence of public opinion.

By order of the committee N. B. S. F.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secy.

Calcutta Jan., 9. 1840.

[Husk., Jan. 11.]

The steam meeting on Wednesday, the 15th instant, drew a very numerous and crowded attendance at the Town Hall. On a motion of H. M. Parker, Esq., seconded by Major Forbes, J. Pattle, Esq., was called to the chair, at whose request C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. read the requisition, calling a public meeting, as advertised in the public prints. Mr. Greenlaw, with the consent of

the meeting, proceeded to read the correspondence between the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, as chairman of the Comprehensive scheme, and Mr. Timothy and Captain Barber, both of London, to enter with a letter from Mr. Curtis to the committee, of which the following are copies:—

No. 1.

Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, August 22, 1839.

TO CAPTAIN BARBER.

DEAR SIR,—I should never forgive myself if I conveyed to you the accompanying Resolution, without at the same time assuring you of the sincere gratitude I feel, in the bottom of my heart, to a gentleman who has laboured so assiduously and differently and successfully in one of the greatest causes that ever interested humanity. I can truly say, that the consequences, immediate and remote, of such communication between India and Europe, defy calculation. Such a wonderful adaptation of science is full of "the seed of things," as was said of Lord Bacon's philosophical writings and principles two centuries since. The invention of printing and the discovery of the magnet's compass, did not more immediately bear upon the happiness of mankind. The human family is now indeed approximating, and by an inter communication of knowledge, the times may be expected to draw on, when the illumination and elevation of the more prosaical nations will be brought down to the most remote and excited. Allow me, Sir, to conclude with saying, that not only as a chairman, but as a man and a Christian, I have some pleasure in transmitting to you the following resolution, and am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

(Sd) D. CALCUTTA.

East India rooms and Genl. Agency, 64, Cornhill,

November 4, 1839.

MY LORD BISHOP,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 22d of August last, conveying to me a resolution that was passed at a public meeting held in Calcutta, and at which your Lordship presided. Under any circumstances such a document would have been a most conclusive testimony. The knowledge that my humble efforts have been rightly understood and appreciated is very dear to me; but, when I reflect upon the channel through which it has been conveyed, the circumstances itself becomes doubly gratifying, and it is in instance that will be cherished in my heart so long as that heart continues to beat.

I have laboured diligently and faithfully in discharge of duty which I unhesitatingly accepted, but I am nevertheless fully sensible that the extent and the value of my services are much overrated and particularly so under the kind and benevolent feeling of your Lordship.

If ever there was a nation blessed by Providence with the high privilege of conferring advantages upon mankind, that nation is England. It surely then behoves us Stewards to bestow those blessings which the Divine Almoner has entrusted to us to dispense.

I do most heartily and fully concur in anticipating all those glorious and mighty results which your Lordship has so eloquently, so forcibly, and so feelingly pointed to, as the probable consequences of approximating India to England.

Should I be permitted to see that great end accomplished, there is no period of my life upon which I shall look back with greater self-approval than that which has been employed in promoting it.

With many very sincere and grateful thanks to your Lordship, and through you to those who passed the Resolution,

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BARBER,

To THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Bishop's palace, Calcutta, August 22d, 1839.

To T. A. CURTIS, Esq. &c. &c.

DEAR SIR,—Though only slightly known to you in person, I presume you will excuse me in expressing to you the admiration with which your correspondence has filled my mind, as it has been communicated to me by the committee. Indeed, sir, you have done eminent service in the most distant and populous of the countries under the influence and protection of Britain, and at the same time the country most in want of western civilization, and most eager, so far as we can judge, to receive it. Go on, dear sir, in the course you have so nobly begun. The blessings of unnumbered millions will descend upon the head of him who thus stepped forward at the critical juncture in your upon India the civilization, the teaching, the commerce, the science, the morality, and ultimately the religion of Europe.

In conveying to you, Sir, and your friends, in this great cause, the accompanying Resolution, I am not only obeying the impulse of duty as Chairman, but the deep sentiment of individual gratitude as your faithful and obedient,

(Signed) D. CALCUTTA,

London, 4th Nov. 1839.

My Lord Bishop,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 22d August last, which, your Lordship, as Chairman of the public meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 19th August, addressed to me, accompanying a copy of a resolution passed at that meeting, expressive of appreciation of the exertions of the committee of which I am the Chairman, in the great cause of pioneer steam communication between India and England. I have laid your Lordship's letter and the resolution before the Committee, and I have to express to your Lordship and the meeting, that no reward can be more acceptable to the Committee for all their labour and anxieties than the assurance of their being rightly appreciated by the Indian public, in whom we take so lively and sincere an interest. The manner in which your Lordship has been kind enough to express yourself, in respect to the correspondence with the Government and the East India Company, calls upon me to say that I have only been the organ and Interpreter of the sentiments and opinions of the gentlemen with whom it may have been my good fortune to be associated, and that although the correspondence bears my name, and may have been mainly constructed by myself, it has been modified and arranged entirely by the Committee. Highly, therefore, as I should prize any commendation of the manner in which the communications with the Home Authorities have been carried on, and particularly the eloquent and feeling language in which it is conveyed by your Lordship, the merit of these communications belongs to my Hon'dle colleagues, without whose assistance I fear my attempts to effect the object in view would have been at once overthrown. Your Lordship will learn with regret, that the East India Company still pertinaciously oppose any scheme which may interfere with their present imperfect system; the only resource we have now left, is to appeal to the public, and effect that, by external influence, which wider proceedings have failed to produce.

The committee beg to offer to your Lordship their thanks for your communications, and to express their

great satisfaction at seeing the prominent position which your Lordship has placed yourself in this great interesting and important question.

I have, &c.

T. A. CURTIS.

P.S. I have taken the liberty of sending to your Lordship's address, a pamphlet which I have published on the state of the questions of steam communication, and which I trust will meet the approbation of the great community with which your Lordship is so blessed. A this pamphlet is my own off-print, I would say to the public,

Be to its virtues very kind,
And to its faults a little blind;

and I must hope it will not undergo a very severe criticism.

T. A. CURTIS.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

No 2.

London, 4th November, 1839.

C. B. GUFENAW, Esq., Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—Since my last letter of the 12th August, I have received your favour of the 12th and 16th July and 24th August, and I have to thank you for the highly interesting and important information they contain. On the question of the Docks, there seems no doubt, judged, my mind was made up upon that subject from what Captains Glenharon and Warden had told me. With this packet you will receive a pamphlet I have written, and which is now published for sale and distribution. Each day brings fresh proofs of the inefficiency, and, I may say, scandalous mismanagement of the present system. I think of there being no steamer waiting to take this last mail when it arrived at Alexandria from Suez, and which happened to contain such brilliant and important news, I shall put out another pamphlet soon, which will be a selection of Paragraphs and a summary of meetings, &c. &c. &c. taken from the various newspapers and, which will show that the Indian community are intensely bent upon the accomplishment of the object, and I shall not fail to give the world another edition of the failures which mark the present system. The mail was detained 4 days at Alexandria, was after all sent forward by a private boat, and was 17 days in coming to England! By our plan a steamer would have been waiting for the mail and the passage would have been made in 12 or 13 days, making a difference on this side, of 8 days, at least, and in the whole, of about 32 days. I shall address all the Chambers of Commerce, and the Trade committees, in the towns in which the Indian Trade interests them, with a copy of my correspondence, and with a prospectus, which will be drawn up and approved by the committee on Wednesday next, the 6th instant. We shall urge these bodies to immediate action, and, I trust, you will very soon see that the example you have so nobly set, has not been lost. I attach a high value to the names of the natives who have subscribed.

The committee have learnt with deep grief the lamented decease of Captain Cockere; they feel that a powerful supporter of this interesting and important object, has been lost to the world.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. A. CURTIS.

After the letters had been read, the Chairman rose, and briefly addressed the meeting, saying, that he thought it unnecessary to enter into any explanation, in regard to the objects of the meeting, which, even were it necessary, he could but imperfectly do after what

had so often been expressed in such glowing language. He would, however, only say, that they had assembled to consider the best means of establishing a steam communication, and, since the means hitherto adopted had failed, to devise other means more likely to prove successful.

Before the proceedings went further, Mr. Greenlaw read a public letter from Captain Barber, a great portion of which, however, he was obliged to omit, in consequence of mention being made therein of parties, in a manner which might prove prejudicial to them, by being thus publicly promulgated.

No 3.

East India rooms and General agency, 64, Cornhill, Nov. 4, 1839.

To C. B. GREENLAW, Esq., Calcutta.

SIR,—The mail reached London on the 30th ultimo, but the letters were not delivered till nearly four P.M., the time occupied in weighing them to fix the penny postage was the cause of delay. By this arrival I received your several letters, dated August 11th, 12th, and 13th. It gave me much satisfaction to find, that the opinion of your committee, indeed of the whole community, coincided with my own, as respects the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Curtis and the authorities.

When you receive the copy of Mr. Court's letters in reply, dated 14th ultimo, I can imagine what will be your surprise and disappointment. I did not think Sir John Holhouse would have so readily conceded the point after his Letter to the Court of 12th July last, nor did I think the East India Company would venture to draw upon themselves the odium that cannot but follow the publication of the correspondence already alluded to. The letter is an evasion, and it is difficult to imagine upon what ground their continued opposition is based, neither is the enquiry now worth pursuing, the knowledge if it could be come at, would answer no good end. They have now taken a decided stand, and, as I have before observed, it will require high pressure to induce them to retrace their step, whereas I shall always think that had pressure been vigorously and judiciously applied before the final reply, it probably would have had a good effect.

There are two circumstances, either of which has encouraged resistance, fostered the Court's hope of ultimate success, and much increased their opposition to the grant asked, viz. The divided opinions in India and the want of united effort here, among the merchants. I write adversely, when I say that Mr. Laipent to this hour promotes the opposition, but, as I have before observed, as Mr. Laipent has influence would be comparatively nothing, but Mr. Laipent, chairman of the East India and China Association, he has done much injury to the Comprehensive cause. Had that association been favourable and warm advocates of the plan, as propounded by Mr. Curtis and the committee, I question whether the Court would not have yielded, and if not, the Government would have been more urgent in compelling them. I allude to this lost cause now, because I foresee the same will in a degree operate against the subscription whenever a prospectus may be issued. It gave me much satisfaction to see, by the papers received, that your half yearly meeting to August was so well attended and so well supported.

By Thursday evening, I had that portion of your committee's report, and the speeches of those who moved the resolutions, i.e. all that could prove interesting or useful here, printed, and, together with the Memo, I sent it to the whole of the London Papers; but at present the effect has been but little. The statement of facts, a proof of which I now enclose, will be ready

tomorrow, and I shall forward that to every newspaper throughout the country, of any note, if it does induce proper attention. I shall then insert it in the Times, for that journal lately has several times, in an ambiguous manner, endeavoured to lead public opinion from our project, and to induce the community to rest their faith upon that of the Court.

This week, Mr. Curtis will publish his pamphlet, I wish, if possible, to excite the press a little previously, that they may be on the qui vive when the correspondence appears. In my last I stated our committee had determined to address the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, but, on reconsideration, Mr. Curtis thought it more advisable to wait the arrival of the mail, foreseeing it would furnish the Committee with some new matter. I am glad it was done, because the knowledge of your half yearly meeting and the information gained from your committee's report at that meeting, cannot fail to operate favourably on the minds of the several Chambers of Commerce. I shall take care they be abundantly supplied from the *Hurkaru* of the 20th August. The Committee meet on Saturday, and discussion took place on the letters and news that had been received. It was resolved the Chambers should be addressed, and the correspondence be forwarded. I hope also to see a prospectus adapted, to be sent at the same time. I urged it strongly, and I think with success. The committee will meet on Wednesday to decide.

The state of the money market is certainly much against sanguine expectations of a large subscription, still I am willing to believe, if the effort be made with energy, success will follow. Shares to the extent of £100,000 should be taken in London before any public meeting be convened, that done, I would then call a public meeting in London, which should be followed immediately by others in all the provincial towns interested in carrying the project carried out, a good example we must hope would be readily followed.

Whether success does or does not attend the endeavour, it is the best, indeed the only means left to effect the object.

If £500,000 that fund will certainly carry out a monthly communication with your side and Ceylon. Should it be less, then we must be content with the communication being less frequent, but to me it is quite clear, that proper vessels, under a good system once started, they will soon increase to the number required for every efficient purpose, and as for revenue, it must, it will come.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, I think you need no longer doubt, that some decided measure will be taken before the next mail goes, and I prognosticate that success will attend it.

I am &c

(Signed) JAMES BARRER.

Mr. Turton then came forward, and in reference to the last letter read, said, that he was assured that Captain Barber did not care, if its contents, which were thought objectionable for the public to hear, were made known, since Captain Barber wrote the letter, merely as secretary to the committee; yet though the London committee have not assented to write the epistle, we, as the Indian committee, should not read it. Mr. Turton went on to say, that he did not put his friend's (Mr. Greenlaw's) modesty to the blush, by calling on him to read the letter, because it contained passages which he could not respond to, but because Captain Barber and the Directors have expressed opinions, all of which concurred to render the letter strongly in favour of the Preceptor plan—all parties seeming satisfied that something must be done by ourselves. I have called on you, gentlemen, to exert yourselves since October.—I have

shown you that Mr. Coffin and Capt. Barber, instead of trying to raise capital, are multiplying correspondence as much as possible, and circumstances contained in the letter, confirm this view. The letter, however, speaks in one place of "divided opinion," which part of it was energetically read by Mr. Greenlaw. Yes, there is divided opinion but the disagreement is between my friend, Mr. Greenlaw, and the Bombay people. And there is such a divided opinion, on one ever doubtful, and Capt. Barber refers to this when he speaks of divided opinion—yes, to this and not to any division between the advocates of the Precursor and Comprehensive. Capt. Barber next speaks of want of united efforts—not in India—not in Bengal—but "here"—that is in London. "Here," he says, "some plan must be adopted." But we might as well sleep off our beds, and let our arms on our bosoms, wishing for success, as go to them for unanimity. To trust to them would be as futile as the prayer of the waggoner to Jupiter. On the occasion of one meeting my friend, Mr. Greenlaw, said, that he would not wish to hear words only, but to see deeds performed. So do I wish to see deeds done, —and I want heart, and soul, and pocket too in the cause.

Here Mr. Tutton made some allusion to parts of the letter, referring to Mr. Larpent, which positions Mr. Greenlaw had misunderstood. Mr. Greenlaw, upon this, got up and requested the chair to be permitted to read the suppressed portion, since Mr. Tutton had made allusion to it, and mentioned names. To this Mr. Tutton said that he had no objection provided Mr. Greenlaw confined himself to the reading of the letter only. The letter was then read, after which Mr. Tutton proceeded to refer to the apprehension expressed in the letter, in consequence of the separation of Mr. Larpent from the Comprehensive cause, which, he said, would operate against it a "great deal."

Mr. Parker. "Not a 'great deal,' but in a small degree."

Mr. Tutton. "Well in a small degree." The speaker next went on to say, that he was not opposed to steam communication being established via the Mediterranean. Let the Mediterranean, said he, be all crowded with steamers—let it be all covered with smoke, and I will rejoice to see the day when it is so occupied, but before that day arrives, a very long time must elapse, if we depend on the creeping Comprehensive. But let us meanwhile put our shoulders to the wheel and get our waggon out of the mire, and when others see us strive to assist ourselves, they will come forward to our assistance. Another thing that we should bear in mind is, not to rely on those on the other side the Channel. Captain Barber says, that he sent all the proceedings in the English papers, perhaps the gentlemen of the press present here will say if they have seen them in the English papers, but I am certain no such thing has been published. Captain Barber says farther, that at present there has been but little effect, —not in a small degree, but little, which is, gentlemen, nothing at all. Capt. Barber likewise speaks of exciting the British Press. We too can try but will we produce that excitement?—No, and yet we can do a great deal more than Capt. Barber thinks. He says that before a company is formed, shares ought to be taken to the extent of a thousand pounds. Thanks to our friend, Mr. Greenlaw, we can boast of one hundred and two thousand pounds. I say again that we can boast of a hundred and twelve thousand pounds in Bengal only. Captain Barber more over, says, he does not entertain very sanguine expectations on the subject of the formation of a company, and talks, of great energy and an example as necessary to success. But Captain Barber's good sense has been blinded by a desire to oblige Mr. Greenlaw. To talk about an example of a hundred thousand pounds, while we have in Bengal subscribed a hundred and twelve thousand pounds, one-tenth of which has been actually

paid down, is absurd. This letter, therefore, instead of advancing the cause, would directly do the contrary. People would say, that the merchants at home did not favor the scheme: that a number of shareholders were connected with it: and if the Secretary himself is not sanguine and satisfied, who can the Company do otherwise than refuse their request, and how can the people be expected to join with readiness. Instead of satisfying any person of the possibility of success, they asked to embark in the undertaking. First satisfy the Company of success, and then, no doubt, they will comply with the requisition made. But I am not willing to throw the failure on others as we deserve the blame. Originally there were on hand seventeen thousand pounds, with interest for six years—so which add the hundred and twenty thousand, and thirty-five thousand of Madras rupees in subscription, being equal to pounds—, which, including the Old Bengal Steam Fund, make two hundred thousand pounds, a sum fully adequate for steam communication. Yet, with the seventeen thousand pounds, we have done nothing (Cries of no, no. Time wastes and delay increases; let us, therefore, at once pass resolutions and establish steamers between this and Suez. Every country in the world almost, is crowded with steamers in every part, but India has only one sea-going steamer. Let us not idle time others for our deficiency in this respect, but assist in establishing a direct communication. Let us put our hands into our breeches' pockets and help ourselves. Mr. Tutton then enumerated a great number of mercantile ports on the European continent, every one of which, he said, had private steam companies and steamers for intercommunication. India only was an exception, and it were idle, therefore, to talk about examples. He concluded by proposing the resolution, which was second by Baboo Dwakannah Tagore.

"The Under the existing circumstances, in which Steam Navigation between Great Britain and India is placed, with reference to what is usually termed the Comprehensive scheme, no Company having yet been formed in England on the purpose of prosecuting that scheme, it appears expedient to this meeting, that the inhabitant of the presidency of Bengal and Madras, and of the Government of Ceylon, should unite all their energies and resources for establishing, immediately, a direct steam communication between Calcutta and Suez, via Aden and Ceylon, as frequently as the funds which may be raised will allow."

Mr. Greenlaw then got up and said:

Gentlemen, I need scarcely say that I am opposed to the motion:

It may appear somewhat presumptuous in me to rise so immediately after my friend Mr. Tutton, fully aware as I am that I cannot venture to compare with his eloquence, his power, of argument, his wit or his humour; nor would I have presumed to do so, did I not feel myself strong in the cause, the honor, the integrity of my cause. (Cheers.) Depending on that strength, I shall do my best endeavor to explain why I oppose the motion.

Gentlemen, not being aware of what might be the exact nature of the "step" which might be submitted to you as that you should adopt, but feeling that in reality the question is a very simple one, I had prepared, not a motion, but a memorandum of what the real question was, which you would in fact have to determine, that is as far as you can determine it, for you are only a section in India—and I am happy to say, with reference to the motion now made, that I do not see occasion to alter one word of that memorandum, which is as follows.

QUESTION TO BE DECIDED.

"Whether after fostering a great public undertaking, up to the point to arrive at which very nerve has been strained, you will now, just when your aid is most required;

abandon it to support what, if not strictly a private enterprise, partakes more of that character than of a great public work." This, I contend, gentlemen, is the question you have now to determine. The motion itself bears out in this view of the question, for it goes at once to the root, and calls on you to withdraw all further concert and co-operation with those at home, who are engaged in your own cause, for the purpose of joining in the support of that which, up to this hour, is a private undertaking. If it is not a private undertaking, where are the evidences of its being a public one? Did it originate in a public meeting in this Hall? Did it even originate in the Chamber of Commerce? No, gentlemen, it originated in the Chambers of our worthy friend, Mr. Tutton; so truly was his proposition not, nor is it yet, a public enterprise, that only those individuals who were in silly town, have been at all invited or admitted to have any share in the proceedings connected with it up to this very hour.

A prospectus has certainly been issued, requesting parties disposed to join in the undertaking, to communicate their names; but, gentlemen, it is not possible to answer the question, and being possible, if an answer were given, I should like to know the promotion of shareholders obtained by the publication of the prospectus, and that secured by means of private application. If it is not a private enterprise, then why have not the public been apprized of the names of the shareholders, and of the amount subscribed and paid? Who, as a public individual, knows any thing about it? They may have got a sufficiently large subscription, but calling now in the public to abandon their own hitherto favored scheme, they ought to have let us know whom and what we are invited to join at such a sacrifice—a sacrifice, as I take it, of our honor and our dignity.

Gentlemen, this is the history of the *Projector*. In February last, the establishment of a single steamer to run between Calcutta and Suze was first mooted. I was invited by the late lamented Mr. Cockerell, to be present at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, not of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, but of individual Merchants at the Chamber. There, gentlemen, I had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the suggestion, and asked whether it was intended to call on the public to subscribe, or in that case it might interfere injuriously with the eventual call for subscriptions from home. The late Mr. Cockerell rejected the suggestion with indignation. Another gentleman also, at that time, declared that it was a private matter among the Merchants themselves, and that they would not subscribe one rupee less to the home subscriptions when required, nor make any condition that the Steamer should be taken over. This gentleman was Dwarkanath Tagore. One gentleman only, as far as I understood, was disposed to consider that the vessel should be taken over, but even he did not say a word of appealing to the public for subscriptions. Gentlemen, the proposition, if carried out, would have been worthy of the merchants of Calcutta. It was abandoned; why I know not, unless because it did not meet adequate support. The suggestion, however, was revived on the arrival of Mr. Tutton, with an assurance that if he thought it would injure the Compagnie's scheme he would not say a word about it. I have noticed how it has hitherto been managed as a private enterprise, and it is now for the first time brought under discussion as a public measure on grounds similar to those lately advanced in the Chamber of Commerce, viz. that the struggle at home is hopeless and should, therefore, be abandoned; and that the communication on the other side, in direct connection with that from Calcutta, is useless.

Gentlemen, I readily join issue on these two points; and I am happy that the question is put on these issues.

Gentlemen, I shall first address myself to the latter ground, namely that the communication on the other side, in direct connection with that from Calcutta, is useless.

Now, in the first place, let me bring to your notice the fact that the public authorities at home, in notifying the arrangements for conveying the mail through France, recommend that the "heavier despatches," should be sent, not through France, but by sea between England and Alexandria. This, gentlemen, constitutes a *prima facie* admission of the necessity of a steamer between Alexandria and Falmouth, in connection with the steamer on this side. Next, gentlemen, I shall produce a witness as to the necessity of the Steamer on the other side, to whom I am sure no gentlemen here will object. He is a man gifted with sound judgment, and in this case speaks from experience.

I find, at page 68, of the Minutes of Select Committee of the House of Commons, under date 28th June, 1837, the following entry.

Thomas Edward Mitchell Tutton, Esq., called in and examined.

Now, gentlemen I think you will see, that the evidence of Mr. Tutton as to the necessity of a steamer on the other side, is not weakened at all by any additions which may have taken place to the number of steamers between the different European ports in the Mediterranean and Alexandria, if any addition has been made since June, 1837. The evidence of Mr. Tutton on this point was as follows:

"We consider that the return which we shall give from the three presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, would not be less than 133 600£ towards the expenses of the plan, supposing the route to be complete, not only from Calcutta and Bombay to Suze, but from Alexandria to me, which we consider would contribute very much to the profit of the whole scheme, as well as to their advantage."

Again—

"We also consider that there would be a considerable freight if it went the whole way, and particularly for specie, between Madras and Ceylon, and Calcutta, and Bombay, exclusive of plate and jewellery, &c."

And again—

"We also consider that if steamers of adequate power and tonnage were placed upon the whole line, there can be no doubt, that one half the passengers and one half the letters, at the rate of which I say, would go by that route in a very short time."

In answer to this question,

"Will you state the plan you would purpose for carrying this communication into effect?"

Mr. Tutton replied,

"I should propose that a sufficient number of steamers of 800 tons and 220 horse power, be placed on the whole line between Calcutta and London, and Bombay and London, taking charge throughout the whole distance of passengers, parcels, specie and cargo."

Yet again—

"To like manner, the Indian passengers and mails will cross to Alexandria by the 22d of June, and proceed to England, only transshipping into another steamer at Gibraltar, where they will arrive by the 11th July; 57 days from Calcutta. The committee will allow me to state why we are very anxious that this plan should be adopted. I am satisfied myself that it is the best and the most efficient course, and would be the cheapest in the end, because I feel assured that I very much underestimate the intercourse there would be after a short time, between

the different presidencies and London, in saying that one half the passengers and one half the letters would go by that route; and I think (what seems to be the most difficult matter in any other way) that families of children would invariably go that route and not round the Cape. It would also save the whole quarantine which would be performed at sea, instead of Malta. By transhipping at Gibraltar into a fresh steamer, keeping the Alexandria steamer in quarantine after the passengers quit her for ten days, during which time she might be efficiently fumigated, and allowing one or two days for inquiries after the passengers arrive in London, all the rest of the quarantine would be saved, and this seems to me the only method to induce families to send their children. It is impossible to interfere with the quarantine in the Mediterranean, because it involves all our relations with the whole of the continental ports, and if we were to make an alteration that would lessen the quarantine, the result would be that there would be a second quarantine to perform in the Mediterranean ports. If we keep it entirely in our own possessions at Gibraltar and London, then we can by that means make any regulation that we like. By this mode a person might come home to London, and might be out again at Rome infinitely sooner than he could by leaving Alexandria, going to Malta, performing quarantine there, and going from thence to Rome by the speediest conveyance they could get. Supposing we availed ourselves of the French Steamer, it would be impossible to induce families to trust their children to vessels of that kind, with which they had no communication in Calcutta. Besides the passage through France would not do, but taking the route I have described, I feel no doubt that if the expense were made the same that it would cost to go round the Cape, almost every person would go that way and send their children that way."

Now, gentlemen, it appears to me that nothing can be more clear, than that no increase in the number of steamers between Alexandria and the European ports in the Mediterranean, no arrangements whereby their regularity is maintained, can at all invalidate the above testimony to the necessity of the steamers of the other side in connection with that of this side. Mr. Taiton tells us

"Supposing we availed ourselves of the French Steamer, it would be impossible to induce families to trust their children in vessels of that kind with which they had no communication in Calcutta."

Nor is this all, for, even allowing that such was done, he still emphatically tells us that "the passage through France won't do." He had before said that making the whole route complete, would at once contribute very much to the profit of the whole scheme as to the advantage. He had also previously most emphatically impressed on the Select Committee, the reason "Why we are very anxious that that the plan should be adopted," and what is the reason. It is this, "I am satisfied myself that it is the best and most efficient course and would be cheapest in the end."

This, gentlemen is, Mr. Taiton's testimony to the expediency or necessity of a steamer on the other side in connection with that on this.

While I am referring to Mr. Taiton's evidence on this point, I may as well observe that one of Mr. Taiton's present objections to the connecting steamer on the other side, is the difficulty opposed by the quarantine. Mr. Taiton has not now alluded to this difficulty, but he has elsewhere; and, therefore, I consider it expedient to address a few words to you on the subject, in the hope that I may satisfy you that the difficulty is or will be nominal. First, in the evidence of Mr. Taiton before the Select Committee, you will remember that he recommended the connecting steamers on the other side among other reasons, because the quarantine would, under the proposition of changing steamers at Gibraltar, bear more

favorably on the connecting steamer than on the French steamer to Marseilles. He says expressly,

"By this mode, (i. e. a Steamer from Alexandria to Falmouth changing at Gibraltar) a person might come to London and might be out again at Rome infinitely sooner than he would by leaving Alexandria, going to Malta, performing Quarantine there and going from thence to Rome by the speediest conveyance they could get."

Then how much sooner could a person get to London by such means? Mr. Taiton afforded further evidence, on this part of the question, not exactly on the preference to be given either to the one mode of conveyance or to the other, but to the degree of necessity for any quarantine. In reply to a question,

"Were you in any degree inconvenienced or impeded by the plague or the apprehension of coming into contact with persons infected by it?" He answered; "Not in the slightest degree. It was not, however, the season of the plague though there were occasional cases of plague, and I had four bills of health from Alexandria. There were occasional cases of plague at Cairo, but both at Cosseir, at Ghensh and the whole way down the Nile to Cairo, we intermixed freely with the natives of the country without the slightest precaution whatever, and both myself and my child, including even the infant, rode about the Buzas at Cairo to see what there was there, and intermixed with every person we met, and never felt the slightest apprehension, nor, I believe, had any cause for it. I consider the plague, except at certain seasons, a mere bugbear, for at the very season I went I met Lord and Lady Brudenell, who, I think, expressed some apprehension of coming into contact with the natives from it. They had come from England fresh with the prejudices of England as to the plague, and felt an apprehension which I did not in the slightest degree. I found that every person in Egypt treated the subject of the plague very lightly indeed."

But the question of quarantine has not been overlooked by Mr. Curtis. It is referred to in the report of the committee to the public meeting in London. It is thus observed,

"In the homeward voyage some allowance is to be made for quarantine, but your committee have to observe, that the steamer will not perform it at Malta or any other intermediate port, but on arrival in England, and they confidently anticipate that agreeably to the custom which obtains in her Majesty's Service, the duration of quarantine will be diminished by the number of days she may be on her passage from Alexandria to England. So that the objection which only applies to the homeward voyage, will not generally affect the computation beyond an additional five days."

And Mr. Curtis, who preferred the Port of Bristol, expressly ascertained from Mr. Claxton the managing Director of the Great Western Steam Company, that there was good quarantine ground in the Severn, where the Great Western always took in her coals, cargo and passengers. Moreover, in a letter dated 29th March last, I was informed to the following effect by Col. Campbell.

"It is, however, probable, that quarantine in Europe will soon be much shortened and the whole system freed from many vexations. I have by the last Packet a despatch from Government to inform me that a congress is to be held for that purpose of Members of all the powers having ports in the Mediterranean, and I have had a series of questions sent to me relative thereto, to which I am to procure replies from the best informed medical and other authorities in Egypt."

Now, there can be no doubt, whatever arrangements may be made for the modification of quarantine in the Mediterranean, that the British Government will not be

*found backward in general arrangements connected with England, and certainly disposed to go as far as possible in respect to the communication from India in particular. I therefore cannot but think the question of quarantine will become a bugbear, as Mr. Turtion says, the very question of plague itself is considered in Egypt.

But there is yet one more important matter connected with the expediency or necessity of the connecting steamer in the Mediterranean and it is this gentleman—it is no secret office, it is a matter of public notoriety, that by the present mode of communication between the public authorities in India and in England, very considerable periods necessarily elapse between orders sought and orders given. The present system of written communication certainly provides for the speedy transmission of points of great moment, but even these can only be communicated in very reduced form, no detail can be given. But for the great bulk of the communication on which depends the constant daily conduct of the Government of India, nothing can be done, and I have heard individuals, unconnected with the Government, complain that matters referred home have not been replied to in some cases for two or three years. Now, gentlemen, I may say that in the various conversations I had with our late lamented Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, while his opinion was strongly in favour of the necessity for first establishing the communication for Bombay, I frequently adverted to the above circumstances. I pointed out that by the existing arrangements all the detailed proceedings of the different Governments and boards were in quarterly volumes, not compiled for a month or six weeks after the expiration of the quarter. These most important documents did not reach home for many months after the occurrences recorded in them; that under the operation of steamers from all the ports in India, in connection with one in the Mediterranean, the proceedings being compiled monthly, could be conveyed home and arrive in London in two months after the occurrences recorded, and in like manner the most detailed communication on all points could be received from the Court of Directors, and I believe most sincerely that this had more effect in inducing him to give up his opinion in favor of the restriction in the first instance to Bombay, than any thing else.

But, gentlemen, on this point let me quote an authority of some weight. I mean Mr. Peacock.

Mr. Peacock has observed in his evidence before the Select Committee.

"In time of war expeditious communication is advisable, but in time of peace regularity is the thing, and perfect knowledge when we get it. If we have irregular communication, and imperfect knowledge, occasional expedition will not make up for it."

Now, gentlemen, it is only by the operation of a steamer in the Mediterranean, proceeding to England in connection what that on this side, that this at once "expeditious communication" and "perfect knowledge" can be maintained; it follows therefore that to obtain this most desirable end, the authorities will be far more ready to make a grant for the whole way to England, than for this side only; and here I would observe that a connecting steamer on the other side, is necessary to secure to you the capital of England.

My own opinion is—and if I am wrong I can be corrected by the numerous Mercantile Gentlemen present—that capital sufficient to establish a monthly communication cannot be obtained in India even although it should be supported by the authorities. The people of Bengal have subscribed most liberally to Mr. Curtis' proposed Comprehensive scheme, and occasion has been thereby taken to undervalue Captain Barber's proposition, that £100,000 should be subscribed before a public meeting should be called in London. The subscription of £112,000 in Bengal, has been opposed

to Captain Barber's suggestion. But this is scarcely fair, inasmuch as the £112,000 in the subscription of Bengal, and the result of several months' subscription, whereas the £100,000 of Captain Barber are, what he says, should be obtained in a few days in London before any meeting is held. If Mr. Turtion had compared the £60,000 subscribed in Calcutta in one week, I would have been much more to the purpose. In connection with this correspondence Mr. Turtion has alluded to the lukewarmness at home. Why, in the course of my connection with this matter, I have been more than once or twice, and at various periods, been told, and it has been declared in the public papers, that the people of India themselves were lukewarm. I declare to you, gentlemen, that when in 1836 I first suggested to the Committee that a public meeting should be called to petition, I was told by a man whose heart and soul were in the measure, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, that he feared it would not succeed, and that if we failed we should do injury to the cause. I myself felt the attempt to be hazardous, so satisfied was I at the time of the general apathy. You have now, however, certainly given the strongest possible proof of your feelings, and of your liberality; you have subscribed the sum mentioned by Mr. Turtion to the whole scheme; and if finally driven to the communication on this side, I do not doubt you would contribute as much; but that would not be enough. The Merchants of Calcutta set the example, but would they or could they quadruple their amount? I cannot think they could do it, and even then larger public contributions would be necessary, than have been accorded to the whole measure; and without the connecting steamer on the other side, whereby the management of the communication is retained at home, I do not consider that you would have any assistance from England. Here then again, is a reason why there should be a connecting steamer.

As to the other point at issue, gentlemen, viz: that the struggle is hopeless, that we can expect nothing from the parties at home, and must, therefore, abandon all reliance on them, the chief ground, as I understand, on which this is contended for, is the letter of the Court of Directors to Mr. Curtis, except indeed that to-day Mr. Turtion has, by his version, brought Capt. Barber's letter to bear on his side. I on the other hand, gentlemen, hope to satisfy you that it rather belongs to us.

However, to the letter of the Court to Mr. Curtis. How can it be said to render any future struggle hopeless? Does it not expressly state that the Court are fully sensible of the advantages of maintaining an efficient Steam communication with India, and that their anxious endeavours have been, and still are directed to the accomplishment of that object? Let me ask, then, gentlemen, what is the object Mr. Curtis has in view? Is it not that very object which the Court express their wish to see accomplished? and have they not also said, that "no very well devised measure by which the established means of communication may be extended, the Court would be ready to afford due encouragement?" Well, again, what does Mr. Curtis propose, but well devised measures to this very end; and not only to it but to improve the established means of communication, and the question is, shall we or shall we not support him in those well devised measures?

But, gentlemen, ground has been taken to depreciate any further dependence on Mr. Curtis and our friends on the other side, on account of the delay which has occurred.

On this point, gentlemen, let me observe, that Mr. Curtis's committee was appointed in January last, and in February he commenced a series of correspondence with the Board of Control, which he believed to be the proper medium of communication with the Joint Authorities. In May, however, he found that he was expected to also address the Hon'ble Court of Directors. He did so, thus three months were lost, and, finally, he

did not get his reply till 14th October; but, gentlemen, it is most important to bear in mind, that Mr. Curtis was all along prepared for that reply and ready to act on it.

In his letter of 6th July last to your committee, after expressing his gratification at the approbation of his conduct, and his determination to show that he was not undeserving of that approbation, "by the exertions which are to come," he adds, "those which are passed being light as air in comparison with what I fear is before the committee, in whose name and under whose sanction I act." In this letter he intimated the change of purpose as to the immediate forming of a company; he also intimated his intention eventually to "convene public meetings in Bristol, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, to pray the House of Commons to insist upon the extension to the presidencies, or to call upon the company to make arrangements with a private company," and in conclusion he said:—

"I shall not prolong this letter, further than to assure you, that my zeal for the cause is not only not diminished, but greatly increased, and that the kind stimulus afforded in the expression of good opinion of those who are so well able to judge of the value of my exertion, will not be lost on me."

On the 12th of June, he intimated as follows to the Chairman of the Court, alluding to the eventual reply:

"If that answer should be favorable, there will be no occasion for any ulterior proceeding, but if on the contrary, the question is delayed, and no answer returned, or should the opinion of the Court be unfavorable, I think it right to apprise you, that both in Parliament and throughout the country, measures will be adopted to express the feelings of the public on this important question. I trust you will not think that I offer this as a threat, my respect for the Court would never allow me to assume such an attitude, nor am I as you well know, of the tribe of Agitator; I have wholly abstained indeed from all agitation of the public mind, in the hope that the East India Company would spontaneously have adopted our plan; but the time is come when I cannot in propriety allow the matter to rest where it is, and therefore I think it right to apprise you at once of the course I shall be compelled to adopt."

On the 16th of September, in his letter to the committee he still refers to his intended purpose of obtaining the expression of the public wish, and referring to the native subscriptions in the Mofussil, which he says have great influence on the public mind at home. He observes that he trusts the desire thereby expressed "will be echoed from one end of the empire to the other, as an incentive to the sympathies of Englishmen, if the East India Company should still refuse to listen to the appeal which on behalf of the committee I have again made to the Court."

This letter was dated 10th September, and in it he again refers to the ulterior measures—he says:

"As the case at present stands, it will be manifest that if the project should be given up, the failure may be attributed to a want of discreet patience on the part of the committee, whilst, on the other hand, the greatest anxiety prevails both in England and India, to see the proposal adopted. I therefore venture once more to express my hope, that your honourable Court will be able to meet the wishes of the whole of India and a large portion of the British public, in consenting to the proposal I have submitted on which instant steps will be taken to present the notice of your Hon'ble Court, such a company, and such names as directors to it, as I think will not fail to give entire confidence and satisfaction."

Thus, gentlemen, Mr. Curtis was prepared to act in case of refusal of the required grant on his personal application. He was prepared to move the people of

England to make a similar application. And at whose instigation did he, who is entirely unconnected with India, hold himself thus prepared to act? Is it not at the instigation of your Agent? Have you not up to this hour, upheld and supported Mr. Curtis in his exertions for you, not his own, cause? and will you then now abandon him just at the moment when he is about to use the most powerful weapon in your favor? He has not desponded, or despaired, because of the Court's letter; on the contrary, he was on the point of acting with energy.

Here some interruption took place amid cries of "go on," "go on."

Mrs. Greenlaw was proceeding, when Mr. Turton asked to him, that Captain Vint had invited every one to dine with the Indigo Planters' Association, and if he would accept the invitation? On which Mr. Greenlaw said that the was in the hands of the committee; that he was then doing his duty and was equally ready to go on or adjourn.

The sitting then adjourned till Saturday next, (this day) at 10 o'clock in the morning.—*Herk. Jun. 16.*

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund publish the following letter and enclosure from Mr. Curtis, for general information:—

London, December 4, 1839.

C. B. GREENLAW, Esq., Calcutta.

Sir,—Since my last letter of the 4th ultimo, I have had the pleasure to receive your duplicate letter of the 5th June.

By the last packet, I sent you a copy of a pamphlet I have written, and which, I trust, whatever it may want in ability, will convince you and your zealous coadjutors, that there was no lack of earnestness in my desire to serve the great cause of social and commercial intercourse with India.

I have addressed circulars to the Chambers of Commerce of Glasgow, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Leith, Newcastle, Paisley and Hull, and to the East India and China Associations of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and to the Australian Association of London.

I have only received answers from Glasgow, Newcastle and the London East India and China Associations. The Glasgow chamber cannot meet until the return of the chairman, which will be in about a fortnight. The Newcastle Chamber will meet to-morrow. The question will be taken up in both. I have also heard that the Liverpool Association will meet in a short time to take my letter into consideration. The London Association has sent me the accompanying printed statement and resolutions, which I consider a most curious document. I am not aware how many persons attended the meeting at which these resolutions were passed; but I have understood that it frequently happens that not more than two or three are gathered together on such occasions, and that the dicta of the Chairman are generally the resolutions of this Association, as the committee was "specially convened" possibly the meeting of the 29th of November last may have been more numerous. I deem it scarcely necessary to dilate upon this continued embarrassment which this body opposes to the wishes of the Indian community, and the false view it appears to take of the real and right interests of the country at large. The first resolution confirms those of the 21st February last. Thus consistently adducing dissatisfaction to prove satisfaction.

The arrangements of the Government and East India Company had not in February answered the expectations of the public, but in December

Not yet received.—C. B. G.

arrangements were improved, but rather had been still further proved to be incomplete and inefficient, the committee are of opinion that it would not be "prudent to disturb the present system" until, what? "private speculation is fully prepared" to accomplish the comprehensive scheme. In the first place, the Association was not asked to disturb the present system, until means were taken to accomplish the comprehensive plan. Mr. Larpent was invited to be present at the meeting, which took place at my office yesterday, but he neither came nor sent any excuse. We courted his assistance and advice in the adoption of the steps necessary for the formation of a Company, but he did not deign to respond to our request, and therefore difficulties are, pro tanto, thrown in the way of private speculation, being so fully prepared as it might be to answer the tenor of the

the East India and China Association. I think you may now remit the money you have collected and send it to the order of Messrs. Roberts, Currie and Co. (who will be the bankers of the New Company) to be placed to the credit of the "East Indian Steam Navigation Company," or to be retained at the disposal of such nominees as you may afterwards direct should that Company not be formed.

This contingency must be provided against though it is highly improbable to arise. In the estimate I have made, I have taken 100 passengers for each ship each voyage, and divided them into 65 for Calcutta, and 35 for Madras, and into 60 Calcutta, 35 Madras and 15 Ceylon, as casual. Capt. Henderson calculates that steam ships of

steamships, and which are advocted to in the last paragraph of the vote (X) of the appendix of the printed paper of the Association, that body should still adhere to the opinion that the conveyance of the mails by way of Marikell, which does decrease the postage (vide 4th resolution of 21st Febr.) and does increase the time necessary for conveying the Mails to Alexandria, secures the facility and regularity required.

The result of this meeting seems, however, mainly to resolve itself into this, that the East India and China Association will only sanction the trial of the experiment of building steam vessels to run between Calcutta, Madras, and Galle to Suez, leaving the whole question of the transmission of parcels and the conveyance of passengers from Suez to England, and from Alexandria to India in the same unsatisfactory predicament as it is now! I have dwelt more at large upon this curious document than I should have done, because it appears to me very remarkable that an Association, having at its head so conspicuous and influential a member of the India commercial community, should be so unwilling to lend its zealous aid in accomplishing an object which must so materially and so substantially benefit its interests.

A meeting of several gentlemen connected with India took place at my office yesterday. There were present, Jn. Bagshaw Esq.; J. F. Laikins, Esq.; J. McKillop, Esq.; George Arbuthnot, Esq.; Henry Roberts, Esq.; Charles Kerr, Esq.; John Small, Esq.; Major Head, Captain Nairne; Captain Henderson, John Small, Esq., N. Rothschild, Esq., and M. Rothschild, Esq.

It was resolved, that the prospectus, which had been prepared by Messrs. Keshfield and Sons, should be adopted as the basis on which a Company should be formed; and a committee, consisting of Mr. Laikins, Major Head, Mr. Bagshaw and myself, were appointed to draw up a formal prospectus as the governing principle of the Company. This meeting must be considered rather in the light of a preliminary one, and the members who attended it must not be thought bound to become directors, although I may say the great majority of them will. It will be our endeavour to strengthen the Directors by as many good names as possible.

You will observe that the East India and China Association deem the cost of the British Queen £80,000. I have taken £88,000 in my calculations as the cost of each boat, and still handsome profit will accrue. I send you a rough estimate I have made of the outlay, and income. I trust you will now see that the measures being taken on this side are such as to stir up the commercial community, and that a prospect is opening of an efficient and well regulated system being set in motion, which will entirely accomplish the object in view. Our Money Market is somewhat averse to speculative projects at present; but for such a legitimate purpose, I think we shall not want subscribers, though I confess I am disappointed at the cold water thrown upon the whole scheme by

the President, but you must recollect I have made no allowance for the increase of passengers, which the facility and accommodation will give to travellers from China, the Straits, Batavia, Singapore, &c. &c. all of which will be benefited by this comprehensive plan.

I think it necessary to remark upon the absence of Captain Barber from the meeting held yesterday. As the intention is to give him a prominent appointment in the Company, which will make him a paid officer under its orders, it was thought inconsistent that he should take part in the discussions as to its formation and rules. Captain Barber was in attendance, ready to have afforded any information or assistance had they been required, but the meeting being deemed preliminary, there was no occasion to call him in.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity of repeating my testimony to the zeal and efficient services of Captain Barber, to whom the great cause will owe much of its success.

I have, &c.

T. A. CURRIE.

P. S. You will oblige me by forwarding a copy of the prospectus, &c. to Mr. Cator, of Madras, to whom I have been unable to forward one direct.

THE EAST INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—TO BE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,000,000

The practicability of maintaining a steam communication with India by way of the Red Sea has been fully proved by the experiments tried by the East India Company, though under every disadvantage from the insufficiency of the vessels employed by them.

The communication however has been of small value to passengers, because confined to that part of the line between Bombay and Suez; and other reasons arising from the exigency of the public service, will ever prevent the East India Company from maintaining it with the required certainty. The British Government has recognized the necessity of entrusting the Post office service to private associations, in all cases of distant steam navigation, and the considerations which have led to this conclusion, apply with ten-fold force in the case of the East India Company. It is therefore proposed to establish a Company to carry into effect a plan by means of such steam boats of large tonnage and powerful Engines, as shall connect the intercourse between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and London in an undivided chain of management. It would be most desirable that the Presidency of Bombay should also be included in the general arrangement, and there can be no doubt that eventually this will be done, but for the present the

East India Company propose to maintain this in their own hands.

It is estimated that to accomplish the communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez, four steam boats will be required, and two more will be necessary to perform the service between England and Alexandria; careful calculations have been made of the expense of the vessels, and of the necessary establishments, and, upon an estimate of the annual expenditure as well as the income, there is no doubt that the undertaking will yield a liberal profit on the capital employed even with the computed amount of passengers, but which will greatly increase, judging from precedent, as the plan advances. To carry into effect the plans of the Company, the following outline is proposed:—

That steam ships shall start on a fixed day in each month from England and Calcutta, the time calculated on for the performance of the route being from England to Alexandria 15 days.

Ceylon,.....	38	„
Madras,.....	41	„
Calcutta,.....	45	„

Two ships will be employed in the service between England and Alexandria, and four ships between the presidencies of Calcutta and Madras and Ceylon and Suez.

The route across the Isthmus of Suez to be at the charge and under the superintendence of the Company.

It is conceived that a capital of £600,000 will amply suffice for the present objects of the Company; but the capital is fixed at one million to enable the Company to undertake the Bombay station, and also to provide boats for such French Lines as may hereafter be thought desirable—so as to extend the conveyance of the mails to all parts of India and the Islands to the Eastward.

Application will be made to the crown for an act of incorporation to limit the responsibility of the members of the Company.

The capital stock of the Company to be £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each—£10 per share deposit to be paid on the allotment of the shares; £10 in three months from that time; £5 in three months from second payment; and the remainder by instalments of £5 each; when called for by the Directors upon three months' notice.

In case of failure to pay the deposit or any instalment when due, the shares and all previous payments made in respect thereof, to be forfeited.

The affairs of the Company to be managed by a board of directors, the qualification of each of whom shall be 25 shares.

In all the affairs of the Company the Proprietors holding

10 shares to be entitled to 1 vote.	} but no persons to have more than four votes.
25 „ „ „ 2 „	
50 „ „ „ 3 „	
100 „ „ „ 4 „	

The first directors are to remain in office five years after which three of the Directors shall go out of office annually, and an election by the proprietors shall take place to supply the vacancies, but such Directors may be re-elected.

There shall be two annual meetings of the Company at which dividend will be declared, and all other usual business transacted. The charter will prescribe the constitution of the Company.

ASSUMED EXPENDITURE AND OUTLAY FOR SIX BOATS.

Boat of 2,000 tons, complete at	
£26.10	£53,000
Engines, 600 horse-power, at	
£50 per horse-power, 30,000	
Extra in fitting ornaments	
&c.	5,000

88,000 × 5, £28,000

Outlay in Egypt as per Captain Barber's estimate.....	27,000
Coast-ships at Calcutta and Ceylon	2,500
Duplicate Machinery in India.....	30,000

Capital required,.....£55,500

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Coals, in Europe, Alexandria and in India...	60,000
Wages, each Boat £3,000 × 6	18,000
Victualling, each Boat £2,000 × 6	12,000
Charges in Egypt,	15,000
Foreign management,.....	4,000
Home ditto,.....	10,000
Insurance 6 per cent. on £528,000	31,000
Wear and tear and sinking fund, 20 per cent.	1,06,000
	<u>2,56,680</u>

With 8 Boats, 88,000 × 6	7,04,000
Sundries, Outlay, including Aden, ..	56,000

£7,60,000

Annual Disbursements, viz. coals,.....	81,060
Wages,.....	24,000
Victualling,.....	16,000
Egypt,.....	15,000
Home and India management,	15,000
Insurance 6 per cent.	42,000
Wear and tear, 20 per cent.	1,40,000
Aden,.....	1,250

3,34,310

ASSUMED INCOME.

Calcutta, 65 passengers, at 65 to £150,	£2,34,000
Madras, 46 passengers, at 46 to £140,	1,51,000
	<u>3,85,000</u>

Less victualling, Calcutta,.....	33,540..
Madras,.....	21,600..
	<u>55,140</u>

3,30,060

Charges as per contra,.....	2,56,680
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Leaving without any incidental freight, &c....	73,380
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or 12½ per cent. on £600,000 .

No. 1.—But including incidental freight, & viz. £30,000	
Gain as before,.....	3,30,060

3,60,060

Deduct 1 per cent. collecting freight, &c.	3,850
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3,56,208

2,56,680

Leaving..... 99,528

or 16½ per cent. on £600,000

Calcutta 60 Passengers, each Boat at £150..	216,000
Madras 35 Passengers, each Boat at „ 140..	117,500
Casuals 15 Passengers, each Boat at „ 100..	30,000

3,69,500

Less Victualling Calcutta, 30,960	
Madras, 16,800	

No. 2. Casuals, 10,000..	57,760
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311,840

Charge as per contra.....	256,680
Leaving without any incidental freight, &c. or 9 per cent. on £800,000.	54,160
But including incidental freight, &c. viz..	£30,000.
Gain as above.....	3,11,800
	3,41,840
Deduct 1 per cent. for collecting freight, &c.	3,596
	3,38,244
Charge as per contra.....	256,680
Leaving.....	81,464
or 13 per cent. on £6,00,000	
No. 3.—Calcutta 60 passengers, each boat at £153	£216,000
Madras 30 passengers, each boat at „ 140	100,800
Bombay 29 passengers, each boat at „ 120	57,600
Less Victualling	
Calcutta.....	£30,960
Madras.....	14,400
Bombay.....	10,080
	55,440
	£3,18,960
Charge as per contra.....	„ 3,34,310
Leaving without incidental gain or loss of „	15,350
	Or £800,000
But including incidental freight &c. viz ...	£30,000
Gain as above.....	„ 318,960
	£348,960
Less 1 per cent. collecting, &c.....	„ 3,744
	„ 345,216
Charge as per contra.....	„ 334,310
Leaving.....	„ 10,906
Or 4-5th per cent. profit on.....	£800,000

(True copies)

By order of the Committee,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, Jan. 23, 1840.

[Hark., Jan. 25.]

The adjourned Steam Meeting on Saturday last, was not so fully attended as on the first occasion. On the chair being taken, Mr. Pattle opened the postponed proceedings, by explaining, that it was now for the meeting to decide on what had been, to some extent, discussed on the former occasion. He referred to the opposing plans on the tapis, and said that it would entirely depend on those present whether either of these plans was to be adopted, or both together.

Mr. GREENLAW.—Gentlemen, not having concluded my address, on the adjournment of the meeting, I certainly expected that I should, as a matter of course, have been called upon by the chairman to resume; however as such has not been the case, I presume to offer myself to your notice.

And first, gentlemen, allow me to express my sincere thanks for the patient attention which you bestowed on me on the last occasion. I fear, however, that I must still trespass largely on your patience. Notwithstanding it has been intimated to me from more quarters than one, that I have no right to occupy your time largely, I contend that I, as well as any other individual, am entitled to a full and fair hearing, however long I may detain you, if I confine myself to the matter before you; but I claim your attention on another plea. Mr. Turton, referring to his desire to have Captain Barber's letter read, intimated that he did not do so with any desire to put my modesty to the blush. I hope I am not a very vain man, but I certainly shall not allow any false modesty to prevent my claiming specially as lengthened a hearing as I may desire to obtain. Gentlemen, the chairman in his short preliminary address, as well on the present occasion as at our opening meeting, stated what he considered the meeting to have been called for. On the first occasion he said it was to determine what should be done in consequence of the measures hitherto pursued having failed; and now he declares it to be to adopt the best means of establishing a Steam communication between Calcutta and Suez. With all deference I submit that the meeting was not called for any such specific purpose. We were called together simply to consider, with reference to the letter of the Court of Directors to Mr. Curtis, what step it would be best to take under the circumstances of the refusal by the Court of Mr. Curtis's offer; and on the motion being made, which is now before you, I ventured to state to you what I considered it amounted to, in these words, viz:

“Whether after promoting a great public undertaking, up to the point to arrive at which every nerve has been strained, you will now, just when your aid is most required, abandon it to support what, if not strictly a private enterprise, partakes more of that character than of a great public work”

I observed to you that the motion was supported on two grounds—first, that there was no necessity for a connecting Steamer, on the other side: and secondly, that the struggle at home was hopeless.

For the first, I shewed you that Mr. Turton himself, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, expressly advocated such Steamer, especially with reference to the Quarantine Question; that, independent of any number of Steamers whatever, he emphatically declared that it would not do to go through France; and that he impressed strongly on the minds of the Committee why he was for continuing the route, viz., that he was convinced that it was the best, and the cheapest in the end, I referred to the recommendation of the authorities in their announcement of the arrangements made for carrying the mails through Marseilles, that the heavier despatches should still go by Sea, between England and Alexandria; and on this point all I shall now urge is the following General Order lately published, and remind you that Mr. Curtis, in his letter in this day's papers, expressly refers to the proof he has afforded that the Mails would be carried quicker on proper Steamers than via Marseilles. The order I refer to runs thus:

“16th January.—A practice having recently arisen of Commanding Officers of Regiments in India, transmitting returns and letters by the Overland Mail via Marseilles, by which a very considerable expense has been incurred to the public; the Commander-in-Chief has been instructed by the General commanding her

Majesty's Army 'to forbid, in the most positive manner, this mode of transmitting returns; and other communications, on ordinary subjects.' " Commanding Officers of regiments will transmit their returns and official communications to the several military departments, as prescribed in the general regulations and orders of the army, and cause to be superscribed on the covers the words " *via Falmouth*."

This order refers to the expense of the conveyance through France; and Mr. Curtis also refers to this expense as an objection; but, gentlemen, there is, notwithstanding, the still further expense of the Steamer, which takes the heavier despatches to Falmouth; why then might not this Steamer be put on in connection with the Red Sea Steamer, thus carrying the whole packets, heavy and light, on to England at once? The expense of the Steamer is actually incurred, whether the lighter packets go through France or not; and all that is required is that the Steamer should be of the speediest character, and become connected with the Steamer, on this side under one agency.

Touching the other point, viz., that the struggle at home was hopeless, consequent on the refusal of the Court of Directors to accept Mr. Curtis's offer, I shewed you that he did not think so. I shewed you, on the contrary, that from the date of his sending in his letter, viz. 14th May, to that of the reply, viz. the 14th October, he was all along prepared for the refusal, and ready to act; and I am now borne out to the letter, by the documents received by the present mail, and published in the papers of this morning.

I would now direct your attention to the circumstances under which Mr. Curtis has been acting, and is still acting, with a view to put it to you whether you can with out inconsistency and a manifest breach of public faith abandon him.

Gentlemen, on the receipt of the copy of Mr. Curtis's letter to the Court of Directors, I was one of those who hardly thought the Court would give up their objection to transfer the carriage of the mails to a private Company on Mr. Curtis's private application. I feared that nothing but the expressed wish of the people of England would produce that effect. Many others thought with me, and in reply to the letter of Mr. Curtis, forwarding copy of his letter to the Court of Directors, the Committee wrote as follows:—

"At the same time I am directed to state that in the event of still further delay in the realization of what has been admitted by high authority to be the just expectation of the people of England and India here, I would observe, that the anticipated delay referred expressly to the apprehended refusal of the Court of Directors; and the Committee added, "You may rely on the co operation not only of this Committee, but generally of the people of India."

This was certainly the act of your Committee only, but the letter was published in the papers, in July last. In August following you had your half yearly meeting, at which Mr. Turtton was present, when it was noticed and you passed the following Resolution:

"That the report be received; that the thanks of this meeting be conveyed by the Right Reverend the Chairman to Messrs. Curtis, Larkins, Bagshaw and McKillop, and to Captain Harber, for their zealous and well directed efforts to obtain the immediate establishment of a perfect Comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, and that they be assured that no exertion shall be wanting in Bengal in aid of their endeavours." Thus you stood in respect to Mr. Curtis in August last.

I would now beg to be permitted to make a few remarks on what fell from Mr. Turtton in respect to the

letter of the Court of Directors; and here I must acknowledge, that notwithstanding the aid of my friendly instrument, I may have been mistaken in what I understood him to say. I shill therefore be obliged, by being corrected if I am in error—I understood Mr. Turtton to refer to his connexion with the East India Company, and to observe that probably it might be supposed that he was influenced by, that connexion in what he was about to say touching the reply, which was to the effect that he thought the Court right in making that reply. Now, gentlemen, no one here, I am sure, will believe that Mr. Turtton can be influenced by any thing but conviction; but I too am connected with the East India Company, and my connection is not of an hour or a day. Since I was twelve years and a half old, I have eaten no bread that was not earned in the service of the East India Company. I have received favour from the executive body, the Court of Directors, and I hope to receive more; my inclination and duty, therefore, unite in leading me to entertain the highest respect for the authority of the Court; and I must say that whereas the duty which I owe to the Court would shurely preclude my being able to express disapprobation of the reply, if I felt it, so the duty I owe to myself would not allow of my saying that they did right. My duty to the Court not allowing me a shadow of right to condemn, my duty to myself would necessarily preclude by expressing approval. But it happens very fortunately, that no necessity whatever exists for any question being raised on the Court's reply to Mr. Curtis; because Mr. Turtton did not say that he held the reply to be right, with reference to the abstract question of giving support to the grand measure of bringing the two countries together; but solely on the ground of the mode, manner and principle of Mr. Curtis's application; and, if I understand him right, chiefly on the ground of there not being a formed Company; but the particular objections to Mr. Curtis's application, which Mr. Turtton mentioned, are of no consequence to me at present; it is sufficient that he stated he considered the Court right in refusing the offer on the ground that the application was in itself objectionable; yet, gentlemen, in October last, when every act of Mr. Curtis in respect to this application, when every line he had addressed to the authorities, including the Court of Directors, was known, and before the reply was received, Mr. Turtton thus spoke of Mr. Curtis's proceedings, including of course the application.

"But now to leave these matters for a while, let us think of those who have done us good service in England. I think you will agree with me, that there is no man there who has done more for us than Mr. Timothy Curtis—(Loud cheers!) Loud cheers, gentlemen! your cheers. "No man has done us more service"—what—by making an application to the Court of Directors so objectionable as to warrant its refusal? But Mr. Turtton went on, "and yet he has received but cold thanks—such in appearance, but not really so. In England, it is not in the nature of things, that his labours in this cause can be so universally known and appreciated; but here such an acknowledgment is a matter of course. Therefore, to give the meeting an opportunity of testifying its gratitude to Mr. Curtis, for his exertions in the comprehensive cause, I will put to it the following resolution."

"That this meeting return its hearty thanks to Mr. Curtis for his valuable, persevering and unabated exertions in the cause of Comprehensive steam navigation."

Here then, in October last, you approved of all his acts, as regards his application to the Court of Directors; nay; you went farther, you petitioned the Supreme Government to urge on the Court of Directors the adoption of Mr. Curtis's proposition; you have been told in reply that the Court would be urged either to establish an efficient communication or to accept Mr. Curtis's offer; and yet you are now called upon to abandon him, and

that this very application which you sought in October to get complied with, was so objectionable that the Court of Directors were right in refusing to grant it.

I now wish to say a few words touching the *fâtit* of Capt. Barber, which was read at our first meeting. It will be in the recollection of the meeting, that I did my utmost to prevent the name of Mr. Larpent, mentioned in that letter as being opposed to the comprehensive scheme, being brought forward, and at my suggestion that part of the letter was not then read. Mr. Turton, however, subsequently mentioned Mr. Larpent by name, as the gentleman referred to, and added that his son was then present, ready to answer any thing that should be advanced touching his father. After this I could not in justice to Capt. Barber do otherwise than require that the passage might be read, as otherwise it might be supposed that it contained language unbecoming Capt. Barber to use, and reflecting unfairly on Mr. Larpent, and that I had objected to the reading rather on account of Capt. Barber than from a wish to prevent Mr. Larpent's name being brought forward. The passage contained nothing in itself objectionable; it imputed to Mr. Larpent, that he was opposed to the comprehensive scheme; that in his private capacity his opposition was of little consequence, but that as chairman of the East India and China association, it had great weight.

Here the matter might have rested; but Mr. Turton dwelt long and largely on the folly of our depending on the people at home, with a divided party, headed by so influential a gentleman as Mr. Larpent. I, gentlemen, agree with Mr. Turton and consider that, independent of his situation of chairman of the East India and China association, he has great influence as the head of the house of Sir Charles Cockerell & Co., and as I have reason to believe from a pamphlet just come out—for pamphlet it is, and a party pamphlet too, although it purports to be the proceedings of a meeting of the East India and China association—that the precursors will track unto themselves with Mr. Larpent and the East India and China association, I think it right briefly to show, Mr. Larpent's connexion with this question.

When it was determined in 1836 to establish a home agency. Funds were remitted to parties of whom the late Sir Charles Cockerell was one. He at the time was on his death bed, and Mr. Larpent voluntarily undertook to act for him. On the lamented death of Sir Charles Cockerell the committee asked Mr. Larpent to take his place, and I will now read the words in which he accepted the offer. The letter is dated the 27th of November 1837.

"I beg you will convey to the committee my acknowledgments for the honor done me, assuring them that I have much pleasure in acceding to their request, and that my best endeavours shall at all times be used, in conjunction with my colleagues, in forwarding the object of the committee, namely, a direct steam communication by way of the Red Sea, between England and the principal Ports of India."

This was Mr. Larpent's voluntary pledge in 1837, and all I can say is, that I am not aware of any single act of his in redemption of that pledge. No communication was ever received from our Agent, intimating such acts, but the contrary. Mr. Turton was, however, himself at home, and a member of the committee there, and he, perhaps, may be able to bear testimony to Mr. Larpent's proceedings in redemption of his pledge. But I referred to a pamphlet under the denomination of "proceedings of East India and China association." This bears the signature of Mr. Larpent, and it is an apology for things as they are. It admits the evils of the present system, but it declares that nobody is to blame—that convenient nobody. To show, however, the reliance that is to be placed on this pamphlet I shall merely notice one document. Mr. Larpent professes to

give the times taken by the Mails between Calcutta and London, and *viz.* as follows, during a certain period. These are taken from the half yearly reports made by your committee. He gives the date of the June Mail leaving London *viz.* on the 8th, that it arrived at Bombay on the 27th July, and at Calcutta on the 12th August, intimating that it took sixteen days from Bombay to Calcutta; but he entirely omits the remaining diables which on that occasion were eked out to twenty-one days. So much for the fairness of Mr. Larpent's party statement and for the reliance that may be placed on his co-operation in any measure calculated to establish things as they ought to be.

Gentlemen, when Mr. Curtis's letter, which appears in the papers of this morning was sent to the press, the pamphlet referred to therein had not been received. I shall only bring to your notice one short paragraph, but I assert that the Press of Calcutta will not do its duty unless it publishes the whole of the Pamphlet.

The Paragraph to which I have referred, would appear to have been written almost in a prophetic spirit. It has all but anticipated the state of things into which we are thrown by the unfortunate division among us. The party alluded to by Mr. Curtis, it is known, is an influential member of the Court of Directors. Thus, says Mr. Curtis:

"But it has been said to myself personally, 'only have a little patience, and it will be given into your hands!' Patience! It is not for me, but for the Proprietors of India Stock, and the Indian and British public to have the patience. But to what end is the patience to be exercised? To prove the failure still more? If the business must fall into the hands of a private company at all, does it not stand to reason that the sooner the contract is made the better? Why put off, I was going to call it, the evil day, but it might rather be designated the beneficial change? Time is now uselessly lost, patience will not build Steam Boats, but it may itself evaporate; and then the opportunity for establishing the much desired boon to the whole Indian community, may be lost." And, gentlemen, it does appear to me that the impatient movement now in agitation is eminently calculated to verify Mr. Curtis' apprehension.

Gentlemen, one other appeal I must be permitted to make. In June 1833, you appointed a committee to conduct the important affair. I ask, has that committee done its duty? I challenge any charge being made. If, then, we have done our duty—and up to October last, you have gone with us and upheld us, why are we to be abandoned now? But we are part of ourselves, and you may feel yourselves warranted in taking liberties with us—but I would ask you, gentlemen, whether faithful, active, and zealous agents of Indian affairs in England, are so abundant that you can afford thus cavalierly to treat an Agent than whom you never had one more faithful, more active, or more zealous?—but he again is your paid Agent, and you may feel no compunction in thus treating him—but Mr. Curtis is your disinterested Agent, has undertaken your cause at your request, and can you, without a breach of public faith, without a sacrifice of public honor, abandon him? Let Mr. Turton shew that Mr. Curtis has not done his duty. If he cannot do so, why then will you abandon him? Can you do so without a breach of public faith and a sacrifice of public honor? In a word, will you remove the conduct of this important matter from the hands of those of whose measures you have hitherto expressed your approbation in the most unqualified manner, and place it in the hands of untired men.

After continuing his forcible appeal for a few minutes more, Mr. Greenlaw sat down amidst much loud cheering.

* We were unable to procure a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Curtis. — Rev.

Mr. W. P. Grant came forward and said, that he was as anxious as Mr. Greenlaw, or any body else, to get a speedy communication between England and all the ports of India; that nothing could be more desirable and important to this community, than a sure, steady, and rapid communication with the ruling State; but however desirable this communication may be, it was not so easily and immediately attainable as was attempted to be shown. He begged leave to say, that the active, honest and zealous Mr. Greenlaw had a great deal to say but little to do; and that the object of the present meeting was to decide what was best to be done in order that we might have an immediate communication with England. The Comprehensive, and its supporters, have been promising the attainment of this object for the last six years, and yet nothing has been done, and the Precursor plan is to put into immediate operation what the Comprehensive has thus failed in doing. The object of both is the same, namely, a speedy communication; and while he acknowledged the debt we owe to Mr. Greenlaw, both here and at home, for his exertions in this great cause, yet in matters of detail he must be allowed to differ with him. Besides now that the Comprehensive Scheme is virtually defunct, it remains entirely optional to parties whether they support it farther or not. Its existence was dependent on two conditions, the first of which was that Government would consent to support it—Government have refused this support, and it therefore no longer exists.

Mr. Grant here entered into minute details in regard to the respective expedition and expense of the different routes, together with the feasibility and profit of the Comprehensive and Precursor plans. Intermediately he adverted to the new prospectus published by Mr. Curtis in the public paper of the day, in reference to which he said, that a more crude and ill-digested plan was never put forward, and it could not be expected that people would be gulled by it, or that it could secure honest subscribers. He likewise observed, that the whole question hinged on this point, viz., are we avowedly for establishing the communication on this side of Suez only or on both sides? The Comprehensive requires six steamers, the Precursor plan proposes four, if we approve of the former one, are we prepared to raise capital to support six steamers?

Mr. Grant said, that he was convinced that a communication on both side of Suez would not pay, while the contrary would be the result of a communication established on this side only. In respect to the latter he referred to the opinion of the late Lord William Bentinck, who, he said, stated the whole question thus:—If you can find a steamer to Bombay, incur a little more expense, and take her to Calcutta. Lord Bentinck was no sucker for the Comprehensive, but he took a liberal view of the subject; his opinion was, if taking a steamer to Bombay would pay, to take it to Calcutta would pay. Mr. Grant, moreover, expatiated on the subject of four vessels intended by the Precursor for the communication, and what he said would draw both Government and general support, not only by the conveyance of packets and passengers from Calcutta only, but likewise from Bombay; while taking the route of Alexandria would not only increase expense without a proportionate increase of profit, but likewise place our Steamers beyond our superintendence. The same will be the fate of the steamers in England, which will be thrown entirely on the system of English jobbing. As, therefore, it thus appeared that the communication confined to Suez was the cheapest and the most profitable, the best thing we could do was to get our four steamers ourselves, and surely this could not be called interfering with other plans and schemes. With a view to carry out this plan therefore, we have already got subscriptions, notwithstanding we had to contend with Mr. Greenlaw's popularity, and it to the amount of the Precursor

subscriptions he added the funds of the defunct Comprehensive, including Madras and Ceylon, with a little more trouble we might become independent, and with an immediate and regular communication between this and England.

Mr. Grant, in conclusion, defended himself and the Precursor party, from a charge brought against them of being against Mr. Curtis, in not having intimated to him their intention of carrying out the Precursor plan. In confutation of this charge, he read the following letter addressed to Mr. Curtis,* he also read a letter from Capt. Henderson and another from Chittagong:—

Extract Letter from Andrew Henderson, Esq., London, 4th Dec. 1839.—"We have been fighting hard here. The Directors have frustrated all our endeavours and given Jesuitical answers after seven months. And now Sir J. Hobhouse is also against us. Notwithstanding which we are determined to go on without them. Yesterday the Directors met for the first time; but there was not much spirit in the meeting, and in the present state of the money market we shall not get many subscribers just yet. It will take some time to draw up a prospectus and to bring the matter properly before the public here. The determined opposition of the E. I. Directors, the Bombay interest and the E. I. and China Association, are the causes of this long delay. Mr. Larpet is also much against it, though why I know not. But I don't despair of ultimate success, though we must incur some risk who start it. The best thing just now would be for the Bengal people to begin and build one vessel themselves. One vessel of 2,000 tons actually building, would do more to open the eyes of the public here, than all the prospectuses you could bring forth, and as it must be done, whoever does it, the sooner it is done the better. If we succeed in carrying out the scheme here, we shall want to build four vessels at once, which would be difficult to do here now, as the West India Company want fourteen vessels at once. It would be best to build our Indian vessels, two at Calcutta and two at Bombay, and if we do not succeed in getting subscribers here, and in falling back on the Bengal Fund, it would be the only feasible plan to build one vessel in Calcutta and have a vessel to meet her at Alexandria. I have asked two of the large Companies, and a vessel could be got for about £2,000 a voyage from London to Egypt and back. I must confess my fears that this in all we shall be able to accomplish after all—and I thought so at first, and stated so in one of the printed papers a year ago."

Chittagong, January 3, 1840

"GENTLEMEN.—As present aid from the Court of Directors to the Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Navigation between India and England appears hopeless, I beg to propose that we, the Chittagong subscribers to that scheme, take steps to signify our willingness to support, by the amount of our shares, the scheme which has recently been set on Mr. Taiton and other gentlemen in Calcutta, and commonly called the "Precursor Scheme," which, as you are undoubtedly aware, limits the communication to the Indian shore of the isthmus of Suez, should all the Bengal, Madras and Ceylon subscribers to the Comprehensive, back the Precursor Scheme, a steady and regular intercourse can be kept up between Calcutta, Madras, Galle, Aden and Suez, and though the funds may not at first admit of a monthly communication, the first results of success, will be such increased support from the Government, as well as from individuals, as to make it eventually quite certain. As for the European half of the communication, there can be no doubt, that if the Indian community convey mails to Alexandria, neither the mercantile community at home,

* We were unable to procure a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Curtis.—*Edr.*

nor the Board of Control, will suffer their accumulation there, and accommodation is now afforded every ten days to passengers from Indian and English Steamers leaving Alexandria once a month and French Steamers twice a month, to Malta and Marseilles respectively.

I propose, therefore, that we signify to Mr. Turton and to Mr. Greenlaw, our concurrence in the views of the projectors of the Precursor Scheme, and that the 10 per cent we have already paid on our shares, be made available for the purchase and starting of a Steamer to ply from Calcutta to Suez, via Madras, Galle and Aden.

I am, gentlemen, your most obtt. Servt.,

H. SIDDOONS.

To J. J. HARVEY, Esq. } Subscribers to the Compre-
" W. T. HAINES, Esq. } hensive plan for Steam Na-
" C. BURN, Esq. } vigation between India and
" J. ELSON, Esq. and } England at Chittagong.
" B. RANDOLPH, Esq. }

I agree to, and highly approve of, the suggestion.

Jan. 3, 1840.

(Signed) J. J. HARVEY.

good arrangement I think. Agreed. (Signed) C. BURN.

I am not a subscriber to the Comprehensive Scheme, and withdrew my application for a share, purposing to renew it when the scheme had become fully matured.

Jan. 3, 1840.

(Signed) J. T. S. ELSON.

I concur with J. J. HARVEY, Esq.

Jan. 3, 1840.

(Signed) H. RANDOLPH.

(True Copies.)

H. SIDDOONS.

Mr. RAJESAW saw the paper, but only wrote the word "seen" on it.

N. B.—The shares in the Comprehensive Scheme being only 500 rupees, while those in the Precursor are 1,000 rupees each, some adjustment is required on this head; but a general proposition (and plan) for the continuation of the two sets of subscribers, is looked for, from those residents in Calcutta, who have carefully studied the question.

Mr. A. DE H. LARPENT here came forward, and gave some explanation in respect to the real state of things with respect to Mr. Larpent, of London, regarding whom allusions had been made, and who was originally to superintend the Comprehensive cause, on the condition of Government assistance, which being withheld, it became a matter of opinion whether we did so longer or not.

Mr. PARKER. Gentlemen,—I rise to address you, and the best thing I can pronounce for my speech is, that it shall be as short as I can possibly make it. The honourable gentleman, who, last but one, addressed you has deprecated long speeches, and admonished upon long speeches, and set an example in the matter, which I shall endeavour not to follow;—to the point then at once. My honorable friend, Mr. Grant, has told you to the effect, that nothing can be more important to this country than a sure, steady and rapid Steam Communication with the ruling State. Mr. Greenlaw has declared to you, that it is the most important thing in the whole world, and over and over, again this Hall has heard my own vociferations for better or worse on the same subject. Yet, gentlemen, after all these vehement declarations, there is one thing to my mind infinitely more important, and that is the honor, good faith, and consistency of the public of this Presidency. It appears to me that these are compromised, if at this juncture we desert Mr. Curtis and his Committee—by "we" I mean the original subscribers to the Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Communication, which that gentleman has been labouring

to create. I say, it appears so to me, that our desertion now would be a breach of faith with Mr. Curtis, though it is a point which every individual must necessarily determine for himself; and God forbid that I should presume to think any man deficient in any of the virtues I have named, because he differed from my opinion on the point at issue. He may be right—I may be wrong—but this I may perhaps venture to say, because it concerns only myself—namely—that I should consider myself guilty of bad faith towards Mr. Curtis, if, at this juncture, I could, without one word to Mr. Curtis, withdraw my support, feeble as it is, from that Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Communication which has so frequently been applauded to the echo in this Hall, while the applauses have been followed by the most devoted expressions of determination to support Mr. Curtis and his Committee in carrying that scheme into effect.

Mr. Chairman, it is my disadvantage to follow gentlemen eloquent by nature and practice, and standing deservedly high in the estimation of this community. Opposed to those who have the honorable gift to wield and mould the public mind almost at will, who at once demand our respect by their talents and character, and command our judgment by their power of persuasion, I feel a poor, and insufficient advocate indeed, of the cause I have considered it my duty to espouse. I shall attempt no more, therefore, than to put before you a single plain case—a not impossible, a not improbable, case, leaving every one present to decide how far it bears upon the question now before us, and upon the opinion I have expressed that we are in good faith and consistency bound to support Mr. Curtis. Or at least not to abandon him in the sudden manner we are now called upon to do. Even while we are discussing the point, Mr. Curtis and his Committee may have assembled the merchants of London—Aye, gentlemen, the merchants of London; for notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Larpent, than whom there is none more respectable or respected, I may say, with King Henry in the Old Ballad of Chevy Chase.

"Thank God I have within my realm five hundred as good as he."

Notwithstanding this gentleman's opposition, I say, to Mr. Curtis's Comprehensive Scheme, Mr. Curtis may have engaged wealthy and influential men to come forward, to subscribers largely to that scheme of Steam Communication, on the faith of his opinion, backed by the strongest documentary evidence, that they might rely upon Calcutta and Madras for about one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling, in part of the Funds of a chartered joint Stock Company. Mr. Curtis, gentlemen, shews that he at least relies upon us for this support by the very letter which has this day appeared in the newspapers. Well, an Indian Mail arrives some fine morning in London, and Mr. Curtis finds himself in the pleasant predicament of appearing before the capitalists, whom he has led into the scheme by bidding them expect from the "Gorgeous East" not "barbaric pearl and gold", but a solid one hundred and thirty thousand pounds; in the most humiliating position which it is possible to conceive. Gentlemen, does the man who has devoted his time, his influence, his zeal, his energy to our service, under repeated encouragement from us, under repeated declarations made in a spirit of standing by him through thick and thin as long as there was a fair chance of the Comprehensive Scheme being carried.—Does this man who has given us that time which is worth more than gold to one in his eminent position as a great London merchant, who agitated for us, and slaved for us, and thought and battled for us, deserve no better return than, the practical declaration you are now called upon to make, that he and his scheme is dismissed at a moment's warning and without a thought as to the effect such an abrupt, unannounced, unexpected separation may have upon his character as a

man of sense and honor at home. Gentlemen, I ask these questions, it will be for every man to answer them for himself, but for my own part I should shrink as well of the soldiers, who, having followed so far with loud hurrahs, let their leader crash unsupported up some imminent "deadly breach" as I should of the public of Calcutta, those I mean who have all along supported the Comprehensive Scheme, if they were at this juncture, and without one previous hint to that effect, to abandon Mr. Curtis and the Committee whom, up to the present point, they have cheered on with every expression of confidence and devotion,

Mr. Chairman, There still appeared to me certain means available by which I, and the Gentlemen of the Steam Committee, who think with me, might be enabled to come to an amicable understanding with the gentlemen engaged in the Precursor Scheme, yet still maintain our own consistency as well as the respect we considered due to Mr. Curtis's proceedings, and our connection with that Gentleman's Committee and their plans. I therefore sketched a set of healing Resolutions which I intended, with the assent of our Precursor friends, to get placed before this meeting—I did more, Gentlemen. You have heard of King Codrus, of Curtius, and Mutus Scevola. Well, gentlemen, with a devotion to the public good equal to all three devotions of those three devoted personages, I adventured, where do you think gentlemen? into the very penetralia of the Precursor Committee To be sure I received a safeguard, and assurances of good treatment (I don't remember whether they included a quart of double X and a pipe) from my friend Mr. Turton. Armed then with the best intentions, and sketches of Resolutions, I entered the Lions' den; and I must say that the good treatment I met with was unexceptionable, barring the absence of the double X. But as for my resolutions! alas, they found no favor in the eyes of my "most dear enemies," and were, so to speak, negatived without a division. They were rejected, gentlemen, though so entirely on all main points in accordance with the views of the Precursor Association, that had I not unhappily been assured to the contrary, I should have said that the speech of my honorable friend Mr. Grant, would have ended by his proposing them to the favourable notice of this meeting. It was the singular accordance of Mr. Grant's address with the tenor of the sketched resolutions, which caused me to point to the paper now lying on the table so frequently in the course of the honorable gentleman's speech. But I beg to submit, that it is due to the motives and efforts of those who thus sought to bring matters to an amicable adjustment, that the paper should be more than pointed to, and I am only deterred by its being rather long, and by your time having already been much occupied, from soliciting permission to read it—(read, read, read.)

This meeting having given its attention to the present prospects of Steam Communication between England and the most wealthy, populous and important divisions of this great Empire, and having considered

First—The refusal of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (which refusal has not been overruled by her Majesty's Government) to aid in substituting an efficient Scheme of Communication, at a less expense to the people of India, in lieu of the present miserably defective and more costly system.

Secondly—The projection of a chartered joint Stock Company in England by Messrs. T. A. Curtis, N. Rothschild, M. Rothschild, Jao. Small, J. Hagshaw, Arbuthnot, Roberts, Major Head, Captains Nairne, Barber, Henderson and others, to effect such communication, without the aid which has been so unaccountably denied, and

Thirdly—The anxiety manifested by a large proportion of the Bengal and Madras community that Steam

Communication should be established with the least practicable delay between the two great Indian Presidencies, Point de Galle and Suez—Resolved as follows.

Resolved—That adhering generally to the Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Intercourse between Great Britain and India, adopted by the Resolutions of the Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 15th April 1839; continuing, to entertain unabated gratitude for the past exertions of Mr. Curtis and his committee, and the most entire reliance on their zeal, judgment, and disinterested wishes for the prosperity of the great undertaking they have in hand,—it is the earnest desire of the subscribers under the above Resolutions of April last, here present, that the line between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez may be completed in the first instance and with all practicable dispatch, by the establishment of four Steamers for the service, as proposed in the prospectus of the Joint Stock Company, which has been placed before this Meeting—and that the line between Alexandria and Great Britain should be subsequently established.

2. *Resolved*.—That, under the condition of the immediate establishment, in the first instance, of the line between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, the subscribers in question are prepared to invest the amounts severally subscribed by them under the Resolutions of the 15th April (10 per cent thereon being paid up) as shareholders in the capital of the Chartered Joint Stock Company above adverted to, And, further.

Resolved, that absent subscribers be invited to give their assent to the same appropriation of the amounts respectively subscribed by them.

Resolved.—That the subscribers to the old and new Bengal Steam Fund here present, concur in the desire expressed by the first resolution, and are willing to appropriate the amount now standing at the credit of such funds in aid of the immediate establishment of a line of powerful Steamers between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in such manner as may be considered by the committees of the two Bengal Steam Funds most likely to promote the objects in view.

Resolved.—That the Projectors of a scheme generally known as the Precursor scheme of Steam communication, be invited to aid in carrying the measures above contemplated into effect by a junction with the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

Resolved—That in the event of such union being formed, the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund be instructed to apprise Mr. Curtis's committee of the same, as well as of the substance of the several preceding Resolutions; and further to request that Mr. Curtis's committee will place themselves in communication with the Agents of the Precursor committee in London, for the purpose of giving effect to the union adverted to by bringing the Precursor steamer into the projected line, as part of the Joint Stock between Calcutta and Suez.

Resolved.—That our brethren at Madras, who have so nobly supported us in the struggle, and who are equally interested in the success of our present efforts, be requested to continue their invaluable aid; and that the public at large in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, in Ceylon, China, and the Straits, be earnestly entreated to afford an uncompromising and efficient support to this final effort to secure by our own exertions the greatest benefit which has ever been sought for or withheld from British India.

Gentlemen, this healing, this conciliatory overture was rejected by the Precursor committee. I leave them to say why. For my own part the rejection forces upon me a measure which I would gladly have avoided; but it is really requisite that the committee to which I have the honor to belong, that Mr. Curtis and his

committee, that the Indian public should know how far the subscribers to the comprehensive scheme consider themselves bound by the repeated declarations to which I adverted in this address; or how far they are determined to abandon them without notice to the parties, who have hitherto been so painfully and diligently working up to their spirit. I shall, therefore, Mr. Chairman, with your leave, submit the following amendment upon the resolution now before the meeting:

"That the Subscribers under the Resolutions of the 15th April 1839, here present, and to the old and new Hongkong Steam Funds, feeling the utmost confidence in Mr. Curtis's committee and the deepest sense of gratitude for their admirable zeal and disinterested exertions, will await the result of the measures now taking by the committee for the establishment of the comprehensive scheme, until the arrival in Calcutta of the mail which leaves London in May next; and that in the event of the mail adverted to not bringing official intimation from Mr. Curtis's committee, that a Joint Stock Company is actually formed, with sufficient means to carry the comprehensive scheme, or a scheme for running steamers monthly between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, into effect, (the scheme itself offering a moderate return for the capital invested) the subscribers will then feel it their duty to this country to aid and assist such measures for promoting and securing a regular and speedy steam communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, as may appear to them most expedient."

This, gentlemen, is my amendment. It is for you to determine whether it is better to be patient for a few months, or to abandon all our past declarations of devotion, and, to use that unhappy figure of speech which conferred immortality on its proprietor, "turn your backs upon yourselves." Others will tell you, have told you, that having waited so long you can wait no longer. I tell you, that you had better wait for ever, than fail to redeem pledges which have been so repeatedly and solemnly made. But I do not ask you to wait for ever. I only ask you to wait for the May Mail; and if that does not bring the fullest, the most satisfactory accounts of the actual formation of a Comprehensive Company, with capital paid up in proportion to your own—if it does not show that all we can desire for the Comprehensive system is in full operation—money subscribed, Steamers contracted for, and Charter in progress of attainment, then shall I feel warranted, as I hope you will also feel warranted, to cry—Forwards! The Precursor for ever!

Mr. PATTLE, in putting the amendment to the meeting said, it was not usual for the Chair to enter into the discussion before the meeting, but being a subscriber to the old and to the comprehensive steam fund, he would trespass on the patience of the meeting for a few minutes, and briefly notice Mr. Parker's most forcible appeal to the honor of all assembled not to desert the comprehensive, to which they are pledged as men of honor; and surely after such an appeal, none will depart from the pledge of honor. But, said Mr. Pattle, I deny any such pledge,—no honor whatever is in jeopardy. We were pledged to support the Comprehensive as it stood, when we originally subscribed for it; but it is now changed. We were to support it on its original terms, and not under changes and new arrangements. The plan is now another and different from what it was at first, and in withdrawing now, no pledge is broken, no honor is lost—and so far from any thing derogatory being said in England by our joining the Precursor, they will only say that the Calcutta people are true to the cause of Steam communication, and still ready to give their money, since by the Precursor, we are doing for ourselves exactly what Mr. Curtis would do for us. And there is not the least doubt, but that when he receives our letter, he will both approve of and join the Precursor

plan. The chairman observed, that every one was therefore at liberty to withdraw his subscription from the comprehensive, and that if he were bound to any body, it was to Mr. O'Connell. Six years had already passed away without any thing to the purpose being done, and it was time that we should do something for ourselves.

The intelligent assembly he was addressing, the Chairman observed, must have had frequent experience of the strange delusions under which people act when strongly prejudiced. There can be no doubt that Mr. Parker believes, that there exists the pledge to Mr. Curtis, as he has represented it, but that no such unconditional pledge has ever existed is most certain and most true. A conditional pledge only, was given, and the conditions of it cannot be carried into effect. Let any one prove that the pledge conditionally given is not extinct by the impossibility to fulfill the condition. Mr. Parker desires that the public should wait until the arrival of the June mail. After six years waiting, you are now asked to wait six months more, and when that period has expired, you will be asked to wait again. The Precursors have already written to England instructions to carry their schemes into immediate effect. The question, therefore, now is, will you support those who act with promptitude and effect, or will you prefer assurances and promises, which for six years have invariably terminated in disappointment. The Precursors have lost no time in addressing Mr. Curtis, and with every mark of respect, deference and attention, have informed him of their intention to execute immediately and without delay, that portion of the Comprehensive Scheme, which had it not been crushed by the Ministry and the Court of Directors refusing all support, would, under that Scheme have been performed.

In conclusion, the chairman begged that all who heard him, would bear in mind, that the Precursors were merely carrying into effect with zeal and expedition, half of that which the comprehensives had been projecting for six years without doing any, whilst foreign steam companies have been long since furnishing steamers from Alexandria, doubtless much delighted to find, that there existed no chance of their being interfered with, or their profits interrupted by the appearance of comprehensive steamers.

Mr. D. ELLIOT then rose and said a few words on the importance of English capital as necessary to carry out an efficient Steam communication between England and India, and also adverted to the obligations by which we were bound to continue our support to the measures of Mr. Curtis.

Captain Harrington brought to the notice of the meeting, the fact of his being a sufferer from the non-arrival of the Falmouth mail.

Major Forbes rose and said, I rise to express my opinion, that if the vote of this day is for deserting Mr. Curtis, it will make Calcutta a bye word for bad faith, a proverb for dishonor.

Mr. J. W. Cragg expressed his satisfaction at the paper read by Mr. Parker, which, he said, put the matter beyond a doubt, of the unsuitability of division and desertion, and adverted to the expediency of an amalgamation of the two plans.

Note.—The peculiarity of Mr. Turtin's address, renders it impossible for us to follow him with any degree of accuracy; we have, therefore, been able to give but a meagre outline of what fell from him. We regret, also, that the speeches of several other gentlemen, have been short of their fair proportions, in consequence of our not being able distinctly to catch all that they said.—RACONTER.

Mr. Turtun then rose and objected to joining the plan, and putting the whole in the hands of Mr. Curtis. On the contrary, he strongly dwelt on the more recommendable course of immediately establishing one steamer, and he was assured that others would soon follow. He went on to advert to the course now pursued at home, where instead of husbanding the funds, they were being frittered away by extra expenses, so much so, that even the house where meetings were called, was paid for. But in regard to this point he was interrupted by Mr. Greenlaw, who said that Mr. Turtun should not be allowed to introduce new matter, and bring charges of meanness against absent parties, since no one could answer him in defence of the parties attacked.

Upon his waiving that point, Mr. Turtun touched on the fact advanced by Captain Harrington, of the non-arrival of the Falmouth Mail, in regard to which he said, that gentlemen in Calcutta had received letters by that mail. If however this mail be so tardy, why prefer it to the Marcellus route? He next alluded to what had fallen from Mr. Parker, in rather a jocular strain, as also the desertion proving by a word for 'bad faith,' as mentioned by Major Forbes, the real cause of which he exclaimed to be the inability expressed by Mr. Curtis to carry out the plan, unsupported by the aid and interference of Government, who had abandoned the plan, (cries of no from Messrs. Parker and Greenlaw.) Then, said Mr. Turtun, Mr. Curtis had said that which is false. He however knew Mr. Curtis to be too honorable a man to mislead others, but he might mislead himself; and in explanation of this Mr. Turtun entered into details respecting the expenditures that would necessarily be incurred in carrying out the comprehensive Scheme. From this Mr. Turtun proceeded to remark on the new prospectus put forth by Mr. Curtis, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Greenlaw, who said that Mr. Turtun was introducing another new point. Mr. Turtun then reverted to the Comprehensive and Precursor plans, and left the public to decide whether they had not the same end in view. Mr. Turtun concluded by dwelling at some length on the charge of inconsistency brought against him, and the alleged point of honor. In respect to the first, he said that it was true he joined in voting thanks to Mr. Curtis, and he would do so now; but between this and his abandoning the creeping Comprehensive, there could be no inconsistency. And as to the point of honour, there was no honour compromised by abandoning the comprehensive, when it exists no longer. He also read an extract from a letter signed Jas. C. McRille.

Mr. C. W. Smith came forward and said, that during the proceedings of the day two bywords had been iterated, one of which was, that the Comprehensive was defunct and had been deserted. He read an extract from the *Madras Spectator*, from which he said it appeared, that no defunction had taken place, and that not one had deserted. He went on to say, that all were pledged to support Mr. Curtis. He asked, after all the energy displayed by Mr. Curtis in stimulating the people of England in adopting active and effectual measures, issuing circulars, calling meetings, and stirring up the commercial community for a Steam communication between England and India, whether we would be justified in deserting Mr. Curtis and the cause, after all his unobscured zeal. He would further ask, if thus failing in good faith and common honesty and consistency, it would not become byword at home, that "those Calcutta fellows deserted the Comprehensive." Let us rather be consistent. Let us show the people of England, that India can be depended on. After dwelling with considerable eloquence on the subject, he concluded by pointing out the advantage of the Comprehensive over the Precursor plan.

Captain Johnsons here attempted to speak, but on being reminded of the understanding, that none should speak after Mr. Turtun, he withdrew.

Captain Harrington, however, begged to explain, that the information, which he had given to the meeting regarding the Falmouth Mail, he had obtained from the Deputy Post Master, Mr. Bodde, and he still maintained that letters dated the 31 December, by the December Mail, had not reached Calcutta.

After this, Mr. Parker's amendment was put to the meeting, and the opposing parties having divided, it was triumphantly carried by a majority of 28 against 15.

Mr. Grant next got up to propose the second resolution, which was as follows:—

"That it appears to this meeting, that the object of a full and efficient Steam Communication between India and Great Britain, via the Red Sea, is not likely to be properly attained by two companies acting in concert, but separate and distinct, the operations and objects of one being confined to the European side on the Indian, and the other to the Asiatic.

After reading the resolution, Mr. Grant said he would not take up time in further discussion, but referred principally to the terms used by several gentlemen present, expressing those belonging to the Precursor party.—The phrases were point of honour, bad faith, inconsistency, want of common honesty, and so forth, which terms were given in very bad taste and equally bad temper, and which aspersions, had they affected any gentleman of their party he should insist on their being recalled. He, however, hoped that gentleman would be little more guarded in the use of terms and not put forth absurd and offensive imputations. He adverted to what had fallen from the foregoing speaker, and said, that there was but one conclusion people could come to in regard to the comprehensive, and that was that it is dead, and that the people at Madras are endeavouring to revive it. He concluded by intimating, that the Chamber of Commerce had decided on joining and supporting the Precursor, and withdrawing from the Comprehensive.

Mr. Turtun seconded the resolution proposed by the above gentleman, and said that he was not angry at the Billingsgate that had been levelled at him and his party, by Mr. Greenlaw and others, by their being called ruthless scoundrels, and being blackguarded, but that he would declare war with Mr. Greenlaw—and although Mr. Greenlaw's two hours' speech had driven away his (Mr. Turtun's) supporters, he would yet get together his party in his own back parlour, and establish one boat as an earnest of the Precursor plan.—He would also write to his friend Tim Curtis, and tell him that though they once pulled together in the same boat, they must now split and pull against each other.

Mr. GREENLAW rose to propose an amendment to Mr. Grant's resolution, and, *ex passant*, said—it appears to me that there has been some mistake as to the point of honor and good faith. It has been argued on the other side, as if it was confined to mere money. Surely there are breaches of faith and honor in other matters than money. As regards the sum accumulated by payment of first instalment, which certainly has been undertaken by private applications to join the Precursor, which could not be done without deserting the other, there cannot be a question but that every individual payment at its owner's disposal.

When it was known that Sir John Cam Hubhouse had proposed to Mr. Curtis to give up the Rohmby line, he was informed by the committee, that this subscription was made expressly on the understanding that the communication was to be made to three Presidencies, viz. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It should be abandoned, it would be necessary to refer to every individual subscriber before remitting his payment, and to which the concurrence of the authorities by a grant was a condition. It cannot be therefore said, that the amount is absolutely

pledged to the present proposition, and thence there can be no direct breach of faith in not remitting it, or in withdrawing the payment; although to a certain extent the payment did convey a moral pledge of support. It is not, therefore, against the withdrawal of the money that a charge of breach of faith can be directly brought, but against the community of Calcutta, here now present, abandoning Mr. Curtis in his further endeavours to establish the Communication, express pledges having been given that he should be supported. It is true that we are not bound to follow Mr. Curtis blindly and unreservedly. If we are of opinion that his future efforts must be unavailing, let us tell him so, and tell him that we must now do our utmost by ourselves; but do not let us adopt measures calculated to interfere with his arrangements without previously making known to him our intentions. I say without making known our intentions, because we know nothing of what any number of private gentlemen, however respectable, may communicate to Mr. Curtis.

Mr. GREENLAW was here interrupted by Mr. W. P. Grant, who asked what was meant by private gentlemen.

Mr. GREENLAW replied, Gentlemen associated together for a particular purpose, as distinguished from a publicly recognized body. Mr. Greenlaw then took occasion to observe, that it was impossible that any thing that had been said could in the most remote manner affect Mr. Grant, if, indeed, what was solely applicable to the community could be at all made personal; but Mr. Grant had all along been conscientiously and consistently opposed to the Mediterranean connection, and in his present proceedings he was acting on principles constantly avowed by him.

Mr. GREENLAW then adverted to the charge of inconsistency brought against Mr. Curtis and the parties at home, who, it was said, had started with the avowed declaration that the Comprehensive Scheme could not be carried out without the pecuniary aid of the authorities, whereas now they were claiming support to a scheme which it was said would pay without such aid. Mr. Greenlaw was not aware that Mr. Curtis had ever so started. Such, indeed, was the impression here, and the impression on his own mind; but Capt. Barber had,

from the very commencement of his correspondence with him, constantly and emphatically expressed his opinion that no such aid was necessary, and always urged the formation at once of a Company to commence operations. Indeed this was the original intention of Mr. Curtis, and it was under this intention that he suggested the immediate payment of the first instalment of 10 per cent. It was, however, thought preferable to try to secure the support of the authorities; why, he, Mr. Greenlaw, could not tell; perhaps in deference to the opinions entertained here, and also by Lord William Bentinck—so that there was no inconsistency at home on this point.

Mr. GREENLAW then proposed an amendment on Mr. Grant's motion, which he afterwards withdrew; but, before sitting down, he observed that he had forgot to notice a charge brought against him by Mr. Turton, to the effect that he had abused the Bombay people; he challenged Mr. Turton to produce a single instance of any such abuse.

Mr. C. W. SMITH then proposed an amendment for the meeting to adjourn, upon which Mr. Greenlaw withdrew his amendment.

A great deal of desultory discussion followed between Messrs. Turton, Smith, Greenlaw and Grant, as also Major Forbes, on the point of good faith and honor, when Mr. Greenlaw observed, that the whole matter had reference to the public character of the community, and in no degree to private honor—he said:—"Is there no such thing as public faith, public honesty, and public character? and are we—when we hold certain public measures to be such breaches, to be told that we should recall our words, or that the protection of the chair should be sought, without its being shewn that such measures are not breaches of public faith and public honor?" He agreed in all that had been said on that point, and considered if the result should be the denotation of Mr. Curtis, that *Calcutta fides* would be but another name for *Punica fides*.

Mr. SMITH's amendment for an adjournment was then carried unanimously.

Thanks being then voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up at a quarter past 2 o'clock.—*Hurk., Jan. 27.*

THE LANDHOLDER'S SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the committee held at the Society's office, on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

The gentlemen proposed at the last meeting of the committee, were unanimously elected.

The following gentlemen were proposed Members of the Society:

Proposed by W. Storm, Esq., and seconded by Baboo Radhagoband Roy, T. P. Morrell, Esq., of Calcutta; G. Rogers, Esq., of Howrah via Cutwah; J. A. Gregg, Esq., of Dum Dum via Paleofie, and J. A. Deverell, Esq., of Coochoorah via Mera.

Proposed by G. Vint, Esq., and seconded by W. Storm, Esq.—W. Greenaway, Esq. of Messrs. Gunter and Co.'s

Proposed by G. F. Remfrey, Esq., and seconded by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore—Charles Deverlune, Esq., or Jenmore.

Read a letter from J. P. Grants, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Read a letter from Mr. G. Lamb, of Dacca.

Resolved that the subject of Mr. Lamb's letter be taken into consideration at the first favorable moment.

Read a letter from Mr. Tweedie, requesting some information connected with the resumed lands.

Resolved that Mr. Tweedie shall have all the information in the Society's possession.

Moved by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and seconded by J. Fullong, Esq., and resolved, that the Secretary will communicate with the chairman of the Indigo Planters' Association, expressing the willingness of the Society to unite with them for mutual support and assistance, and requesting to hear their opinion as to the expediency of a union of both societies.

Read a letter from J. J. Harvey, Esq., commissioner of revenue at Chittagong, acknowledging receipt of the society's remarks on the proposed sale act.

WM. COBB HUNN,
PROBANDHO COMAR TAGORE,

Hurk., Jan. 16]

Honorary Secretaries

MEETING OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Extract from proceedings of a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, 7th January, 1840.

It was moved by Mr. Cragg, seconded by Mr. Beattie, that a public advertisement having appeared in this day's newspaper, calling a general meeting of the subscribers to the "New Bengal steam fund," it is inexpedient for the Chamber, at the present moment, to express any opinion upon the subject referred to, in the letter of Messrs. Hurry and Grant, Secretaries to the Eastern steam navigation Company.

Mr. Colquhoun moved as an amendment, that the Chamber do now express an opinion on the subject referred to in Messrs. Hurry and Grant's letter, viz.: the most advisable plan of establishing steam communication between this and Suez.

This amendment having been carried by a majority of votes, Mr. Colquhoun, seconded by Mr. Prinsep, moved the following resolution.

1st.—That a number of causes combine to render a modification of the original plan for the comprehensive steam communication with England, absolutely necessary.

That the exertions of our able and most disinterested advocate, Mr. Currie, have been ineffectual in overcoming or even lessening the powerful opposition of the Court of Directors; nor do the Chamber find any reasonable grounds for expecting extensive support from the lukewarm sympathy of the British public; whilst the time wasted in what now appears a hopeless struggle, if confined to England, is diminishing our means and energy in India. Death and departure from this country are gradually lessening here the number of original supporters of steam communication with Europe; and many, finding that nothing is done, have become careless and indifferent. These causes amongst others, force on the Chamber of Commerce the necessity of recommending most strongly to those connected with the original and comprehensive scheme, as well as those who support the new one, to combine in such manner as may soonest carry out the original intention of a direct communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez.

As amendments to this, Mr. Beattie moved, that instead of expressly countenancing the object referred to in the letter of Messrs. Hurry and Grant, in the present state of the question, the Chamber of Commerce would second its deep regret and astonishment at the letter in which publicity has been given by the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, as the answer of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the application from Mr. T. A. Curtis, on the subject of a comprehensive communication with this country by means of steam, under date—; and the Chamber cannot but deplore the unsatisfactory nature of this letter from the Hon'ble Court, evincing, as it does, so much indifference to the wants and wishes of all classes of the community of this presidency, regarding an efficient and regular communication with Great Britain by means

of steam, at the same time the Chamber would express its entire confidence in the committee of the New Bengal steam fund, and gratitude for their and Mr. Currie's past exertions, to accomplish the desirable object, and trusts, that they will adopt such measures as may seem best to stimulate Mr. Curtis and the committee in London, to influence the public mind in England on the subject, and lead H. M.'s Government to come forward in support of a measure fraught with so much advantage to this country in every point of view. And the Chamber would further intimate to the committee of the New Bengal steam fund, its desire that, should that committee not be able, within a reasonable time, to hope that Mr. Currie's exertions to bring the matter before the Government at home will terminate successfully, the committee would convene the subscribers and come to a decision with regard to the funds subscribed by the community here, with a view to their employment in any other way, that may appear likely to accomplish the object, and

Mr. Cragg proposed, that the Chamber do postpone the consideration of the question before it until this day fortnight.

Both amendments having been lost, the original resolution was carried by a majority of votes, Messrs. Beattie, Cragg, Dearie, Adam and McLeod, protesting against the same.

The following resolutions were then carried without dissent. On the motion of Mr. Prinsep seconded by Mr. Martin.

2d.—That, amongst the causes which influence the Chamber of Commerce in their opinion, they recognize the late arrangement made between the British and French Governments, for the conveyance of the English mails through France, the great increase of steamers running in the Mediterranean, and the facilities now afforded passengers of reaching Europe by the French and Austrian steamers, as rendering that part of the Comprehensive scheme, which proposes the running of steamers between Alexandria and England, comparatively unimportant; and, in their opinion, no real obstacle can arise to the great object of the subscribers, (of having a constant, regular line of communication kept up between India and England,) by altogether abandoning, if it shall be found necessary, that part of the scheme, and confining their exertions to sustaining the steam communication as far as Suez, and improving the means of transit across the Isthmus.

On the motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Newcomen.

3d.—That, in recommending the above course, the Chamber cannot omit to record its opinion, that the committee of management of the Comprehensive steam Company in Calcutta, with Mr. Greenlaw, as also with Mr. Currie and the other members of his committee, and Captain Birber, in London, have conducted the matters confided to their care, with energy, zeal and ability, and the Chamber takes this opportunity to offer its cordial thanks to these gentlemen for their exertions, and to record its unanimous wish that they continue to afford their valuable services to the cause of steam communication between Europe and India.—*Hark.*, Jan. 13.

UNION BANK MEETING,

This meeting was numerously attended yesterday, R. Walker, Esq., being called to the Chair, the following report was read:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

By the accounts now laid on the Table, namely, the trustees' accounts, balance sheet, and profit and loss account, it will be seen that the net profits of the past half year amount to rupees 3,17,134 6 7.

This sum admits of your declaring a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, leaving a small balance of rupees 2,219 5 10 to be added to the former reserved fund of rupees 12,531 11 5.

The actual profits of the half year, ending on 30th June last, amounted to rupees 2,91,682, 11 4, so that the profits of the last half year, have exceeded those of the former by rupees 24,452 11 4, though being divided amongst a greater number of shares, the rate of dividend is necessarily smaller.

That the profits have not been greater, is partly owing to the rapidity with which the New Stock was paid in; for though employment of some kind was never wanting for the whole funds of the Bank, a large amount was from this cause, necessarily engaged in business of a description more secure than profitable, namely, in discounting Government acceptances and lending on the security of deposits of Government Paper. The amount of paid up capital on 30th June last was Company's Rupees,..... 77,59,000
On 31st December,..... 94,77,000
Increase of Stock..... 17,18,000
Seventeen lakhs and eighteen thousand rupees, the number of shareholders on 31st December was 524.

The circulation of your paper and the amount of your floating deposits, have not increased in proportion to your growing capital, the former continuing to average about 5 lakhs and the latter 10 lakhs as before the increase of stock.

As the business of the Bank as well as its credit have been greatly increased by the extensive augmentations that have been made to its capital, the facts stated must be attributed to the circumstance that a much larger proportion than formerly, about three fifths indeed of all the receipts and disbursements of the numerous continents of the Bank, are made by simple transfers from the account of one party to that of another and not actual cash payments.

There is reason to hope, however, that a description of business now opening may be productive of improvement both in our circulation and deposits.

The accounts of the Mirzapore Agency not having arrived in time to be included in the present general statements, the profits from that establishment cannot now be exactly laid before you. But it appears from the previous monthly statement and correspondence of the Agent, that excessive competition and other unforeseen causes have combined to make that establishment less profitable than under other circumstances it might have proved, while its unquestionable usefulness to the commercial interests connected with Mirzapore, has induced the Directors to give the experiment a further trial which they now propose bringing to a close.

Amongst other measures that have been suggested to the directors, with a view to increase the profits as well as to extend the commercial and general usefulness of

the Bank, is that for the consideration of which this meeting has been made special; namely, the purchase of secure bills on England for remittance to a London Banking Establishment of great capital and of unquestionable credit, with the view of placing funds against which this Bank may draw to a corresponding extent, deriving its profit in the course of such transactions, from the difference between the market value of good mercantile and Banking Bills of Exchange.

This is a branch of business not contemplated in your deed of partnership. It depends, therefore, on your decision whether it shall be pursued by this Bank as soon as the necessary preparatory arrangements can be completed.

The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously carried:

1. Moved by W. Young, Esq., and seconded by T. Dickens, Esq., That the Secretary's Report just read is approved, and that it be published.

2. Moved by W. C. Hurry, Esq., and seconded by D. Tagore, Esq., That the accounts now submitted are approved and passed by this meeting, and that the books be closed accordingly.

3. Moved by H. M. Parker, Esq., and seconded by T. Dickens, that a half yearly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. of Company's rupees 35 per share, be now declared.

4. Moved by W. Bruce, Esq., and seconded by H. M. Parker, Esq., that the question of buying and selling English Bills of Exchange, be referred to the Directors for consideration, with the request that they will print and circulate their minutes on the subject, for the information of the proprietors, to enable them to come to a fair decision upon the same.

5. Moved by L. Clarke, Esq., and seconded by D. Tagore, Esq., That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Directors should adopt measures for choosing the Mirzapore Agency as soon as possible.

6. Moved by D. Tagore, Esq., and seconded by T. Dickens, Esq., That the salary of the Secretary be increased from 1,600 rupees to 2,000 rupees per month, and the salary of the Deputy Secretary from 600 rupees to 700 rupees.

On the last resolution being proposed by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, it met with opposition from Messrs. Grant and Bagshaw, the Rev. Mr. Morton, and a few others, not only on the ground of granting an increase, but because no pledge had been entered into by the Secretary to continue his services for a certain time.

In consequence of this opposition, Mr. Gordon thought it necessary to explain, that when he resigned his situation to return to Calcutta, it was with no prospect of certain employment, and his reason for resigning his former situation was owing to some circumstance transpiring which was painful to him; and though he might have continued in the same employment, and was even solicited to do so, yet he would not do it at the sacrifice of his feelings. He had no intention of resigning the Secretaryship of the Union Bank, but he could not bind himself to serve them for any stated period, nor would he engage himself in any way that might tend to put it out of his power to resign in case circumstances might turn up to clash with his feelings or his respectability in life.

A great deal of discussion here followed on the subject, and several amendments were proposed, during which the following were the chief.

Amendment by Mr. W. P. Grant. That the question moved by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, is one proposed for the consideration of the Directors in the first instance.

Amendment by Mr. Bagshaw. That this question be referred to the Directors, with a request that they will report to the proprietors upon the expediency of Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore's proposition.

Amendment by Mr. Parker. That the salary of the Secretary be increased to 2,000 Rs. per mensem, provided the officer in question will engage to remain in the situation for 5 years, provided that he be not compelled to resign by sickness or not relieved by the vote of a general or special meeting at his own request.

That two former of the amendments were overruled, and the last withdrawn, after further discussion, and the original resolution of Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore was again put to the meeting, when it was carried by a majority of 31 against 11.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and the meeting separated.—*Herk., Jan. 16.*

Proceedings at a Special meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank, held on Saturday last to take into consideration the propriety of admitting proxies to all general or special meetings in all matters or things connected with the affairs of the Bank.

Also to take into consideration the propriety of modifying Rule 40 of the Deed of Copartnership.

P. O' HANLON, Esq., was called to the Chair.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bagshaw, seconded by Mr. Brae, that any shareholder entitled to vote at any general meeting, may give a proxy in writing, either General or Special, under his or her hand, or in hand of his or her Attorney, duly authorized to any other shareholder, and that such Proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and that such Proxy shall entitle the person to whom it is given, to vote on such matter, as shall be authorized by the tenor of such Proxy.

Mr. Clarke, supported by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, moved as an amendment, the following Resolutions:

"That for the following reasons this Meeting are of opinion, that it is inexpedient to alter that part of the Deed by which voting by Proxy is prevented, or to repeal a rule which at the first institution of the Bank was adversely adopted, and has ever since been rigidly observed, to the great advantage of the institution.

"First.—That there are at present about 371 shareholders resident in Calcutta holding shares in the Bank of the value of about Co.'s Rs. 60,53,000, and who are entitled to give 1438 votes, and that these shareholders are composed of numerous gentlemen in the Civil and Military Services, the Professions of Law, Physic and Divinity, the mercantile and Trading Communities and also East Indians and Natives distinct from the above classes. That the number of non-resident shareholders amount to 152 holding shares in the Bank of the value of Co.'s Rs. 35,67,964, and who are entitled to give 619 votes.

"Second.—That the resident shareholders are too numerous and are engaged in pursuits too various ever to form a party or clique to carry any particular object,

while their immense pecuniary stake in the Bank identifies its best interests, with their own.

"Third.—That the real state of credit and of the money market, and of trade in Calcutta, must be far better known to the residents in the city than to those who are at a distance in the Mofussil, and that absent members are particularly open to be misled by private and interested communications, or the frequent misstatements of the public press.

"Fourth.—That the opinions of those who attend a meeting composed of the Directors and resident shareholders, and whose judgment is guided by hearing the arguments on both sides, must be far preferable to the opinions of distant shareholders, who commit their votes to an individual who may have some mercantile or private object to carry without possessing any or perhaps but a very small interest in the Bank.

"Fifth.—That any resident in Calcutta whose stake in the Bank may be small, but who might be deeply interested in making its operations subservient to particular mercantile objects, might by active canvas and misrepresentation, obtain an immense support through proxies, and carry a measure detrimental to the institution, but beneficial to himself, through the votes of the absent and uninformed shareholders against the judgment of all who had any personal knowledge of the subject."

This amendment having been put from the Chair, was on a show of hands carried by a large majority.

With reference to the second requisition, it was proposed by Mr. Bagshaw and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Morton, that the 40th Clause of the Deed be amended by substituting for the words 'future General meeting,' the words 'Special meeting convened for the purpose' when the whole clause would run as follows:—"That the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company for the time being shall have, and be allowed and paid respectively out of the capital stock of the Company, and the profits, and proceeds thereof, the amount of their present salaries, or such other annual, monthly or other sum of money, for and in remuneration of their time, trouble and attendance, in and upon the concerns of the said Company, as shall be agreed upon by a majority of the shareholders of the said Company present at any Special meeting or meetings of the Members of the said Company convened for the purpose, and shall be signified by a majority of the votes of the shareholders then present."

Mr. Clarke proposed as an amendment that the following Clause be added to the Deed:—"That ten days notice shall be given in the public newspapers of every motion intended to be made at any Special or General meeting, for an increase of the salary of the officers, under the 40th Section of the Deed. And that the Secretary of the Bank shall insert such notice on the requisition of any Proprietor."

It was then moved by Mr. Dickens, supported by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, as an amendment on Mr. Clarke's amendment:—"That it is not expedient to modify the 40th Clause of the Copartnership."

This amendment having been put from the Chair, was on a show of hands carried by a considerable majority.

Thanks were then voted to the Chair, and the meeting dissolved.—*Calcutta Courier, Jan. 28.*

INDIGO PLANTERS' MEETING, &c.

A numerous meeting of Indigo Planters was held yesterday morning at the Town Hall. Captain Vint, being called to the chair, Mr. H. J. Bagshaw, who had been acting as secretary to the Provisional committee, read the following draft of the rules and regulations for the Indigo Planter's Association:—

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE INDIGO PLANTER'S ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 19TH DECEMBER 1839

1.—That this association is intended to protect and represent the interests as a separate and distinct body, of all persons engaged as Planters throughout India.

2.—That the association shall be styled the Indigo Planter's Association.

3.—That all persons engaged as above, on payment of the subscriptions hereafter mentioned, and signature of the rules and regulations, be admissible as members of the association.

4.—That the object of this association shall be to promote a friendly communication among planters, on all subjects involving their common interests, through a well organised system of correspondence with its members scattered throughout this immense empire, to draw unto one common focus their opinions and experience on all matters bearing upon their common weal, to disseminate the same for the information of the members; to communicate with other associations formed for the protection of their own immediate interests on matters in which their interests of this association may be found to clash, with a view to their adjustment, to become the medium of communication with the Government on all subjects involving the interests of this association, which, after mature investigation may be found to require its interposition, and generally to take such steps for the removal of existing grievances as may seem best calculated to protect the future prosperity of the members individually and collectively, and thus counteract the numerous disadvantages incidental to their present remote, scattered and unrepresented position which can only be done by such an association.

5.—To encourage and assist in the immediate formation of district committees in the most central situations, whose attention may be directed to matters of dispute touching the sowing of Indigo lands by ryots in other crops, in violation of their engagements, the improper and oppressive interference of the zemindars with the ryots, the differences which arise amongst the planters themselves as to boundaries of their respective cultivations, and to suggest such remedies as their experience may point out, with a view to the adoption of a set of Bye-law applicable to each district, by means of which, as far as practicable, a well defined code of usage and practice may be established and rigorously maintained; whereby the transaction of business between the Planters themselves, the ryots and the zemindars may be simplified and facilitated, disputes presented or adjusted amongst themselves, to obviate as far as is possible the necessity of having recourse to the local Courts and Magistrates, which are rarely found to be competent to afford the prompt redress for injury or aggression so requisite to give full protection to the weak against the strong, to secure to the Planter the fulfilment of engagements upon which his success wholly depends, and finally, whenever practicable, to arbitrate between the disputants disposed to refer and abide by the judgement of such committees.

6.—That the business of the association shall be conducted by a general committee of management in Calcutta, in communication with the district committees, to be hereafter formed, aided by a Secretary.

7.—The general committee shall consist of not less than 15 members, resident in Calcutta, to be increased if found expedient to 21, members of the District committees, when at the Presidency, to be ex-officio members of the General committee, and 5 members to form a quorum.

8.—The general committee shall be elected by ballot. At the expiration of the year one-third of its resident members shall go out by lot, and on the expiration of the second year, one third more of the original members (of one year's standing,) and on the expiration of the third, and of every succeeding year, at the Annual Meeting, hereafter mentioned, the third of the Committee men, who shall have served longest, shall go out by rotation—the vacancies thus occasioned, being filled by

election as above. Those going out to be immediately re-eligible for election, and immediate vacancies to be filled up by the committee.

9.—That the general committee be authorised to sub-divide itself, if necessary, into a committee of Management, a committee of correspondence, and a committee of arbitration, under such rules and regulations as may be resolved upon by a special general meeting, to be convened for that purpose.

10.—That each district shall appoint their own committee, the number of members of each committee, to be regulated by the general committee, with reference to the number of subscribers in each district.

11.—The resident members of the general committee, and the district committees, shall take the chair in alphabetical rotation, and in any case where the votes are equal, the second or casting vote shall be with the chair.

12.—The general committee shall meet on the first Monday of each month for the dispatch of business, and oftener if required, upon the requisition of any two of the resident members.

13.—The general meeting of the association shall be held quarterly—viz—on the second Monday of the months of January—April—July—and October.

14.—Special general meetings may also be called on the requisition of any seven members of the association, giving one month's notice, and specifying the object of the proposed meeting.

15.—A chairman shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting held in the month of January each year, who shall preside at all general meetings during the current year, and who shall also sign all letters that may be addressed to Government, any of its officers, or any public body.

16.—Special proxies from absent members are admitted in the election of officers of the association, and upon all questions forming the defined object of a general meeting, if duly signed by the members giving them, and addressed to some member present, or the Secretary.

17.—That the general committee duly elected be empowered to appoint subordinate office-bearers by ballot the association at large to have the right of displacing the same at the next following general meeting, or at a special meeting as provided for by act.

18.—That candidates for admission proposed by one member, and seconded by another shall be balloted for at the monthly committee meeting, (as herein before provided) seven days notice being given by the entry in a ballot book, to be kept for the purpose, and a majority of votes shall decide the election, the member who proposes a candidate for admission shall be responsible for his entrance fee.

19.—That the association reserve to itself the power of expulsion in case of need, to be decided at a general meeting of the members by ballot.

20.—That to provide a suitable establishment, and to defray the necessary current expenses, a fund be raised in the following manner:

1. By an entrance fee payable by each member on admission of 15 rupees.

2. By an annual subscription 10 rupees, from each member payable in advance, subject hereafter to an increase not exceeding 5 rupees, should such increase be deemed necessary.

3. By such fines and fees on references, as may hereafter be determined upon.

4. By voluntary donations in aid of the general objects of the Association.

21. That the funds of the Association as required, it would be the right to consider the pretensions of all be deposited in the Union Bank, available to the call of the treasurer by cheques, countersigned by the chairman of the Association for the time being, and on the balance amounting to 500 rupees, the same shall be invested in Government securities in the names of the chairman of the association committee, for the time being.

22. That a Secretary be appointed on a monthly salary, who shall act under directions from the chairman of the respective committees, whose duty it shall be to keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of the association; receive all communications, and submit them to the several committees; reply to them as instructed; officiate as treasurer in the collection of subscription, fees, &c., and keep true and faithful accounts of all its pecuniary transactions; keep a register of the names and shares of every member of the association; receive and dispatch letters and parcels, if required, to their address; keep a register of the names and address of all persons seeking employment in the indigo line, their qualifications and character, provided such persons come recommended by the members to the satisfaction of the committee; and particularly to see that the monthly proceedings of the Association are regularly forwarded to each of the members.

23.—That on the second quarterly, or half early meeting, and on every succeeding half-early meeting, the accounts of the treasurer, countersigned by the committee of management, be submitted for inspection and approval, together with the proceedings of the committee itself.

24.—That at such quarterly meetings, one month's previous notice being given, rules may be framed, amended, or revoked, as the majority of the meeting (and which shall not be less in number than a moiety of the members then represented in Calcutta) shall determine.

25.—That the records of the association and the books of account be at all times open to the inspection of members under regulations and conditions, to be arranged by the general committee.

26.—That in the event of any question arising as to the construction or application of any of the foregoing rules, the general committee be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter at the next quarterly general meeting for approval.

27.—That the foregoing rules when finally agreed to, be printed for general use and guidance, an authenticated copy being subscribed to by each member on admission, to be kept with the record of the Association.

Mr. W. G. Rees, seconded by Mr. J. A. Gregg, proposed the adoption of the rules and Regulations. Carried *nem. con.*

Mr. BAGSHAW then mentioned the names of all the candidates for the office of Secretary to the association, stating in some instances their pretensions and by whom they were generally supported. He concluded by stating, that the provincial committee had, from among those applicants, selected Mr. R. T. Morrell, on the ground that he had undertaken to perform the duties gratuitously until the association was in a condition to pay a Secretary; and he trusted that this nomination would be approved and confirmed.

Mr. J. P. McKILLIGAN, put in nomination Mr. Limond, as preferable to Mr. Morrell, on the ground of his capacity for business, his talents and general information.

Mr. BAGSHAW contended, that if the committee's recommendation of Mr. Morrell were not confirmed, then

Mr. McKILLIGAN repeated his recommendation of Mr. Limond, inasmuch as he was unconnected with business of any kind, his present occupations concerning but very little of his time. Mr. McKILLIGAN considered it of great importance that the Secretary should not be a man engaged in business.

Mr. BAGSHAW reminded the meeting, that Mr. Morrell had come forward with an offer of gratuitous services when there were, forty members, and was therefore, only entitled to prior consideration.

Mr. MORRELL here observed, that he had made the offer solely because he considered the Association incapable, while in its infancy, of paying a Secretary, and that having the highest respect for Mr. Limond, and a due sense of his qualifications for business, he would vote for that gentleman's appointment, provided he undertook the task gratuitously.

Mr. McKILLIGAN said, that Mr. Limond did propose, to act without remuneration for a whole twelve month.

Mr. BAGSHAW, to put an end to discussion on the subject, begged that his proposition might be put to the vote. Mr. W. Storm seconded the proposition.

Mr. REMFREY asked if Mr. Limond was prepared to give up the whole of his time to the duties.

Mr. McKILLIGAN answered in the negative. Mr. BAGSHAW again urged that as Mr. Morrell had agreed to hold the office until a paid Secretary could be elected, it would be advisable to confirm the nomination of the provisional committee because time would then be obtained for collecting the votes of all the Indigo Planters in the country.

Mr. REMFREY was for collecting votes by circular letters. Mr. BAGSHAW reminded him that he (Mr. R.), as a member of the provisional committee, had already proposed Mr. Morrell, and that in now suggesting any other arrangement, he would be stultifying his own act. That it was incumbent upon this meeting to elect a Secretary, but, that in fact the electing Mr. Morrell as Honorary Secretary for the time being, would most effectually realize the object, that both he and Mr. Remfrey were bent upon, which was to give to every subscriber, whether absent or present, a voice in the election of a Secretary, uninfluenced by any local partialities.

A discussion then followed, which ended in the formal submission of the following amendments to Mr. BAGSHAW's proposition.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Morrell, and seconded by Mr. R. J. K. Campbell, that Mr. Hollands be chosen Secretary to the Association, on the ground that his sole time could be devoted to the services of the Society, and that he was a practical Planter. *Negatived.*

Amendment proposed by Mr. McKILLIGAN, seconded by Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, that Mr. Limond be appointed to the office. Carried by a large majority.

Mr. BAGSHAW's motion that the provisional committee's nomination be confirmed, was therefore lost.

Mr. DUNLOP now proposed, seconded by Mr. Brae, that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for the management of the affairs of the Association:

Messrs. Colin Campbell, Charles Denis, K. McKENZIE, J. McKILLIGAN, Wm. Hickie Geo. Vint, R. J. BAGSHAW, Wm. Priasep, J. Allan, R. J. R. Campbell, J. St. Foulcais, J. Lowe, J. Scott, R. Watson, J. Storm, J. Richards, J. W. Cragg, W. F. Gibbon, T. R. Morrell, C. F. Remfrey, and H. Imisch.

Upon the motion of Mr. BAGSHAW, seconded by Mr. DUNLOP,—Mr. R. Watson was elected Chairman of the Association for the current year.

Moved by Mr. BAGSHAW, seconded by Mr. DZAKIN and carried *per con.*—That pending the formation of the proposed district committee, the following gentlemen (Indigo Planters) when in Calcutta, shall be Honorary Members of the General committee, with power to add to their numbers.

Members. H. Hill, T. Bracy, R. Mathews, R. Dunlop, A. Lambie, C. Omap, T. Savi, C. Deveriano, F. Harris, and M. J. LeMarchand.

Mr. BRACY proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Bagshaw, for his great exertions in forming the Association and drawing up the rules. This was seconded by Mr. McKilligan and carried.

The meeting then broke up with a vote of thanks to the Chairman—*Englishman*, Jan 16.

presence of Europeans in the interior was invariably productive of a better system of management, at least in the department of Revenue and Police. They did not indeed at any time encourage the people to rise *en masse*, and punish the judges and collectors in their rage for their misdeeds or neglects, but they exercised an influence through the power which they were known to possess, of communicating with the Government or the Press. It was clear then that they had a political existence, and that its efforts were beneficial in the highest degree. If, therefore, in forming themselves into this Association, they purposed pursuing in a body the course they had long individually taken, they would be to all intents and purposes political, and it was impossible not to desire that they should prosper. The toast was drank with loud cheers.

Mr. BAGSHAW rose, and in a brief speech emphatically denied that the Society was in any degree political in its character. The planters had associated for the furtherance of their own interests, and no other, and he therefore begged Mr. Stocqueler would correct himself in that particular. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. STOCQUELER said he had nothing to correct. The Planters' Association might fancy they had no political existence, but it was all a mistake. They are political in spirit of themselves. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. HILL, the Chairman, then proposed the health of A. C. Bagshaw, to whom the planters were indebted for the formation of the society. This was drank with the loudest plaudits, upstanding, uncovered, and nine times.

The dinner of the INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION on Wednesday evening, went off with great spirit and jollity, proving, we hope, a precursor of the harmony which is to characterize all its future proceedings. As there was no reporter present, though all the gentlemen of the press were honored with invitations, the following accounts, written from memory, will convey but an imperfect idea of all that was said and done upon this auspicious occasion.

The solids and the fluids provided by Spence, were, of course, first chop, and the Cameronian Band regaled the company during the repast, with a variety of excellent pieces of music, played with their accustomed taste.

On the removal of the cloth, Mr. Henry Hill ('blessings on his frosty pow') who was very appropriately selected as Chairman, gave,

"The Queen—and may she always find loyal subjects in the Indigo Planters!"

Vociferous cheers followed this toast, to which the band responded with *God save the Queen*. Then followed the toast to "Lord Auckland," which was equally well received, and afterwards "the Army and Navy," which the Chairman prefaced by saying that it was impossible to cultivate the arts of peace unless we were well protected from without—in the field by our armies—on the ocean by our Navy. The toast was well received.

Mr. STOCQUELER, at the request of the Stewards, proposed the fourth toast "Success and Prosperity to the Association." He said that he was totally unprepared for the task:—he finds a blank on the list of gentlemen who were to give the toasts, and he supposed he had been selected because he was a good representative of a cipher. As he had only that day seen the resolutions of the Society, he was not thoroughly acquainted with all the objects which they had in view; but presuming that their purpose was, by union and co-operation, to further the interests common to all; to enter into free and unreserved communication upon matters of agricultural import, and, as they got rich, to provide for decayed planters, their widows and families, he could not but think them deserving of success. He had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing the toast, and he felt certain that it would be warmly responded to, because, in point of fact, it immediately concerned themselves. There was another point to which Mr. Stocqueler could address himself—and that was the political character of the Association. He regarded it as altogether a mistake to suppose that they had no 'political' objects in view—such a mistake could only originate in a misconception of the term. The Indigo Planters had all been political characters since 1826, when Lord William Bentinck signalled his arrival in the country by inviting them to express their sentiments upon all matters (with which they were well acquainted) connected with the administration of affairs in the Mofussil. It was given in evidence before the House of Commons in 1833, and would be found recorded in a great number of minutes and other documents, that the

Mr. BAGSHAW, in returning thanks for the honor done him, disowned the "soft impeachment." He disclaimed all title to be regarded as the originator of the institution. He had merely followed up the suggestions and ideas of Mr. Clark and Mr. Robt. Watson, who had broached the matter to him some two or three months previously. That he had been accessory to giving form and substance to the association was a matter of very sincere gratification to him. He had been too long connected in business with the planters not to feel the most lively solicitude for their success, and although he was now returning to his native land, after a long residence in India, he should continue to direct his attention to this part of the world, and to take a warm interest in its prosperity. That British India would advance could not be doubted, and that such advancement would be owing, in a great measure, to the example and influence of the Indigo Planters, was equally undisputable. Mr. Bagshaw considered the planters as the best friends of British India—without them she could do little—and this consideration gave them the importance they enjoyed in general estimation. (Mr. Bagshaw said a great deal more to the same effect, proving himself, as Sir Anthony Absolute says, a most polite arguer, inasmuch as almost every word he uttered was in favor of the position Mr. Stocqueler had assumed, and which Mr. Bagshaw had most unaccountably and in a moment of forgetfulness, declared to be untenable.) The worthy gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers. (*Tune—Home, Sweet Home.*)

Mr. MATTHEWS, the Vice President, gave "Sir Edward Ryan and the Agricultural interests," which was warmly drank, thanks being returned by Mr. G. T. Speed, who took the office upon himself, merely because nobody else immediately assumed it.

Mr. J. A. GRIGG, in a very brief address, gave the Civil Service, which was received with various tokens of good feeling—the band playing *Should could acquaintance be forgot*, and Mr. Scott Thomson following up the tune with the fine old song in which he was joined (*God save us*) by the whole company. Mr. Thomson's health was then drank, and he returned thanks in a neat speech,

The Vice President then, proposed the Merchants of Calcutta, and afterwards the "Landholders' Society," which were honored with the customary hartas and trumping of tables—a little the more vehement inasmuch as the hour was waxing late, and the birds were beginning to arouse the sympathies of the company.

Mr. ROBERT WATSON, without preface, gave

"The Gentlemen of the Indian Press," a toast which planters did the honor to drink with astounding and tumultuous delight.

Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, of the *Harkara*, rose to return thanks on behalf of himself and brethren, and in the course of his speech, took the opportunity of impressing upon the planters that little effectual aid could be given to them by the Press unless they made a point of authenticating all the communications which they might transmit for publication. He illustrated the mischief and absurdity of sending letters unsupported by proper dates, and a private intimation of the writer's name, by mentioning a circumstance of recent occurrence. A planter had brought to notice in the *Harkara* a case of oppression in one of the districts. Within two hours after its publication, Mr. Smith received a letter from a Secretary to Government, calling upon him to name the district, and the offending officer, promising that if the case was finally made out, immoderate redress should be afforded. But Mr. Smith was incapable of giving any more information than that which had appeared in his paper, and thus the true end and object of publication had been defeated. (*Loud applause from which it is to be inferred the planters will behave better in future.*)

Mr. STOCQUER, in concurring with Mr. Smith, begged to add that it was not only necessary that such matters as might be communicated to the press should be authenticated, but it was indispensable to the usefulness of the press, that information should be more copious. He knew that many planters were deterred from writing to the papers from a fear of detection by the civil authorities in their respective districts, and of being made to pay for their tenacity in any cases in which they might subsequently be engaged. He put it to the planters, whether it was not better that they should incur the odium of exposing abuses with the chance of getting them removed, than sit down quietly and permit them to continue.

Mr. FENWICK, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, afterwards addressed the meeting; but at the distance at which he sat, we could only gather, that he thought the press had not hitherto done its duty by the planters. [His speech was productive of a remarkable irritability of the larynx of the meeting, for there was an indiscriminate explosion in the shape of coughs and hems! from one end of the table to the other, which rendered the speaker inaudible.]

Mr. G. W. JOHNSON, of the *Courier*, returned thanks for himself; and with reference to the remarks upon the political character of the Association, which he thought had been introduced with very bad taste, begged to enjoin the planters rather to imitate the Agricultural Society, and the West India Planters' Association in England, than follow the advice which had been given them elsewhere.

Mr. A. C. DUNLOP then gave "the Ladies." Mr. C. OMAN proposed "Captain Vint, the first Chairman of the Association." Mr. ROSS gave "the Trade Association," for which body Mr. RENTREY returned thanks and proposed "Mr. CLARKE." Mr. BAGSHAW gave "Our Guests."—Mr. STOCQUER returned thanks and proposed "Our absent friends." Mr. S. SMITH, in an excellent speech, in which he described on annual look at Mr. H. HILL, as a capital substitute for a tour through to England, proposed the Chairman's health.—Mr. J. SMITH gave Mr. ROBERT WATSON.—Mr. TOMKINS proposed—but we cannot run

through the whole batch. Suffice it to say, the entertainment passed off extremely well, and was rendered the more agreeable by some capital songs, capital sung by Messrs. R. C. BELL, NEAL, R. CAMPBELL, &c. &c.—*Englishman; January 17.*

GENERAL COMMITTEE, JANUARY 21, 1840.

PRESENT.—T. BRAS in the chair; R. J. BAGSHAW, R. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. C. DUNLOP, E. G. DUBUS, John Davidson, Henry Hill, A. Imlach, M. J. LeMarchant, K. R. MacKenzie, R. H. Mathews, T. P. Morrell, A. Lamb, W. Prinsep, C. Oman, G. F. Remfry, C. J. Richards, J. S. B. Scott, G. Vint, and R. Watson.

Laid before the meeting letters intimating the accession of 15 additional subscribers, two of whom, Messrs. J. B. Jones and J. MacKenzie, offer sundry suggestions, which will be reserved for future consideration.

Mr. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Morrell, moved,—

1. That this committee recommend, by public advertisement, that all subscribers to this Association do endeavour, as soon as possible, to form standing committees, in their respective zillahs or districts, or as circumstances of locality may prescribe. And that, in addition to the publication of this recommendation, it be lithographed and circulated to each subscriber, with the request that the result of this recommendation be communicated to the central committee.

Mr. Bagshaw moved as an amendment,—

That the committee do at once recommend to the subscribers to this Association residing in each zillah, to take immediate steps for the formation of standing committees in their respective zillahs or districts, or as circumstances of locality may prescribe.

Which amendment having been lost, Mr. Prinsep's motion was carried by a majority of votes. And it is ordered, that a list of the subscribers be attached to the notification.

The following resolutions were then passed:

On the motion of Mr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Lamb,—

2. That subscribers may vote in person, or proxy, at the meetings for the election of committees, in any district where such resident subscribers are, or may have an interest in the cultivation of indigo or general planting.

On the motion of Mr. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Lamb,—

3. That in the formation of these district committees, no separate interval shall be represented by more than one member, and that, in the large district of Unhoat and Satun, the number of seven having been found the most effective, it is recommended that the maximum in any district shall not exceed that number.

On the motion of Mr. Morrell, seconded by Mr. MacKenzie,—

4. That all the proceedings of this committee be forwarded to the daily newspapers for publication. Carried by a majority of votes.

On the motion of Mr. Morrell, seconded by Mr. Prinsep,—

5. That the honorary secretary be empowered to appoint his own establishment, subject to the approval of the committee.

On the motion of Mr. Bagshaw, seconded by Mr. Morrell,—

6. That Mr. J. P. MARCUS, be added to this committee as an honorary member.

The Secretary will open a subscription book for those who may desire to make donations for the general purposes of the Association.

(Signed) T. Brae, Chairman

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

L. Abadie, D. Andrew, J. Allan, W. Agnew, J. C. Abbott, H. Aiken, R. J. Bagshaw, W. C. Braddon, T. Brae, G. Barton, R. C. Bell, E. Barnfield, P. P. Brunett, M. S. Bell, J. Blythe, C. Haldwin, W. Baddeley, A. W. Beach, C. Bishop, L. E. Balford, A. Buttery, J. W. Cragg, C. Campbell, R. J. R. Campbell, T. Clark, G. Canham, E. Cropley, E. de Chal, W. Cunningham, J. Chollet, J. Curtis, J. Cockburn, J. Campbell, A. A. Damer, H. Devereux, J. Dunby, P. Dalrymple, D. Warknauth Tagore, C. De-Venue, P. Durand, C. Dearnie, A. G. Dunlop, J. Dunlop, D. Drummond, E. E. Dubus, Junior, J. H. Dunver, P. Duncan, J. E. Delpeyron, — Duboncheux, J. Davidson, E. G. Dubus, G. Drummond, C. Donselle, J. H. Davenne, A. A. Dunlop, T. Deereen, F. Dubois de Seran, G. Ewbank, J. Elliot, F. Elphinstone, C. C. Russell, H. G. French, J. G. French, G. R. French, J. Gall, W. F. Gibbon, J. A. Gregg, C. Gilmore, C. Gale, A. G. Glass, W. Griffin, T. Hyde Gardiner, G. D. Glas, H. Hill, J. Howell, J. Hill, E. S. Hodges, J. Masue, F. Harris, E. W. Hudson, J. M. Hill, W. Hickey, J. H. Maine, J. H. Hawes, A. Holmes, C. M. Hunter, J. Hampton, A. Imlach, H. Johnston, W. Jeffray, J. Jeffray, J. B. Jones, J. W. Jones, J. Lowe, Lethangie, W. R. Logan, A. J. Lumbe, M. J. Lemarchand, D. M. Logan, T. Landlay, K. R. Mackenzie, J. P. McKilligan, C. MacKinnon, F. P. Morrell, R. Macnair, W. Macnair, J. Macarthur, A. Macarthur, D. McPherson, J. A. Macdonald, K. Macleod, G. Meulicott, J. Murray, J. Mackenzie, J. P. Marcus, W. Moran, John Mackenzie, J. R. S. Meisolfack, W. Mathews, A. H. Mathews, D. Oman, C. Oman, J. Oman, J. L. Onraet, J. S. Pellerreau, I. Piguu, J. W. Payter, H. A. Poulton, C. D. Quinton, C. J. Richards, G. F. Remfry, W. G. Rose, G. Roger, J. Russell, G. Rowe, J. B. Razel, J. S. B. Scott, T. Savi, W. Storm, E. Saubolle, J. S. Smith, G. M. Smith, D. E. Shuttleworth, R. Starkart, J. Storm, W. W. Sterndale, G. Smith, J. H. Savi, I. St Pourcain, T. Tweedie, J. J. Toth, G. Taylor, R. Thomson, J. Thomson, A. M. Turnbull, G. Vint, S. L. Vardon, J. M. Vardon, R. Watson, Woomschunder Roy, J. P. Wise, R. Wight, T. Whiffen, J. L. Wilkie, G. R. Wight, A. Wilson, R. H. Young, L. Zeigler.—*Hark, Jan 25,*

GENERAL COMMITTEE, JANUARY 27TH, 1840.

PRESIDENT R. J. BAGSHAW, Esq., in the Chair.

MESRS. T. Brae, C. Dearnie, A. C. Dunlop, W. F. Gibbon, A. Imlach, A. Lumbe, K. R. Mackenzie, J. P.

McKiligan, J. P. Marcus, /R. H. Mathews, T. P. Morrell, C. Oman, C. J. Richards, J. Storm, R. Watson, G. Vint. VINTAGE. J. Dunlop, D. Henshaw, G. Rowe, R. Wight.

The Secretary intimates, that there has been an addition of nine subscribers since last meeting, viz. Wm. Cockburn, H. Doucet, A. Ducas D. Henshaw, H. Hope Kerry, J. L. Oatfar, W. Reid and G. Reid.

And he reports that he has received donations of 250 rupees from Mr. Bagshaw, and 150 rupees from Mr. R. H. Mathews, for the general objects of the Association. Read a letter from the Secretary of the Bonded Warehouse Association notifying that he was authorized by the Directors to offer this Society a room for an office at 40 rupees a month, which room had been inspected and approved by a number of the Planters.

The following resolutions were passed :

On the motion of Mr. Dearnie, seconded by Mr. Dunlop.

1. That in future no proposition be considered as carried in committee, until it has been confirmed by the succeeding committee meeting

On the motion of Mr. Dearnie, seconded by Mr. Brae.

2. That, with reference to the 4th resolution passed at the Meeting held on the 21st instant, respecting the publication of all the proceedings of this Society, the words be altered to "such proceedings as the Committee may deem it expedient to publish."

Mr. Morrell having moved as an amendment, which was previously put to the vote and lost,—That, as a resolution was passed at the last Meeting by a majority of votes to publish the proceedings of the Committee, it is not competent for the present Meeting to annul such resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Brae, seconded by Mr. R. H. Mathews.

3. That the Rules and Regulations of the Society adopted at the General Meeting of the 15th instant, together with the proceedings of the Meeting, be forthwith printed fool-cap size, and despatched to each subscribing Member, and that the monthly proceedings with a view to procure uniformity, be printed on paper of the same size.

On the motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Gibbon.

4. That the offer of an office at the Bonded Warehouse be accepted, subject to the approval of next Meeting of the Committee; and that the room be suitably furnished.

(Signed) R. J. BAGSHAW, Chairman.

Hark, Jan. 25.]

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

A Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund was held this-day, at the office of the Secretary, and was very respectably attended.

It was proposed and carried—That the accounts and proceedings of the Directors for the past year, laid before the Meeting be inspected and approved by the Subscribers present who were not of the Direction.

Thanks were voted to the former Directors for their past services, and the following gentlemen were then elected as Directors for the present year:

Capt J. W. Ouseley, Major H. B. Henderson, Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, Capt R. H. Buch, Capt R. G. MacGregor, Major W. Cubitt, Revd Dr J. Charles, Major W. Bulton, Major Bedford, Major Simmonds, Dr A. Garden, Major G. Young, Capt H. Doveton.

Major G. Young was then chosen by the Directors as their President.
The accounts showed a balance of Co.'s rupees 39,67,484-0-3 in favor of the Fund.

The Fund is, we are happy to say, in a more prosperous state at the present time than it has ever before been, the number of subscribers having increased very largely during the past year.—*Colonial Courier*, Jan. 24

MEETING OF THE DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Central Committee of the District Charitable Society assembled as usual this morning, being the last Tuesday in the month.

The Hon'ble the President in the chair;

The following was submitted before the meeting, and the President observed, that it is very gratifying that the funds have been on the increase.

Funds, January 28, 1840.

	Rs. A. P.
Balance in the Bank,.....Co.'s Rs. 10,135 10 11	
<i>Expected Receipts.</i>	
Government Donation from Feb. to Dec. at 1,200;.....	13-200 0 0
Monthly Subscriptions,.....	7,940 0 0
Quarterly Do.	528 0 0
Annual Do.	7,326 0 0
Lepor Asylum Subscription,.....	610 0 0
Dwarkanath Fund,.....	5,500 0 0
Lady William Bentinck Fund,.....	561 12 0
	0
Co.'s Rs..	45,601 6 11

Public Disbursements in 1840.

Central committee, Feb to Dec, at 800	8,800 0 0
Old Church, Ditto, at 1,000,....	11,000 0 0
St. James' Church Ditto, at 500,....	5,500 0 0
Howrah, Ditto,	600 0 0
Native Department, Ditto, at 600 ...	6,600 0 0
Dwarkanath Poor, at 500 ...	5,500 0 0
Lepor Asylum, at 570, ..	4,070 0 0
Lady William Bentinck Poor, at 35, ..	385 0 0

42,455 0 0

Probable Surplus on 1st Jany. 1841,....

45,601 6 11

Since the last quarterly statement, the number of subscribers have augmented. The number of annual subscribers is six, and the amount of their subscription is 425 rupees; one quarterly subscriber at 32 rupees,—and 843 rupees have been realized from donors.

The Catholic and Native Community seem to be favourable to the erection of an almshouse.

The report for the last year was read.

It was proposed by C. W. Smith, Esq., and seconded by J. Lewis, Esq.; and carried unanimously.

That the report just read for the year 1839, be approved and adopted, and that 600 copies of it be printed for circulation.

Proposed by the Reverend W. Palmer, and seconded by R. Molloy, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That the Hon'ble the President and the other office-bearers of the past year, whose services are available, be requested to continue in office.

The President read a letter from the Hon'ble T. C. Robertson, Vice President, reporting his intended departure for the Upper Provinces, and paying up his subscription of 600 rupees at 50 rupees per month for the current year.

Proposed by J. Lewis, Esq., and seconded by Dwarkanath Tagore, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That C. W. Smith, Esq., be appointed Vice President, in the room of the Hon'ble T. C. Robertson.

This gentleman had filled the office of Vice President previous to his going to the Cape.

The office-bearers for the current year are the same with the exception of the change consequent on the departure of the Hon'ble T. C. Robertson.

After the cases of several applicants for relief were disposed of, the meeting broke up.—*Hark*, Jan. 29.

THE BOMBAY BANK.

We have much pleasure in publishing a correspondence which has passed between the Members of the Provincial committee of the Bank of Bombay, and their Chairman, Mr. Greenhill.

In this country, where there exists not only an indifference, but a positive aversion to every undertaking or labour not immediately connected with one's own personal pursuits, it is gratifying to notice instances of public spirit evinced in the promotion of great and useful objects. Mr. Greenhill's name is intimately associated with the "strange, eventful history" of the Bank of Bombay, and the Members of the committee who must know best the extent of his services, have expressed, in their vote of

thank, which we publish, the sense they entertain of their value.

D. GREENHILL, Esq.,

*Chairman of the Provincial Committee of
the Bank of Bombay.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of enclosing copy of a resolution which has been unanimously agreed to by the Members of the Provincial Committee of the Bank of Bombay over whose proceedings, since its formation in December 1836, you have presided. To me, who since then have had many opportunities of witnessing the efficient services so justly alluded to in the resolution, it is

a source of the greatest satisfaction to be the medium of communicating to you, how grateful your colleagues feel for the able assistance you rendered to them in their endeavours to obtain a chartered Banking Institution for Bombay.

After three years' unceasing application, a charter has been granted. Had our claims been justly considered or a proper regard shown to the wishes of the community, the charter of our late respected Governor ought to have been confirmed two years ago; but this is not the fitting time to recite the extraordinary and unheard of opposition with which we met, it is a far more agreeable duty to unite with my colleagues in their expression of our thanks to you, and in mutual congratulations that every obstacle has at last been overcome, and that ere long Bombay will have a chartered Bank.

I am, my dear Sir, yours most sincerely,

H. G. GORDON,

Bombay, Dec 24, 1839.

Deputy chairman

The Members composing the Provincial committee of the Bank of Bombay, take the opportunity of the receipt of the Bank Charter, in the attainment of which Mr. Greenhill's exertions have been so instrumental to record the感激 they entertain of his invaluable and important services during the three years he has presided over their proceedings, it was therefore proposed and

Resolved unanimously.

That the most cordial thanks of the committee be offered to their Chairman, Mr. Greenhill, for the ability and unwearied zeal he has evinced to preserve the integrity of their proceedings, as well as to protect the rights of those parties excluded from the share list, and whom the committee, notwithstanding the decision of Government, cannot cease to consider as being entitled to hold shares.

The committee beg most especially to thank Mr. Greenhill for the spirited and independent manner in which he conducted their correspondence with Government, for his numerous and able memorials and reports, for his uniform courtesy in his capacity of their Chairman, and for his watchful superintendence of every measure which was in any way likely to promote the great object for which they have been so long struggling, and which has been now happily secured.

This resolution to be communicated to Mr. Greenhill and to be recorded in the committee's minute book.

H. G. GORDON,

Bombay, Dec 24, 1839.

H. G. GORDON, Esq.,

Deputy chairman of the Bank committee,
Bombay.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have had the gratification of receiving your very obliging letter, with the resolution of the Committee, in which my colleagues have alluded, in too flattering terms, to the share I have had in obtaining the charter for the Bank of Bombay.

Already swelling Calcutta in its commerce, this Presidency is making rapid strides to surpass that great metropolis both in commercial and political importance, and we must all rejoice to see the formation of institutions, calculated to advance it in the race of improvement. The establishment of a Bank had long been felt here, and the many new avenues opening for the extension of the commerce, and the internal improvement of the productive countries connected with this Presidency, have of late made it an object of still greater moment and it afforded me sincere pleasure to have it in my power to aid its establishment in the smallest degree.

I certainly never anticipated the difficulties and the opposition it has met with, but having at last, it is to be hoped, overcome them all, although not so satisfactorily in some respects as we could have wished, and as the instructions of the Honorable Court of Directors entitled us to expect, I yet cannot but feel, with my colleagues, gratified at the result of our common labour, and I trust, that if interests both public and private, have suffered by the impediments thrown in the way of its establishment, the Bank will now prove a great public benefit.

As my official connection with the Bank will necessarily cease when the Directors shall have been appointed, I avail myself of this opportunity to express, how much I have always felt indebted to my colleagues for the support they have from the beginning afforded me, and that my intercourse with them has been to me, one of uninterrupted satisfaction. To yourself in particular I owe much, both for your valuable advice on all occasions, and for the obliging manner in which you have communicated the sentiments of my colleagues, to whom I would beg you to say, that I am very proud of their good opinion.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

D. GREENHILL.

Manager, Dec. 26, 1839.

Bombay Times, Dec 28]

FORM OF PROXY.

I,
do hereby authorize and empower
or any or either of them, to vote for me, as he or they may deem necessary, at all meetings of Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, and in all matters relating to my concerns in the Bank, the same as I could or would do if I were personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming whatever my said Attorney or Attorney, or their or his Substitutes, shall do in the Premises by virtue hereof.

Witness my hand at this day of
in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and

Witness to the }
Signature of }

It was proposed by Digadier Valiant, Seconded by Docteur And, and

Resolved—That the report of the Provisional Committee now read, be approved and adopted, and that it be printed for the information of the Proprietors.

The Secretary further read copies of the correspondence between Government and the Committee since last Meeting.

Mr. Kinner then said he wished to state to the meeting, in reference to the names of the gentlemen mentioned by the committee in the report just read, as invited by them to become candidates for the office of Directors, that the committee had done him the honor to request they might be allowed to insert his name in that list, but which, with the promise of their support, and the aid of their recommendation, he had felt himself obliged to decline, for he could not, with the many other duties requiring his attention, have been able to do justice to the duties of the office, and the trust reposed in it, if elected a Director by the Proprietors. At Calcutta, Mr. S. observed, and indeed every where, the office of Directors in a Bank was an object coveted and keenly sought for by gentlemen of the highest eminence and respectability generally esteemed by and enjoying the confidence of the community, and such Mr. S. said, he hoped the Proprietors would endeavour should be the case with the Directors of the Bank of Bombay.

He should, he said, have certainly esteemed it a high honor to have been elected, and he regretted he

compelled to decline being a candidate. The Proprietor knew how readily and zealously he had laboured in their behalf, and would, he was sure, acquit him of now declining, merely from the work which might devolve on him on the situation, and he must own, he should have felt a pride in being enrolled among the first Directors of an Institution, which he was the first to take any public steps to originate, in which he had all along taken a most lively interest, and in the prosperity of which he should ever feel much interested. Mr. Skinner said it had been suggested to him whether it would not be well for this meeting, before separating, to bring to the attention of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the losses and inconvenience occasioned to the Proprietors by the delay and difficulties which the Government of India had raised, in giving effect to the Honorable Court's orders, and at the same time to point out to them the discouraging effects which the course that had been pursued in the instance of the Bank of Bombay, was calculated to produce on the efforts and exertions of individuals in co-operating to form associations for any public enterprise, unless the Honorable Court should, in some way they might deem best, mark their disapprobation of the proceedings of the Government in this case, while at the same time the grateful thanks of the Proprietors should be transmitted to the Honorable Court, for the very prompt attention given to the appeal against the decision in this country, for the sale of the shares by auction, which the Honorable Court had immediately annulled, and with this view he would now read to the meeting a resolution for their adoption, if approved of, viz.

Resolved.—That a memorial be transmitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors, expressing the thanks of the Proprietors for the very prompt attention of the Honorable Court, in annulling the decision of the Government of India to sell the shares in the Bank of Bombay by public auction, and also representing to the Honorable Court the heavy losses and great inconvenience to which the Proprietors have been subjected, in consequence of the delays that have taken place in giving effect to their instructions, and at the same time to point out the discouraging effects on public enterprise generally, which the present instance of interference in the affairs of the Proprietors, is calculated to produce, if the course pursued by the Government of India, relating to the Bank of Bombay, be not disapproved of.

Mr. Richmond said he entirely concurred in the propriety of the step proposed, and had much pleasure in seconding the resolution just read, which the chairman then formally submitted to the meeting as proposed from the Chair, and seconded by Mr. Richmond, and on being agreed to, the resolution was unanimously approved of and adopted.

Mr. Grenhill then proposed, seconded by Dr. Bird, That Messrs. Gordon and Davidson, with the chairman of this meeting, Mr. Skinner, be appointed to prepare and transmit a Memorial, to be signed by the Chairman, according to the foregoing resolution.

Colonel Griffiths proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Skinner, for his conduct in the Chair, and for his exertions in support of the Bank.

Dr. Bird, in seconding this resolution, after a few words in commendation of Mr. Skinner's exertions, remarked that it was of the greatest consequence to the prosperity of the Bank, that the Direction should be composed of gentlemen of the highest respectability, well known to, and possessing the confidence of the community, and particularly so, for the first establishment of the Bank, and he trusted the list of the gentlemen recommended to the election of the Proprietors for the six

Directors to be chosen by them, would have their support.

The chairman, after returning thanks for the approbation of his exertions which the meeting had now recorded, said he was not aware of any other business before them, and the meeting was dissolved.

(Signed) JOHN SKINNER,

Chairman.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1839.

[Ibid.]

At a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, held at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co., on Thursday the 26th December, 1839, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN SKINNER, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Report of the Provincial committee, was read by their Secretary, W. W. Cargill, Esq.

REPORT.

Your Committee have to report that since the last meeting, held here on the 3d instant, they have received from the Government, of date the 19th instant, a communication from Calcutta, dated 6th November, wherein it is announced, that, concerning with the views of his Honor in Council, the Government of Bengal have determined, for reasons set forth, to adopt the amended list of the 17th January 1837, thus setting aside the Perfect List prepared after the 2nd October 1838, and excluding many parties whom your Committee thought were justly entitled to rank as Shareholders.

2nd. The Government have, in the Preamble of the Act, stated that 'the Body of Proprietors in existence, at the date of the Despatch' sanctioning the incorporation of the Bank, where the Parties whom the Honorable Court had "directed" to be incorporated. Your Committee, however, seek in vain either of the extracts of the Honorable Court's instructions, that have been made known to your Committee, for such particular directions, but on the contrary the Meeting will perceive by the purport of the letter of his Honor the Vice President in Council communicated to your Committee, that his Honor had concurred in the selection of the list proposed by this Government, and that, reserving to himself the power of altering it as he might deem proper. His Honor would adopt it as the one recommended by the Government of Bombay.

3rd. Your Committee make these explanations to exculpate themselves in having so strongly objected to the interference, on the part of the India Government with the Proprietary List, which they would not have felt justified in doing had they been informed, that the Honorable Court of Directors had so decided the question, your Committee having been led to believe that the claims of a few claimants only were in doubt, and that it was hoped that your Committee would arrange them by amicable adjustment.

4th. The correspondence of your committee with Government, which was read at the last Meeting, will convince you how strenuously your committee contended under the impressions alluded to in the preceding paragraph, for the rights of those parties. They would have persevered in their endeavours to get them restored, had any prospect of success appeared, but as further remonstrance would only have risked delay to the establishment of the Bank, the committee, in acknowledging the communication from Government, confined their reply to stating that they did not feel called upon to offer any opinion on it, but requested that their silence might not

be construed into a concurrence with the views or grounds on which this decision was made.

5th. Your committee took the opportunity of impressing upon Government the inconvenience that will arise from making the shares Rs. 4,000, divisible into quarters, and suggested the shares being Rs. 1000. They hope their recommendation will be attended to.

6th. Although it is not strictly the duty of your committee to offer any suggestions on matters connected with the future management of the Bank, they hope it will be considered as another proof of their anxiety to promote the interests of an institution, for which, with yourselves, they have been so long contending, if they take this opportunity of publicly recommending to the support of the Proprietors the following gentlemen who have assented to be put in nomination for Directors.—viz.

H. G. Gordon, Esq.; W. R. Morris, Esq.; F. M. Davidson, Esq.; James Wright, Esq.; Dadabhoj

Poonjee, Esq.; Jaggannath Supremett, Esq.; Lieut. Col. G. Moore, Francis Cowasjee, Esq.

Your committee avail themselves of this occasion, to suggest that non-Resident Proprietors should send Proxies without delay for the election, which will probably take place about the beginning of February, and they have prepared the annexed forms for the use of shareholders.

7th. Your committee are not aware that there are any other points to be adverted to; in all probability this will be the last public occasion on which they will meet you, and they cannot permit the opportunity to pass without thanking you for the confidence you have reposed in them and for your approval of their Proceedings.

(Signed) D. GRANTHILL,

Chairman of the committee

Bank committee Room, 26th December, 1839.

TRIBUTE TO DR. J. R. MARTIN.

We are happy to understand, that the friends and patients of J. R. Martin, Esq., Presidency Surgeon, have determined to present to him on the occasion of his approaching departure from India, a testimonial, expressive of the sentiments of regard and esteem which they entertain for his character. A preliminary meeting was held about three weeks ago, at the Chambers of the Hon'ble Sir John Grant, when the subject was talked over, and it was resolved that a book shall be circulated to Dr. Martin's patients now resident in Calcutta, for the purpose of affording them the opportunity of subscribing to the proposed testimonial. Nearly one hundred gentlemen have entered their names, and a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall, in order to consider and decide in what manner the sum subscribed, which is very handsome, should be appropriated so as best to accomplish the object of the subscribers. Sir John Grant was called to the Chair, and in his usual succinct and appropriate style, explained the purpose of the meeting. The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously sustained.

1. Moved by J. F. Leith, Esq., and seconded by Colonel Taylor, that the amount of the Subscriptions be remitted to Messrs. Rundle and Bridge, of London, subject to the order of Sir Charles D'Oyley, Bart., James Young, Esq. and J. A. Dorin, Esq., or any two of them, and that these gentlemen, or any two of them, be requested to put themselves in communication with Dr. Martin, and to order from the said Messrs. Rundle and Bridge, such a piece or service of plate as they or any two of them may determine upon in communication with Dr. M., to the value of the amount remitted.

2. Moved by J. Allan, Esq. and seconded by G. Henderson, Esq., that the money be forthwith collected on Mr. Leith's receipt as Honorary Secretary and that the amount be invested in the purchase of Treasury bills or bills payable to Messrs. Rundle and Bridge.

3. Moved by the Revd. W. H. Meiklejohn, and seconded by C. W. Smith, Esq., that a letter be presented to Dr. Martin, expressive of the regard and esteem of his patients, to be signed by the Hon'ble Sir John Pter Grant as Chairman of this Meeting, and to have the names of the subscribers to the testimonial appended to it; and that the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Grant be requested to write the letter.

These resolutions having been carried unanimously, it was agreed that a deputation wait on Dr. Martin, to present the letter, and that it be composed of the following gentlemen:

The Hon'ble Sir J. P. Grant.
Colonel Taylor.
The Revd. Dr. Charles.
C. W. Smith, Esq.
J. Allan, Esq., and
J. F. Leith, Esq.,

and that the Secretary do write to Dr. Martin to request him to fix an hour on Saturday next for receiving the deputation.

Thanks were then voted to Sir J. P. Grant for his kindness in presiding and for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

We beg to tender our cordial congratulations to Dr. Martin, on his receiving such a flattering testimony of regard for his personal character and esteem for his professional services. We should have been sorry, indeed, if a gentleman, who is so exemplary in all the relations of life, and who has long stood in the first rank of his profession, had been permitted to leave the scene of his labours, without having been furnished with some mark of the esteem in which he is held. It is not in India as elsewhere. From the perpetually shifting character of the European portion of the population, all that any man, however distinguished in his profession, can hope to enjoy, is contemporaneous reputation; for a more lasting fame falls to the lot of those alone—how few they are!—whose names are linked to some valuable improvement in the financial administration of the country, or who have covered themselves with glory in the battle field, and by their martial achievements, have added to the territorial possessions of the British Crown. Dr. Martin has, in his own walk, earned for himself a reputation, of which any one might be proud. His sterling integrity of character, his gentlemanlike propriety of conduct, his careful avoidance of professional bickerings, and his zealous devotion to the duties of his profession, have been fully appreciated by his fellows-citizens; and we rejoice that he is to carry with him such a substantial token of the sentiments with which he is regarded by them. We sincerely hope that his projected voyage to Europe will contribute to the restoration of his health, and he has our best wishes that, in the future scene of his professional exertions, he may meet with the success of which he is so eminently deserving. —Cal. Cour. Jan. 16.

ADDRESS TO JAMES YOUNG, ESQ.

To JAMES YOUNG, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

DEAR SIR.—Although it is with feelings of extreme regret, that we have heard of your intended departure from this country, after a long residence amongst us of nearly forty years, yet it affords us some satisfaction that we have the opportunity of expressing to you our thanks for the many good offices, which we, in common with our countrymen, have received at your hands, and of assuring you of our gratitude for the steady, persevering and important aid which you have given, during the greater part of that period, to every public measure for the amelioration of the condition of the natives of this country.

Some of us from long acquaintance, and others from having enjoyed your personal friendships, have had ample opportunity of appreciating your public and private character; but it is not our intention to panegyricize your public services, the value of which is well known to those who ought to be far better judges of them than we are.

When we bring to our recollection your career in this country, and the lively interest you have always taken (whether enjoying the smiles of fortune or suffering under her frowns) in the education of the natives, and in all measures for securing to them civil and political rights, such as their employment in offices of trust and responsibility, their service upon juries, and above all in that most important privilege, a free press, we cannot allow you to leave the banks of the Ganges without tendering to you, in the name of the natives of India, this public expression of our gratitude and respect for your long and disinterested support to the cause of our benighted country. In so doing we are sure, that we convey the unanimous sentiment of all those natives of India, who participate in our earnest desire for national improvement.

Though you are quitting us at a time of life at which most of your countrymen are anxious to enjoy the society of their own cherished home, yet we do not despair of seeing you once more amongst us, and in such a public station as may afford you an ample opportunity of carrying into effect your benevolent wishes for the improvement of India.

We conclude by requesting your acceptance of our united and hearty wishes for your safe arrival in your native land, and for your enjoyment of health and prosperity for the remainder of your life.

We have the honor to be, dear Sir,
your faithful servants.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1804.

Rajah Radhaukaunt Bahadoor, Rajah Colley Kissen Bahadoor, Dwarkeanath Tagore, Prasunno

Coomas Tagore, Rammankuth Tagore, Muddemohap Chatterjee, Chundermohap Chatterjee, Muthoorankuth Tagore, Debendronath Tagore, Brejendronath Tagore, Lorkanath Mullick, Aashootos Day, Russompy Dutt, Gourmohan Gosain, Ramcomul Sena, Mintyloll Seal, Nubkassen Sing, Nandololl Sing, Sehnarain Ghose, Luckhynarain Dutt, Rustomjee Lowasjee, Rajah Numsinghunder Roy, Bichunder Mookerjee, Radhapesund Roy, Roy Collynath Chowdry, Roy Muthorankuth Chowdry, Woodychunder Byasack, Rajah Barodakamuth Roy, Radhamadhab Banerjee, Sibkissen Benerjee, Luckynarain Mookerjee, Woomaschunder Roy, Heernarsing Mullick, Radanath Dutt, Ramdhone Ghose, Sullachurn Ghose, Callachund Bose, Uissonath Muttyloll, Raj Boykanuth Chowdry.

And numerous other signatures.

Calcutta, 10th January, 1840.

TO RAJAH RADAKAUNTH DEB and the other native friends, who have been pleased to address me on my departure for Europe.

MY DEAR RESPECTED FRIENDS,—I am indeed deeply touched by this parting token of good will from so many persons of rank or influence in the land in which I have passed near forty years of a long and chequered life, and I will not pay you in return by poor a compliment, as affecting to disclaim whatever merit in acts, opinions, or endeavors you liberally and with some partiality ascribe to me. For I know and feel it to be true, that I have unceasingly striven to press forward this, which I may well call our common country, in the march of improvement I have had my reward, even within my own time, by witnessing the gradual but distinctly marked progress around us, particularly in respect of education, the root of all advancement in human society. But that reward is indeed greatly enhanced by a testimonial such as your present address affords, that my feeble individual efforts to contribute to the common good, have not escaped observation, but are duly noted by yourselves.

If it should be my fortune to return to India, I hope it is impossible that I should relax in my continued endeavours to benefit the country and the people. Let the past be guarantee for the future. But whether in Europe or India, I am satisfied that neither I nor my children will ever forget the obligations we owe to this country of my adoption and of their birth.

I remain, my worthy and kind friends,

Your affectionate well wisher,

(Signed) J. YOUNG.

[died. Jan. 17.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BRACKEN.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1840

THOMAS BRACKEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—At the Meeting of the Local Committee of the Agra Bank, held this morning, I submitted to them, your letter of the 15th instant, and in reply I have been directed to annex an extract of their communication of the present date, to the address of the Secretary of the Agra Bank.

Yours faithfully,

F. R. HAMPTON, Offg. Secy. A. A. P."

"You are already aware, in consequence of the election on Wednesday the 15th of this month, of Mr. Bracken to the Secretaryship of the Bank of Bengal, that that gentleman on the following day communicated to the Committee his resignation of the situation of Agent of the Calcutta Branch of the Agra Bank. We deem it, however, our duty officially to announce this circumstance for the information of the Directors at Agra; and we cannot permit the opportunity to pass by without stating, at the same time, that we hold it equally our duty

the students in place of school, for the purpose of
 of the District, in the general hope of obtaining
 the valuable services of an individual so
 faithful, active, and successful
 in the duties of their Agent in this city, as
 Mr. Stockton.

D. Mayhew.
 T. Brown.
 H. B. Harrison.
 A. Gardner.
 G. J. Gossow.

Hurkara, Jan. 25.

EXAMINATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

The annual examination of the pupils attending the above Institution, was held in the Town Hall yesterday morning, in the presence of a respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. D. Elliott, F. Macnaughten, and D. McFarlan, Drs. Girden and Grant, Major Irvine and a number of reverend gentlemen of all denominations. The chief examiners were the Rev. Dr. James Charles, supported by D. Grant and the Rev. Mr. Mickeljohn, and the Rev. Messrs. Ewart and Smith. The examination commenced at half past nine, when the third class was called up.

We have been present at several examinations during the present season, but never did we witness the pupils of any one school subjected to a more strict and scrutinizing trial of ability, than were the young men attached to this institution, and yet seldom have we seen Native students, and to be candid, European also, acquit themselves more creditably by returning prompt and accurate answers. It is likewise to be observed that the replies were generally given in correct and appropriate language.

The third class were questioned first on the History of England, chiefly relating to the reigns of William the Conqueror and Richard the third and by the replies given, it was apparent that the pupils are not only taught after the common-place fashion of teaching history, by which the student can only tell who Richard was, who his predecessor, and who his successor, a practice too much in vogue in Indian Schools, but they are taught to be able to speak of the character and wisdom of every monarch, the varying aspects in the administration of the country, and other particulars of a more exalted nature, which pertain to a proper study of history. This class answered a few questions in the ancient history of the Jews also, and solved two or three propositions in the first book of Euclid.

The second class was next called up, and the pupils belonging to it were more particularly questioned respecting the Old Testament history in this branch of their studies, together with the evolutions of Christianity, the young men evinced a proficiency which is seldom to be met with even among the generality of children of a large growth. Plane Trigonometry was the next branch, and one youth went through a sum in mensuration with a degree of precision and intelligence reflecting credit on the high character of this useful institution. This class was likewise questioned in Astronomy, and though their acquaintance with this sublime science did not extend to the full height of Mr. Middleton's lectures to the Mechanics' Institution on the subject, yet they did really

appear to possess a deal of information on the primary subjects of Astronomy.

A prize Essay was then called up, for which a silver medal was bestowed by the Rev. Dr. Charles. The subject of the essay was "Hindooism and Christianity contrasted." And in consequence of its great length only a part was read. After its perusal, the Rev. Mr. Mickeljohn intimated, that the piece was *brilliant* the young man's production, not only by the pen of the tentier, and as such it reflected no great disgrace on the juvenile writer. It was certainly no bright sample of English composition, nor did it contain many original thoughts or views, but it was far all that, taking it all in all, a tolerably well written piece. There were redundancies, want of perfect consistency with the English idiom, and all those faults common to an unexperienced Native writer, but it was, a veritable production which spoke much in favor of the solid instruction imparted in the institution. The essayist's name is Mohindronath Bysack, who I believe also her silver medal for a second successful essay. This medal was awarded by the General Assembly.

The examination proceeded by the first class being called. This class is very far advanced in Mathematical studies, farther, we think, than any other institution of the kind in the country, being well versed (as was proved in the course of the examination) in Conic Sections, the Parabola, Theory of Logarithms, &c., &c. Astronomy was also included in the examination of this class, who explained the phenomenon of eclipses in an admirable style, not only by verbal expositions, but also by chalk illustrations on the slate. Bible history questions were not omitted in being propounded to the pupils of this class, and their answers were quite in keeping with their general improvement. They then read a poetical extract from McCulloch's course of reading, and here only we thought the students of this institution betray some slight deficiency. Their pronunciation and accent are not half so distinct and accurate, as might be expected. This however, is almost the only fault we have to find, and having this we never before witnessed a more successful and creditable examination. A young man belonging to this class, wore a gold medal, presented to the institution by D. McFarlan, Esq., the Chief Magistrate.

Besides the essays already mentioned, there was another English essay read on prophecy, and two essays in the Bengallee language, on the character of God.

At three o'clock nearly, the examination of the junior classes began, and having witnessed the best portion of the exhibition we at that time were constrained to leave the place, the greater portion of the company having retired long before. — Hurkara, January 4.

EXAMINATION OF THE PHILANTHROPIC ACADEMY.

The annual examination of the above Institution, was held yesterday morning in the school premises, in the presence of a large and respectable company of Armenian ladies and gentlemen. The examination commenced

with the Armenian Department, which was conducted by three Venerable Armenian Clergymen. The senior classes of this department were examined in Armenian History, Grammar, Lives of the Greek Philosophers, and

Beave's Logic ; and judging from the opinion of the examiners, the boys seemed to have made creditable progress during the year.

The English classes were then called up, and this department of the examination was carried on by the Rev. Messrs. Oliffe and Mascaranhas, of the Roman Catholic Church. The studies of the first class compose the histories of Rome and England, elements of Astronomy, Geography, Geometry, Latin and Bengally—in most of which the lads were tried and acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. Then acquaintance with the History of England and Rome, recited to be correct and general, and the several dates and circumstances appeared to be well noted in the minds of the pupils. A passage in the second book of the Paradise Lost was also read and analysed in a style which reflected great credit, both on the teachers and pupils. But in the whole course of the

examination there was one feature which demands particular attention, and which speaks greatly in favor of the indefatigable head master of the school : this was the acquaintance of the boys with the Latin roots and derivations of words. In this point the system of instruction adopted in this school excels that of many similar institutions.

The tedium of the examination was relieved by an occasional recreation of poetry and dialogues. The boys were very bold and animated in their delivery ; but their pronunciation was greatly in fault, as well as their attitudes and gesticulations, some of which were in a particular degree awkward. We observed also, exhibited on the table, specimens of penmanship, both plain and ornamental, together with cyphering-books, translations, &c. Some of the Christmas pieces were very neatly and tastefully executed indeed.—*Hurkarn, Jan. 11.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta held at the Asiatic Society's apartments on the 4th of July, 1840.

D. N. Graham, Officiating Assistant Garrison Surgeon, East William, was proposed as a member by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Stewart.

Letters from the following gentlemen were read from H. Henderson, Esq., stating his wish to withdraw from the Society as the failure of his agents rendered it inconvenient for him to pay the subscription.

From A. West, Esq., Bombay, also withdrawing from the Society, because he is going to Europe.

The Madras Journal of Medical Science, was presented on the part of the Editor.

A communication upon the external application of electric solution, was presented from J. L. Pearson, Esq., M. D., of Dairechur.

This paper was subsequently read and discussed.

A committee composed of Drs. Stewart and Spry, having been chosen by the President to examine the voting papers upon the election of office bearers.

The following gentlemen were found duly chosen.

Vice President, Dr. Wallich, Secretary, Dr. Wise, Assistant Secretary and Foreign Secretary, Dr. Spry, committee of papers and management, Drs. Jackson, Stewart, Legerton and Green.

In sending round the circular requesting the votes of the members, the Secretary had intimated that Doctors O'Shaughnessy and Goodeve and Mr. R. O. Shannhnessy, declined being re-elected to the offices which they had held during the past year. After some discussion connected with this subject, in which Dr. Stewart proposed and Dr. Spry seconded a request, that Dr. Goodeve should again take upon himself the duty of Secretary the latter gentleman stated, that he had declined serving again as an office-bearer, first because his time was too much occupied to permit him to do sufficient justice to the appointment ; and secondly, because he thought that the Society would prosper far better with another Secretary. He had reason to believe, that his exertions, though well intended, had been the cause of much dissension in the Society, and it would be better that some other gentleman, especially one unconnected with the College, should be chosen. If, however, no other person should be found willing to perform the duties, he

would willingly conduct the current business for the present, rather than put the Society in any inconvenience.

The Secretary then presented his financial statement, for the past year, by which it appears, that the accounts of the Society are in a very flourishing condition.

Cr. Medical and Physical Society, in Account current,
Dr. with H. H. Goodeve, Treasurer.

By balance in hand on 1st of		
Jan, 1839.....	34 0 0	
Received in 1839.....	3 316 0 0	
„ ditto in January 1840, ..	174 0 0	3,754 0 0
		3,754 0 0
To paid in 1839 as per account		
rendered.....	2,325 0 0	
Ditto in January 1840,	396 0 0	2,721 0 0
Balance carried to 1840,	1,033 0 0	
		Total Co.'s Rs. 3,754 0 0

Errors Excepted,

H. H. Goodeve, Secy. Medl. and Physl. Society.

<i>Cr. Sketch of Dependence,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
By the Union Bank Shares, according to present value, ..	3900 0 0
Cash in Union Bank, 1026	
Ditto in hand,	1033 0 0
Bills due from Members, viz. Result,	572
Non-Resident,	678
Madras Uncertain \$ 2000	
Bombay \$ probable £ 1600	
Retired Members,	168
Arrear, from those re-elected during 1838, 39	350
To Liabilities for 1840,	9394 0 0 11327 0 0

Errors Excepted,

H. H. Goodeve, Secy. Medl. and Physl. Society.

Dr. Goodeve brought in the notice of the Society, that he had lately been treating cases of Chronic dysentery and even Acute dysentery, in the latter stages, and diarrhoea with injection of nitrate of silver in strong solution, as much even as ten grains of the salt to one ounce

of water. Dr. Goodere stated, that he had been induced to employ this remedy from the well known good effects which it produces in inflammation of others, mucus membranes, and he said, that the most marked success had hitherto attended its use. He intended presenting a paper upon the subject to the Society when he should have obtained sufficient materials for the purpose. In

the meantime, he was anxious that member, would give the medicine a trial, and report to him upon its effects.

H. H. Goodere, M. D.,
Offg. Secy. Medl. and Phyl. Society.

Hark. Jan. 20.

RACES.

Second Day, December 31, 1839.

First Race—Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each, H. F. R. C. 8st. 7lb. each.

Mr. Dale's g a h *Alladdin*. (Pink) (Ross) 1
Mr. Allan's g a h *Glendower*. (Crimson and White) 2
Mr. White's g a h *Destourel* (Blue and White.) 3
Mr. Allright's g a h *Fair-start*. (Green and White.) Stripes) (broke down)

Owing to the fog, the races did not commence till nearly eight o'clock.

In the first Sweep-stakes, *Glendower* and *Destourel* went away well together, rating it a good pace to the mile, *Alladdin* held about three lengths behind. At the three-quarter post, Ross crept up to the other, *Destourel*, who ran lame, was shock off at the hospital corner,—a good race hence between *Alladdin* and *Glendower*, the former winning by only half a length in 3m. 30s. *Fair-start* unfortunately broke down just after starting.

Second Race.—A Purse of 40 G. M., added to a Sweep-stakes of 20 G. M. each, H. F. for maiden C. B. Horses. Weight for age, R. C. To close 1st December, and name the day before the race by 2 p. m.

Mr. Cozey's ch e *Evergreen*, by *Ali Ray* out of *Young Lancel Leaf*, 7st. 4lb. (Pink and White) 1
Mr. Grey's ch e *Obadiah*, by *Assander*, out of *Shew*, by *Vanguard* 7st. 12lb. (Blue and Buff) 2
Evergreen preserved his laurels without the slightest difficulty leading all the way round, and winning in a common canter, *Obadiah* no worse. Time 3m. 49s.

Third Race—Sweepstakes of 100 G. M., H. F. for all Arabs, 8st. each 2½ miles, horses that have never won before October, 1839, allowed 7lbs. To close 1st May, 1840, and nominations to be sent to the Secretary by 2 p. m. the day before the race. Four subscribers, or no race. 4 Subscribers.

Mr. Bacon's g a h *Fischt*, 9st. (Mazanne Blue and Stripes) (Ross) 1
Mr. Allright's g a h *The Fiste*, 9st. Green and White) 2

A good watch was expected between these two fast rates, as *Fischt* was supposed by some not to run his best without another burst showed him the way at first. Two and three gone, however, was freely belted on him, and Ross seemed determined to prove the above supposition was altogether a mistake. He got a good start, led by some lengths all the way round, 1st out a little at the mile from home, increasing his distance from *Fiste* several rods, and winning in a canter in 5m. Each quarter mile was run almost exactly in the same time, 30s. The *Fiste* strikes us as very wanting in flesh and condition.

Fourth Race—Thirteen Renewal of the Calcutta Great Welter Stakes of 10 G. M. each, with fifty

G. M. from the funds for Maiden Arabs. R. C. and a distance. 1st 7lb. Gentlemen riders. Horses to be entered the day before the race by 2 p. m.

Mr. White's b a h *Blackball*, Mr. Rainey. (Blue and White) 1
Mr. Bacon's b a h *Ducrow*, Mr. G. P. Thompson (Mazanne Blue) 2

Mr. Curtis names g. a. h. *St. Francis*, Mr. D. W. Frazer (Purple and White.)

Mr. Howenston's br. a. h. *Belshazzars*, Owner. (Green and Black Cap.

Mr. Allright's g. a. h. *Ilderum*, Mr. W. Fifth (Green and White.)

Mr. Dale's g a h *Alladin*, Mr. Nuthall, (Pink and White)

Mr. Allan's ch a h *The General*, Mr. J. Savi. (Crimson and White).

Ditto's b a h *Rushlight*, Mr. H. Haloyd (ditto.)

Mr. Smollett names ch a h *Barbarossa*. Mr. Elliot, (Purple and White.)

Mr. Grey's g a h *Vizier*. (Mr. Thomas) Blue and Buff.)

Ten horses came out for the Welter, and a capital race it was. *Ilderum* and *St. Francis* had the call at the ordinary, but little *Blackball* had also his backers, and proved himself a right good'un. An excellent start, and all well together, *Ducrow* leaving past the stand; at the corner *Barbarossa* shot a head and lead at a good pace to the mile, when *Ilderum*, who had been running up with *Blackball* on his quarter, took the lead, but only in the three quarter post, *Blackball* who was especially ridden throughout, then shook him off, and made the race his own, winning hand held about two lengths from *Ducrow*, who was pushed in a good second. Time 3 m. 55s.

Many claimed the honor of being third. We thought *Ilderum* was, but many others said *Vizier*. *Barbarossa* last.

Fifth Race—Sweepstake of 50 G. M. each, H. F. for all Arabs, 8st. 10lb. Coldest mile. Horses that never won before October 1839, allowed 7lbs. To close 1st May, and nominations to be sent to the Secretary by 2 p. m. the day before the race. Four subscribers, or no race,—5 Subscribers.

Mr. Bacon's g a h *Corremonie*, 8st. 10lb. (Mazanne Blue and Stripes) (Ross) 1
Mr. Allright naming a h *Gazelle*, 8st. 10 (Green and White) 2
Mr. Smollett's g a h *Belshazzars*, 8st. 10lb. (Black) 3
Mr. Grey's b a h *Kutkhan*, 8st. 3lb. (Blue and Buff) 4

Even betting, Carry against the field. *Corremonie* and *Gazelle* were on their legs first, and led from the post at a snapping rate, neck and neck, to the turn home,

Gazelle honestly trying all he could to win, but Cur was too much for him, and won easy to 1w. 57s.—*Mark January 1, 1840.*

Third Day, January 2, 1840.

First Race.—Sweepstakes of 100 G. M. each, H. F. for all Arabs, weight for age. Byculla standard; 11. C. and a distance. Horses that have never won before October, 1839, allowed 5lbs. To close 1st May, and nominations to be sent to the Secretary by 2 p. m. the day before the race. Four subscribers or no race.

Mr. Bacon's gr a h Corriemone, 6st. (Ross) 1
Mr. Allright's gr a h The Exile, 9st. 2

The Exile tried his chance this morning with Corriemone alone, and made a good race of it, laying alongside of him all round to the distance, when Ross set to work, and brought Corriemone in first by a length. Time 3. 45. The race came 3, 29.

Second Race.—Second year of the Humayoon Cup, for all C B horses that have never started for plate, purse, match, or sweepstakes, before 1st November, 3a3. Calcutta weight for age, R. C.; entrance 30 G. M., H. F. To close and name to the Secretary by 1st December, 1839. Cup to be run for annually at the Calcutta January meeting until won three times by the same person, when it will become his property.

Mr. Bacon's ch. c. Freedom, 7st. 4lbs. walked over.

Third Race.—Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. H. F. for all Arabs that have never won before October, 1839, 8st. 4 lbs each, 1½ mile, to close 1st May, and nominations to be sent to the Secretary by 2 p. m., the day before the race. Four subscribers, or no race.

Mr. Smollen's bl a h Blackhall, (Smith)..... 1
Mr. Bacon's br a h Balze..... 2
Mr. Allright names gr a h Aladdin 3
Mr. Grey's b a h Kulkhan 4

"The lucky stable" beaten at last, and some of the knowing ones, rather out in their calculations. Balze it was said, must have it hollow, but it was just not so. Kulkhan started away for the first mile at the rate of 1 min. 55, when the others closed, and slunk him off. Aladdin was hunted in the turn home, leaving the other two to rate it in. Ross called on Balze at the distance, but little Blackhall came out handsomely, and beat him a good length in 2 57.

Match—50 G. M. 8st, 5lbs each R. C.

Mr. White's b a h E. ave, (William)..... 1
Mr. Curtis's b a h Planter 2

A pair of 'em but no match. They kept company to the inner quarter post, when E. ave wished the Planter a good morning and ran in several lengths a head. Time 3, 37.—*Mark Jan. 2.*

Fourth Day, January 4, 1840.

First Race.—Purse of 40 G. M for maiden Arabs, weight for age, heats R. C. distance and name on the 1st Dec 1838. Entrance 15 Gold Mohurs, 5 furler.

Mr. Allan's gr a h Glendower, 8st. 5lbs. (Ga-h) 3 1 1
Mr. White's bl a h Blackhall, 8st. 12lbs 0 2 2
Mr. Bacon's gr a h Mishap, 8st. 5lbs. 0 3 3
Mr. Cozer's gr a h St. Francis, 9st. 4 4 4
Mr. Grey's gr a h Væner, 8st. 12lbs. dr.)

The purse for the Maidens afforded as usual the best sport (as yet,) during the meeting. Mishap and Blackball were backed freely at odds. Blackball, from his

running on Thursday for choice at 3 to 2, and frequently even against the field. His known blood and bottom, it was said, must tell in heats. 4 to 1 offered at ordinary against Glendower, and no taker. For the best heats he and St. Francis lay bye, leaving the running to the other two. Mishap led off from the post, Blackball passing him at the corner, and making the running to the craven post, when Mishap went up and took the lead again, scoring past the mile at a clapping rate, and keeping a good length ahead to the goal, here Blackhall collared him again, and they rated it neck and neck home;—either's heat, now Blackball's, now Mishap's from the "turn in." Blackball seeming half a length a head, till within a few yards from home, when the whip told on Mishap, and Ross lifted him in gallantly in a dead heat in 3 29. Very in the stand brought Mishap's long neck was poked in first, but the judge decided there was not a hundredth part of an inch between them as they past the post.

For the second heat the backers of both were pretty confident,—any odds taken against either; but Glendower thought it was as well now to show what chance he had for the purse; and he soon proved to the gratification of the many spectators that he had a decided good one, and no mistake. He led off at a clapping rate, and kept it up well all round, Blackhall and Mishap who had been waiting on each other, tried to close with him at the Hospital, but he was not to be headed. Mishap was beaten at the "turn in." Blackhall tried all he could, and for a moment seemed to be winning, but Glendower shut forward at the distance, and came in a length a head in 3. 27. The mile and half in 2 54.

3d Heat—St. Francis, who had hitherto run only to save his distance, thought he might look up a bit now, and called for the third heat to be run in the exact half hour determined to show what his bottom would do, but the half hour made no difference in him. The pace was too much for him, as he was a beaten horse at the goal. Again Glendower took the lead, with Blackhall on his quarter to the mile, going as hard as they could, Glendower then went a head by a couple of lengths, to the turn home, when Blackhall tried to close making a pretty race of it, but he could only run in a good second, Glendower winning without difficulty in 3. 27: something like best time for a third heat.

Second Race—The Auckland Cup, presented by the Right Honorable the Governor-General, for all horses, weight for age as below, 2½ miles, added to a Sweepstake of 75 Gold Mohurs, 10 furler, & declared by one o'clock the day preceding the race. To close and name 1st December, 1839.

English horses to carry 3st. 7lbs. above the stipulated weights for Arabs.

	Caps	N. S. W.	CB.	& Abs.
years 3.....	7	11	7	2 6 12
" 4.....	8	12	8	5 7 12
" 5.....	9	5	8	12 - -
" 6 & aged..	9	1	9	1 8 8

Mr. Bacon's gr a h Fierch 8st. 8lbs. (Ross)..... 1
Mr. Dale's gr a h Gazelle, 8st. 8lbs. 2

Gazelle was put in by his sporting owner, that it might not be said the Cup was walked over. There was no expectation of his beating the great "Fierch", who is usual had in all his own way from the post, running the distance easy in 5 m 4 s.

Third Race.—Sweepstakes of 25 G. M each, for all Arabs, C. B. weight and distance. Maidens allowed 7lbs. To close 1st December, and name the day

preceding the Race by 2 p. m. Four subscribers on race.

Mr. Smollett's gr a h Bedouin, 9st. 5lbs. (Smith) .. 1
Mr. Allright name gr a h Aladdin 8st. 12lbs. 2
Mr. Bacon's br a h Comet, 9st. 7lbs. 3
Mr. Grey's h a h Kulikhan, 8st. 8lbs. 4
Mr. White names gr a h Gazelle, 9st. (dr)

The great stable was backed again freely against the others, but the knowing ones were really in the wrong box this time. Belouin was observed to come out handomer and fresher than ever; it was known he could do a trick or two, if he only chose, and whispers were circulated of his having taken a bottle of beer with the greatest relish, just to keep his spirits up. Bottles of beer have been known to do more than make a horse win a race; and we may suppose that the bilmy Bass had considerable influence in the result of this Sweepstake. Whatever it was—"Go-along" powder, mixed with the beer or not, Go along he did from beginning to end with the best heart and at least pace, beating Aladdin, a good second, easy in 2m 26s. Mr. Smollett was hailed a winner with very general satisfaction. A bottle of beer, and how would Bedouin run against the great horse, two miles 8st. 7lbs each?—*Hark, Jan. 4.*

Fifth Day January 7, 1840.

First Race.—The Drawing Room Stake.—A Cup, presented by the Ladies of Calcutta, added to a Sweepstake of 20 G. M. each, H. F. for all horses; three miles, 3 years 7st. 4 lbs; 4 years 8st. 4lbs; 5 years 8st. 12lbs, 6 and aged 9st. 2lbs English horses to carry 3st. extra (ape 1st, C. H. N. S. W. 7lbs. extra, Maidens allowed 5lbs; to close and name 1st December 1839.

Mr Bacon's gr. a. h. *Fieschi* 9st. 2lbs.

A bad morning's sport, beginning with *Fieschi's* walking over for the Drawing room Stakes.

Second Race—Hack Purse of 15 G. M., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats 10st. 7lbs. each, gentlemen riders. Entrance 3 G. M. The winner to be sold for C's Rs. 400, if demanded within a quarter of an hour after the last jockey is weighed.

Mr Leslie's ch. a. h. *Captain* 1 2 2

Mr. Curtis' ch. a. h. *Barbarossa* (Mr. Savi) 2 1 1

For the first heat, *Captain* got on his legs first, and showed *Barbarossa* the way to win; which good example the said "chipper" duly followed in the second heat, and for the third, they both scored away, whip and spur from the distance; Mr. Savi cleverly pushing *Barbarossa's* head just past the post. The winner was claimed. Time 1st heat 1m. 2d heat 57s. and 3d heat 57s.

Third Race—Purse of 30 G. M., added to a Sweepstake of 20 G. M. each, H. F. for all Arabs, weight for inches, fourteen hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. Heats R. C. To close 1st December and name the day before the race by 2 p. m. Three subscribers or no race.

Mr. Bacon's b a h *Frolic*, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8st. 9lbs. 10oz.

(Race) 1

Mr. Grey's w a h *Silvertail*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8st. 7lbs. 14oz. 5

Silvertail was allowed to start that the spectators might have the satisfaction of seeing two horses enter instead of one.

Fourth Race—Old Maids Stakes of 30 G. M. each, H. F. for maiden Arabs that have been *hand-pile* trained for three seasons, the present included, 8st. 7lbs. each. R. C. To close and name 15th November 1839.

Mr. Bacon's b a h *Balsac*, (Rom) 1
Mr. Dale's gr a h *Aladdin* 2
Mr. Grey's ch a h *Odde Bobs* 3
Mr. Smollett's b a h *Shylack* (dr)
Mr. White's bl a. h. *Blackball* (dr)

Won very easy by *Balsac*. Time 3m. 35s.

Fifth Race—Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each. R. C., Handicap.

Mr. Smollett's b a h *S-ljack*, feather, (Mr. Curtis) .. 1

Mr. Grey's w a h *Snowball*, 8st. 2lbs. 2

Mr. Allen's b a h *Rushlight*, 7st. 4lbs. (declared 5lbs) 3

No touching "*the feather*," wholead and won by several lengths in 3m. 29s.

The following are the races for Thursday. The Club Cup ought to afford good sport.

Bengal Club Cup for Maiden Arabs 8st. 7lbs. each; heats two miles, added to a sweepstake of twenty five gold mohurs each, fifteen forfeit if declared by 2 p. m. the day before the race: to close and name 1st December, 1839.

Sweepstakes of twenty-five gold mohurs each, with twenty-five gold mohurs from the funds, T. I. Cape horses 9st. 7lbs., New South Wales and country bred 8st. 12lbs., Arabs 8st. 5lbs to close the day before the meeting, and name by 2 p. m. the day before the race.

The Calcutta Little Welter Stakes often gold mohurs each, with twenty-five gold mohurs from the fund, for all Arabs; round the course, 10st. 7lbs. each, gentlemen riders. Horses to be named and entered the day before the race by 2 p. m.—*Harkara, January 7.*

Sixth day, January 9, 1840.

First Race.—Bengal Club Cup for Maiden Arabs, 8st. 7lbs. each, heats two miles, added to a Sweepstake of 85 G. M. each, 15 forfeit if declared by 2 p. m. the day before the race. To close and name 1st December, 1839.

Mr. Allan's gr a h *Glendower*, (Gash) 1 2

Mr. Bacon's b a h *Balsac* 2 2

Mr. Dale's gr a h *Aladdin* 3 4

Mr. Grey's gr a h *Vizier* 4 3

Glendower was backed freely for the Cup against the field, and he fully justified the opinion of his backers. He made the running in both heats, and was never headed; *Balsac* lay alongside making a push from the turn in, but could not pass him. The first heat in 4m. 2s. R. C. 3 31 *Vizier* was pulled up at the distance.

The second heat was run in 4m. R. C. 3-29. *Aladdin* and *Vizier* kept well up to the goal, when the other two left them, *Glendower* coming away from *Balsac* at the distance.

The Cup in the shape of a bottle stand, is as elegant a piece of workmanship, (by Messrs. Hamilton and Co.) as we ever saw exhibited in the stand.

Second Race.—Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each, with 25 G. M. from the Funds, T. I. Cape Horses 9st. 5lbs; N. S. W. and C. B. 8st. 12lbs; to close the day before the meeting, and name by 2 p. m. the day before the race.

Mr. Allright's gr a h *The Exile*, 8st. 5lbs. (Hall) .. 1

Mr. Allan names b ch m *Paluphema*, 8st. 9lbs. 2

Mr. White names gr a h *Bedouin*, 8st. 5lbs.

Mr. Grey's b a h *Kulikhan*, 8st. 5lbs.

It was thought that the mare could beat the Arabs for this distance, notwithstanding her having been lame and out of work. She led at a snapping pace from the post, but could not keep it up beyond the first mile. The *Exile* caught her at the turn home, and passed her a-

the distance post, winning by several lengths in 56, amid numerous cheers for Mr. Allright.

Third Race.—The Calcutta Little Welter Stakes of 10 G. M. each, with 25 G. M. from the fund, for all Arabs R. C., 10w. 7lbs each, gentlemen riders. Horses to be named and entered the day before the race by 2 P. M.

Mr. Bacon's gr a h *Frolic*, (Capt. Lory), 1
Mr. Smollett's br a h *Bedouin*, 2
Mr. Dale's gr a h *Gazelle*, 3

The knowing ones considerably out in their calculations about *Frolic*, who was thought too small for the weight and could never be a match for the great *Gazelle*. There were rumours too of his not starting. He proved himself, however, far more than a match for either of his companions, laying some lengths behind to the Gilbert mile, when he went in, ran with them under a strong pull to the "turn in," shook them off at the distance, winning easy in 3.35.

Fourth Race.—Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each, R. C.

Mr. Smollett's b a h *Selook*, 8st. (Smith), 1
Mr. Allan's b a h *Rushlight*, 8st. 2lbs. 2
Mr. White's b a h *Ecorté* 8st 6lbs, 3

Selook ran with his 8st as easily as he did with "the feather," taking the lead, and keeping it (with the exception of a short distance, when *Ecorté* made a rush at the Gilbert mile) all round. Time 3.34½.—*Hark Jan 9.*

Seventh Day, January, 11, 1840.

First Race.—Third year of the Bengal Turf Cup, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M., H. F. if declared by 1. P. M., the day before the running: for all horses, weight for age, viz 3 years. 7st 4lbs, 4 years, 8st 4lbs., 5 years, 8st. 12lbs., 6 and aged, 9st 2lbs, English imported horses to carry 2st. Cape Ist, and N. S. W. and C. B., 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs. Heats 3 miles. To close 1st December. Horses to be bona fide property of subscribers, and the cup, the property of any gentleman who may win two successive seasons.

Mr. Bacon's gr a h *Fieschi*, 9st 2lbs. (Ross), 1
Mr. Dale's gr a h *Gazelle*, 9st. 2lbs. 2

Gazelle was determined to make *Fieschi's* three mile heats tell, that he might have little left in him for the ½ mile sweepstakes, if his owner resolved on starting him; and was bethove no horse in India but *Gazelle* could have done it so successfully. He scored away from the post at a tremendous rate, leading by some lengths past the stand. The pace gradually increased to the mile corner; where *Fieschi* was something more than a length behind. *Gazelle* then shot forward, running the next ½ of a mile in 26 seconds, during which *Fieschi* actually run up to him, and at the three quarter post was half a length in front! They then rated in neck and neck to near the distance, when *Fieschi* came away and *Gazelle* gave up the race. The time for the whole was 6 in 1 sec. The last 2½ miles was run in 4m. 56 sec, and *Fieschi* must have run the quarter from the mile post in 25. sec. With such weights, even without them—the time is the best we believe that has been known, in any public running in India.

Gazelle was then drawn for the second heat, and *Fieschi* for the sweepstakes. Mr. Bacon having won the Cup last year also, it becomes his property.

Second Race—Sweepstakes of 50 G. M., P. P., with 50 G. M. from the Funds, for all Arabs that never won before 1st October 1839, Weight for age. Heats 1½

mile. To close 1st July, and name by 3 P. M. the day before the race. Four subscribers, or no race.

Mr. Bacon's gr a h *Shishap*, 8st. 5lbs. (Ross), 1
Mr. Allan's gr a h *Glendower*, 8st. 5lbs. 2
Mr. Smollett names gr a h *Nonplus*, 7st. 12lbs. 3
Mr. Grey's gr a h *Vizier*, 8st. 12lbs. 4 dr
Mr. Dale names gr a h *Ilderim*, 12w. dr.
Rohy, 8st. 12lbs. dr.
Mr. White's gr a h *Lama*, 8st. 5lbs. dr.

Glendower was backed again freely at even against the field, and after his late performances takers were shy. In the lottery he sold for 40, *Shishap* for 16. *Glendower* got a good start, and lead away, *Nonplus* running on his quarter, and making play against him. *Shishap* lay behind them about a length as far as the goal. Here *Vizier*, who ran so far well, was beaten off. *Ross* then began to creep up, getting the inside at the "turn home," where *Nonplus* dropped. At the distance *Glendower* was brought to the whip, but *Shishap* was too much for him, winning pretty easy in 2.58.

For the second heat *Nonplus* allowed the others to choke themselves if they could, keeping at a respectful distance behind, which he maintained to the last. A beautiful race between the other two, neck and neck from the ½ post, where *Shishap* had closed with *Glendower*—both hard at work from the "turn in." At the distance the whip told on *Glendower*, and it was thought he would win it; but one cut on *Shishap* about 10 yards from home, and he gallantly sprang forward, coming in half a neck ahead in first rate time of 2.54½.

Third Race—Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each P. P. with 50 50 M. from the Funds, for all Arabs, 8st 7lbs each ¾ of a mile. To close 1st July, and name by 3 P. M. the day before the race. Four subscribers or no race.

Mr. Dale names gr a h *The Exile*, (Hall), 1
Mr. Smollett names b a h *Kulikhan*, 2
Mr. White names gr a h *Bedouin*, 3
Mr. Bacon's gr a h *Fieschi*, dr.

The Exile was backed freely against the field. *Kulikhan* led for the first half mile, the other two well up. *Bedouin* then gave way, and the *Exile* let out, chased *Kulikhan* like a shot, and won by several lengths in 1m. 2½.

Handicap 40 G. M. R. C.

Mr. Grey's gr a h *Snowball*, 8st. 10lbs 2
Mr. Smollett's b a h *Selook*, 4lb. 4
Mr. Allan's ch a h *General*, 7st. 8lb. 3
Mr. Cozey's gr a h *St Francis*, 8st. (Native), 1

St Francis took the lead from the post, and was soon too far ahead for the others ever to touch him. The boy might have won at last in a common quarter, but he was afraid to pull up till he was sure he had won, and no mistake. Time 3.26.—*Hark Jan, 11.*

Eighth Day, January 14, 1840.

First Race.—A Candelabra value Rs. 2,000, presented by Kowar Krishna Roy Bahadur, added to a Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each, 10 for ten for Maiden Arabs, 8st 5lbs. each. Two miles—winners once during the meeting to carry 7lbs extra—twice 10 lbs extra—three times or oftener 1 stone extra. To close and name the day before the first meeting.

Mr. Cozey's gr a h *St. Francis*, 8st 5lbs (Native) 1
Mr. Bacon's gr a h *Shishap*, 8st 12lbs 2
Mr. Allan's gr a h *Glendower*, 9st 5lbs 3
Mr. Grey's gr a h *Vizier*, 8st 5lbs dr.
Mr. Bacon's ch a h *Sam Slick*, 8st 5lbs.
Mr. Dale's gr a h *Alladdin*, 8st 12lbs.

Mishap and St. Francis were backed freely against the field, Mishap having rather the call notwithstanding the 2lbs extra. St. Francis led off at a severe pace, Sam Slick making the running against him; Mishap and Glendower, who ran most honestly with his lump of weight, laying some lengths behind. The first mile run in 1.58. At the three quarter post Mishap left Glendower to take Sam Slick a place as soon as St. Francis beat him off, which he did at the turn home. Mishap then ran up to St. Francis, but the 7lbs told in the race in, and St. Francis maintained his lead gallantly, to the end—winning by two lengths in 3.57.

Second Race.—Forced Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each for which all winners of races during the meeting must enter, Hack-takes and Matches excepted. Two miles. Horses to be handicapped by a committee appointed by the Stewards.

Mr. Allright's gr a h The Exile, 9st 6lbs (Hall) 1
Mr. Bacon's b a h Hazac 8st 8lbs 2
Mr. Bacon's b a h Frolic, 9st 5lbs 3
Mr. Dale's gr a h Gazelle, 9st 6lbs 4
Mr. Grey's w a h Snowball, 8st
Mr. Smollett's b a h Seijook 7st 8lbs
Mr. Cozey's ch c Evergreen, 7st 13lbs.

The Handicap afforded one of the prettiest races of the meeting. After one false start, Evergreen not pulling up till he had past the stand, they all got off well together, the country bred and Balzac making the running at a heavy pace, the others in a cluster some lengths behind, Gazelle holding last. All closed up with the leading horses before passing the mile post, from which the race was exceedingly interesting. A sheet would have covered them for the next $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Seijook then gave way, and Gazelle showed in front of the C. H. by half a length, Balzac and Snowball on their quarter, Exile and Frolic waiting on each other. At the Hospital Exile began to run up and the colt was shaken off. Balzac rated it with Gazelle, to the turn home, when Exile let out, headed them without difficulty, and came in a winner, without a touch in 3.56.—Frolic third, and Gazelle fourth.

Third Race.—Free handicap Purse of 25 G. M., added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each, for the barren horses of the meeting. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats; horses not standing the handicap to pay 3 G. M.

Mr. Bacon's br a h Comet, 9st (Ross) 1
Mr. Curtis' gr a h Nonplus, 8st 2

Nonplus was no match for Comet, who had it just as he liked in both heats.

Fourth Race—Match for Co. Rs. 5,000—P. P. two miles.

Capt. Whistler's gr a h Fearnought, 8st 7lbs (Hall) 1
Mr. Smollett's gr a h Bedouin, 8st 12lbs 2

Bedouin finding he could not lick Fearnought in the first half mile, took to the sulks, and would not budge an inch further, except at a common canter. Dint of whip and spur did nothing—go, he would not, and he was all but distanced.

Fifth Race.—Match for 50 G. M.—half mile.

Mr. Sneyd's ch p Botherem, 7st 7lbs 1
Mr. Curtis' ch p Janwar, 8st 7lbs 2

The light weighted poney took the shine out of the other, and pocketed the 50 for his master in most bang-up style.—*Hark.*, Jan. 14.

BENARES RACES FOR 1840.

First Day, January 14, 1840.

A Purse of 30 Gold Mohurs. Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs. Heats round the course and a distance, for Maiden country-breds. 2. years old a feather; 3 years 7st; 4 years 8st. 2lbs., 5 years 8st. 10lbs; 6 and aged 9st.

	st.	lb.	Time.
Mr. Burge's g m Hailee,.....	8	12	1 1 2 55
Mr. Arthur's b c Vandyke	8	7	2 2
Mr Hunter's ch g diler by skulker	7	13	3 3 2 57

Won by a length and a pretty race—Easy.

A Give and Take Purse of 400 Rs. given by His Highness, the Rajah of Vizianagram. Entrance a Gold Mohur. Heats 1 mile and $\frac{1}{4}$ 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs.

	st.	lb.	Time
Mr. Burge's Alfred.....	8	5	9 1 1 3 1
Mr. Arthur's Ganymede.....	8	3	8 2 dr. 3 7
His Excellency's Fiechi	8	10	0 3 3

1st $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile, 0 58.
Mile, 2 0
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile, 3 1

Pretty easy 1st heat, won by a couple of lengths.

A Purse of 30 Gold Mohurs. Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs. Heats $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile. Maiden Arabs, 8st. 7lb. each

Mr Green's g a Terror..... 1 1 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Burgess's b a Smike... 2 2 3 9 Easy.
Mr. Rakes's g a Volunteer... 3 3

Terror had it all his own way.

Sweepstakes of 15 Gold Mohurs each, to close and nominate 1st January, 1840 5 Gold Mohurs forfeit, if declared the day before the meeting. Round the course. For all horses, Cape 9st 7lbs.; Country bred 9st and Arabs 8st. 7lbs.

Did not fill.—*Hurkaru*, January 20.

SECOND DAY, JANUARY 16.

The Welter Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, with 20 Gold Mohurs from the Fund. Arabs allowed 7lbs; Maidens 3lbs. Gentlemen riders. Round the course and a distance. For all horses, 11st.

Mr. Burgess's b a h Span....(Capt. Arthur) 1
Mr. Green's g a h Terror....(Mr. Gordon) 2

A pretty race to the distance, when Span came out, winning easy in 3m. 1s. Even betting.

Sweepstakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each, 10 Gold Mohurs forfeit, to declare the day before the race. To close 1st October, 1839. Three subscribers or no race. At present 6 subscribers. 2 miles For Maiden 8st. 7lbs.

Mr. Green's b a Medardus, walked over, 5 paid forfeit.

A Purse of 500 rupees. Weight for age. Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs, P. P. Sealed nominations to be sent to the Secretary on or before the 15th December, 1839; nominations received after that date to pay double entrance. To close the day before the meeting, and all nominations to be opened at the same time as those for the first day's race. Arabs allowed 6lbs., and Maidens 3lbs. Heats round the course 2 years old a feather; 3 years 7st. 4lbs.; 4 years 8st. 4lbs.; 5 years 8st. 12lbs., 6 years and aged 9st. 2lbs.

	st.	lbs.	Time
Capt. Arthur's g a Vandryke	8	1	2 1 1 2 45
Mr. Burgess's g m Raldee	8	6	1 2 2 2 31
Mr. Raiten's g a Volunteer	8	3	3 3 3 2 41
Capt. Arthur's g a Ganymede	8	12	(dr.)

The first a waiting race to the mile from home, when the colt and mare went away, the latter winning by a length. The second heat—a rattling race out and home, the colt winning by a neck in the quickest time ever run over this course, in 2m. 31s. The third heat easy as best, in 2m. 41s.

Galloway Purse of 20 Gold Mohurs. Weight for inches Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs. Heats 1½ mile. 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs.

Capt. Arthur's g a Ganymede	7	7	1 1
Mr. Burgess's g a Alfred	7	13	2 2
His Excellency's g a Fieschi	8	4	3 3

The first heat won by a length. The second by half a length. A beautiful race throughout.

The first heat 3m 1¼. Second heat 2m. 58s.

The Galloway Race to-day was well contested, and when a heavy course and a hill to face are taken into the account, the performance of the little ones is very good. This too is the fastest one and a half mile run at Benares.

The Cup 3 miles will be run for the next day.
—Harkaru, January 21.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING, 1840.

The Races commenced yesterday morning very auspiciously, and put an effectual stop to all croaking and anticipations of bad sport. The attendance was very numerous, the morning cool and pleasant, the races well contested by horses of good blood and bottom, under steady and scientific riders, the timing very respectable, and the "glorious uncertainty" sufficiently exemplified—so that all were ready to exclaim Vive la Course!

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

FIRST RACE.—A Subscription Purse of Rupees 300 each P. P. with 300 Rupees from the Fund, for all Maiden Arab Horses. One two Mile Heat 8st. 4lbs each. Closed on the 1st November. Three Subscribers or no race.

Mr. Thornhill's b a h Kaled	....	(Goddard.)	2
Capt. Elwall's b a c Ghuzni	....	(Kistnah)	1
" Sargeant's b a h Rashden	....	(Salter.)	4
Hon. G. Graves's b a g Silkworm	....	(Curnlah.)	3

Time 4 1

SECOND RACE.—The Sky Stakes of Rupees 50 each P. P., with 200 Rupees from the Fund, for all Horses 11st 7lbs. ½ Mile Heats. The second horse in the last Heat to receive back his Stakes.

Maj. Havelock's b a m Tilbury	Mr. Thornhill,	3	3
Mr. Snow's b a h Dost Mahomed	Mr. Snow	4	4
" Charlton's b a h Darfon	Mr. Jennings.	1	2
" Owen's b a h Fly-basher	Mr. Owen.	2	1

Time 1st heat, 57½

2d " 58

3d " 1 —

THIRD RACE.—The 4th Renewal of the Great Madras Welter of 10 Gold Mohurs each P. P., with 50 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, for Arabs that never won before this Meeting 11st. 7lbs. each. R. C. and a distance. Gentlemen Riders.

Mr. Thornhill's b a h Sharpset	....	(Thornhill.)	2
Mr. Owen's g a h Ulster	....	(Owen.)	1
Hon. G. Graves's b a h The Moslem	....	(Jennings.)	3

Time 3 28½

FIRST RACE.—Time—½ miles, 1—1. 1. 1. 1½, 58½
Third Race.—do.—distance 18, 1. 3. 1. 5. 2½

[Madras Spectator, January 15.

SECOND DAY, JANUARY 16TH.

FIRST RACE.—A Maiden Subscription Purse of 300 Rupees P. P. with 300 Rupees added from the Fund, for all Arab horses that never won before the first day of Meeting. 8st. 10lbs each Heats 1½ Mile. Winners on the day of starting to carry 5lb. extra. Captain Sargeant's g a c Stanwick.... ..dr.

Mr. Thornhill's b a h Kaled	....	1	2	2
Hon. G. Graves's b a h The Moslem (Curnlah)	....	2	1	1
Captain Elwall's g a h Grey Friar	....	3	3	3

Time—3—45— 3—½ 3—4

1 —

— 59

1 1½

3 ½

Moslem never headed the 2d and 3d heat, and it is supposed he lost the first heat from throwing a fore shoe.

SECOND RACE.—The Nabob's Purse of 100£ with 200 Rupees each Subscription p p for all horses weight for age. 1½ Mile heats. English horses to carry two stone extra. Cape and New South Wales bred, and country bred 7lbs. Three horses to start or the Purse to be withheld.

Captain Elwall's b a h Ghuzni	....	1	1
Mr. Gully's g a h Gray Mornus	....	dis.	
Mr. Owen's b a h Bootjack	....	2	2

Time—3 47—3 46

THIRD RACE.—The Little Welter of 10 Gold Mohurs each, with 20 Gold Mohurs from the Fund p p. One mile and a half, 10st. 7lb. each. Gentlemen Riders. Free for all Arab horses. The Winner of the "Madras Great Welter" to carry 7lbs. extra.

Mr. Thornhill's b a h Sharpset	Mr. Thornhill..	2
Mr. Owen's b a h Ulster	Mr. Owen	3
Capt. Sargeant's b a h Rushden	Mr. Shute..	1

Time—3—8.

Wodessily. Rushden never headed.

FIRST DAY TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

The Sport of this morning was excellent and satisfactorily proved what a few choice spirits of the right sort, zealous in the cause, and animated by one desire, can do, even in the absence of stars of greater magnitude, who for many years have shone so brilliantly on the Madras Course!

FIRST RACE.—For the first race 4 horses made their appearance and at the word "off" were taken away by the little Galloway, who nothing daunted, thus staked the credit of his Maiden Race against horses of greater size. This gallant little horse made the running throughout the greater part of the Race. Kaled and Ghuzni having at one time much way to make up. The Race from the distance post was well contested, and the two latter closing with the Galloway passed him, Ghuzni winning cleverly by half a length.

Second Race—The Skystakes was one of the best contested Races ever run on the Madras Course, and when the weight and the time are considered, it will be admitted, that none but good ones could live in the front rank. The first heat was won by almost an untrained Englishman recently imported, but the training of the Cape, and the determined riding of his Owner, gave the 2d and 3d heats to the latter horse. The 2d heat of this Race excited great interest, and so well did the three come in together, that it was even whispered that the Judge of the Land had some difficulty in determining their position! The mare running to admiration, well fenced in by the 1st and 2nd horses.

Third Race—The Madras Welter as usual produced three good nags, backed by the three crack gentlemen jacks on this side of India! Sharpset and Ulster were recognised as old acquaintances—and from the same sporting stable which produced the gallant silkworm came forth "The Moslem!" a remarkably well bred and likely nag, purchased only a few days ago from Zein ool-ab Deen, a well known dealer, who rejoiceth on the course in the sobriquet of Jalab-Deo!

Sharpset led at a good pace to the Monument, where Ulster having come up to him, both took a pull together to the two Mile Post, from which Sharpset again went along to the turn in at the corner, when Ulster made his push, rating home, and winning easily, Sharpset having been brought to the whip half way up the distance—and the weight proving too much for "The Moslem," from whom, nevertheless, much is yet expected at light weight.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

As on the first day of running, there was no want of attendance on the part of the public, nor of beauty and fashion in the Stand!

First Race.—This was a beautiful and well contested Race, the owners of "Kaled" and "The Moslem" freely backing their respective horses, although both fought shy of taking the lead in the first heat, until they came to the two-mile post, where, springing away from

the Grey, the font of Kaled gave him the beat by a length, after a severe struggle.

2d Heat.—This time the blood and stamina of "The faithful" enabled him to triumph over the speed of his "Royal Competitor," and he won a beautiful heat in good time.

In the third heat he was also successful, winning easily without shewing any symptoms of distress.

Second Race.—Much dissatisfaction was caused by the entries for the Nabob's purse, and it evidently behoves the Stewards to prevent the repetition of occurrences so destructive of sport, and detrimental to the best interests of the Turf.

Ghuzni was entered to win, and the others to lose at least so it appeared—and so it happened.

Third Race.—For the Little Welter three started—Rushden, who ran a bad fourth for the first muleen, leading from the post, and winning without being once headed. The pace was good throughout, considering the weight, and in endeavouring to choke the leading horses up the hills Ulster again burst a blood vessel as he did in his winning prize for the Great Welter, and thus his chance of the Stakes was lost.

We understand that it is in contemplation to get up a *fête champêtre* on the last day of the Races, or as near to that date as possible, and in the patronage the idea has already received, there is no doubt it will be carried into effect. The object is to afford some source of amusement for all classes, and an attempt will be made at an English fair, with all its amusements and an avoidance of the abuses. A substantial repast of old English fare—roast beef and plum pudding, and the ale flagon—will be provided for all the European soldiery, and arrangements sought to be made that will promote the general harmony and amusement. Private subscriptions of this object, as they are expected to prove very general, it is said, will be limited to one Gold Mohur.—*Spectator*, January 16.

SUDDER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4.

(Before Thomas Wyatt, Esq.)

The petition of appeal of Moha Ramee Komole Comaree, against the order of the Magistrate, dated the 28th of November last, granting liberty to Moha Ramee Bussunt Comaree, to go wherever she pleased, was this day called on, and it appeared, that by an order passed by the Sessions Judge on the 21 of December last the Magistrate was directed to suspend his order until the further order of the Judge's Court. That an application had been duly made to the Judge by the mookias of Ramee Bussunt Comaree, for a copy of the Judge's proceeding of the 21st of December, but had been refused. That an application had subsequently been made by the same party for a copy of the Judge's order, refusing to grant copies, which was also refused. That the Judge had on the 19th of December, applied to the Sudder Nizamut for their orders, whether the Magistrate, in carrying into execution the orders of that Court, ought not to have required the return of Moha Ramee Bussunt Comaree to the Rajbary. The appeal was heard ex parte, and an order passed by the Judge that Moha Ramee Bussunt Comaree should remain under the custody and control of her co-wife, Moha Ramee Komol Comaree, until

Rajah Mohanulchunder should attain his full age, and that if she wished to return to the Rajbary, she must obtain the permission of Moha Ramee Komole Comaree for that purpose.

Another petition of appeal by Ramee Komole Comaree against an order of the Magistrate, was then called on, and it appeared, that the Magistrate, in carrying into execution the order of the Sudder Nizamut of the 18th of November last setting aside an order of the Sessions Judge directing a guard to be placed over the Ramee Bussunt Comaree had, on the 11th of December last, passed an order, to the effect, that unless the guard was immediately removed by Ramee Komole Comaree, the darogah of the town should cause it to be removed.—Against this order Ramee Komole Comaree appealed to the Judge on the 15th of December, who, on the 18th of December, passed an order, directing the Magistrate to suspend the execution of his order till the appeal should be decided. On the 30th of December, the agent of Ramee Bussunt Comaree applied to the Judge for a copy of his proceeding of the 18th. This was, however, refused, on the ground, that no final order had been passed. After this an application was made by petition for a copy of the Judge's order, refusing the

of, he was at liberty to have any copies he might require.
—Order accordingly.—Harkness, Jan. 17.

The Judge was then pleased to intimate to the agent "of the Rance," that as the cases had been finally disposed

* The result is that after all the proceedings in the Sudder Nazamut, where the orders of the Session Judge were declared illegally the Rance Bassant Comaree still continues subject to imprisonment in a place worse than a gaol, with a guard-lace d'over her by her nominal protector but real enemy, Rance Komole Comaree! Her imprisonment has lasted nine months, and is now likely to be perpetual!!—Rgr.

3 They divide themselves into eight castes, Chowhan, Rathore, Power, Charan, Solunkee, Bhattie, Dhoniul, Gukhote and they go by different parts of the country, where they happen to be located; in the Eastern part of the Oude Turrae, they are called Seear Khownas; in the western part of that Turrae, Marwanee; in our territories all of the colonies who

practice dacoity with open violence, are called Budhka as they were, then protected formerly by the Chiefs of Cumona Sasnee, Morsani and Kurras colonies of the same great family, that do not commit dacoity, are numerous in the upper Doab and called Bowries. In Gwalior, Jeypoor, Alwar, Bhinipore, and Kerowlee, they are called Bagorras; and in Malwa and some parts of Rajpootana, Bagries. But they call each other Hawries, and consider the local names as mere nick names though the only one considered absolutely odious is the Sear Khowwas. In speaking of each other, they will mention these nicknames, but in speaking to each other it would be considered rude. If a Marwaree from the Oude Turan enters a colony on the Shumbul, he becomes instantly a Bagorras, and vice versa; but he is always and every where a Bowree, if he is of genuine breed.

4. They now having localities any where, in order that they may move from one part of the country to another, without regret or delay, when required for security. They get into service the better to assist their friends; but they never entirely break off connexion with their old associates in crime, or cease to share in its fruits.

5. I shall feel much obliged to you, if you will have the goodness to compare what I have stated with what you may learn from the men of those colonies with whom you are in communication, and let me know how far the conclusions to which I have come, on the several points above stated, seem to you to be borne out.

6. I find the language of the Bagorra colonies from the Chumbul, to correspond with that of the Marwarees, and Sear Khowwas of the Oude Turan, and the Budhka of our districts; and I conclude it is common to all, and that of the great parent stock from which they are all sprung. They change the S into Kh, and for Munsa, man, commonly say Munkha; for Tursee, thirsty, they commonly say Tukheh.

23d Sept. 1839.

I have, &c,

P. S. The Budhka with me do not understand any of the words given by Lieutenant Boileau in his Vocabularies of the Sind and Marwaree languages, and state that Gozerat is the only part of India they know where the spoken language resembles theirs.

Bowree, a person of the clan, in contradistinction to all other persons.

Bawan, a woman of that clan.

Munsee or Munkher, a woman not of the Bowree clan.

Munsa or Munkha, a man not a Bowree.

Tarda, Cold.

Taton, Hot.

Agoo, father of a Bowree

or any other.

Rotala, Friend.

Tursee or Paturrea, a sword.

Dhando, a Bullock.

Dhantee a Horse.

Khumree, a Kite.

Kenkee, a Cat.

Khap, a Snake.

Londea, a Dog.

Neeturee or Chureeo, a Knife.

Khakhuree, a Shoe.

Beekhee or Beeshee, sitting down.

Raton, Red.

Sore or Khore, sleeping.

Hirndoo walking, going.

Nohree, Jackal.

Deekroo or Chea son of a Bowree.

Deekree or Choree, daughter of a Bowree.

Aee, mother of a Bowree or any other.

Ehwalner, girl or daughter not of a Bowree.

Ehwailee, son of ditto.

Bhathoo, a stone.

Tursee or Turkhee, thirsty.

Tokon, signs left on the road by a gang to indicate it to their friends.

Bhandow had

Khano, good.

Kheekree, a Rupee.

Kor for Soour, a Pig.

Mooreea or Moor Moor, slowly.

Wadran, a Cloud.

Lole, Flour.

Ghurtee, a Griling stone.

Bhagra or Bhogla, dividing as booty.

[Hark. Jan. 8.

No 33.

CIRCULAR ORDERS TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT REGARDING SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The Secretary is directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to communicate, for the information and guidance of all officers holding sales for the realization of arrears of revenue, the following orders of the Supreme Government, under date the 18th November, No 230.

"The Board will insist in future upon regularity in calling on lots, and prohibit the putting up of any lot out of turn, according to the lotbinder under which it is sold, except at the request of the owner for his manifest advantage.

No. 34.

ORDERS REGARDING POLICE DAKS PASSING THROUGH KHASS MEHALS.—The attention of the Sudder Board of Revenue having been drawn by Government to the subject of Police Daks passing through Khass Mehal, in consequence of reference from the Superintendent of Police, the Secretary is directed to request that the Commissioners will instruct the Collectors and Khass Mehal officers of their division, that the establishment required for such Daks in resumed Mehal, so long as the Mehal is held Khass, must be maintained at the public expense.

2. The expence will be defrayed in all cases from the collections of the Mehal on account of which it may be incurred.—Hark. Jan. 15.

SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7.

FIRST TERM OF 1840.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Seton.)

This was the first day of Term. The learned Judge entered Court about half past eleven o'clock.

The business of the Term was commenced by the reading and promulgation of certain *Additional New Rules* on the Equity Ecclesiastical and Plea sides.

THE ADVOCATE GENERALSHIP

Sir E. RYAN, G. J., addressing Mr. Turton said: The Court have received official intimation, Mr. Turton, that you have been appointed acting Advocate General; and we are given to understand that you claim the right of leading the Bar, *virtus officii*. Is it so?

Mr. Turton owned the soft impeachment.

Ryan C. J. We think that if the question is to be formally debated, the argument had better take place before us in Chambers. At present we are disposed to adopt the opinion expressed on a former occasion by the

then Judges of this Court, and precedence to the senior. We believe that although an opinion upon the point was expressed, no formal decision has ever been pronounced.

Mr. Prinsep mentioned the case of Mr. Norton at Madras, where the Judges had expressly held that the Advocate-General had not the right to lead, without a patent of precedence.

Ryan C. J. I mean that there has been no decision in this Court. We would suggest that it would be better to postpone the argument and decision of the matter until the question is raised by the permanent appointment as Advocate-General of a barrister not holding a patent of precedence. At present Mr. Turton is only acting.

Mr. Turton. After this intimation from the Bench, I willingly waive the claim for the present. If I should be confirmed in the appointment, I should wish to be heard shortly in support of the claim, and I should ask your Lordships to pronounce a decision in such a way that (if necessary) the opinion of the superior tribunal at home may be referred to for the final decision of the question.

[Mr. Prinsep being senior Advocate present, was accordingly called upon first to move.]

The Chief Justice, in allusion to the retirement of Mr. Pearson, spoke as follows:—

"I cannot forbear taking this opportunity of expressing the feelings of my brethren and myself, on the occasion of the retirement of the late Advocate-General, and of his resignation of the high office which he has held for a period of fifteen years. He has united in an eminent degree, qualities rarely combined; he has in all cases supported with zeal and firmness, the interests of his client, while he has never forgotten the respect and courtesy due to the Bench. It is with deep regret that we learn his approaching departure; our best wishes accompany him to the home to which he is returning."

GOVERNMENT V. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY & OTHERS.

Mr. Leith (who is now the leading counsel for the complainant) requested permission to mention this case. His learned friends the Advocate-General (Turton) and Mr. Clarke were now Government counsel, and his client had thus been deprived of their services. The re-argument which had been directed for the second day of this term thus became unnecessary, and the parties must await the decree of their Lordships. If the Court were not ready to pronounce their judgment now, he (the learned Counsel) had to request that they would let the case stand over until the return to Calcutta of the complainant's solicitor.

Ryan C. J., agreed that the re-argument would now be unnecessary, as the only object was to give Mr. Turton an opportunity of being heard. The Court had already intimated that they considered the complainant entitled to relief in some shape or other, either at law or in equity; but it was not a case in which judgment could be pronounced in a hurry. The cause had better stand over generally.

Stands over.

LUCKEESAH BRYAN V. PANCHOWRIE COSSAYE AND OTHERS

Mr. Turton moved for a rule to show cause why the *ca. sa.* issued against the plaintiff for costs should not be set aside, and all further proceedings stayed in respect of the allocatur for costs obtained by the defendant. He moved upon affidavits from which it appeared that a portion of the costs had been paid to the head-writer of the defendant's attorney upon his undertaking that upon such payment the matter should be adjusted, and no further claim made. The motion was that the defendant's attorney should show cause, not the defendant himself.

Ryan, C. J. If you endeavour to identify the act of the attorney's head clerk with the acts of the attorney himself, why not move that the defendant himself should shew cause?

Mr. Turton. It may be questionable whether the unauthorized acts of the attorney's clerk would in any case bind the party because it is only the act of an *agent*, and the rule is that *delegatus potest non ipso's delegari*. Now, it is not pretended that this proceedings on the part of the writer was in any way authorized by the attorney himself, and the question will rather be (supposing the affidavits to be uncontradicted) whether the Court would not hold the attorney responsible for the act of his clerk, and compel him to satisfy the claim of his own client and indemnify the other party against all further claim.

Ryan, C. J. You may take a rule calling upon the attorney to shew cause.

Rule nisi—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 8.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

SIR R. WALLACE.

This case stood on the Common-law board for this morning. It had been entered by the Prothonotary as a *remand* from the sittings after last term, and no fresh notice of trial had been given, notice of trial being unnecessary where the case is a *remand*. It appeared, however, that the cause was not a *remand*, but that the trial had merely been postponed by rule of Court, and according to *Jagges v. Mayor*, 8 Term Reports, notice of trial in such case is necessary.

Mr. Turton for the plaintiff, accordingly mentioned, that the cause could not come on, and that it must be struck out by the Prothonotary, in order to be re-entered on the board, and notice of trial duly given.

Struck out.

IN THE GOODS OF SEAGER.

Mr. Leith moved that probate might be granted of the Will of Mr. Seager, deceased. The whole Will was in the hand writing of the testator, and contained in one part the following emphatic passage: "My wish is that my Will may be constructed according to its plain sense, and that its meaning may not be wrenched and perverted by the quibbling of evil-minded lawyers, whom I abhor!!"

SIR R. RYAN C. J.—Where are the attesting witnesses? He is to only the affidavit of the executor.

Mr. Leith.—It appears, My Lord, from the affidavit of the executor, that the Will was executed in Bombay, and that the subscribing witnesses are at Bombay. The property is entirely personal property, and the executor swears to the hand-writing and signature of the testator.

Ryan C. J.—That won't do. How does it appear that the Will was executed and attested according to the provisions of the recent enactment Act No. XXV of 1838, S. 7? According to this Act. Will, whether of real or personal property, must be signed by the testator, and subscribed by two or more witnesses in his presence.

Probate refused.

[N. B. The ghost of the *alorsaid* Seager, deceased Will of a surely set this down as "judicial spite"!]
Hurkaru, January 9.

Sir J. P. Grant sat alone this morning. Nothing was done except the taking of common motions.—*Harkur, Jan. 11.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9.

J. W. ALEXANDER v. BRUCE AND OTHERS.

This was a motion for an injunction against the Directors of the Calcutta Liable Society, to restrain them from applying the surplus funds otherwise than according to the provisions of the original Rules.

The motion stood for this morning, but as the Counsel for the complainant had not yet had an opportunity of seeing the affidavits filed by the defendants, the motion was allowed to stand over until Monday.

Stand over.

ROOP-CHUND DAX v. RIT CHIA.

This was a demurrer to a Special plea. It was argued last term before Justices GRANT and SETON, by the late Advocate General (Pearson) and Mr. Leith for the plaintiff, and by Mr. Turton and Mr. Morton for the defendant.

A re-argument by the Junior Counsel on each side was directed by the Court, and the demurrer was accordingly re-argued this morning by Mr. Leith for the plaintiff, and Mr. Morton for the defence.

The action was for 5,000 rupees, claimed as money had and received by the defendant to the use of the plaintiff. The plea was, that the money in question had been received by the defendant to be applied according to his judgment and discretion, to procure the acquittal and discharge of the plaintiff from certain criminal proceedings instituted against him in the courts of Chandernagore and Pondicherry, with the proviso that the defendant was not to be accountable for the mode in which the money was to be employed. To this plea there was a special demurrer, on the ground that it amounted to the general issue of non assumpsit.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., at the close of the argument said: We are of opinion that this plea amounts to the general issue. There is no admission of circumstances from which the promise to pay this money to the plaintiff can be presumed to have existed for an instant of time. The plea, therefore, does not give colour express or implied. It does not appear with distinctness on the face of the plea, that there was illegality in the transaction; nor in this material, because, although "illegality" without doubt must be specially pleaded, the plea is still bad, if in another part it denies the contract alleged in the plaint. It is unnecessary to give leave to amend, because according to our decision, the facts here specially pleaded, may be given in evidence under the general issue, and there is no plea of the general issue already on the record. The judgment must be with costs of the former argument, but the costs of this re-argument must abide the event.

Demurrer allowed.

DISABHAR DONNERJEE v. RAMRUTON ROY, AND OTHERS.

This was a demurrer in equity by the defendant, Ramrutton Roy on the ground that no sufficient jurisdiction had been shewn in respect of him. This demurrer was argued last term, and a full report appeared in the *Harkur*; it was directed to be re-argued before a full Bench. The Advocate General (Turton) was accordingly heard this morning in support of the bill, Mr. Prinsep contra was not called upon.

Two grounds of jurisdiction were laid in the Bill:—First, that the defendant was specially subject to the jurisdiction, in respect of a certain judgment of the Supreme Court (which was the subject matter of the bill) by reason of his having made use of the said judgment and sued out process thereon upon the plea side of the Court. And secondly, that the defendant, Ramrutton, was also specially subject to the said jurisdiction, in respect of the matters to which the bill related, by reason of a certain clause or covenant of submission entered into with two of the co-defendants.

Ryan, C. J. intimated, that he entertained a strong opinion upon the question, and did not think it necessary to hear the counsel for the defendant.

Seton, J. intimated the same, and observed that he had no doubt whatever in his mind, that the making use (or rather abuse) of the judgment of this Court on the plea side, was sufficient to give jurisdiction to the Court *quoad* such judgment, on the equity side. But then this must be taken with reference to the allegations in the bill, and if it did not distinctly appear from those allegations, that such improper use was in fact made of the judgment and process of the Court, a party not otherwise subject to the jurisdiction, would not thereby become subject.

Grant, J. wished to look over the pleadings again, before he pronounced his opinion.

The decision of the Court will be pronounced on Monday.

[*Note.* There was another ground of demurrer, but as the argument was directed by the Court to be confined to the question, whether Ramrutton Roy was sufficiently shewn to be subject to the jurisdiction, it is to be presumed that their Lordships did not consider the second ground of demurrer tenable. It was that certain parties appeared upon the face of the bill to be necessary parties and were stated to be out of the jurisdiction of the Court, but the process of the Court was not prayed against them when and so soon as they should become subject. This is a question of importance in this Court, because in nine bills out of ten, where the parties are numerous, one or more happen to be beyond the jurisdiction. The general practice has been not to pray process *in futuro* against parties out of the jurisdiction. It is hoped the Court will give a decision upon the point.]

One Judge only will sit to-morrow, and on Saturday. There is an *ex parte* case standing on the Common-law board for to-morrow.—*Hark. Jan. 10.*

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11.

Sir H. Seton sat alone this morning.

ANUNDNARAIN GHOSH, AND ANOTHER, EXECUTORS, &c. v. SHEEMUTTY SOOJEMONEY DOSSEE.

This was an action upon a promissory note, and came on *ex parte*.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton for the plaintiffs.

This being *ex parte* for want of appearance, it became necessary for the plaintiff to prove their whole case. There was an attesting witness to the note, but it was proved that he had been subpoenaed to attend, and that diligent search and enquiry had been made for him without success. This was held sufficient, to let in proof of his handwriting, and of the execution of the note. The probate of the will under which the plaintiff claimed as executors not being forth coming, the original will

* *Query*, with submission, whether this does not rather affect the question of jurisdiction, but the complainant's title to relief?

was produced from the Record Office, and proved by the examination of the attesting witness.

Mr. Leith submitted that this was sufficient, and that the production of the probate was not indispensable. The parties were Hindoos, and it was not necessary at all to take out probate of a Hindoo will to enable the executors to bring an action in this Court in their capacity of executors. The plaint indeed made proof of the letters testamentary, but this might be rejected as surplusage.

Seton, J., had doubts whether it was sufficient to produce the original will, without shewing Probate. He would mention the matter to the other Judges, and pronounce his opinion on Monday.

Verdict subject to question reserved.—Hark. Jan. 13.

MONDAY JANUARY 13.

Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.
DOES ON THE DEMISE OF CULLEN AND OTHERS V. ELINOR CLARK AND OTHERS.

Mr. Morton moved for a rule nisi to set aside the verdict entered for the lessors of the plaintiff (the Directors of the Bengal Provident Society) and to enter a nonsuit. The ejectment was for a house and premises in Park Street, and the title of the lessors of the plaintiff was founded upon a mortgage in 1827 from three of the defendants, who were executors under the will of William Clark, deceased. The remaining defendants were devisees under the will, and disputed the right of the executors to execute the mortgage. The first question arose upon the will, which gave the executors a conditional power to sell or mortgage. In the first place however (assuming the power to have been legally reserved) it did not appear that the condition had been complied with, and no rule was more strict than that conditions annexed to powers were to be rigidly observed. But further, one of the executors had not joined in the conveyance, and his absence had not been accounted for: *Deane v. Judge*, 11 East. Secondly, with respect to Ferguson's Act, that enactment extended only to cases of sale for the payment of debts, and it did not appear in the present case that the testator was indebted at all and still less that (if indebted) the money borrowed had been applied to liquidate debts.

The Court granted a rule.

Rule nisi granted.

WOMACHURN DOES V. ROSSOMONY DOES, AND OTHERS.

The Advocate General (Tutton) moved for an order that the Examiner be at liberty to deliver over to the sworn Interpreter of this Court for the purpose of being translated certain documents produced before the Examiner on the part of the defendants. This motion became necessary because it might happen that the documents could not be procured before the witness was brought into the Examiner's Office (Publication had passed in the cause.)

The Court said that in such cases the proper course would be to move that the interpreter do attend at the Examiner's Office.

Refused.

COBINNAUTH BOSE V. HOLLODNER GHOSE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Tutton moved for a rule to shew cause why the verdict for the plaintiff should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered instead. The question was whether the words "the debt is justly due, and we will pay it, when we get certain outstanding funds," was a sufficient promise after an infant (the member of a joint Hindoo family) came of age, to support a replication that the contract had been ratified, the action being upon a promissory note,

made during infancy. The learned counsel contended, that there was no proof of express and positive promise, and that a mere acknowledgment was insufficient. Besides if there was here a promise at all, it was only conditional, and there was no proof of the condition having been satisfied. The distinction attempted to be taken between the infant member of a joint Hindoo family, and the ordinary case of an infant according to the rules of English law, was altogether arbitrary. It was impossible to say that a greater moral or legal liability resulted to an individual from his acts jointly with others, than from his own individual acts.

The Court granted a rule nisi.

Rule nisi granted.

HILLS V. BURY.

The Advocate General moved to amend the plaint and replication in this case, after demurrer allowed. This was an action for not accepting a horse, to which the defendant pleaded the statute of frauds, and the plaintiff replied that the defendant "did accept within the meaning of the statute." It certainly was not usual to grant an amendment after argument; but there were special circumstances in the present case, and if the plaintiff were to discontinue and commence *de novo*, he would be defeated by the plea of the statute of limitations, as more than six years had elapsed since the contract was entered into. The learned Judges had declined to allow an amendment on the occasion of the trial because they had doubts whether the replication was amendable; but if a trifling alteration were made in the plaint the replication might stand as it was.

The Court under the circumstances granted a rule to shew cause.

Rule nisi granted.

JOHN WALLIS ALEXANDER V. WILLIAM BRUCE AND OTHERS.

This was a motion for an injunction against the Directors of the Laudable Society, to restrain them from applying the surplus funds, contrary to the provisions of the original rules.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton were heard this morning in support of the injunction.

IN THE MATTER OF SREENAATH ROY.

The Advocate General moved for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to Rajah Rajnarath Roy, to bring up the body of Sreenaath Roy, the Editor of the *Bhaskur* newspaper. It appears that some observation or other in the *Bhaskur*, offended Rajah Rajnarath Roy, and that personage forthwith got possession of the person of the editor, and after inflicting personal chastisements upon him had carried him off to a country house, where he still remains in duress. The learned counsel observed, that newspaper Editors were liable to make errors and misstatements in the hurry of editorial business, but a party who conceived himself aggrieved thereby, was not therefore justified in summarily taking the law into his own hands, and subjecting the supposed offender to blows and imprisonment!

A question arose whether the application ought to be entitled, "In the matter of, &c." or not.

The Court thought that it was unnecessary to entitle it at all. After the writ had issued, the case would of course be entitled. "*The Queen v. so and so.*"

The affidavits were accordingly re-sworn, the title being erased.

Writ granted.

IN RE. GEORGE COLLIER, DEBT.

The Advocate-General moved, that leave of absence be granted to Mr. Collier, one of the attorneys of the Court, for the period of three years.

Granted.

One Judge only will sit to-morrow.

The case of *Sims v. Wallace* standing for to-morrow, will not be taken till Wednesday.—*Herk. Jan 14.*

Monday, Jan. 13, 1840.

JOHN WALLIS ALEXANDER, ASSIGNEE, &c. v. W. BRUCE AND OTHERS.

[As the questions involved in this case are of importance and excite considerable interest, we give a detailed report of the argument.]

The bill was filed last December, by Mr. Alexander, against the Directors of the Calcutta Laidable Society for an account, and to restrain them from applying the surplus funds otherwise than according to the provisions of the original rules. Mr. Alexander, as assignee of the several insolvent firms of Colvin and Co., Ferguson and Co., John Palmer and Crutenden, Mackillop and Co., is the largest shareholder in the Society. The surplus funds are estimated at about eight lakhs, and of this sum Mr. Alexander would be entitled to about 2,60,000, or nearly one-third.

By the original Rule of the "First New Calcutta Laidable Society," commencing on the 1st of January 1835, the Society was to close its first term of five years on the 31st December 1839, at midnight, and (by the 27th and 28th Rules,) the accounts were to be made up and the surplus funds rateably divided among the shareholders, within the period of six weeks from that date.

By the 34th Rule, "a majority of votes at any meeting at which two thirds of the Society shall be represented is to be conclusive upon all subjects, even to the removal of any of the Directors, Secretary and Treasurer."

By the 38th Rule, "fundamental regulations of the Society can only be altered by a majority of the members at a general meeting convened for that specific purpose."

In January 1839 certain "Propositions," were brought forward at a special meeting of the Society, at which two thirds of the Society were represented, and carried by a majority of 138 votes to 114 (the whole number of votes in the Society being 352); so that the votes in favour of the "Propositions" constituted a majority of two thirds, but did not amount to nearly a majority of the whole Society. Upon these "Propositions" a new set of Rules was passed, which rules were to take effect from the 1st of January 1840, the period of the expiration of the first quinquennial term. The chief alterations introduced by these rules were the following. By the 1st Rule the name of the Society was to be henceforth the "Indian Laidable and Mutual Assurance Society." The 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th Rules entirely abrogated the former 27th and 28th Rules, and made a different disposition of the surplus funds. By the 6th Rule in particular, "the amount surplus belonging to surviving policy-holders on the 31st December 1839, whose policies may not be renewed on the 1st January 1840, shall be paid to them subject to a reduction of 25 per cent., to be carried to the Premium Fund," [i. e. of the New Society.]

The case came on upon a motion for an Injunction before answer.

Mr E Ryan, C. J., said: Before entering upon the merits, the court wish to know whether there is special ground disclosed for granting an injunction at this stage of the cause. The court will not general-

interfere to grant an injunction before answer, and then anticipate the hearing, unless it appears that the funds in question are in danger of being lost, or some irreparable injury being caused. This is not the proper stage to try the merits of the case.

Mr. Leth and Mr. Morton for the injunction. It is submitted that there is no objection to deciding the whole question on the merits upon the motion for an injunction, *prima facie* grounds are shown for the interference of the court to grant relief in this shape. The affidavits certainly do not disclose any grounds for arguing that the funds are in immediate or imminent danger; but it is clear that a loss may possibly happen. Suppose this was the case of a private co-partnership, consisting of two or three individuals, instead of a large joint-stock company, and it was sworn that a majority of the partners were about to apply the partnership property to unauthorized purposes;—if the complainant showed a good title upon the merits, surely the court would grant an injunction without any suggestion that the partners were in violent circumstances! Injunctions are granted every day against receiving the rents and profits of lands, it appears that the party receiving them has no equitable right, although it may not be shown that it would be impossible to recover them back at a future period. Besides, in the present case, many difficulties may arise if the court should refuse all interference until the hearing. If the complainant pays up his premium to the new Society, he may be considered to have acquiesced in the Rules, and if he declines to do so, and the ultimate decision of this court should be against him, he may be held to have forfeited his rights as a policy-holder. By the original rules of the Society, the surplus funds were to become in effect private property at a certain date (now elapsed); and the question is whether the Court will not interfere to prevent property from being misappropriated by a public partnership, or whether they will not at least enter into the merits of the case, and determine whether the complainant is entitled to the relief which he seeks. There are no disputed questions of fact to be tried, but a mere question for argument, which can be as fully discussed now as at the hearing.

The Court inquired whether the defendants would consent to bring the money into Court, reserving all questions.

The Advocate-General could not undertake to consent.

The Court then said that the motion for an injunction must proceed.

Mr. Leth and Mr. Morton. Two questions seem to arise. First upon the construction of the Rules themselves; whether they authorize the passing of such Resolutions as these by any majority other than a majority of the whole Society. The 34th Rule defines the utmost extent of the power which shall be possessed by a majority of two-thirds. They are to have power to bind the Society upon all subjects even to the removal of Directors, Secretaries and Treasurers. In other words, the vote of such a majority is to be conclusive in all matters connected with the ordinary and current business of the Society, even to the removal of Office holders; but this does not extend to the passing of Rules appropriating altogether to the purposes of a new Society 8 lakhs of surplus funds, which, according to the original constitution of the Society, was to have become private property. The 38th is the only Rule, which relates to alterations in the original constitution of the Society; and according to that rule, such alterations cannot be effected except by a "majority of the members at a general meeting." This must mean a majority of the members of the whole Society, because no fraction of the Society is specified; and if it be construed to mean the majority of the meeting merely, the consequence might be that the smallest fragment of the Society who happened to

constitute a majority at a particular meeting, might alter the fundamental rules of the Society, while it is specially provided that a majority of two-thirds of the entire body are necessary to sanction the removal of an officer-holding. But, secondly, the question arises whether a Court of Equity will carry into effect such Rules as the present, even if they had been passed by a majority of the whole society. It is submitted that whatever powers may have been given to the majority upon the dissent of a single member, such rules could not have been enforced against that dissenter-member. These rules alter the whole frame and constitution of the Society, as it was originally projected. According to the original rules, the Society was to cease upon the termination of the period of five years, when the accounts were to be wound up, and the surplus funds divided. It is true, that the old rules contain certain provisions for a new or continuing society, which the framers evidently contemplated at the time; but it is equally clear that the continuing society was in effect altogether a new and distinct one. The old rules could not extend beyond the 31st December 1839, and would in no wise be binding upon the new society, unless indeed they chose voluntarily to adopt them. There is nothing in the shape of an obligation throughout the rules upon any member of the original society becoming a member of the continuing one, and as the successive societies might therefore consist of entirely different sets of persons bound by entirely different rules, the question whether the societies are to be considered identical or distinct, is rather a metaphysical subtlety than a question of the smallest practical importance. The question is much the same as the inquiry whether Sir John Cutler's silk stockings, stained with worsted until now a vestige of silk remained, did thereby lose their identity! It is clear that the society is, in effect, a new one, and the question is whether a portion of a society can compel the rest to become members of a new co-partnership for their benefit. However unlimited the powers given to the majority may be, a Court of Equity will assign some limit to the exercise of those powers, and the only difficulty is to define the boundary. In *Chapple v. Cadell*, 1 Jac. Rep. the Lord Chancellor held that a majority of 29 out of 31 had no power to sell the shares of the two members who formed the majority; and in *Davis v. Fish*, cited in *Farran on Life Insurance*, it was laid down that societies could not alter and remodel their constitutions, at pleasure, according to the will of the majority. If the majority of an entire society were present at a meeting, and were to pass a resolution, without a single dissenting voice, that the whole funds should be divided *instantly among the members present*, it is apprehended that a Court of Equity would scarcely permit such a Resolution to be carried into effect, however extensive might be the powers vested in such majority! The principle of the present resolutions, is precisely similar. They are calculated to benefit a particular class or section of the Society, at the cost of the rest. They operate most beneficially for those whose interest it is to continue members of an institution of a nature of the "Laudable Society," and most prejudicially for the interest of those who have no reason to remain members any longer. It is sought to make the latter continue their subscriptions for the benefit of the former, or else to forfeit 25 per cent. of surplus funds to which they were absolutely entitled, as a penalty for withdrawal.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke will be heard on Thursday.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14.

Sir H. Seton sat alone this morning.

IN EQUITY.

ANUNDHARAIN GHOSH AND OTHERS V. RAJCHUNDER HOIDAR

This was a bill for a foreclosure. The cause came on for judgment for want of answer.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton for the complainants.
Dewan of foreclosures.—Hurdar, January 16.

WEDNESDAY, JAN 16, 1840.

ANUNDHUTTY KHATTOMOHY DOSSER V. RUSTIKCHUNDER SEAL.

Mr. Morton moved for a rule, calling upon Mr. A. O. Silva, the Collector of Nuddea, to show cause why certain indigo seized by him should not be released from seizure and redelivered to the Sheriff of Calcutta. The grounds of the motion were, a certificate of the Sheriff that he had seized the property in question, and an affidavit of the Sheriff's peon, that he had taken possession of the property under the orders of the Sheriff, and continued in possession until the property was seized by the orders of the Collector of Nuddea.

Sir B. Ryan, Chief Justice. What precedent is there for a motion in this shape?

Mr. Morton. If the party had been a private individual, the proper course would have been by motion for an attachment; but it appears that he acted in a judicial capacity, and the affidavit states that he issued a *percequere* as Collector. The more convenient and proper (and certainly the more courteous) mode of proceeding seems to be in such case to move first for a rule calling upon the party to show cause. There may be good grounds disclosed in showing cause;—if not, and the rule should be made absolute, an attachment might be moved for in the event of disobedience.

Sir B. Ryan. There is nothing before the Court to show that the party is other than a private individual. We cannot grant the motion, at all events in this shape.
Refused.

SIR R. WALLACE.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General stated the case. This is an action of covenant brought to recover the sum of Rs. 5,500, being the last instalment of the price of the ship "Lady Wallace," agreed to be built by the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 15,500. By the articles of agreement entered into between the parties, the vessel was to be of 300 tons burden, and was to be completed and launched on or before the 1st of May 1839. The defendant, Captain Wallace, was to supply the necessary materials as they might be required, and to pay the purchase money by three different instalments, the last to be paid upon the vessel being completed. The vessel was launched on the 29th of May, and Captain Wallace refused to pay the last instalment due, alleging that he had suffered more than an equivalent amount of loss by the delay. It is averred in the plaint, that the delay was caused by the defendant himself, in neglecting to furnish the materials within such time as was necessary to enable the plaintiff to launch the vessel by the 1st of May; and upon this issue has been taken. It is doubtful, however, whether this is not an immaterial issue, because the launching of the vessel within the time specified does not seem to be a condition precedent to the payment of the purchase money; and if it be not a condition precedent, the plaintiff is entitled to recover whether he succeeds or fails in disproving the plea. The defendant has also pleaded, *non est factum*; but this plea will soon be disposed of.

Mr. P. A. Foster was then called, as a witness, and proved the Articles of Agreement. He also proved that several of the iron knees of the vessel were not delivered by Captain Wallace until nearly the end of April, and that the spindle of the windlass was not furnished until the 26th of that month. He said that it would take several days after the knees and the spindle of the windlass

were delivered, before the ship could possibly be got ready for launching.

Mr. Leith (with whom was Mr. Sander) addressed the Court for the defence. He contended that the plaintiff had not proved his case. The issue was whether such materials as had been required and called for by the plaintiff had been supplied by the defendant in time to enable the ship to be launched by the 1st of May. It was not enough to show that the materials had only been furnished by the defendant at a late hour. The plaintiff ought also to have shown that he made application for them within a reasonable time.

Three witnesses were called for the defence; but their evidence tended rather to establish the case for the plaintiff.

The Court were satisfied without hearing the plaintiff's counsel in reply, that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff on both issues.

The advocate-General hoped the Court would allow interest.

Sir E. Ryan said that he did not think this was a case in which the Court had power to allow interest. The plaintiff might have judgment forthwith. Indeed, as the trial was in Term time, he was entitled to judgment after the four days had expired;—and if it had been in the Sittings, the Court would have granted immediate execution.

Verdict for the plaintiff, Damages, Co.'s Rs. 5,500.
IN RE-BREENAITH ROY.

The Advocate General mentioned this case, in which he had obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* on Monday last. The party was still in "dureza," and as the residence of Rajah Rajnarain Roy was only 8 miles distant from Calcutta (at Andool) he hoped the Court would allow it to be intimated to the other side, that the return would be required to-morrow. The writ indeed was returnable immediately, but "immediately" had been construed to mean "four days."

Mr. Leith (who had been retained with Mr. Prinsep on behalf of Rajnarain Roy) rose and stated, that he understood the return could not be prepared so early as to-morrow.

Ryan, C. J.—The Court are not disposed to listen to any excuse for delay in such a case. We shall certainly require the return to be made to-morrow. If the facts disclosed upon the affidavits are true, there is no ground whatever for the dureza; and if there exists any right to imprisonment, it can require but a very short time to state the special grounds upon which such right is assumed to exist.

J. W. ALEXANDER V. BRUCE AND OTHERS.

The arguments in this case will be resumed to-morrow (Thursday).

Sir E. Ryan, adverting to this case said; the Court wish to intimate their opinion upon the practice as it prevails in moving for injunction. The injunction is moved for upon the bill of complaint and also upon petition verified by affidavit; and it occasionally happens that the bill, petition and affidavit severally state different facts! The Court consider that the "petition" is altogether unnecessary, and may be dispensed with. Let this be understood to be the practice in future.—*Hurk. Jm.* 16.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.

KNUTTERMONEY DOSSER V. RUDICKHUND SEAL.

Mr. Morton moved for a rule nisi, calling upon Mr. A. Ogilvie, to show cause why a writ of attachment

should not issue against him, upon the grounds of a certificate of the Sheriff of Calcutta that certain property had been seized under a writ of *fiat facias*, in the above cause, and an affidavit of the Sheriff's agents that they had taken possession under the orders of the Sheriff, and had been dispossessed by the orders of Mr. Ogilvie. It was very possible that good grounds might be disclosed upon showing cause; but *prima facie*, beyond all question, the dispossession of the Sheriff's officers was a contempt of Court, for which they would grant a rule for an attachment.

The Court, after some deliberation, said, that the case did not seem to them to be one in which the Court were called upon to interfere by attachment. The party might have recourse to his ordinary remedy by action or otherwise.

Refused.

IN THE MATTER OF BREENAITH ROY.

The return to the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was read in Court by the Clerk of the Crown. It set forth that Rajah Rajnarain Roy was a Hindoo inhabitant of Andool, and not an inhabitant of Calcutta, and that he was not at the time of the issuing of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in any wise subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The Advocate General (with whom was Mr. Clarke) took an objection at once to the return as insufficient. What was it to say that the party was not resident in Calcutta, and was not generally subject to the jurisdiction? The affidavits upon which the rule was granted, shewed that Rajah Rajnarain Roy had carried off the party from a place in the town of Calcutta, and within the Court's jurisdiction. For this offence he would be amenable to the Court's jurisdiction upon an indictment for assault and false imprisonment; and could it be said that in the same case the Court had not power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*?

The Court stopped the learned counsel, and called upon the other side to support the return.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith for Rajah Rajnarain Roy. This return is founded on the authority of a case reported in Mr. Clarke's Rules and Orders, where PULLER C. J. and the other judges, pronounced their opinion, that the statements in the return were to be considered final, although unsupported by affidavit, and that if the jurisdiction was absolutely denied in the return, the Court had no power to proceed farther. The opinion of the Privy Council, expressed in the case of "the justices of the Supreme Court of Bombay," is an authority in favour of this return, the Privy Council having there held that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, except to parties resident within the limits of the local jurisdiction, or (if resident beyond the limits) personally subject to the jurisdiction. Now it appears, from the return (and it must be assumed to be the fact) that Rajah Rajnarain Roy is not personally subject to the jurisdiction. It is nothing to say that the offence of abduction was committed in the town of Calcutta, and that the party is, therefore, subject to the jurisdiction *quoad* such offence. This would be a ground of constructive jurisdiction, no doubt, but it would not render the party personally subject. Besides the offence committed in Calcutta (if any) was the abduction; but this is not the offence in respect of which this writ is granted. The subject matter of the writ of *habeas corpus* is the detention in custody, and the detention is not in Calcutta, but at Andool. It is submitted, moreover, that it does not appear with sufficient distinctness upon the face of the affidavits, that any offence at all was committed in Calcutta by Rajah Rajnarain Roy, to whom the writ is directed. It only appears that certain persons professing to be acting under

his orders, carried off the body of Sreenauth Roy. The grounds of jurisdiction ought to appear with the same certainty as in an indictment.

The Advocate-General in reply was stopped by the Court.

RYAN, C. J. This case has been argued by the learned counsel in support of the return, as if it were necessary that all the facts should be positively sworn to in the affidavits upon which the writ is moved for; but this is a mistaken notion. It is sufficient if there is a *prima facie* case made out, and if the facts are stated with such a reasonable presumption as to warrant the Court in calling for answer. The only answer which the party has here thought fit to make, is to deny that he is subject to the jurisdiction. But the jurisdiction has not been sufficiently denied. The affidavits for the motion, set forth that Rajah Rajnarain Roy has a family dwelling-house in Calcutta, and this is not specifically denied. The "jurisdiction" is denied generally, but this is a question of law, and the party must speak to specific questions of fact, not to general legal conclusions. But we are further of opinion, that it appears with sufficient clearness, that Sreenauth Roy was taken in Calcutta, that the seizure was by the orders of Rajah Rajnarain Roy; that he was carried out of Calcutta and detained at Andool by those orders, and that for all that we know to the contrary, he still is there detained in the custody of the Rajah. The case cited from Mr. Clarke's rules (*Rex v. Gueulnauth Mullick*) does not and cannot govern the present, because the circumstances were wholly different. The abduction there was *not* in Calcutta, and PULLER, C. J., expressly says, that there were no circumstances, but the alleged residency (which allegation was denied) upon which jurisdiction could be founded at all. With regard to the case in the Privy Council, cited from 1 Knapp's Reports, whether this is to be "considered a decision" on an "opinion," it is certainly entitled to our highest consideration, as containing rules laid down by competent authorities. But we consider that nothing contained in that case militates against our judgment that this party is subject to the jurisdiction of the Court in this matter. If an assault, with intent to murder, were committed in Calcutta, and the injured party were carried into the Mofussil, would it not be absurd to hold that we should have jurisdiction to try the offender for the capital offence, and yet have no power to grant this writ? As an inhabitant of the town of Calcutta at the time, Sreenauth Roy is entitled to the protection of this Court, and as an offender is within the limits of the town of Calcutta, Rajah Rajnarain Roy is subject to this Court's jurisdiction. We entertain no doubt upon the subject, and we therefore hold this to be a bad return.

The Advocate-General then moved for a writ of attachment, absolute in the first instance. He put in a further affidavit that Sreenauth Roy had been seen this morning in the verandah of the Rajah's house.

Attachment granted.

HARRIS V. BENTLEY.

The Advocate-General moved for a new trial in this case, in which a verdict was given last sittings for Co.'s Rs 2,000, upon a written agreement for the building of a brig called "the Snipe." He moved on the ground, first, that the damages were excessive, and secondly, that the verdict was against evidence, the agreement containing interpolations which were unexplained at the trial. Rule nisi granted.

J. W. ALEXANDER V. BRUCE AND OTHERS.

The argument on the motion for an injunction against the Laudable Society, continued this morning.

The Advocate-General was heard on behalf of the Society. The elaborate address of the learned counsel occupied more than two hours. A report will appear hereafter.

The Court at the close of his argument, suggested that an apparent difficulty arose for want of parties. The defendants were the "Directors" of the Society; but all the "Shareholders" were interested in the question regarding the appropriation of the surplus, and it was doubtful whether the Court could entertain the question in their absence.

This difficulty is obvious enough and occurred to the complainants in drawing the bill. Some correspondence took place between Messrs. Waddington and Sandes, the complainant's Solicitors, and the Secretary of the Society, relative to the subject, and the Secretary in answer to a letter written by the former, requiring the names of the Shareholders, wrote in reply, giving the names of the Directors, and stating that it appeared most unnecessary to incur the enormous expence of making the Shareholders parties.

Sir E. Ryan said, that although the Counsel for the defendants had waived the question of parties, it appeared necessary to the Court to suggest it, and they thought that before the argument proceeded further, the Counsel for the complainants had better endeavour to meet this preliminary point. The case might be mentioned again to-morrow morning, and if the complainant's Counsel could satisfy the Court that the objection was not valid on this motion, the arguments would then proceed; otherwise it would be unnecessary to hear the matter further in its present stage.

Stands over.—Hulk; Jan. 17.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.

J. W. ALEXANDER V. BRUCE AND OTHERS.

The Court this morning intimated the strong inclination of their opinion against the motion for an injunction being maintainable, while the shareholders were not parties to the suit.

Mr. Leigh and Mr. Morton were then called upon to address the Court upon this point. They contended that although it was admitted beyond all question that the Shareholders must be joined as parties, before any account could be taken, the question was very different whether there were sufficient parties before the Court for the purpose of this interlocutory motion. The complainant would be satisfied with an order for an injunction until the answer should come in. He would then be able to amend his bill by making the Shareholders parties, according to the information which the answer would supply, and which at present it was not in his power to obtain. The decision of the Court would not bind the rights of absent parties; it would be merely provisional, as to the temporary disposition of large funds which the complainant charged the defendants with an intention to misappropriate. Nor would the decision in any way compromise the Court in respect of the ultimate decision to be given at the hearing of the cause. The question raised upon the motion for an injunction, might indeed be the same substantially as the question to

Which ever way the question is now decided, it is clear the "shareholders" must be ultimately made parties, if the suit continues, as part of the prayer is for an "account." This will involve very great expence, and may be the destruction of the Society, as there are powerful parties arrayed on both sides. It is hoped, however, that upon an intimation being given of the opinion of the Court upon the question of right, an amicable adjustment may be effected.

MONDAY, JAN. 20.

be ultimately determined; but the Court might grant the injunction upon the facts now before them, and yet dismiss the bill on the merits at the hearing. The learned Counsel cited several authorities, to show that the question of parties upon a mere motion for an injunction, or other interlocutory motion was to be tested by totally different rules from the question of parties upon the general prayer for an account or other relief, in respect of which the permanent rights of the parties were involved.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. If we thought that we could entertain the question whether the injunction should be granted, without bringing the Shareholders before the Court, we would go into the question now; but we think it impossible to do so. We do not decide upon the ground that our opinion now would be conclusive upon the whole case; but because it appears to us that the interference of the Court in granting an injunction, would be a direct interference with the rights of absent parties. The injunction may cause the entire dissolution of the Society, by withdrawing all the funds by which their operations as a Society could be carried on, and this might happen even if the injunction were only granted until the coming in of the answer. With respect to costs, we think each party must pay his own; because the experiment seems to have been made by one party as much as by the other, for their mutual benefit, in order to save the great expence of joining so many defendants. Order for injunction refused but without costs.

KISTNOCHUNDE AICAR V. RAMNARAIN NUNDY AND OTHERS.

This was an action of assumption on a judgment of the Zillah Court of Burdwan. The defendants pleaded *non assumption*; and gave notice of intention to contest the jurisdiction.

The trial of the question whether the defendants were subject to the jurisdiction, occupied nearly the whole of the day.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Sanders for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton for the defence.

The defendants succeeded on the question of jurisdiction. It also appeared that one of the defendants had died before the plaint was filed. His death was suggested on the record, and alleged to have been subsequent to the filing of the plaint. This misjoinder alone would have been a ground of nonsuit.

Plaintiff nonsuited.—*Hurk., Jan 18.*

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18.

Sir H. Seton sat alone this morning.

T. SAMUEL V. RAWSON AND NORTON.

This is a cause pending in the Court of Queen's Bench in England, in which depositions have been taken in India on behalf of the defendants, under a mandamus directed to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Some errors having occurred in taking down the depositions, they were amended, and the witnesses were severally examined as to the amendments, in their respective depositions, being correct.

Mr. Clarke appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff did not join in the mandamus.

The depositions having been corrected, were closed.—*Hurk., January 30.*

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Seton.)

DUNNOMONEY PARK V. MEDHOOBODEN SANNYALL.

There was a motion and cross motion in this case. The former was to make absolute a rule nisi for an attachment for non payment of costs on the part of the plaintiff; the latter was that (under the circumstances) the plainiff should have liberty to set the cause down for trial without payment of the costs of the day, the cause having been struck out by the plaintiff's attorney on a former day.

The Advocate-General rose to show cause against the former motion.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton submitted that this was irregular. Cause could not be shewn before the matter was moved.

The Court said it was regular in the case of a rule nisi on the plea side. It was otherwise in the case of a motion upon notice on the Equity side. These two motions, however, were in *pari materia*, and must come on together.

The Counsel on both sides were then heard. The affidavits for the plaintiff stated that the trial had been postponed in consequence of the absence of a material witness, who had been seceded by the defendant himself. The witness himself swore to the fact; but the affidavits on the other side were in direct denial.

The Court, upon this conflicting testimony, could only take the last affidavits as true, and they therefore made absolute the rule for an attachment, and discharged the plaintiff's rule, but the costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

Order accordingly.

MOONSTER MAHOMED ATABEN V. WAREE HANITA.

Mr. Clarke moved in this case. A seizure had been made under a writ of *fieri facias*, of money due to the defendant, which was alleged to be in the hands of Aga Kurboolie Mahomed, "or of such sum as might be due and payable by him to the defendant, as the balance of a certain sum of money to be received by him from Badashah Begum on account of defendant." The learned counsel now moved for a rule nisi that Aga Kurboolie Mahomed should pay the money over to the sheriff. The same motion was made in 1835, but was discharged upon the affidavit of Aga Kurboolie Mahomed that he had not received the amount which, by an agreement, was to have been paid to him by instalments. An affidavit was now put in by the plaintiff, that the whole of the money had been received.

The Court refused to grant the rule, on the ground that the seizure had been made when the money was not in the hands of Aga Kurboolie Mahomed, and that as there could be no prospective seizure, a new seizure must be made, now that he had received the money.

Refused.

RANVEE HURGOONDERY DOWKE AND ANOTHER V. COOK KI-BENAUTH ROY AND ANOTHER.

In this cause, in which proceedings have been stayed for some time past, in consequence of a negotiation pending for an amicable compromise, the parties are again at issue.

The motion was on behalf of the defendants for further time to put in their answer, and to set aside the attachment for want of answer, issued against them on the 14th of this month. A question arose as to which of the parties

(there being cause and cross-cause) was entitled to priority of suit, and whether the time was to run from the filing of the bill or from the service of the subpoena.

The Court were of opinion that the time ran from the service of the subpoena. This appeared to be the practice at home, and there were stronger reasons why the service of the subpoena should be considered the "commencement of the suit" in this Court.

The affidavits on both sides were very voluminous; and the motion occupied the greater part of the day. The discussion related chiefly to points of practice.

Messrs Prinsep, Clarke and Leith for the complainants.

The Advocate General and Mr. Morton for the defendants.

The Court ultimately granted an order setting aside the attachment, and allowing the defendants six weeks further time to put in their answer, upon payment of all costs of the attachment and of this application.

Order accordingly.

MORNER V. Voss.

The Advocate-General for the plaintiff, shewed cause against a rule for an attachment for non-payment of costs. He relied mainly upon an affidavit of the plaintiff and his Attorney, contending that it appeared from the statements therein, that the costs had been improperly taxed; and moreover, that as the plaintiff had been admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*, he was not liable to costs although incurred before. The learned Counsel contended, that the proper mode of proceeding would have been for the defendant to have demanded the costs previously due, upon the occasion of the change of Attorney from the original Attorney to the cause to the Attorney for paupers.

Mr. Morton, in support of the rule, urged that the regular mode of objecting to the *allocation* for costs, was by an application to the Court to review the Taxing Officer's taxation, and that objections to particular items could not be entertained upon mere shewing cause against the rule for an attachment. With respect to the plaintiff being admitted on the pauper establishment, this could not effect prior costs. The case of *Jones v. Peers*, 1 McClell and Youngs Rep. shewed that the order to sue *in forma pauperis* could not have a retrospective operation except under very special circumstances.

The Court agreed that they could not now entertain the question whether the costs were properly or improperly taxed, and that the rule must be made absolute for an attachment.

Rule absolute.—HURKARU January 21, 1840,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

WILLIAM SKINNER V. JAMES YOUNG.

Mr. Sandes opened the pleadings.

The Advocate General stated the cause. This was an action against the Sheriff for a false return *in nulla bona* to a writ of *fiat facias* issued at the suit of the plaintiff against Gural and Gilbert. The defendant had pleaded that there were no goods within his jurisdiction belonging to the parties against whom the writ issued.

The original record in the action *Skinner v. Gural* was put in and the writ of *fiat facias* at the suit of the plaintiff ordered to levy the sum of Co. Rs. 3 400 odd.

Under this writ a seizure was made in June 1839. In

August 1839, the goods were seized under a writ issued against Gural and Co., at the suit of Muttlyloil Seal, and under this writ the Sheriff sold the property and executed a bill of sale to Muttlyloil Seal upon an indemnity from him. It further appeared, that in December 1838, assignment of the stock in trade of Gilbert and Gural had been executed by them to Muttlyloil Seal, and possession of the property taken by the latter, as a security for previous advances made by him. The plaintiff himself was a subscribing witness to this assignment.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Leith) for the defence, contended that the property in the goods had been clearly shewn to have been legally transferred to Muttlyloil Seal under the assignment. The main question was, whether this assignment bound the property or not. The seizure on behalf of Skinner was certainly prior to the seizure on behalf of Muttlyloil, but if the assignment to the latter was valid, the seizure by Skinner was of course a nullity, and the Sheriff was justified in returning *nulla bona*. According to the rule laid down in *Tuning's case*, Coke's Reports, the assignment was perfectly valid, and bound the property. Possession had been delivered under it, and the transfer had been sufficiently open and notorious. But further, even if the assignment was not good against the rest of the writ, it was at all events conclusive as against the plaintiff Skinner. He had had full notice of the assignment, and was himself a subscribing witness.

Sir F. Ryan, C. J. observed, that there was also a question whether any other goods were or might have been seized under the writ sued out by Skinner, than those which had been assigned to Muttlyloil Seal.

Evidence was then given upon this point. It appeared that there were goods belonging to the firm of Gural and Co., at Mesrut, but the persons interested in the firm there, were Gilbert and Peterson, not Gilbert and Gural. There was no inventory of goods annexed to the assignment; and it was stated by a witness, that the only property of which possession had been given under the assignment, was the stock and property in the shop, while it appeared from the account sales that there was household furniture to the value of between 400 and 500 rupees. The assignment was executed by one of the partners of the firm of Gural and Co., in the name of the firm. The Advocate General in reply contended, that the plaintiff was at all events entitled to a verdict for the amount of the proceeds of the household furniture, even if the assignment were held to be a good bar; but he further contended, that the assignment was insufficient. It was executed by one partner alone, and this could not bind the rest, except as to his own share. The assignment too, did not specify, with sufficient distinctness what property was intended to be included, and there was no inventory to shew this. It was evident that Muttlyloil did not consider the assignment good, because he subsequently seized the property himself under his writ.

Sir F. Ryan said, that the Court were of opinion there must be a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the household furniture, because that was not included in the assignment. But they were of opinion that the assignment was valid, at all events against the plaintiff, because he was fully cognizant of the whole transaction, though it might not have been good against creditors without notice as it had only been executed by one partner.

A question arose whether "cheval glasses" were to be considered part of the fittings-up of the house or of the shop.

The Court, upon due deliberation, were of opinion that cheval glasses were appropriate fittings-up of a tailor's shop. There was a verdict for about the sum of Rs. 400, appearing to be the value of the whole furniture, according to the account sales,

Verdict accordingly.

HULLABHUR CHOWDARY VERSUS COLLY DOSS SINGAR.

This was an action of replevin. It was compromised between the parties, and was struck out by the plaintiff's attorney.

Struck out.

RUTTONGUND VERSUS ANUNDO BEWAR.

This case was settled also, and

Struck out.

RAMCULIAN MUNDIEL VERSUS RAMCHUNDER SEAL.

This case is tied up by a rule for postponing the trial—*Hurk. Jan 22.*

• WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

CAMPBELL AND OMAN V. T. H. GARDINER.

Mr. Leith opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep stated the case for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover the sum of Co.'s Rs. 1,766 being commission charged on certain sums, the title to which commission was disputed by the plaintiffs. It would appear that the defendant had acted as the general agent of the plaintiffs, (who were indigo planters) since the beginning of the year 1838. It was not disputed that the defendant had a right to charge the usual commission as such agent, but a question arose as to the admissibility of the charge with respect to certain items in the account. First the main item in dispute was the sum of Rs. 1,250, charged as commission of 2½ per cent. on the guarantee of a payment of Rs. 50,000. The learned counsel admitted that where an agent became guarantee for his constituents, without holding funds to meet the risk, he was entitled to make this charge; but he said that he should call witnesses to prove that the defendant when he entered into this guarantee, had full security against the liability which he incurred. The custom of merchants in Calcutta and the rules of the Chamber of Commerce, admitted of a guarantee-commission being charged only where the party did not hold sufficient funds to cover the risk. Secondly, there were four items, amounting altogether to the sum of Rs. 347, which were made up of one per cent. commission, charged upon the renewal of loans. This would be shewn to be contrary to the custom of merchants. The one per cent. commission was chargeable only once upon the same actual sum; and if the loan was renewed any number of times, commission was not demandable upon each of the renewals. A third disputed item was the sum of about Rs. 170, being one per cent. commission charged upon the receipt of money on a mortgage.

Upon the first and chief item, the plaintiff's own evidence disproved their case. Mr. Charles Oman, in his examination in chief, stated that Mr. Gardiner, when he became guarantee for the payment of the Rs. 50,000 in August 1838, held Company's paper to the amount of Rs. 25,000, and the title-deeds of one-sixth share of the Ramnaghur Indigo Factory, which share was worth about Rs. 36,000 more. But in cross examination it appeared, that at the same time Gardiner was under liabilities for Campbell and Oman to the whole amount of the Company's paper, and that with respect to the

title deeds, there was no power of sale, and it was questionable whether they afforded any security whatever. The one-sixth share of the Ramnaghur Factory was the joint property of John and David Oman, and Mr. Campbell, and it appeared that the latter had even denied the right of Oman (who alone deposited the title-deeds) to pledge them at all! Two of the shares of the one-sixth share of the Factory were afterwards sold just before the acceptance for the Rs. 50,000 fell due, and realized Rs. 24,000; and the rest of the amount was made up in different ways, and the whole sum paid when due.

There was also a letter of Mr. Gardiner's put in, to shew that at the time of becoming guarantee, he himself made a calculation of the funds which he expected to become available to meet the acceptance, and that, according to his own calculation those funds were sufficient.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the plaintiffs had no case according to their own shewing, in regard to this item; and the last letter which they themselves put in, placed the matter beyond all doubt! Assuming that the guarantee-commission was chargeable only where the agent guaranteeing had not sufficient funds of his constituents to cover the risk, it was quite clear in the present case, that he had not sufficient. It was nothing to shew that the agent at the time of entering into the guarantee himself expected that sufficient funds would be forthcoming. Every man who entered into a guarantee, it was to be presumed, had such expectation. The question was, whether a liability was incurred, without the actual possession at the time of available funds to meet it.

This item was accordingly given up. And subsequently the item of Rs. 170 was also given up, on the intimation of the opinion of the Court in favour of the charge.

The remaining question related to the four items amounting altogether to Rs. 347, which consisted of charges of commission upon the renewal of loans from the Bank of Bengal on the deposit of Company's paper.

Upon this point the evidence of mercantile gentlemen was called, relative to the custom of Merchants in Calcutta.

Mr. Fergusson, of Fergusson, Brothers and Co., and Mr. Deane, of Eglinton, McLeod and Co., deposed, that in their opinion the charge was not allowable, and that the agent had no right to claim it.

Mr. McKilligan, of Colvin and Co., and Mr. McKenzie, of Gilmore and Co., agreed that it was not usual to charge it, and that they themselves would not make it, but they thought that in strictness the Agent had a right to make it if he pleased.

The Court thought that the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict for these items.

The Advocate-General (with whom was Mr. Morton) for the defence, urged, that as the sum claimed was Rs. 1,766, and the main item had been disallowed on the plaintiff's own shewing, and a verdict given for so small a proportion (within the limit of the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests) costs ought not to be allowed.

The Court thought that there was no ground for disallowing costs. The questions were of sufficient importance to take the opinion of the Court upon.

Verdict for Co.'s Rs. 347—Hurkarn, Jan 23.

THURSDAY JANUARY 23

CHEN NAUTH DOSS V. GOOROOPEESAU CHOW & ANOTHER.

This was a rule nisi for a non-suit obtained by the defendants (Vide former report in the *Hurkarn*.)

Mr. Princep shewed cause. The learned counsel commenced by observing that there was a difference between the case of an infant member of a joint Hindu family, and the ordinary case of an infant according to English law. A mere acknowledgment or a conditional promise after coming of age, would be sufficient in the former case, though, according to the authorities, it certainly was not sufficient in the latter case.

Sir E. Ryan said, that it was unnecessary to consider this point, because the judges upon referring to their notes found that there was proof of an unconditional promise before action brought, and this must be taken as conclusive upon the fact.

Mr. Princep then confined his argument to the other points raised. It was objected that no date was assigned for the promise proved, and that it did not appear therefore that it was after attaining full age. But according to *Burthwick v. Carruthers*, 1 Term Reports, the onus of proof was upon the defendant, because the fact lay within his own knowledge. The question was one of fact which the Court had found for the plaintiff and in the absence of all evidence on the part of the defendant, the verdict would not set aside.

Mr. Martin in support of the rule said, that he was precluded from urging the main part of his intended argument, as their Lordships found that there had been proof of an unconditional promise before action brought. He had thought that the evidence was that there was an unconditional promise after action brought, but only an acknowledgment and a conditional promise before action brought. But upon this point the finding of the Court was of course conclusive. The only points then were whether the plaintiff had proved the ratification to be after attaining full age, and whether it could be declared upon as a promise to "pay according to the tenor and effect of the note," when the note had been already due long before the promise was made. Now the case of *Burthwick v. Carruthers* only established that the onus of proof of the time when the defendant came of age was upon himself, but then the plaintiff must assign a special case to the alleged promise upon which he relies, and it is impossible for the defendant to show that he was not then of age. Again in *Mussey v. Hunt*, 5 B. and Adol. though it was held that where the ratification was before the bill or note became due, the original promise might be declared upon, yet it was there intimated by *Littledale, J.*, that it might be otherwise if the bill had become due before the promise, because then it could not be called a promise to pay "according to the tenor and effect."

The Court were of opinion that there was nothing in the latter point, but on the former, they thought there must be a new trial on payment of costs.

It being intimated that the defendant was a pauper, and had defended *in forma pauperis*, the new trial was granted without payment of costs.

Rule absolute for a new trial.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF CULLEN AND OTHERS v. CLARK AND OTHERS

This was a rule obtained by the defendants for setting aside the verdict given for the lessors of the plaintiff and entering a verdict for the defendants for the whole or for four fifths of the premises.

The argument occupied the greater part of the day. A report will appear hereafter, as the questions raised, and the opinion intimated by the Court upon the construction of *Ferguson's Act*, are highly important.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith shewed cause.

Mr. Norton supported the rule.

The Court took time to consider upon one of the points raised.

Cur. adv. vult.

THE QUEEN v. RAJAH RAJANARAY ROY.

Mr. Leith requested permission to mention to the Court (or it was intended that only one Judge would sit to-morrow) that it was the intention of Rajah Rajanaray Roy to surrender himself upon the attachment for contempt, for want of a return to the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Advocate-General had no objection to the defendant surrendering himself whenever he pleased!

Sir E. Ryan said that their Lordships would all be present in Court to-morrow for the purpose of taking the surrender of the defendant, and passing such order in the case as they might deem necessary.—*Hurkaru*, January 24.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

DOE DEM. CULLEN AND OTHERS v. CLARK AND OTHERS.

This was an action of Ejectment tried last Session, when a verdict was found for the lessors of the plaintiff with liberty to the defendants to move to enter a verdict for the whole or for a part. The defendants in the beginning of this term obtained a rule nisi accordingly.

The lessors of the plaintiff (the directors of the Bengal Provident Society) claimed title to the premises, consisting of a house and ground in Park street, under mortgage executed in September 1827, by three of the defendants, as executors of the Will of Mr. William Clark, deceased. The other four defendants were devisees under the Will, and disputed the right of the executors to mortgage. The Will contained a power in these words: "I trust that my executors may either sell or mortgage such part of the landed property as they may think most advantageous for my family." It appeared that there was a fourth executor, Mr. James Thompson, named in the Will, but he had not joined in the conveyance, nor was his absence in any way accounted for. The plaintiffs also put in as part of their case, a mortgage by the testator himself, in his life time, to Colvin and Co., and a reconveyance by Colvin and Co. to the executors after his death. This evidence was intended to connect the premises for which the ejectment was brought, with the estate of the testator, but upon examination these instruments were found to relate to totally different premises. There was no distinct proof whatever that the testator was indebted at the time of his death, or that the money was raised by the executors for the payment of debts, except that it was so recited in the mortgage deeds themselves. It appeared in evidence, that the testator resided in the house at the time of his death, but there was no evidence whatever of the nature or quantum of his title.

There arose, therefore, three questions: First, whether the executors had duly executed the power in the Will. Secondly, whether the mortgage was good under *Ferguson's Act*. Thirdly, whether the plaintiffs had carried the title far enough back.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith shewed cause. First, with respect to the question arising upon the Will, it was submitted that the power was well executed, although three of the executors only joined in the conveyance. It does not appear that Mr. Thompson took out probate or acted in any way as executor; and if he refused to join in the conveyance, the defect is cured by the Statute of 91 Hen. VIII. *Poynter v. Greenfield*, Crook's Eliz. Rep. 89. At all events the conveyance is good for

three fourths of the premises, because the three could convey the estate which was in themselves, even if they could not convey the whole. Besides, the defendants are estopped from disputing their own conveyance. As against the mortgage, it is sufficient for the mortgagee to rest his case upon the mortgage alone, and the defendants in ejectment can never deny their own title to convey.

The Court then called upon the Counsel for the defendants, on the first point.

Mr. Morton in support of the rule. I admit that mortgagors cannot dispute their own title, and that as against them the mortgagee is required to prove nothing more than the due execution of the mortgage. But four of the defendants are devisees under the Will, and as devisees (some of them infants moreover) they cannot be estopped from disputing the acts of the executors. No matter how many defendants there may be to whom the argument of estoppel extends;—if there be one stranger, he may deny the right, and put the plaintiffs upon proof of their whole title. Now it is doubtful whether the clause in the Will amounts to a dis-reservation of a power, and at all events it appears to be only conditional. The plaintiffs ought to have given some *prima facie* proof at all events that the mortgage, *Donne v. Judge*, 11 East 288 was conclusive. And if the conveyance was not good for the whole, it was not good for part; because the executors were not devisees, in trust, but had a bare power to sell or mortgage.

The Court were of opinion upon the first point, that the power was not duly executed, because all of the executors had not concurred, and it did not appear that the absent executors had refused. They therefore called upon the plaintiff's counsel to argue the second point.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith. The mortgage is at all events good under Feignson's Act. Under that Act, real property is to be assets in the hands of executors, and it is no more necessary for all the executors and administrators to join in the conveyance, than it would be necessary for them to join in disposing of a chattel. Each may act separately, and the acts of one bind the rest. It is immaterial *quoad* the purchaser, whether in fact the money is really raised for the payment of debts. He cannot be required by law or equity to look to the application of the purchase money.

The Court stopped the learned Counsel, and intimated that they entertained no doubt at present upon this point.

Mr. Morton had raised the question, whether the mortgage was good under Feignson's Act, because it appeared to him at least doubtful whether there ought not to be some *prima facie* proof of the existence of debts, if not of the mode in which the money was applied, and also whether the Act had a retrospective operation, because this mortgage was prior to the date of the passing of the Act. But upon this strong intimation of their Lordships' opinion, he waived the question upon this Statute and relied upon the third point.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the Court entertained no doubt that a conveyance by executors under the Statute 9 Geo. IX. c. 33, commonly known as Feignson's Act, was good, without proof of the money having been applied to the payment of debts, in proof that there were any debts of the testator. Unless the purchaser colluded with the executor, he could not be liable for the wrongful acts of the latter, and the remedy of the heir or devisee would be against the executor only. It would be a most incongruous doctrine to hold that a *bona fide* purchaser might be affected by the *malæ fidei* of the executor, in that the purchaser was bound to look to the application of the purchase money. The purchaser of a property under Feignson's Act, was in the same position as the purchaser of a term of years or other chattel interest, at

common law in England. His Lordship added, that in his opinion, it was not necessary for all of the executors to join in the conveyance and that those only could convey who had taken out probate and acted as executors.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith then argued the third point, and contended that they had shown a sufficient *prima facie* title as against all of the defendants. There was no distinct proof indeed what title the testator had in the premises, but it appeared, that he was in possession at the time of his death, and that his children, the four devise defendants, had continued in possession, ever since. It was admitted, that the wrong set of deeds had been put in.

Mr. Mutton contra, contended that the plaintiffs had not carried back their title far enough to recover against the four defendants who were not parties to the mortgage. They might put the plaintiffs upon proof of their whole title, and a twelve years title was not in itself sufficient to maintain ejectment. As the case stood upon the evidence before the Court, these defendants had the best possessory title of the two or at all events as good, for a dated equally far back. It was nothing to say they were devisees under the Will. For the purpose of this argument, they might call themselves strangers and as strangers put the plaintiffs upon proof of their own title in the *first instance*. The Will in itself established no priority between the four defendants and the testator, in respect of the premises, until the premises were proved to be part of his estate. Until this was done, the Will was no better than a bit of waste paper. It might be that the testator was a mere monthly tenant, for the evidence that a man had lived for a month in a house, or even that he happened to die there, was but equivocal proof of a title to the house sufficient to support ejectment. Suppose the real fact were that the four defendants had purchased the house from J. S. in fee, since the testator's death, and that J. S. had been previously the landlord of the premises at a monthly rent? This was perfectly compatible with the case made out by the plaintiffs, and at once showed that they had established no sufficient title. It was nothing to say that there was no proof of this; because the defendant in ejectment was not required to establish his title at all until a good possessory title was *first shown* by the plaintiff. It was an elementary rule in ejectment that the lessor of the plaintiff must depend upon the strength of his own title, and not upon the weakness of the defendant's.

The Court took time to consider upon the last point argued.—*Hawk. Jan. 25.*

MONDAY, JAN. 27.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF LUTTEN AND OTHERS V. ELEANOR CLARK AND OTHERS.

In this ejectment in which the motion for a nonsuit was argued last week, the Court pronounced judgment this morning.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. The Court disposed of two of the questions raised at the time of the argument, and reserved the third for further consideration. We are of opinion now that the rule must be made absolute. With respect to the defendants who were not parties to the mortgage the lessors of plaintiff have failed to make out any case. As it seems probable from what has been stated, that the defect arose from mistake. We come to this conclusion with some reluctance, and under the circumstances each party must pay their own costs.

The Advocate General hinted that the Court would allow a new trial instead of a nonsuit.

Mr. Morton objected to this, and observed that new trials were rarely granted in actions of ejectment: it might be deemed advisable to take defence in the names of different parties.

The Court said, that the rule must be for a nonsuit not for a new trial.

Rule absolute for a nonsuit.

THE QUEEN V. RAJAH RAJNARAIN ROY.

The defendant surrendered himself to the attachment this morning.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., asked whether the defendant was in custody.

The Deputy-Sheriff, Mr. Bathie, answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Prinsep moved, that bail might be taken for the defendant to appear and answer interrogatories. He had affidavits ready sworn by the defendant and other parties.

The Advocate-General said, that he had affidavits to shew that Sreenauth Roy was seen in the custody of the Rajah's servants this morning.

Mr. Prinsep said, he was certainly taken by surprise, by the denial of his learned friend that the party was at liberty.

Ryan, C. J. said, that it would be necessary to refer to the affidavits as to the fact whether the imprisonment still continued or not.

The affidavits were then read by the Clerk of the Crown. The affidavits of the defendant stated, that Sreenauth Roy had been liberated on the 18th, and that he had not been in his custody since. The affidavits on the other side stated, that Sreenauth Roy had been seen this morning at Andool surrounded by the Rajah's peons.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith commented upon the improbability of the story that the Rajah had come to Court to surrender himself upon the attachment, which he had been illegally detaining the party in his custody that very morning. But, moreover, upon this point, the affidavits of the defendant must be taken as conclusive, and if false, he may be indicted for perjury.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke argued in the first place, that the contempt was clearly admitted by the defendant upon the face of his own affidavits, and that he ought therefore to be committed at once. The case of a contempt admitted by the party was quite as strong as the case of a contempt committed in the face of a Court. But, secondly, the affidavits last sworn must be taken as true, and it might be assumed, therefore, that the fact was that Sreenauth Roy was still in the custody of the Rajah.

Ryan, C. J. We are not going to decide what is the fact upon these contradictory affidavits. At present we give no opinion upon them, and we take the statements in the affidavits of the defendant to be true for the purpose of the question now before the Court. It appears upon the face of the defendant's own affidavits, that he has been guilty of a contempt. Now it is laid down in Blackstone and other authorities, that if the offence is heinous, and there is no doubt of the fact, the Court will generally commit the party immediately; otherwise they will receive his recognizances to appear and answer interrogatories. In the case before the Court, it is clear that the original act towards Sreenauth Roy was most illegal and unjustifiable. No justification is even attempted, and it is distinctly admitted, that the defendant had no sort of legal right to seize or detain the party.

The only return made to the writ was a denial of the jurisdiction, which was declared by this Court to be under the circumstances a bad return. The defendant then had full knowledge that the whole of his proceedings were illegal, and that he had not even the equivocal excuse that he was not subject to our jurisdiction. He did not even then release the party immediately, or before the Court; but by his own shewing he detaining the him two days longer. The case of Goculna h Mullick in Clark's Rules, is nothing like the present. In that case the return to the writ contained a *justification* on the alleged ground that the person carried off was the wife of the defendant. Here no justification is attempted, and a gross outrage, and contempt of Court, appear upon the face of the defendant's own affidavit. The order of the Court, therefore is, that the defendant be committed to the custody of the Sheriff, to answer interrogatories. The interrogatories to be filed in four days.

Order of commitment.

BARRETT V. DENTIFY.

This was a motion for a new trial, on the ground 1st, that the verdict was *against evidence*, and 2dly, that evidence had been improperly received of *special damages* for the breach of an agreement on which the action was brought.

Mr. Morton shewed cause. With respect to the first point, new trial would scarcely ever be granted in this Court upon such a ground. At home new trials were rarely ever granted upon the ground of the verdict being against evidence, unless it was certified by the presiding Judge, that the verdict was *against his direction to the Jury*. This never could be the case in this Court, where Judge and Jury were the same. With respect to the second point, the evidence of damage was very properly received. The agreement itself received 2000 rupees, as damages, for the non-performance of the contract. If this amount was to be considered *stipulated damages*, plaintiff was then entitled to the verdict upon mere proof of the breach. If, upon the other hand, this was to be considered a *penalty*, the plaintiff was not only entitled, but bound, to shew the amount of damage actually incurred.

The Advocate-General (with whom was Mr. Stanes) argued at great length, in support of the rule. He contended that the verdict was not merely against the weight of evidence, but that the evidence was *all on one side*. Certain *interpolations* appeared in the agreement, and nothing was shewn by the plaintiff to account for them in any way. He cited several authorities, to shew that the *onus of proof* lay upon the plaintiff, and that where erasures in inter-luminations appear in any instrument, he was bound to account for them in the first instance. With respect to the alleged immateriality of evidence improperly received or improperly rejected, it was no ground for refusing a new trial.

This argument occupied the Court until a very late hour. The rule was ultimately discharged with costs.

Rule discharged.—Hurkuru, January 28.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

DISSENTOR HONORABLE V. RAMBUTTON ROY, AND OTHERS.

The Court this morning delivered judgment upon the remission to the bill of complaint in the above cause. A full report of the argument appeared in a former

number of the *Hurkuru*. It will be recollected that the case involved important questions of jurisdiction.

As there was a difference of opinion upon the Bench, their Lordships delivered their judgments *seriatim*.

Sir H. W. Selon. This was a demurrer to a bill in equity. There were several grounds of demurrer, the greater part of which were disposed of on the occasion of the argument, there remains to be considered the question whether Ramrutton Roy sufficiently appears subject to the jurisdiction. It is stated in the bill that he is not an inhabitant of Calcutta, and not generally subject to the jurisdiction; but he is charged to be especially subject on the grounds, 1st. That he is making use of a certain judgment and process of this Court on the plea side, such judgment being the subject matter of the bill of complaint; and 2dly. That he entered into an agreement (not with the complainant) to subject himself to the jurisdiction in respect of the matters to which the bill relates. With respect to the first point, it rested upon the mere allegation that the defendant was making an improper use of the judgment and process of this Court, there would be a sufficient *prima facie* ground of jurisdiction. Independently of the charter and of the statutes, there must be an inherent power in this Court to control its own process. But the general allegation must be taken with reference to the prior statements and charges in the bill. From those statements, it appears, that the defendant was not a party to the action in which the judgment was obtained, and that there was no assignment to him of the judgment, but that he was allowed by other parties to make use of the judgment in their name. Now the parties to the record are the only parties judicially recognized as "using the process" of the Court; and if it were otherwise, it is difficult to see what definite bounds could be set to the Court's jurisdiction. Any suggestion of fraud or collusion, or even a general charge of combination with the parties to a judgment, in allowing that judgment, would be held sufficient to limit jurisdiction. In the case of *Goolahand v. Obyraah*, Chambers' Notes, it was decided generally that in some special jurisdiction in respect of prior proceedings in this Court, they must be between the *same parties* as well as relate to the *same subject matter*. It may be doubtful whether this doctrine would now be recognised to its full extent, but the case is a strong authority upon the point. There was also a case lately before the Chief Justice in Chambers, where his Lordship refused to grant a subpoena to appear and answer to a bill in equity, upon an affidavit that the defendant in equity was (the father of the nominal plaintiff and) himself the real plaintiff in an action at law which the bill was filed to restrain. It has been strangely argued, that to hold that in this case the Court have no jurisdiction, would amount to a failure of justice, even if this were so, it would not be sufficient to warrant the Court in assuming a jurisdiction which it did not possess. But it does not appear that there will be any failure of justice whatever. The parties themselves, who allow their names to be used, are themselves thereby subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and if they alone are brought before the Court, there is no reason to suppose that the Court would not have full power to prevent the continued abuse of its process. With respect to the second point, it is sufficient to say that an agreement to be subject to the jurisdiction can only operate there that *partes to that agreement*. I am of opinion, therefore, that this demurrer must be allowed, but upon the novelty of the question, and the absence of express authorities upon the point, I think it should be without costs.

Sir J. P. Grant.—This is a question of much importance, and I regret that a difference of opinion should exist upon the Bench. I have given the matter much consideration, and I have come to the conclusion that a sufficient jurisdiction is shown by the bill, and that the demurrer ought to be overruled. The rights of parties

in a cause pending before this Court are under its special protection. Now the statements in the bill of complaint must be assumed as true *arguendū gratū*. From those statements it appears, that Ramrutton Roy is the real party who is abusing the judgment and process of this Court,—that he caused the writ of execution to issue, and gave the instructions to the Sheriff. It is Ramrutton Roy, therefore, who has by his own acts put the machinery of this Court into motion for his own purposes, and I hold that he has made himself thereby subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, in all matters relating to such acts. It is immaterial that this has been done in the names of other parties; we must inquire who is the real mover, and I do not understand upon what principle it could be held, that a person abusing the process of the Court upon the plea side, does not render himself liable to the control of the Court in its equity jurisdiction. Upon the second point I am of opinion that the agreement not being with the complainant, would not give jurisdiction.

Sir E. Ryan.—I was not present at the first argument in this case; but upon the occasion of the second argument, without hearing the counsel for the defendants, I formed a strong opinion that there was no sufficient ground of jurisdiction established. This opinion has been since confirmed upon consultation with my learned brethren. I think it sufficient to say that I entirely concur in the opinions expressed by Mr. Justice Selon, and that I adopt his judgment as my own. This demurrer, therefore, must be allowed, but without costs.

Demurrer allowed.

THE QUEEN V. PEERALLY.

The Advocate General moved that the bail tendered by the defendant might be received, and that he might be at liberty to traverse the indictment (for perjury) over to the next Sessions.

Mr. Leith contra, said that the Clerk of the Crown had rejected the bail tendered, and that the defendant could not afterwards move to justify in Court. If the Clerk of the Crown did not approve of the bail, it was final, and no motion upon the subject could be entertained by the Court.

Sir E. Ryan said that this was an extraordinary motion, and must be refused *with costs*.

The Advocate General urged, that costs were not given upon a motion being refused on the Crown side. He questioned whether the Court had any power. In moving for postponements of trials, and the like, the Court might grant the application conditionally on the payment of costs, but they never awarded costs, if the motion was refused.

The Court considered that they had power to allow costs.*

Took nothing.

LOXNALLY DUTT V. JOYCHUND PAUL CHOWDRY.

This was an action for the non-delivery of opium. It was compromised by the parties, and

Struck out.

INDERCHURN DIOUR V. ARCHIBALD KRAM.

This was an action upon a Bill of Exchange. The trial was not finished at 5 o'clock, when the Court rose.

Adjourned.

The trial of the above cause will be proceeded with to-morrow, and afterwards the rest of the common law business.—*Hurk. Jan. 30.*

* Query how they could be enforced?

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

Mr. Leith yesterday moved again for probate of the Will of Sanger, deceased. This was the gentleman whose last Will and Testament contained so emphatic a denunciation of the "quibbling of evil-minded lawyers." The learned counsel now called the attention of the Court to affidavits, from which it appeared that the testator was a seaman, and had made his Will at sea. By the recent Act the wills of mariners and seamen were placed upon the same footing as before the Act and therefore even a nuncupative Will would be sufficient. By clause XXX of Act No 25 of 1838, it is enacted that "notwithstanding anything therein contained, any soldier being in actual military service, or any mariner or seaman being at sea, may dispose of his personal estate as he might have done before the making of the Act."

The Court this morning intimated that under the circumstances disclosed in these affidavits, the Will was sufficiently proved.

Probate granted.

THE QUEEN V. PERK ALLY.

The Court upon further consideration thought they had no power to award costs. The allowance of costs against a defendant on the Crown side, could only be conditional upon the granting of the application.

The Advocate General said he should be very happy to pay the costs, if the Court accepted the bail!

INDRACHUNY DADUR V. ARCHIBALD KEAN.

This action, which was commenced yesterday, was resumed this morning, and occupied nearly the whole day.

The action was brought upon a Bank Post Bill or Note for Co's Rs. one thousand, drawn by one E. Buthurst, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Mirzapore, at 30 days' sight, upon the Bank, in favour of the defendant, and indorsed by him to the plaintiff. This bill was dishonoured when due, the Mirzapore Bank having become insolvent.

The defendant pleaded want of due notice of dishonour. The Advocate General and Mr. Leith were for the plaintiff.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sandes for the defence.

It was found by the Court upon the evidence adduced, that the notice of dishonour was not given (as far as the direct evidence went) with the time when it regularly ought to have been given; but the plaintiff gave evidence of a subsequent acknowledgment, which it was contended amounted to a promise to pay and was not a mere waiver of notice, but rather presumptive evidence of actual notice. This evidence was that the defendant had said that the balance was his, and that the plaintiff need not be afraid, as the money was all safe and would be paid. For the defendant, it was contended on the authority of *Hicks v. The Duke of Beaufort*, 4 Bingh N. S. that this was a mere acknowledgment, and no evidence of notice whatever. A question was also raised upon the pleadings, whether this ought not to have been specially replied to.

Some evidence was also given of the defendant being interested in or connected with the Mirzapore Bank, and it was contended that this was constructive notice.

* If the new promise were treated as a waiver of notice, perhaps it ought to be specially replied to rather as a revocable declaration upon, but considering it merely as presumptive evidence of actual notice, the question on the pleadings does not seem to arise.

The Court, after some deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with liberty to the defendant to move for a postponement of a new trial.

Sir E. Ryan made the following observations. Upon the question of fact, we find that the plaintiff has proved the subsequent acknowledgment made by the defendant, and we infer as a Jury that due notice was given. The case of *Hicks v. The Duke of Beaufort* only establishes that such words as "the bill shall be paid," do not amount to conclusive evidence of notice; but still it is a question for the Jury. Upon this point, the Counsel for the defendants may move hereafter if they think fit. With respect to the general question of "due notice," according to my experience in this Court, the same rules have been adapted here as in England. I believe the natives of this country are equally strict and systematic in their mercantile dealings, and that according to native custom, notice is no less strictly required. I do not agree with the observations of the learned Counsel for the plaintiff that a plea of want of notice is necessarily a "dishonest defence." It is a well-known rule, and essential to security and regularity in mercantile dealings, that due notice of dishonour should be strictly required in general, and it may be most consistent with justice and fairness, as well as law, in many cases to insist upon their want of it as a legal defence.

Verdict for plaintiff with liberty to move.—Hark. Jan.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

RAJAH HURRYNATH RAY DOWRY AND OTHERS V. GOVIND KISHENNAUTH RAY, RAHADOUR, AND J. C. C. BITHURIAH.

This was a motion upon notice, on the Equity side that the Company's paper, securities, jewels, &c. deposited with the Master, be paid over to the complainants, or that there be a reference to the Master to inquire and report what sum of money is necessary and proper for the maintenance and support of the complainants, and for the household expenses and religious ceremonies, and what sum is due and owing for arrears of such expenses.

There were (as usual in this cause) voluminous affidavits on both sides. The affidavits on the part of the defendants charged gross mismanagement of the funds, and of delinquency in the accounts against the complainants, the Ranees, as Executrices of the Will of Rajah Hurrynath.

The Court intimated at the outset of the argument, the difficulty that the complainants were under, in seeking to obtain a transfer to themselves of the property in question, while there were delinquencies in the accounts charged by the other side. The Court were called upon to decide the whole question in the suit upon an interlocutory motion, — a question too dependant upon the final adjustment of the whole accounts.

Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Leith for the complainants, waived the first part of the application, but they contended that they were entitled to the reference to the Master. The whole of the property in question had been for forcibly and illegally carried away out of the custody of the complainants, who had lawfully possession of it at the time as executrices of Rajah Hurrynath's Will. Even if the construction of the Will, contended for by the defendants, was correct, and the young Rajah became entitled to the property upon attaining his 16th year, the mode in which the Ranees were disposed of the property, was wholly unjustifiable. The Will had been acted upon until a few months ago, as if the young Rajah was by the Will still a minor, and the complainants had incurred heavy expenses in keeping up the necessary

establishment and the *pojgahs* and religious ceremonies to be performed. The learned Counsel argued at considerable length, upon the construction of the Will, that the young Rajah was intended by his father to remain a minor until he attained the age of eighteen years; and they contended that as the question was a question of law, arising upon the face of the Will and fully before the Court, it was competent for the Court to decide it upon a mere interlocutory motion.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton for the defendants, did not object to the reference to the Master to inquire and report what monthly sum was necessary and proper for the maintenance and support of the Rannees, but they objected to the rest of the reference, because they denied the right of the Rannees to control the household establishment and to perform the religious ceremonies. In the first place, the same objection applied to this part of the application, as to the former part which had been waived, namely, that it was deciding the whole merits of the suit upon interlocutory motion, and if it should ultimately appear that there were defalcations in the accounts, the Rannees might have to refund a still larger sum. But again it appeared from the affidavits, that a similar application had been made to the Court of Wards, and if this was granted, there would be two different orders by two different Courts upon the same matter, and perhaps funds provided twice over for the same purpose. And lastly, they contended at length upon the construction of the Will that the Rajah became of age at sixteen, and was legally entitled to the possession and control of the entire property.

The Court, after some deliberation, said that they were disposed to grant the reference; but as a difficulty might arise upon any ulterior motion made for the payment over of such sum of money as the Master might find due (the accounts being unsettled and defalcations being charged), it was for the Counsel for the complainants to consider whether they would take the whole reference, or only the reference accorded to by the defendants, relative to the support and maintenance of the Rannees.

Mr. Princep said, he entertained no apprehensions about the alleged defalcations in the accounts; and he would therefore elect to accept the reference.

The Court upon the construction of the Will, found that the Rajah was not of age thereunder until eighteen. The Master was to report and inquire in the terms of the notice, regard being had to the Will, and to proceed in the Court of Wards.

Order accordingly.

ANUNDCHUNDER GROPE V. SOOTJEMONEY DOWRY.

Mr Leath moved to set aside the *non-suit* in the above. The question was whether a Hindoo plaintiff suing as executor, and making *protest* of the letter testamentary, was bound to produce probate. The original Will was produced and proved at the trial (which was *ex parte*), and there was a certificate of the Registrar intimated that probate had been granted. In *Quinton v. Dymn*, 1 Brod. and Bingham, it was doubted whether this would not have been sufficient evidence even in England. But in this country, probate of a Hindoo Will was not necessary to the title of an executor; so that even if the probate itself was best proof of probate being granted, it was not necessarily best proof of the Will. It might be said that there was a possibility of probate having been granted of another and different Will, which would then certainly be the only Will which the Court would recognize, but then the very same possibility existed in other cases, where it did not appear before the Court that probate had been granted at all. Besides, how and it appear here that probate had been granted, even if the fact were material? The mere *protest* in the plaint might be rejected as surrogage; and as secondary evidence of the fact was not receivable for the plaintiff, it ought not to be received against him. If so, the Court could not assume in this case that probate had been granted at all; and the case would come within the ordinary Hindoo rule, that the title of a Hindoo executor is good under the Will without probate.

—*yan C. J.*—This rule must be refused. As the plaintiff has made *protest*, we can receive no other evidence than the probate itself, or the entry in the Registrar's Book. In *Behes Muttra's* case, this Court decided that they had jurisdiction to grant probate of Hindoo Wills. The consequence is, that although probate is not necessary yet, when granted, the Will of which probate is given, is the only Will which the Court will recognize.

Rule refused.

In *Cossinanth Bose versus Soohchunder Chowdry*, which was *ex parte* and tried yesterday, there was a verdict for the plaintiff. The Advocate General and Mr. Birwell for the plaintiff.

There are only two causes remaining on the plea side.
—Hark. Jan. 31.

INSOLVENT COURT.

JANUARY 4, 1840,

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.

This Insolvent was called up, and his discharge again opposed by Mr. Clarke, in consequence of the last amended schedule being still unsatisfactory. He was then examined by Mr. Clarke, touching some property, and the following is the substance of his deposition.

James Jacobs. Before going to prison, I resided in the Dhurumollah house where my wife and family are at present living. I made out a list of the furniture, and gave it to the Assignee, by whom they were all sent to the auction, excepting a small portion which I asked to keep. I had the same carriages as I have stated already on a former occasion. There was a browberry

lying in the compound, which was broken, and which no body would buy. I am told that it has since been done up at the expence of my son, to whom the repairs cost 60 rupees. I am not aware if my family are using it, as I am in jail and cannot be expected to know such points. I never made any enquiry of them on the subject, and cannot say if they came to me in the jail in the brown-berry. I know that they do not walk, that they must come in a conveyance; but whether they came in the brown-berry or not, I cannot say. The jailer may be able to say if they do or not. I cannot state my belief even if they do or not, as I cannot believe what I do not see.

Here the Insolvent broke off in his answers, and burst forth in detailing a catalogue of the hardships, grievances and, as he termed them the tyrannical persecutions he has

been subjected to during the whole time of his incarceration especially of late. He said that he had been enough ground down and was rendered entirely unable to help himself either by the assistance of counsel or attorney. His wife and family were besides insulted, and disgraced, as he said, by Court officers and having been reduced to those wretched extremities, he refused to answer Mr. Clarke, lest he should farther commit himself in more trouble, and be entirely crushed. Having thus far gone on in a very excited tone, he at once burst out crying.

The Court advised him as his best course, to state his belief when asked to do so, and to render direct replies. After some time he resumed his deposition.

My family use a conveyance which may soon has purchased, though I do not know from whom or for how much. Previous to my going to prison, there was a palanquin carriage in the house, built by Dykes, which belonged to my children, by whom it had been jointly purchased with their pocket money. The colour of this carriage was not maroon nor claret. It was some dark colour. I am not aware, if it was sent to one Chunder Mistry, to be repaired. I do not know Chunder Mistry. Four or five months previous to my going to jail, Mr. Bartlett took the contract for the repairs of the palanquin carriage. I cannot say to whom the furniture at present in the house belong, no more than the beams. The palanquin carriage delivered to the Assignee, was not the one purchased by the children.

My son is in his twenty-second year, and will enter his twenty-third on the 9th February. None of the other children are of age. I recollect that there was *some* plate, and not the *whole*, kept with Mr. Masters for 300 rupees, which money has since been paid, never placed any piano with Desponarain Mistry, who has no piano belonging to me nor ever had any. Nor can I recollect that there is a square piano of mine with Mr. Ballin. I gave him one in pledge of some bills, which not being paid he kept the piano. I cannot think of the amount that was due to Mr. Ballin. The piano might have been given to him about a year or two before going to jail. I cannot also recollect of what amount the bills were. What I cannot bring to mind properly I shall not try to guess. Mr. Ballin's name is omitted in the schedule, as it did not occur to me. I never sent a piano across the water to Mr. William Foster, nor to any of the Fosters, not even to any body over the water.

Charles Bisset M^r de la Roche, sworn. There was a palanquin carriage in the house before my father went to jail, but it was given over to the Assignee. I do not know by whom it was built. It was painted green and the only one he had. There was a phaeton also. My father had no carriage built by Dykes. There was one which belonged to us, that is to myself and sisters. It was of a maroon colour and purchased by my father for us at the Auction in 1836, with money that had been put by for us in the Savings' Bank. This carriage was painted green long before he went to jail—about four months previous. I do not know by whom it was painted green. It is in the house now. There are likewise a brown berry and a white horse which belonged to my father. The horse had broke the brownberry, and I paid for it and got it repaired about six months ago. The family are still using this conveyance. Neither the palanquin carriage nor brownberry were entered in the schedule or made over to the Assignee. The phaeton was sent to auction by order of the Assignee. It was given up to the Assignee besides the palanquin carriage. Part of the furniture at present of the house is mine. There are some bangles of mine in the house from a month, which were before in the shop. I removed them as I was thinking of going up the river, and expected to sell them in Military stations. There are some harp strings packed up in bottles, which also belong to me. They were given to me and I possessed them long before my father went to jail. Some music books are likewise in the house, part of which belongs to me, a part to Mr. Cules, of the Governor-General's band, and a part to my

sisters. Those belonging to Mr. Cules are in M. S. They were sent by him to England to be printed but were returned in the same state as they went. Those belonging to my sisters and myself were received from my father about three years ago, at which time I had no shop and was engaged in no business; but received the books as I had then commenced taking instructions on the violin. There are but two or three bound music books and not thirty or forty handsomely bound. Previous to my father's going to jail, I do not know what he possessed nor how many musical boxes belonged to him. Never dealt in perfumery before setting up in business, since which time I have generally purchased my supplies from Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co. The guitar in the house belongs to M. Dupuis, who has no piano belonging to my father. My father sent him one, but I do not know what became of it. I know Desponarain Mistry—he was in my employ and has left me. The last time I saw him was in Court, when I did not tell him to be off, lest he should be subpoenaed again. I never told him so I swear. I only desired him to go to the shop as there was business for him, and as Mr. Burkingyoung's circular was pulling him away to Mr. B's shop. I know he came to this Court in consequence of a subpoena. I never told him to the effect to be off lest he be subpoenaed again. I think I have not seen him since. He was my father's head mistry about five or six years ago. There are a few clarionet reeds, not a great quantity, in the house, which are valued from 10 to 12 Rs. There is likewise a piano case full of books chiefly belonging to my sisters, which I believe were given by my father. There is no plate in the house save some silver spoons, which are of the excepted articles. I recollect of no plate coming from Mr. Master's house.

Mrs. Jacobs sworn.—I have already stated that all the plate has been sold. I speak of what was sent to Mr. Masters as well as what I had. I did not send all I had to Mr. Masters. Such as was not necessary I disposed of, and such as was indispensable I sent to Mr. Masters. I do not remember when the plate was returned by Mr. Masters, but I believe it was before my husband went to jail. Whether the plate was sent Mr. Masters after the Organ had been received from Messrs. Philpot and Johnstone, is more than I can tell. Besides the plate I sent a few trinkets also to Mr. Masters, which belonged to my daughter Mr. Fowler was brought up as one of my own children. In 1836 he put up at our house and remained there up to the time of his marriage. The letter marked Z, written by Mr. Fowler, is not correct. It speaks of a great quantity of jewellery. I never had a great quantity,—a few trinkets were all I had. A pearl necklace which I never possessed is also mentioned in the letter. Diamond rings are likewise spoken of, which I never had. All I had were a few paste rings. Nor had I a silver bread-basket. I had a plated one which I gave away to a friend, having bought it at her father's sale. The children have two silver plates which, together with the clock, were taken to Mr. Masters for sale, as we were about to remove to the gardens. This was about the month Mr. Jacobs went on the river. I sold the plate to a native. I do not mean what was sent to Mr. Masters, but what I had with me. The whole was sold to one man who, I believe, was a jeweller, though I cannot say where he carries on business or where he lives. He used to come to the house and do little jobs for us. I never saw the man since I sold the plate to him. I don't know if my servants know where he lives. On the occasion that the plate was sold to him, he was not sent for but came himself. Being a long time I cannot enumerate the articles sold, nor state the amount for which they were sold. Besides these articles, those that were with Mr. Masters have also been sold to a man in the bazar by a friend.

The name of this friend the witness would not at first give up. She said that he was a young man who had assisted her in her distress, and she was afraid that divulging

his name might tend to involve him in trouble. All her friends she said had deserted them on account of the present case; she had been deprived of the protection of her husband, her children, the guardianship of their father, and herself and family had been reduced to a state that the very dogs in the streets would kick at them. She was certainly powerless and persecuted, but she would not involve a young man in trouble who had assisted her in her distress.

The witness here burst into tears, and appealed to the Counsel as a man, a husband, and a father, and entreated he would pity her and not press the question. But the Counsel told her that Mr. Clarke was only discharging his duty, and recommended her to give up the name. After a short pause she said that Mr. Masters was the person by whom the plate was disposed of in the bazar. As for the clock, it was returned by Mr. Masters, though he was enticed to detain it, in consequence of some money being due to him, and though Mr. Jacobs told him to keep it. Part of that money has been paid though the time she did not recollect. Nor could she say when the clock was returned, so many circumstances having transpired since. Mr. Masters first returned the plate and then sold it. Mr. Jacobs is still indebted to Mr. Masters.

Two native witnesses were then called up and examined, who deposed to nothing material to further discovery.

A petition was presented by the Insolvent, complaining of certain alleged hardships and grievances he is enduring and praying for subsistence and access to his books at the jail. The last prayer was granted by the Court, who ordered the Examiner to place the books in charge of Mr. King, the jailer, under whose surveillance they may be examined by the Insolvent. The two vent was then remanded for farther amendments to his schedule.

THE MATTER OF BRIJMOHUN COONDOO.

The Insolvent has drawn up a third schedule which was also found fault with by Mr. Tutton, who opposed his discharge and by whom he, together with several witnesses, was examined at considerable length, which examination took up the remainder of the day.

The chief points of objection were first, a sum of 16,899 Rs. which was entered in a former schedule as admitted, and stated in the present one as disputed. The Counsel required a sufficient explanation of the apparent contradiction. The next point was 9,846 Rs. said to be due to the Insolvent's father by Brijmohun Coondoo and Company, of which firm the Insolvent was a partner. This debt has been entered in the present schedule as a personal liability of the Insolvent, while the corresponding debt due from his partners is not mentioned, which the Counsel thought an imperfect one that called for an amendment. Besides, this same amount appeared, from the examination, to have been expended, a great part on account of Roussac, Brothers and Co., and no such account appeared *prima facie* in the schedule.

A great deal of desultory debate took place between Mr. Tutton and Mr. Leith, who was for the Insolvent, in regard to those points, and at length it was finally agreed to let the matter stand over for farther hearing to Saturday next.

THE MATTER OF MAHARAJA MALCOLM MANU.

The matter of this Insolvent stands over to the 1st February, with orders to notify publicly in regard to his affairs.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 6.

JANUARY 11, 1840.

(Before Sir H. Selou.)

On the opening of the Court, which was delayed to noon in consequence of an ex parte case before Sir Henry Selou in the Supreme Court, Mr. Tutton made an

application on behalf of Mr. Patrick Byes, under the following circumstances. There is in the hands of the Accountant General the sum of 20,000 Rs. which belonged to his wife as a marriage settlement. Mrs. Byes, as well as her children, being now deceased he is entitled to a life interest in the money, and being extensively indebted to the late firm of Palmer and Co., he is desirous of transferring his interest in his late wife's marriage portion, to the Assignees of Palmer and Co., for the purpose of appropriating it for dividends and thus getting a release.

The matter stands over for the consideration of the Court.

THE MATTER OF BRIJMOHUN COONDOO.

The Insolvent was called and his examination resumed by Messrs. Tutton and Leith, of which the following is the substance.

By Mr. Tutton.—The Insolvent said that he was indebted to the estate of the late Mr. DaCosta the sum of 3,000 Rs., for which he is detained in jail. In reference to this debt, he defended an action through Messrs. Marnell and Allen, the costs consequent on which amounted to 375 Rs., a sum that has been entered in the schedule. He has borrowed money from the bazar, though people know him to be worth nothing; but he has been trusted because he is known to be the son of a wealthy man.

By Mr. Leith. When I borrowed the money it was on 'gr the impression that my employers, Roussac, Brothers and Co., were at the time in prosperous circumstances.

Mr. Leith then called and examined Rugubram Paul, who said that the sum of 9,847 Rs. is due to Ragonath Coondoo, Insolvent's father, from the late Brijmohun Coondoo and Company, of which firm the witness, the insolvent and one Govindchurn Soor were the partners. From the same firm the sum of 16,899 Rs. is due by balance of account to Mohunarah Doss of Burabazar, which account has not yet been settled, nor was the witness aware that so much had been really due. A cognovit had been signed by us, under the understanding that he would give us situations and set us up in business and even advance us 800 Rs. immediately after our signing the document. This witness further stated, that he knew Mr. Dolby, against whom an item appeared in their books to the amount of 1,300 Rs. The witness went on to depose, that the business of the firm was transacted by Ragonath Coondoo, through brokers. He made purchases also from the bazar on account of Roussac, Brothers and Co., and on all such occasions he was remunerated at the rate of 3 pice on every rupee, and this commission would be equally divided among us, each getting one pice on the rupee.

Mr. Tutton then represented, that it was evident that Ragonath was a partner, and his name as a creditor should be struck out. That he had borrowed sums of money without the prospect of restoring the same back, thus subjecting his creditors to a vexatious defence, and that therefore, by a certain clause in the Act, he should be remanded.

Mr. Leith, on the contrary, contended, that Ragonath Coondoo was not a partner. That at the time he borrowed, his employers were in circumstances which admitted of every chance of his being able to refund the money. He, therefore, could not have had any intention of demanding his creditors. And in regard to the clause cited by his learned friend, it did not bear on, and could not be applied to, the point at issue. On these grounds the Insolvent was entitled to a discharge.

The Court sided with Mr. Leith and the Insolvent was discharged accordingly.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 13.

MISCELLANEA.

Calcutta.

TRIAL OF THE MADAGASCAR STEAMER.—The Steamer *Madagascar* left Cooley Bazar, on the 5th instant at 9 30 A. M., to try her powers under steam of Buntwan coals. The steamer met the flood at Budge Budge, and reached Fultich at 1-20 P. M., returning to Cooley Bazar at 4-35 P. M., a distance of 42 miles each way in 7 hours, making 84 miles or 12 miles per hour. The state of the vessel and engine reflects the greatest credit upon Capt. McDougall and the Engineers. Captain Johnson is perfectly satisfied with the Steamer's excellent performance. The consumption of Buntwan coals was half a ton per hour or 12 tons per diem, and this coal being only 50 per cent inferior to English coal, the consumption of the latter would be 8 tons per diem, at full speed.

THE GANGS AND THE MADAGASCAR.—The following changes, have taken, or are about shortly to take place. Captain Dyce, of the *Ganges*, to the *Madagascar* and Captain Russell, formerly of the *Lord William Bentinck* steamer, to the *Ganges*.

THE MADAGASCAR AND ENTERPRISE. It is rumored that the *Madagascar* and *Enterprise*, steamers, will be armed, provisioned and sent to China.

COMPANY'S ADVANCE.—The sum now remaining in the Company's advance, through the Export Warehouse, for the Commercial year 1839-40, is Rs. 6,66,600 lakhs, eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ROBBERIES.—About a hundred cases of robberies which have occurred in different parts of the country, have been reported during the month, and in several of the instances recorded, the robbers have been apprehended and brought to justice. In one instance, in Bickriganj, a large gang having entered the house of a native, ravaged several persons and carried off property to the amount of about four or five hundred rupees. Information was given to the darogah, by whom an enquiry was instituted, but without being able to trace the miscreants. However, through the assistance of a native, the darogah obtained information that in a village, about a day's journey, some of the gang were located. Accordingly, he communicated with the darogah of that village, and through their combined efforts, they captured not less than fifty dacoits from that and several neighbouring villages, who were duly forwarded to the Sudder station. They also discovered that the treasure of these robbers is one Bhoomi Podar, in whose house jewellery of different kinds was found, but no money in cash. The oracle of this gang is a female, and it is religious observance with them, before going in search of adventures, to assemble before an image of the goddess Kali. On these occasions, the gang form themselves into a circle, and in the centre this female prostrates herself and engages in the worship of the idol. In this attitude she continues generally for an hour or two, after which she suddenly rises and delivers the oracle favorable, or otherwise, as it may happen, by which the gang strictly abide. This gang has existed from a considerable time, plundering and ravaging the property of the surrounding villages. They have in this instance all been taken, together with their oracle.

Another band, consisting of about forty men, stormed the house of the late Netye Doss, of Ballal-ungu notoriety, at Chandernagore. They at first cruelly maltreated the widow of Netye Doss, to induce her to point out

where she kept her valuables, but failing by ordinary means to produce the desired effect, they threatened to burn her to death, and were just about to put the threat into execution, by applying a high ed bundle of straw to one person, when she, no longer able to keep to her resolution, disclosed the secret. The freebooters then made themselves masters of all the property, to the amount of about 7,000 rupees, and escaped. Nothing has since been heard of them.

THE HUME CASE.—Another investigation of the case of rescue, or rather breach of prison, after two adjournments, took place on the 6th instant in the Great Hall, the result of which was that Messrs Hume and Gylla were held to bail, to appear before the Magistrate again, in one week.

This case was finally settled on the 11th instant. Lieutenant Gylla and Mr. Hume, after a very long conference with Mr. King, the jailer, appeared before the Magistrate, accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff Mr. Bathie, who handed the following *amendé* to the Magistrate, intimating that it had been received by the High Sheriff, whose wish it was the latter should not proceed further, if the Magistrate considered it to be a mere fable, and the ends of justice were served by the *amendé*. After a perusal of the interesting documents the Magistrate expressed his approval of the happy termination of the affair, which amounted by law to a *non-prosecution*, and would have subjected the defendants to a committal. He also said that he believed it was a fable on their part, but it was a very serious case, and a person might as well humble him, the worthy High Magistrate, out of his chair, and say it was only a joke. He, however, was glad the defendants were not subjected to greater punishment. The following is a true copy of the *amendé*—

TO THE HIGH SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA.

SIR,—The matter of an attempt on our part to release a prisoner from the Great Jail, having been brought to the notice of the Public Authorities, we beg most respectfully to state, that the prisoner's escape through the Jailer's, was never intended by us. What occurred was entirely from thoughtless misdirection on our part, for which we trust this public expression of our deep regret will be kindly deemed sufficient. We further take the liberty of placing at your disposal for the benefit of the poor debtors at present confined in the Great Jail, the sum of Company's rupees four hundred (Rs. 400) in order to mark our sense of the impropriety of which we have been guilty.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd) J. W. CHURCH.

„ E. KERR HUME.

January 11, 1840.

MISSRS JAMES YOUNG AND PRABSON.—Mr. James Young, and Mr. Prabson, the Assisted General, are on the point of going to England. The daily papers have justly lauded them as being useful and worthy members of Society, whose loss will long be felt by the community from which they are about to depart. Mr. Young will be long remembered with gratitude, by the very many individuals, who have been benefited by his generous assistance.

CHURCH MISSIONARY PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Members of the Church Missionary Society, finding their large printing establishment in Mission Row to be a losing concern, have determined to reduce and merely confine operations for the future, to the

printing of their own reports and tracts. The surplus stock will be disposed of by public auction, and the press is to be removed to its original site—the Mirzapore Mission premises.

WIDOW'S COLLEGE.—Professor Malan, of the Bishop's College, is compelled by ill-health and continued indisposition, to proceed to England, his late voyage to the Cape not having produced the desired benefit. The duties of the College will now entirely devolve on Professor Withers and his new colleague—Professor Street. The number of students have of late been reduced, for out of twelve, three have withdrawn themselves, one has become a catechist in the Burdwan Mission Chapel, and another in Christ's Church, so that there are at present only seven students who live in the College.

MR. COCHRANE.—About forty Solicitors of the Supreme Court, wrote the following letter to Mr. Cochrane, on his resigning his situation of Company's Standing Counsel.

"DEAR SIR,—We learn with regret that you have resigned the appointment of Company's Standing Counsel, and that you have taken your departure from our shores.

Permit us, in saying farewell to one who has long rejoined amongst us, to offer a tribute of respect which we sincerely feel to be your due. We trust, that it may be some satisfaction to you to know, that in quitting this Presidency, you carry with you our cordial esteem, and our best and most earnest wishes for your future happiness and welfare. We are sure that we echo the sentiments of the whole profession, when we say that we consider that the Bar of Calcutta has sustained a loss in your departure, and that it has never numbered among its members a more zealous, independent and uncompromising advocate."

MR. VAUGHAN.—Mr. Richard Vaughan, who has lately returned from the Cape, on the 7th instant resumed charge of the offices of Record Keeper, Taxing Officer, Receiver of the Supreme Court, and Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court.

MAJOR OURELY AND MR. DI COSTA.—Major Ourely and Mr. Di Costa, have been appointed respectively Persian Translator and Assistant Translator, to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. It is also said, that Government intend to appoint Bengallee translators, and further that the publication of a Government Gazette in the Bengallee language has been resolved upon.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR CALCUTTA.—It is said that the Chief Magistrate has laid before Government a new plan of a municipal corporation for the city of Calcutta and Suburbs, and that it is likely to be better received than any previous plan of the kind which have been recommended.

THE MISSION SCHOOL AT BARASAT.—It was some time ago noticed, that the Mission School at Baraset, was suddenly deserted by almost all the boys, in consequence of the open and undisguised abjuration of Hindoos by one of the teachers attached to the Bengally department of the school. Most of the pupils having since returned, and are now receiving instruction under the superintendence of Baboo Callyconmor Ghose, an educated Hindoo convert. Another school has lately been established in the same district, with the evident, if not the avowed, object of supplanting the Christian Institution. It is supported by the wealthy inhabitants of the place, who uphold the notion that religious instruction is rather inimical than conducive to the happiness, both spiritual and temporal, of the pure Hindoos.

UNCONVANTED SERVICE PENSION FUND.—The total amount that has accrued to the credit of the Unconvanted Service Fanny Pension Fund, up to the 31st October 1839, is rupees 56,364 0 2 and the disbursements on account of establishment, pensions and contingencies from May 1837 to October 1839, amount to 8,595 10-9, leaving a surplus capital of 47,768-5-5. The monthly income of the institution is Rs 2,479 2 10, and the incumbents at this time only receive 497-10-8.

ACT PROHIBITING THE ERECTION OF THATCHED HOUSES.—It is stated, that the Court of Directors have expressed their disapprobation of the Act passed some time since, prohibiting the erection of mat and thatch houses in this city.

MR. CROW.—The Revenue Board have at last recommended that indeligaible gentleman, Mr. W. Crow, to be an additional Deputy Collector of Calcutta.

A CANNIBAL.—A cannibal lately appeared near Baloonkhal, who ate the flesh of a dead child, which was buried on the shore of the canal.

MR. THOMAS BRACKEN.—Mr. Thomas Bracken was, on the 15th instant, elected Secretary to the Bank of Bengal. A more qualified gentleman could not have been appointed to the situation.

THE WRECK OF THE EQUITABLE.—Another attempt was made on the 14th instant, to blow up the remainder of the wreck of the *Equitable*, but signally failed, though the voltaic battery was twice arranged for the purpose. Mr O'Shaughnessy had not the management on either occasion.

THE TAKER BAHOO.—This worthy gentleman, who is zemindar of Lakee, has constructed a high road for the transport of merchandise, forming the trunk communication between Tikee and Biraee, a distance of nearly thirty-five miles, at a personal expense of upwards of a lack of rupees. He has established a school, under European superintendence, for the gratuitous instruction of all classes, at an expense of nearly one-third the above mentioned sum; and intends to institute a Dispensary for the gratuitous distribution of medicines to the poor of the district, under the management of a qualified European. This will, no doubt, prove an invaluable blessing to the mass of tenantry for many miles round, and it is devoutly to be hoped, that the Government, which has not yet condescended to acknowledge the meritorious exertions of the Bahoo, will not hesitate to grant to him every facility in his laudable undertaking.

CRICKET.—The first match was played between the Dum Dum and Barrackpore Clubs on the 4th instant, and was won by the Barrackporeans, with four wickets to go down.

The Return-match between the Cameronians and the Alipore Club, was played on the 9th instant on the Calcutta ground, when the Alipore Club were again victorious. The Cameronians were in first and made 58 in their first innings and 120 in the second. Alipore scored only 67 in the first innings, and when they went in for the second, the odds were considerably against them, as they had to make 139 runs to win. Captain Hollings, however, made more than a third of the required number himself, and the Aliporeans ultimately won the match with two wickets to go down.

MRS. SINAE'S CONCERT.—The concert given by Mrs. Sinæe at the Trades' Hall, on the 14th instant, was very successful.

THE EDITOR OF THE BHASKUR.—The writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of the Editor of the *Bhaskur*, was served on Raja Rajnarain Roy on the 14th instant, at Mr. Higgins's office. In the meanwhile, the unfortunate Editor has, it is said, been removed from Andool to a place three miles distant therefrom.

UNCOVENANTED APPOINTMENTS.—The appointments of Principal Assistant to the Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, in the Nerbudda Territories, are to be thrown open to Uncovenanted Servants, or to the European public. The salary of these employees is to be 600 rupees per mensem, including 100 rupees for establishment.

WAR WITH CHINA.—Lord Auckland is coming down to Calcutta immediately, and may be expected within a few days. Mr. Robertson has proceeded to take the superintendence of the N. W. Provinces, and Mr. H. F. Prinsep, in consequence, has come into Council. These arrangements result from the intention on the part of the Local Government, under instructions from home, to strike an immediate and decisive blow in China, for which purpose seven regiments are to be forthwith despatched to China, which force is to be co-operated with by seven ships of war, which were to be forwarded from England to the same destination.

JAMES YOUNG, Esq.—Several of the most respectable members of the native community, have addressed a highly flattering letter to Jas. Young, Esq., on the even of his retiring from this country.

MR. HAMPTON.—The appointment of Calcutta Agent to the Agra Bank has been conferred on Mr. Hampton who was lately a candidate for the Deputy-Secretaryship of the Bank of Bengal.

THE PATSHALA.—The new Hindu Patshala attached to the Hindu College, and established wholly by subscription amongst the managers of the College and other native gentlemen, was opened on the 18th instant, in the presence of Sir Edward Ryan and a number of other distinguished personages, Native and European. The ceremony commenced at precisely 11 A. M., and, as was expected, the attendance of the public was very numerous. This new institution is established exclusively for the education of Hindu boys in the vernacular tongue. The professors attached to it, delivered addresses in the Bengally language, which was quite a novelty, as nothing of the sort had ever before been publicly attempted here.

MR. D. C. SMYTH.—Mr. David Carmichael Smyth, has been appointed a Provisional Member of Council, but, for the present, he will perform the duty of a Judge at the Sadler Dwanees Adawlut, in the room of Mr. Braden, who has retired from the service.

CONSTRUCTION OF A CANAL FROM BARDWAN TO CULNA.—The indefatigable Collector of Bardwan, now proposes to construct a canal, which will extend from Bardwan to Culna, a distance of nearly thirty-six Bengally kos.

LADIES' SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.—The annual Examination of the Ladies' Society's Schools for Native Female Education, took place on the 16th instant, at the Central School, Cornwallis Square. There were about five hundred pupils present, and the improvement developed by these poor native girls, was truly gratifying.

THE DEMAND FOR FREIGHT PER JELLINGHER.—The demand for freight per *Jellingher*, in tow of the *Lord William Bentinck* iron steamer, to start for Allahabad on the 20th, was ten times the amount of tonnage available; but, in consequence of an arrangement among the merchants, no sale by auction took place.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.—At a meeting of the Committee of management of the Annuity Fund, held on the 18th instant, at the Town Hall, Mr. H. V. Bayly was elected Secretary, on the resignation of Mr. J. P. Grant.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.—It is said that the 4th native infantry volunteered to a man for the China expedition. When the requisition for the required number was explained to them, and the order given for all who acceded to it to recover arms and come to the front, the whole corps stepped forward.

LOSS OF THE LADY WALLACE.—The following paragraph from the *Ceylon Herald*, mentions the loss of the *Lady Wallace*, of this port:—

"A private letter received from Tutucoreen yesterday, by a respectable mercantile house here, brought intelligence of the loss of the *Lady Wallace*, on a reef of rocks, off Vinnapulle, a small village 50 miles to the S. W. of Tutucoreen. She was bound to Bombay, on her first voyage. This vessel was built, we believe, at Calcutta, under the superintendence of her intrepid Commander, Capt. Wallace, and was allowed by all competent judges, to be a beautiful model of a ship."

NEW SCHOOL AT BARDWAN.—An application to the Committee of Public Instruction, to aid the funds of the school established at Bardwan, having proved ineffectual, the inhabitants, by whom the school had been established, have determined to support it themselves. They have opened a subscription for building a house for the school, as also for defraying the expenses for conducting the same. Baboo Pawanbunder had put himself down for 500 rupees, and his three sons 140 rupees each. The Judge of Bardwan, Mr. Goldsbury, the Principal Sadler Ameen, Baboo Doorgannul Ray and Moulvies Abdul Majid, and the Sadler Ameen, Joygopal Baboo, have all promised to aid this useful institution.

SURVEY OF THE TEESTA.—Captain Ross, of the H. C. S. *Experiment*, has started dak for Titlaya, with orders to survey a branch of the Teesta, and to run from Julpighorree into the Jannae at Chitinary, and to have there, 3 feet water at all seasons. If this is the case, a steamer may be run to within a few miles of the hills.

IMPORTATION OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES TO AFGHANISTAN.—The commercial effects of our successes in Afghanistan are already beginning to be felt in Calcutta. An Afghan merchant, with a tolerable retinue of Cambooles, has just arrived in Calcutta, bearing a passport from Shah Soojah, and cash or credit to a considerable extent, for investment in articles of British manufacture. The merchant left his camels at Benares, finding it easier to transport his purchases thither by steam or boat than by caravan. It is understood that Russia, with her vile hand ware, trumpery crockery and glass, coarse cloth, and inferior stationery, has hitherto had exclusive possession of the Calcut market and it was not until the arrival of our troops that the Afghans knew that any better wares were procurable.

VESSELS FOR CHINA.—It is said, that Government have engaged seven vessels for the Chinese war, at the rate of ten pounds per ton.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Lieutenant Haslewood, of the European Regiment, who was severely wounded at Ghuznee, has been appointed Aide de Camp to the Governor-General.

MR. PALIOLOGUS'S CASE.—Mr. Ma hew Johnstone, Deputy Collector of Calcutta, had been instructed by Mr. Commissioner Dampier, to take the case of Mr. N. Paliologus, an Attorney of the Supreme Court, before the Chief Magistrate, for taking and detaining some bills for ground-rent, which are due against him. That officer called on the Chief Magistrate yesterday, and after representing the circumstance of the case, begged his interference. Mr. Johnstone added, that Mr. Paliologus promised to attend at the Police and explain himself, but has not done so. The Chief Magistrate said, that he was sorry that it was not in his province to interfere in a case of that description, as he did not think it was cognizable at the Police, not being a criminal offence. Mr. Johnstone said, that this precedent put the Revenue Officers to a great deal of inconvenience and annoyance, and that Mr. Sandes, an Attorney, had likewise taken advantage of it, and acted in like manner. The Chief Magistrate confessed, that Mr. Paliologus acted very improperly, but repeated, that he could not assist Mr. Johnstone, for if he did issue

sommons for his appearance and fine Mr. Palilogus. He would subject himself to be fined by the Supreme Court, he therefore recommended Mr. Johnstone to institute summary proceedings against Mr. Palilogus in the Civil Court at the 24th instant. This very case was tried before Mr. Patton, and it was dismissed, in consequence of Mr. Palilogus disputing jurisdiction.

BABOO RAMMOHUN MULLICK.—Mr. Johnstone represented also the illegal conduct of Baboo Rammoahun Mullick, who had hired several ruffians to drag people from the Government Bazaar at Simlah, under his (Mr. Johnstone's) charge, to his own bazar, which is contiguous to it. He furthermore advised that those men had yesterday attacked Baboo Saichundee Choudhri, his assistant, who is superintendent of the bazaar, and were very nearly maltreating him, and would have done so if he had not retreated in time to a neighbouring house, for protection. These men, he said, had even pursued him as far as the door of the house. The defendants were captured by the Police, and are in custody now. He begged the magistrate would send a couple of Police people to prevent further breaches of the peace being committed. The Chief Magistrate declined doing so, and recommended the complainant to be laid before the magistrate of the division.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose, an ex-student of the Hindoo College, has presented a list of surgical instruments, worth about five hundred rupees, to the Medical College, to be given to the most deserving of the passed students. An examination will, in consequence, shortly take place, which will decide the merits to all the candidates for the prize. Dr. Egerton has also presented the College with fifty rupees, to be awarded to the student who will produce the best essay on the dislocation of the hip-joint.

FIRE.—Several fires have occurred during the month, but the damage done by them is very trifling. Previous to the enforcement of the salutary non-match permitting regulation, which the Council of Directors have disapproved, the losses sustained by fires at this season of the year, were to a very extensive amount. The wisdom of not permitting the erection, in a densely populated town, of houses constructed of match as inflammable as tinder is self-evident, and we hope, therefore, that the enactment impugned by the Directors, will not be abrogated.

THE BALLYAGHAT CANAL.—The canal authorities are now engaged in sinking the whole of the Ballyaghat Canal banks, to prevent their tumbling in.

EMBARCATION OF INVALIDS.—The allotment and embarkation of invalids, have been proceeding with great vigor and activity under the superintendence of Major Halliday. On the 16th instant, one hundred and one were embarked in the *Lord Louther*, under the command of Captain Gibbons, R. M.'s 49th and Lieutenant Handfield, of H. M.'s 3d Buils. On the 17th fifty men, women and children of the Cameromans were put on board the *Madagascar*, under charge of Captain Hammet, of H. M.'s 9th Foot. On the 20th the *Lord of Hardwicke*, sailed with fifty invalids under Lieutenant Wallace, of H. M.'s 16th Foot. On the 22d, seventy-one discharged men embarked in the *Lord Hungerford* under charge of Captain McGhee and Lieutenant Du Bourdieu, of H. M.'s 31st Foot. The *Scotia* takes invalids under the command of Lieutenant Codd, of H. M.'s 3d Dragoons.

ANGLO-SAXON CONTROVERSY.—During the month a controversy has been carried on between a writer in the *Englishman* under the nom *Je gueris de Cedric*, and the *Hikaru*, and one of its correspondents, under the name of *Gurth*. Not being Saxon scholars, we cannot pretend to decide which party has the best of the controversy, but if the development of anger, and vituperation

on the part of any one, be a sign of discomfiture, *Cedric*, has been most completely beaten.

MURDER.—Jutta Shuk, has been committed to take his trial, for having, in the twenty-four Purgunnahs, cruelly butchered his mistress, who was in a state of pregnancy at the time. The wretch, who had seduced the woman from her husband, after killing her, cut her corpse to pieces, and then tried to kill the mother of the deceased, but failed in doing so.

THE NAGDAH INDIGO CONCERN.—The Nagdah indigo concern was put up for sale by auction on the 20th instant, and fetched twenty five thousand five hundred rupees.

MAJOR GENERAL RAMSAY.—On the morning of the 20th instant, Major General Ramsay and family embarked on board the *Maldstone*, under the usual salute from the fort, and with the good wishes of all the General's friends in this land. Immediately upon the party arriving on board, the *Maldstone* was taken in tow and proceeded down the river.

HALF-DENIAL A STATEMENT.—Government have resolved, to give retrospective effect to the order for the half-cental assessment of resumed Lacknao Lands, the holders of which have consented and paid up the prescribed assessment, but this measure is to have retrospective effect only up to the date of the enactment of Reg. III. of 182d.

SHIP BRASAAD.—The ship *Brasaad*, of nearly 500 tons burthen, was put up to sale by public auction at the Exchange Sale Rooms on the 21st instant, and was bought in for fifty five thousand and five hundred rupees.

THE NEW STRAND ROAD.—Coolies are again at work on the site of the to be new Strand Road, hundreds of them are busily employed to a right in the morning till five in the evening every day. Two years more will complete the work, for which Government have sanctioned a grant of 20,000 rupees.

ROAD FROM BARASAT TO TAKEE.—Baboons Collynauth and Boykontonauth Roy, Chowdhie, have resolved to repair the road, which they had some time ago caused to be constructed from Baraset to Takee, at their own expense.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.—The Committee of the Church Missionary Society have come to the determination of abolishing the Bengally Schools, which they have, from time to time, established in the large and populous district of Burdwan, because the object for which they had been set on foot, has been fulfilled.

VAGRANCY.—Mr. Lawrence Witham, formerly an Attorney in the Supreme Court, was, on the 21st instant, taken up and charged with vagrancy and insanity by Mr. McCann, the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Mr. McCann stated, that for the last two months he has seen the defendant wandering about the streets of Calcutta, and from enquiries made by the Police, it appears he has no fixed place of abode. He has been three times confined in the Town Gaol, twice for assault, and the third time on the supposition that he was insane, he has latterly been seen early and late in the streets sometimes in almost a state of nudity, and at others dressed in the trappings of a Merry Andrew. The haggard looks and threadbare jacket and trousers of the delinquent, the only clothes he had on, confirmed the first charge, and his wild, vacant stare developed the second. When interrogated by the Magistrate, as to what he had to say for himself, he replied with the greatest sang froid, that he was on a voyage round the world. The Chief Magistrate ordered the delinquent to be taken to the Police Hospital.

THE WOUNDING CASE.—The darogah of Calceghat reported to the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Purgunnahs, that he proceeded to investigate the case of wounding at Russa, when Prince Warrwooden, the

defendant, directed his servants to maltreat him. The darogah having deposed to the facts, a summons was issued, requiring Prince Warrisoodeen's personal attendance at the Court, to answer to the charge of contempt of the Police authorities, and a Perwannah sent to Mr. Overseer Floyd, and the darogah, to proceed in the investigation above alluded to.

DAILY TRANSLATOR.—Mr. John Marshman, of Serampore, has been appointed, to translate it to Bengally the Acts passed by Government for the province of Bengal. It is the general opinion that Government could not have made a better selection.

THE COLOMBIAN CANAL.—Somelivice gates are to be made in the Oudah Bariah Canal, which will, no doubt, be very acceptable to the people of that part of the country.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—A letter received from Gwalior, dated 21st December, states, that the contingent was in progress to Dilepore on the Chumbul, with the Maharajah's troops, to meet Lord Auckland. The Maharaj has about 40,000 men, and 100 guns to accompany him, exclusive of the contingent. It was expected that the contingent would have to escort his Lordship back to Calpee, which would keep it out a month or two longer. Lord Auckland was expected at Allahabad on the 3d proximo, and may be in Calcutta about the 10th.

THE PATSHALA.—The boys already admitted to this new institution, exceed four hundred and fifty, and there are applications for the admittance of about 300 more.

It is stated that the Patshala is crammed, and that there is hardly any room for more boys, so that it will soon become indispensably necessary to erect additional buildings.

SECURE FORCE.—The arrangements making on the other side of India for the establishing a force permanently in Sindh, are likely to create some embarrassment should troops be required in any other quarter of the Bombay presidency for occasional dispatch to Persia or Aken. One European regiment, four Native regiments, one troop of Horse Artillery, one Company of Foot Artillery and a militia of horse, are to be permanently stationed at or near Hyderabad, to keep the Ameers in order, secure the navigation of the Indus, and be ready for any movement into Afghanistan.

POST OFFICE.—From the 1st instant commenced the despatch of two mails daily from the Calcutta Post Office, the one to start at noon day and the other at five o'clock in the evening. The despatches by the first mail, will reach their destination nine hours earlier than they did by the former Post Office arrangements.

CIVIL SERVANTS' ABSENCE ALLOWANCE.—The Court of Directors have ordered, that the Service here, in like manner as that of Madras, shall have the benefit of the arrears of annual monthly absence from their offices or stations without deduction of salaries.

CAPT. OSBORNE.—On dit, Captain Osborne, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, with a military and our highly creditable to him, will join her Majesty's 26th Regiment when it embarks for China.

FIRES.—There have been several fires this month also in the suburbs of Calcutta, where the salutary nonchance but erecting enactment is not in force; and although all the engines were quickly concentrated in the locality of, and set to work on, the conflagrations, the damage done by them has not been trifling. In the densely populated portions of the town—Jain bazaar, Totollah, &c., which have hitherto been notorious

for fires of a most devastating magnitude, the substitution of tiled houses for thatched ones, has prevented the occurrence of fires this season. The law directing the erection of none but tiled huts, we think, should, therefore, be vigorously enforced instead of being abrogated or suffered to become a dead letter. If, however, the law is annulled, restitution should be made to those, who were led by it, to subscribe to the fund intended to assist the poorer classes in erecting tiled instead of thatched huts.

A most serious accident happened to the ship *Medice* on the 26th ultimo, which might have terminated in the entire destruction of the vessel. The *Medice* was lying off Backshall, laden chock-block, even in the between decks, with a cargo, consisting chiefly of rice which was destined for the Mauritius. On the morning of the 26th at 4 o'clock, it was discovered, that the vessel was on fire, the flames at the time rising so high from the fore-hatchway as to be seen by Mr. Perry of the river police, at some distance in the stream. The alarm was instantly given to the officers, who, on proceeding to examine into the cause and extent of the fire, found that it had been occasioned by the lead at the bottom of the cabins having melted away during the night, leaving the boards bare, which communicating with the live coals, soon ignited, and a portion of the decks being already burnt through, the flames had passed on to the bags of rice and the sails, which were stowed away in that part of the between decks. Several expellents having been tried without success, to arrest the progress of the devouring element, a very effectual plan was at length resorted to. The main and fore hatches were first of all closed down to condense the air below, and prevent the flames from spreading. The crew were then set to break up the fore-part of the main deck, which being done, the burning goods were laid open and no time was lost in inundating the place with buckets of water, which in a short time effectually extinguished every spark of fire. The whole occupied nearly two hours, and at six o'clock all anxiety for the safety of the vessel subsided. The *Medice* was all ready for sea, but this unfortunate accident will detain her here for a few days, not only to allow time for the repairs now necessary, but to reload also, as a great part of the cargo has been wet and damaged by the pouring in of the water.

NARRATIVE OF THE OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN, &c.—Major Hough is about to publish a "Narrative of the March and Operations of the Army of the Indus," from the time it left India until it reached Cabul.

MR. LINTON'S CONCERTS.—Mr. Linton purposes to give two concerts of sacred music during Lent, under the patronage of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Nicolls. Nothing is wanting to secure the favorite veteran success, except such another injudicious opposition as he met with on the occasion of his last oratorio.

CAPTAIN SIR H. GORDON BREMER.—Captain Sir H. Gordon Bremer, Knt., C.B.K.C.H., of H.M. ship *Alligator*, arrived at Madras, from Penang, on the 17th instant, and assumed the command, as Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern India Station.

THE HOOGLY COLLEGE.—The committee of Public Instruction has purchased the house which formerly belonged to General Peron at Chinsurah and subsequently to Baboo Prawu Kissen Hiddar, for the use of the Hoogly College, which removed to it about a month ago. The sum paid for the house is said to be 22,000 rupees, which, considering the extent of the edifice and the expense incurred in the building thereof, is allowed by all parties to be a remarkably cheap bargain.

NOTES TO MAGISTRATES' PEPYS.—In compliance with the prayer made to the Government by the Landholders' Society, the talabandhs or fees to the peons of Muzaffar Magistrate, on purwanahs issued on behalf of the Government, is now abolished by the circular letter from the Sudder Nazamut Alawlut. In pursuance whereof, Mr. J. H. Patton, the Magistrate of the 24 Perganahs, has circulated a general notice to Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadur, and other Zemindars of his district, to acquaint them with that order.

MR. DRUMMOND'S PAPER.—The *Examiner and Literary Register*, edited by Mr. David Drummond, who is proprietor of the Durrumollah Academy, the largest and best seminary of its day, is to make its appearance shortly. It promises well and is reported to have five hundred subscribers already.

BLOWING UP OF THE EQUITABLE.—Captain Fitzgerald and his Assistant Engineers, were quite successful in blowing up the remaining portion of the wreck of the *Equitable* on the 28th ultimo. As soon as the flat, with Col McLeod, and the party he had invited, arrived on the spot, the preparations commenced. On the first signal gun being fired from the *Despatch*, the conducting wires were duly arranged, and attached to the barrel of powder. A second gun announced that the barrel was lowered from the bows of the *Vulcan*, A. V., and placed underneath the fore-part of the wreck. The devoted dinghy, in which was the battery, was then brought up to within fifty yards of the wreck, the wires were affixed to the battery, the port fires lighted—away went the *Vulcan*, hauleahs, and row boats *saure quepen*—four and a half minutes elapsed—and a loud, stunning report was instantly followed by the rise of a magnificent column of water, or rather as it seemed of a gigantic fountain of frosted silver, to the height of about one hundred and fifty feet. Descending, as the water caught the sun rays, its varying hues were most lovely. This was instantly succeeded by the eruption of the wreck and the dirty water near it,—the waves heaved and heaved, but the dinghy rode triumphant after all. Fragments of deck and spars, cakes of tallow, beef and pork, candles, and dead porpoises, were then seen to float in most admired confusion on the sub-sided waters, to which rushed dingies and row-boats, and fishing boats, picking up what they could. Capt. Fitzgerald was received by the party on the flat with three most hearty and congratulating cheers.

GYANANANYANA—A book under the above title, lately been written and published in the Bengally language, by Bahadur Gauri Kant Bhattacharjee, a native gentleman of Allah Jessor, who is at present employed as Sheristadar under the sah Ayem at Lumlook. The author is a man deeply learnt in Oriental Literature and philosophy, which is amply testified by the work in question; he is also a man of extensive observation.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—One of the sons of Mr. M. Z. Shroff, is admitted as a student in the Medical College. We mention this, as it is the first instance of any member of the Armenian community embracing the advantages of this useful institution.

SANKOONTOLA. An edition in the Bengally character of that famous Sanscrit Drama, *Sankoontola*, from the pen of the celebrated *Collis Dutt*, has lately been printed and published under the superintendence of Purno-chand Nyaobagin, one of the professors of the Sanscrit College.

THE TEN THOUSAND.—Mr. J. Rozario, Interpreter of the Court of Requests, got the prize in the Lottery, of ten thousand rupees.

DOCKYARD.—On dit that Government have it in contemplation to establish a dock yard at Calcutta, for the purpose of building and repairing their own ships. Mr

Simpson, the Marine surveyor, has already reported upon the subject.

THE GREAT GUN OF BHURTHOPE.—The great gun, which was captured at Bhurthope, was on the 29th ult., conveyed from Fort William to Dum Dum, and was on the 30th set up on a platform of masonry erected for the purpose at that station, where it is now in readiness to fulminate its thunders whenever needed.

IRON STEAMERS FOR THE NILE.—Mr. Waghorn's prospectus for two iron steam tugs for the Nile, has been published during the month. To carry the scheme into execution, Mr. Waghorn asks to be supplied with a thousand pounds from each Presidency Committee, and engages to procure the rest himself. Mr. Waghorn's is a most desirable plan, and we hope it may be rapidly carried into effect.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.—At the half yearly Meeting of the Bengal Civil Fund, held on the 31st ultimo, after the proceedings with respect to the surplus of 25,000 rupees were read, the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.

1st.—That the proceedings are highly satisfactory and that they be approved.

2nd.—That it will be for the benefit of the Fund to rescind Rule — in — and to levy the surplus of 25,000 rupees from married and widower subscribers, having an interest in the fund.

3rd.—That the managers give due notice under article XII that the rule will be considered at the next July meeting. Nine families were admitted to the benefit of the Fund.

4th.—The proceedings connected with bringing up the books were read and highly approved.

5th.—The half yearly statement of the Fund was laid before the Meeting, and gave general satisfaction. It was proposed and carried unanimously.

6th.—That the meeting accept with thanks the offer made by the Annany Fund at their last meeting of a secretary.

7th.—That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the old managers, who are requested to continue their services.

8th.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the secretary for his valuable services.

Mosussil,

It is reported that Government have it in contemplation to establish an Assay Office for the North-Western Provinces, at Agra, where every description of worn coin and bullion, will be received in exchange for new Government coin. Great relief will be afforded to the Mercantile and Banking community by the proposed measure, then transactions being now greatly impeded by constant disagreements arising from the circulation of "mullet" or light-weight rupees.

AGRA.—The secretaryship of the Agra College, has devolved on Mr. M. Wollaston, vice Dr. Duncan.

The long-pending dispute between the Rajahs of Bhurthope and Ulwar, regarding a stream of water rising in the Ulwar hills, has been settled by arbitration.

Native States,

SCINDE.—The following are extracts of letters from Scinde, received via Bombay.

MIRANPORE.—Nov. 26 1839. "We arrived here this morning, having made four marches from Kairudo,

via. over the desert to Kojain 34 miles and three miles 35, total 69 miles in four days. At Korndo cholera broke out and we have lost 15 Europeans in the leading Division, and several in the rear Division, and are still having casualties,—6 already to-day. God grant it may leave us. We halt to-morrow under the impression that our prospects are improving, and because that with so many so seriously ill, as the convalescents that have survived cholera must be, the injury to them would overbalance the good of keeping moving, but with cholera in our Camp, we shall not remain beyond 48 hours on the ground. The country since we crossed the desert has been a perfect level—round the few villages in high cultivation, Jowarry, &c., and I am truly glad to see the effects of John Company's ruses, in the old-canal, that have not been opened apparently for at least 20 years, being in the process of being deepened and cleaned, so as to prepare for next year's inundation, and to extend cultivation to districts now utterly waste. The approach to Sukkarpoie is through a jungle of tamarisks, the town itself is surrounded with date and forest trees, and seems as prettily situated for fever, as any place I ever saw in my life. It is a modern town of great extent, without any relic of antiquity whatever, and no good buildings, contemptible mud walls and all the houses of mud. The supposed population amounts 50,000—chiefly supported by the Hindoo merchants, who make this place and Ballah the two grand emporia for the trade of Central Asia and the Punjab. Mr Bell has built a queer looking place for the Political Agent's dwelling, and has fixed, in as far as my first view of it can enable me to judge, on the worst site, in a most unhealthy neighbourhood. The 22d Regiment arrived at Sukkur, and immediately sent a wing to relieve the Grenadiers here, which arrived yesterday, and the Grenadiers under Highbottom, are gone to join Billamore at Poolajee, sending 30 camel loads of sick to Sukkur. The 22d left 200 sick behind on quitting India, and their weekly report of the 23d gives strength 381, sick 58. The wing arrived here, consists of 170 firelocks! The accounts received of the 23d at Patta, are most lamentable. The tribe of Belooches Billamore is now employed against at Poolajee, is reputed to have secured booty from our parties to the amount of some lakhs. We yesterday morning met and passed Lieutenant Martindale's party of Skinner's Horse, en route from Ferozepore to join Mr. Bell 100 of Captain Ward's horse from Lower Scinde, under Lieutenant Clarke, had joined him a few days ago, and with Keith Elstons' will fully equal all demands likely to be made now by these bold yagabonds, who have had their own way the year past. The destruction of their Ringleader at Khetlat, will have a good effect when properly known. Nothing could be more unfortunate than General Willshire's having no cavalry. Had he taken the whole Army with him, instead of sending us down the Bolan pass, he might have saved half the lives he lost on his own side, and destroyed three as many of the enemy; and slaughtering Belooches is, in my opinion, doing good service—they are the very scum of the creation, and ought to be hunted down as vultures were. Forty years of anarchy has made them mere beasts of prey, and it will require a bloody lesson to teach them submission to laws."

POOLAJEE NOV. 20, 1839.—"Amiel's affair was very short; the Belooch Irregulars, about 60 in number, most manfully chased some 6 or 7 sent on as decoy, but on coming in sight of the main body of about 100, immediately turned and fled, without drawing a sword, losing about 25 killed and 5 wounded. All the dead and wounded met their fate, by good arrows like slashes on the back, the Belooches slapping heavy swords give most tremendous wounds. The rule with these cowardly rascals seems to be, a hot chase, when they have

decided which side is to run, which seems to be very soon settled. The only exceptions were two Bengal Sowars, who came in wounded in front like true men. Fagan's troop, poor fellows were lighted of 6 camels and all their kit the morning they joined us. Fagan's fit came in safe; they were after them sharply, but they got away safe, through some pass, into the hills. We have marked down and reconnoitered two of these passes, but they must have others we know not of, and whilst we were watching these two holes, they slipped in by a third. We are in hopes of moving into the hills to-morrow, unless prevented by the Politicals. Weather very pleasant and seems to agree well with the Sepoys, their being only three men in hospital out of the whole Force of about 500. However the excitement must do much to keep them in health. All our heavy stores were left behind at Sukkur, and I have no idea when we shall return. Infantry, as of little use here. Irregular horse is the only description of force that could ever come up with those mountain knaves—they only laugh at us and gallop away."

It is said, that the Bombay Troops, under the command of Major General Willshire, have been directed to return, with all convenient expedition, to Bombay, with the exception of Her Majesty's 17th Foot, which Regiment is to be cantoned at Sukkur, on the right bank of the Indus.

The Fort of Bukkur has been restored, by order of our Government, to Meer Rustum Khan, of Khyrpoor.

No less than 40 of our wounded soldiers at Khetlat have died, intense cold having caused their wounds to mortify.

MOVING.—Major General Thackerell's column of the Army of the Indus, marched into Ferozepore on the morning of the 1st instant. Sir John Keane's reached the right of the Sutledge, from Lahore, the same morning.

The most absurd reports prevailed in both camps, in consequence of sundry letters having been received from Captain Nuthall, warning Sir John that a plot had been laid at Lahore to kill both him and the stub long and carry off, dead or alive, Prince Hyder Khan!

The Prince was safe and sound, with General Thackerell's column on the evening of 20th ultimum, but it would appear that Major McSherry, in political charge of the Prince, had, to a certain extent, credited these reports, for on that day he had doubled the sentries over Hyder, and kept the whole of the European guard constantly alert!

Government have decided that the State Prisoner, Prince Hyder Khan, shall reside at Allahabad. Lieutenant Kaye, at present employed in the Deputy Assistant General's Office is to receive charge of the Prince from Major McSherry, on the arrival of the two columns of the Indus Army at Ferozepore.

The other State Prisoner, Hijjee Khan Kakkur, will be allowed to reside in India, in which ever part he pleases.

LARKHANA. Advices have been received from the Army at Larkhana to the 25th December, at which date they were all well. General Willshire and Staff, with H. M. 17th, were to march for Sukkur on the 27th, a distance of 4 marches, and the Queen's and H. M. 4th Dragoons were to proceed to a bivouac on the banks of the Indus, but it is said they would remain until they received the orders from Bombay as to the arrangements for their conveyance from Kurrachee.

KHETLAT.—It is said, that an individual at Khetlat offered to conduct General Willshire to a place where jewels and other valuable property was concealed, on condition of receiving as a consideration twenty per cent. of the amount. The offer was accepted, and the

jewels, valued at about 4 lacs of rupees, have been added to the prize money.

Intelligence of the 9th ultimo, from Khelat, intimates, that the new Chief Shah Nowroz, had arrived and was received with the honours due to his rank. It is said, he is likely to become a great favourite with all classes.

The presence of a British Officer will be absolutely necessary for some time, in order to advise and support him. His attention has been directed to the copper currency in circulation, which is fluctuating in value; and the alterations which have been made by him are satisfactory to all the inhabitants. The new coin is of 32 "tukkas" or 64 pice to the rupee—equal to those of Shikarpore, and bears a good inscription.

The 3rd Bengal N. I. will remain for some little time at Khelat; affairs are going on well, the Shah is popular, and the chiefs are coming in to tender their allegiance.

PESHAWUR.—Private letters from Peshawur state, that Mr. Macnaghten and suit, with the Brigade under Brigadier Sale, C. B., escorting treasure to the amount of 18 lacs of rupees, reached Jullahad on the morning of the 21st December, without having experienced any annoyance from the Khyberies, in their passage through the Kyber Pass.

Much to the surprise of all in camp, Major Griffith, of the 37th Regt. N. I., rode quietly into camp, just as the corps had been dismissed, and assumed command of the regiment. The Major had made the journey from Candahar in 25 days, and appeared a great deal fatigued.

JODPORE.—It appears that Colonel Sutherland found it necessary to have an interview with Maun Singh, which his Rajahship nearly brought to close in a very unsatisfactory manner, by peremptorily refusing to consent to almost all the terms he had at first promised to abide by. The consequence was, that Colonel Sutherland left the Durbar and returned to his tents, where he was soon after followed by the wily old Rajah, who now began to think that he had gone too far this time. The Colonel disgusted at the Raja's behaviour, at first refused to admit his vacillating Highness, but the soft speeches of the old Rhatore mollified the gallant Colonel, who once more returned to the Durbar tent. Subsequently, however, he left Jodhpore, after a fruitless negotiation of some months.

HERAT.—Letters from Herat to the 2nd November, confirm the accounts received from Persia, as to the conciliatory disposition towards England of the Emperor, and state that Mahomed Shah was most anxious to be friends with the English again on any terms. It is said he had recalled the British Embassy, and was about to dispatch his Minister for Foreign affairs to England. The Government in Persia is represented as totally disorganised, the treasury empty, and H. M. the Shah, obliged to remain in his palace for fear of his troops, who had long been without pay, while the Governors of the provinces looked only to number one. The Vizier at Herat has received a letter from Dost Mahomed, urging him to get up a religious war to expel the English from Afghanistan, and stating that the gate of Ghuzni had been sold, or it never could have been taken. The Vizier had done all he could to prevail on the chief of Meshet, and other neighbouring chiefs, to come and take possession of Herat. The former declined his offers and advised the Vizier to take care of what he was about, else the English would get hold of him, and the other chiefs, looking on the Vizier's proposals as a trap to catch them, begged to be excused. Prince, Kamran had shown more energy latterly, and had been out riding with one of the Mission, to whom he complained of his being a mere puppet in the hands of the Vizier,

that his orders were disobeyed, and that not a horseman or follower accompanied him, whilst the Vizier had two thousand.

NOOKI NA.—A correspondent writes thus:—"The insults offered to Colonel Stoddart should be resented, and as we shall have probably some matters to settle at Herat, a visit to Bokhara will be not be much out of our way. There is not, indeed, much likelihood of our establishing any friendly relations with the haughty Onzbeks, and carrying onr present policy to the hanks of the Oxus, but some submission to their ill treatment of our Ambassador is, of all means, the least likely to lead to these ends.

"Dost Mahomed left Khoolum on the 22nd of last month, with a retinue of 500 men, en route to Bokhara. At Bamecan the thermometer at sunrise is 41 below zero, and a good many natives have died from the severe cold. Our mission appears to be getting on badly at Herat, in fact letters mention that Toddi is all but a prisoner and that the Minister is entirely in the Persian interest. The King of Kooniah, as well as the chief of Bezour, have come in to the Shah, and as we are now all in the winter quarters at Jullahad, the campaign of 1839 may be said to have terminated, but numerous are the reports and various the conjectures of what is likely to ensue next spring. The politicals are very anxious that a force should proceed to Bokhara, when the passes of the Hindoo Kooch are open, to avenge the insult offered to Colonel Stoddart, who is still detained in the most unjustifiable manner, a prisoner in that city.

Colonel Stoddart was directed to proceed to Bokhara, by the order of Government, to form a commercial treaty with the chief of that country, and he has been exposed in the public bazar, for the bigoted Mahomedans to spit upon has twice been threatened with death, and has had his grave dug for him. The invasion of that country I consider by no means difficult, and a force of 5,000 men might level with the dust the pride of the holy Bokhara."

Other accounts from Bokhara have been received, which state that Col. Stoddart was at liberty, and employed in raising a troop of artillery for the Ameer, who declares a Russian invasion. All the statements agree in mentioning, that the Russians were expected to march on Khiva soon.—Col. Stoddart had the option given him of being put to death, or of entering the Ameer's service, and men were sent to dig his grave before his prison door, which induced him to accept the latter alternative.

BAMECAN.—Letters have been received from Bamecan, dated December 16, which mention that intelligence had reached that place, to the effect that the King of Bokhara, in a recent letter to Dost Mahomed, had offered him (the Dost) the governorship of all Turkistan south of the Oxus, with the command of 12,000 horse and 10 guns, with which to attack and destroy the detachment at Bamecan. A small party from that detachment, consisting of 2 companies of Infantry and a detail of Artillery, with two 3 inch mortars and a 3 pounder gun, was to have started on the 17th ultimo, for Syghian, the political agent accompanying. The Russian force had advanced four marches from Orenburg.

AFGHANISTAN.—GHUZNEH.—The following items are extracted from letters from Ghuznee up to the 7th December. There is no chance left for the 16th N. I. returning this season, who are in garrison at Ghuznee, as the frost and snow had already set in. Of the latter there have been several severe falls, and the water in the neighbourhood had been covered with ice for more than a month. Every body who could skate was preparing for the amusement. Some had their skates in the workmen's hands for six weeks, but the people about Ghuznee are very dilatory, though, as they are considered tolerable clever, they have had plenty of employers.

Ghuznee had begun to look wintry, not a leaf nor a blade was to be seen, and they were in expectation of a severe winter.

The sepoy were already beginning to drop off, and casualties were occurring daily, although it was only then considered *bracingly* cold, the atmosphere being very clear.

They had heard at that date in Ghuznee, that the annoyances of the Khyberries had reached Jellalabad, and that a force from that place, consisting of the European Regiment, two Squadrons 2nd Light Cavalry and the Light Battery, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice, as well as the 37th and 48th, who were to act in conjunction, as their report had it, with 7,000 Sikhs. We have of course previously communicated that intelligence.

It is now said, and from a generally well informed source, that the Russians have not succeeded in their attempts to reach Khiva from the shores of the Caspian Sea, and that the Persian Army, which, it would appear, was certainly moving on Herat, had mutated for want of pay.

It is said, that Juhber Khan, the eldest brother of Dost Mahomed, has agreed to the terms offered him by Shah Shoojah, and joins His Majesty shortly at Jellalabad. Mr. Campbell, and many more of the Dost's followers have, we hear, joined the Shah.

CAHUL.—Recent advices from Cahul intimate, that the state of health in Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry there, was anything but favorable; many casualties had taken place, which some would attribute to the men's own impudence in the abuse of spirituous liquors, readily procurable in the town, while others ascribed the mortality to the sudden reaction consequent on an abrupt transition from a warm climate, hard duty, and bad food, a state of repose with severe temperature, acting on constitutions previously debilitated.

The rumours of the advance of the Russians on Khiva were still rife at Cahul, and the folks in Affghanistan, Candahar, &c. will have the reports true, at any rate, they have gained fresh credence since our last, it is now added there remains but little doubt that all classes in *Bukhara* are decidedly in favor of Russian interests.

One of our correspondents adds a fact, "curious if true," namely that the Minister of Kairan at Herat, was busily engaged recruiting the impoverished finances of the State by the sale of his *Tanjik* subjects to the Ouzbeks as slaves. About 30,000 have been already disposed of to no mean advantage. The project reminds us of the proposition of honest Sauchio Panzi, who requests the Knight of La Mancha and the royal countenance, that his promised kingdom may be seated, if possible, on the Sea coast, to admit of the ready shipment and sale of his people as slaves, Sauchio however, took it for granted that his subjects were to, he but negroes and not decent *Caucasians* like the *Tanjiks*. Our correspondent further assures us, that the hitherto published accounts of the late mishap in the Khyber Pass, are very wide of the truth, and calculated to throw an unmerited shade on the character of many of those employed. Instead of having four companies at his disposal, it now appears that Captain Farmer had but 30 sepoy in his escort, and these entirely inefficient from sickness and fatigue.

JULLALABAD.—Letters from Jullala had give the following.

On the breaking up of the winter the troops here will proceed with Sahi Soojah to Cahul. Sickness had appeared in H. H. 15th and the diligent native corps, and carried off some men. The party at Bamean, under

Lieutenant Maule, were suffering much from cold, the thermometer being frequently at 7d.

Hajee Khan is to be sent to Chunar, and from thence to the new station, Darjeeling, under charge of Lieut. Van Hornigh of the 48th Native Infantry. The latter is both politically and volubly speaking preferable to the lodging "usually provided in the plain."

The Khyberries are not over satisfied, and our politicals would not care if they showed their dissatisfaction more openly, by way of affording us the opportunity of giving them a good hiding, which they require to bring them to their senses, and which we could more conveniently do in the month of March next, than at any other time.

• The following is an extract of a letter from Jellalabad, dated 25th December, 1859. —

"We, the 37th and 48th, have just returned from the Khyber, where the Khyberries were stationed in force on the hill close to All Masjid. However, the politicals came to terms just as we expected a brush with them. The next morning we marched towards Peshawar, and about half way the rascals, though they had made a treaty, rushed down and carried off the baggage of several officers. However they did not come off scot free, as they acknowledged to having had 29 killed and wounded. Previous to this our breakfast things had a narrow escape. Between 4 and 500 Khyberries rushed down on the small guard protecting them—the guard consisting of the two Quarter Master Sergeants and 36 Sepoys of the 37th and 48th. The guard fought most gallantly and kept them off for upwards of an hour and half, when luckily, the Khyberries heard our advance hurls and decamped for the hills, which they reached before two companies that had been sent off to try and cut them off could get there. The hills were perfectly covered by them, but a balloon has no chance with them when there. Our loss was 3 killed and 4 wounded, and the 4th one wounded and Col. Wheeler's *khailasse* killed, another wounded and a *kulnighur* of the 48th mess since dead. The Khyberries cut one camel dead, but did not succeed in carrying off a single thing. It is impossible to tell their loss on the occasion, as they invariably, if they can, carry off their killed and wounded, and only one was left dead."

LAHORE.—Nothing new can be learned from Lahore; matters apparently remain in a state of slumber, and though intrigue is said to be as ripe as ever, the proximity of our Army, it is thought, has at least caused a due observance of decorum in that Court. A letter, however, speaks of a growing feeling against as in Now Nihal's party, which was sooner or later to be expected, and it intimates that he feels under the obligation he has been bound to render us. Much suspicion rests upon the Court of Lahore as to our late doings in the Khyber Pass, and it is said that Colonel Wade has intercepted letters that give a colour to this and other suspicious, but nothing is at present allowed to transpire.

Sir John Keane, escorted by the Lancers and Captain Grant's troop of Horse Artillery, arrived at Lahore on the 25th ultimo and quitted it on the 28th, having been so ill during that interval as entirely to preclude that possibility of an interview, with the *Algharjah*, which was, as well as could be, compensated by a complimentary deputation of a dozen of the British officers, who were well received;—and the whole camp was feasted at the Maharaja's expense, upon the date of their passing the *Rare*. On the 28th of December, a Sikh Force of about 30,000 men, with 150 guns, was reviewed before the returning column, on which their appearance and discipline made a favourable impression. General Vintner is said to be under a cloud at the Court of Lahore, owing to some correspondence.

pondence on his part with our Government, which the Shikhs now regard with excessive jealousy, as well they may!

Madras.

MR. HANDLEY, THE CHIEF MATE OF THE LORD TOWHER.—It will be remembered that a trial took place in April last before the Supreme Court, of certain parties connected with the ship *Lord Louther*, who were charged with mutiny on board, that the result was a conviction of several of the prisoners, and that, amongst other awards of punishment, Mr. Handley, the Chief Officer of the vessel, was condemned to eighteen months imprisonment. Mr. Handley was accordingly committed to the charge of the Sheriff and incarcerated in H. M. jail. Previous to the expiration of the term of imprisonment, it was brought to the notice of the visiting Magistrates that Mr. Handley was absent from the jail, and upon enquiry, he appeared to be so under the order or by permission of the Sheriff. In consequence of this discovery an examination into the case was instituted by the Chief Magistrate, and it was found, that Mr. Handley was so far at large as to be without the jail, to be or to have been living in a private house and to have been seen abroad by the police people. Under these circumstances, evidence was duly taken of the facts, the Sheriff bound over to answer any enquiry that might be instituted and the matter was reported to the Government and to the Court.

Sir Edward Gambier mentioned the circumstances in his charge to the Grand Jury, but his Lordship having observed that there must be a prosecutor in order to bring it directly before them, and the Advocate General or the Government having subsequently refused to undertake this office, the matter has altogether dropped, so far as its discussion in the arena of the Supreme Court is concerned.

Now the two points that in this extraordinary case, will prominently rise into consideration with every reader, are that a prisoner under sentence of incarceration has been partially released from his penalty, and that no party appears before the public to enquire into the question of this being a justifiable or an illegal act.

In respect of the first of these, the following is mentioned as the justification that would, it necessarily arose, be put forth for the liberation of Mr. Handley from the confinement of the jail. It is, that warrant of commitment addressed to the Sheriff, did not specify the jail as the place of imprisonment, that the Sheriff was, therefore, not compelled to keep him there; and that advantage of the flaw was only taken from a humane desire to relieve the prisoner from wanting health under the influence of the imprisonment.

Bombay.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS AND MURDER.—On the afternoon of the 24th of December, the barque *Virginia* which left Bombay on the 14th of that month with thirty convicts for Singapore, returned to that port. On the morning of the 16th, by some means, the convicts obtained possession of the ship's arms, murdered Captain Whiffen and the chief mate, Mr. Harland, and drove their bodies overboard. They continued on board for two days, during which they plundered the ship, after which they made the crew hoist out the boats, took what articles they wanted, and pulled towards the

land, which the Gunner supposes to be some where about Mangalore, where they left the ship. The Gunner then made the best of his way with the vessel to Bombay.

DEPUTY SECRETARY IN THE PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.—Government has determined upon having a Deputy Secretary in the Persian Department, and Sir James Carnac means to confer the appointment upon a native gentleman, thus carrying out his intention of elevating to offices of trust and honor, respectable and talented native gentlemen.

SIR H. FANE.—Sir Henry Fane embarked on the 30th of December, on board the *Malabar*. All the troops of the Garrison were out on the occasion, and formed a street through which his Excellency proceeded to the Bunder Head. The hon'ble the Government, and all the Garrison Staff accompanied the General to the boat which took him off to the ship.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF AHMEDNIGOUR.—Accounts have been received of the death of the Rajah of Ahmednigour, Mahes Cannia, and owing to the intervention of the British Authorities there, none of those tragic scenes of anarchy have occurred, which took place on the death of Kurrum Sing some years ago.

ROBBERY.—A gang of armed robbers entered the house of a Pahlwan in Poona and broke open every chest and box they could find in it, with hatchets, which they had provided themselves with, and carried away all the valuables contained in them. The inmates of the house avoided coming in contact with the depredators, by confining themselves within the cookroom, which was locked up on them; but one of the servants and a friend of the master of the house, who happened to go in while the robbers were busy with their work were stripped of their clothes and threatened by the gang with death, if they attempted to give out an alarm or interrupt their proceedings.

NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER INDUS.—As already stated, the navigation of the river Indus is free, and no duty of any kind is leviable on goods sent by this noble stream. The following notification appeared in the Government Gazette of the 2nd instant.

"With reference to the notification issued in the Government Gazette under date the 2nd March 1835, notice is hereby given that under the terms of the Treaty recently concluded with their highness the Amirs of Sindh, no duty of any kind is leviable on goods sent by the River Indus, but that the established Duties of the Port will be levied on all goods, not bona fide Government stores and supplies, that may be landed at Karachi."

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. WHITCOMB, Secy to Govt.

CONVICTS ESCAPED FROM THE BARK VIRGINIA.—Letters from Gwalior state, that the officer in command of the H. C. brig *Typtes*, had an interview with the Governor Barons de Canal, respecting the convicts who escaped from the barque *Virginia*. The Governor had already heard of the party having landed and gave directions that they should be examined. On learning who they were, he immediately sent off to use every means for their recapture, and though they may have escaped from the Portuguese territory, they may yet be taken in the Dandelly jungles in the Honore district.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—Bombay Bank shares are said to be from fifteen to sixteen per cent premium.

SHIP LADY WALLACE.—The ship *Lady Wallace*, from Penang bound to Bombay, was totally wrecked on the

wight of the 13th December, on a reef of rocks about thirteen miles east of Cape Comorin. The captain, after remaining by her eleven days, and finding he could get no assistance, proceeded to Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GUICOWAR.—Accounts from Baroda mention, that his highness the Guicowar has changed the line of conduct which he has pursued for several years past in opposition to the British Government. His highness has, it is said, addressed a communication to the Honble Mr. Sutherland, in which he promises to change his policy, and to abide in future by the advice of the Resident at his Court. The contents of this communication are not well known, but one of the principal articles of it is understood to relate to Veneram, his highness's late minister and ambassador to the Governor-General, whom, it is supposed, the Guicowar now acknowledges to have entirely dismissed from his service, in accordance with the repeated recommendation of the Governor-General.

THE NEW RAJA OF SATTARA.—Native reports represent the authority of the new Raja of Sattara as becoming more popular every day. Almost all persons that held any office of rank or trust under the late Raja, have been dismissed, and several have been required to give bail not to leave Sattara without leave. Balia Sahib Chitnees, have been released from confinement and sentenced to remain at Poona with his family.

THE STEAMER VICTORIA.—The steamer *Victoria*, came out of dock on the 23d ultimo, in readiness for service.

THE HANNAH.—The ship *Hannah* has been taken up for the conveyance of troops to Kuraicho, and started for that port with the depot of H. M. 40th and several officers of the 21st Bengal native infantry. She will, on her return, bring down the 17th N.I. The *Hannah* took the new iron steamer *Comet* to tow, and will call her off at the mouth of the Indus, in order that she may start on her expedition up that river without unnecessarily expending her supply of coal.

Burmah.

KYOOK PHYOO.—Letters from Kyook Phyoo to the 23d of December, give a deplorable account of the health of the troops at that station, the general calamity of sickness being aggravated by the circumstance that it has disabled the medical officers themselves. The *Amherst*, which was to have taken the officers' supplies, has been ordered to Madras on other duty, and the stores at the station, were nearly expended.

RANGOON.—Letters from Rangoon to the 20th of December, mention the continued pacific intentions of Tharrawaddi towards the British Government. They, however, hazard a conjecture, that were His Majesty aware, that the removal of Captain Macleod was preparatory to his proceeding to the capital via Monay, his Majesty would be induced promptly to make the expected concession to the British Government for the continuance he has deemed fit to shew, in the insults offered to three of our Residents, more especially in reference to the excited state of the nation. It is further stated, that Tharrawaddi is afraid to countenance French or Russian influence at his Court, and blames the British Government, for allowing its representative to remain at Rangoon.

ARRACAN.—Advises from Arracan, serve to shew, that the Burmese are either bent on some hostile movement, or cherish some unaccountable apprehension of aggressions on our part. Intelligence had come in from,

Myhee, an out post, to the effect that the Burmese had encroached on our frontier, and were clearing a piece of ground for the erection of a stockade, two hundred and forty paces on our side the line of demarcation. A British officer had proceeded thither to examine and report particularly on the matter, and there is little doubt that it will be found to be part and parcel of a plan of general operations.

One of the Government flats for the transport of troops in Arracan, on her way to Sandoway, with thirty men on board, lost a crew of twenty, springing a leak before she had proceeded ten miles on her route, off a village called Salandong, and was obliged to be detained until assistance could reach her from Akyab. A special committee was immediately sent out to report upon her condition and to bring back the detachment. A leak was found between the planks, through which a haynet was thrust, and moved backwards and forwards laterally for about the space of 16 inches. The chink had been stuffed up *pro tem.* with old rags and wadding. The committee at once determined the fate of the boat and took all the sepoy, bag and baggage, on board their own boats and landed them the next day at Akyab.

MAULMAIN.—The *Maulmain Chronicle* of the 8th inst., enclosed, the following extract dated 9th instant:—

"H. M. Ship *Conway* arrived at Amherst this morning from Rangoon. She has on board Captain McLeod, the Acting Resident, who has at length thought proper to retire from Burmah altogether. Since the arrival of the new Governor at Rangoon, we understand circumstances have occurred to render Captain McLeod's residence at that place quite incompatible with the respect due either to himself or to his Government.

Although on the arrival of the *Conway* last week, at Rangoon, the usual salutes were fired, we learn that the Officers were precluded entrance into the town contrary to all former custom, and no personal civilities were observed towards them. The conduct of the new public Authorities at Rangoon is undoubtedly a true index to the feelings which prevail at the Capital. Indeed, acts of incivility on the part of the local Government, have recently not been rare, and have tended to contribute to the truth of previous rumours, that orders had been sent down from Court to treat the English with less courtesy than usual in Rangoon."

Previous to Capt. McLeod's departure from Rangoon he addressed the following circular to the merchants at Rangoon.

CIRCULAR.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to inform you, that it is my intention to quit this with the residency with as little delay as possible.

It is unnecessary to detail the causes which have induced me to take this resolution, but, I think it my duty to notify to you, that they are in no way connected with any intended invasion of the country by, or other hostile act on the part of the British Government.

Prior to my departure, I shall address the Myo Woon, assuring him of the pacific and friendly disposition of the Government of India, and recommending to his special care and protection, all British merchants and subjects who may continue in the place. It is my intention, in the first instance, to remove to Maulmain, from whence I shall, most likely, (until I am honoured with the orders of the President in Council,) transact any business that may be necessary with the Government here, or the Ministers at Ava.

Should you require any information I can consistently afford you, or if you have any suggestions to offer on the

state of affairs in this country, I would suggest, that you fix some hour with the other British merchants in the place, when I shall be happy to see you and speak with you.

: J. W. M'Leod, Capt, Offg. Resident Ava.

Rangoon Jan. 4, 1840.

Singapore.

Letters from Singapore state, that the *Heber*, from Singapore to London, had run ashore on the N. E. point of Biniang. Assistance had been sent to her, and it was expected, that, if the weather continued moderate, a part of her cargo would be saved. Considerable apprehension was entertained on account of the *Nymph*, no tidings of her having reached Singapore.

China.

Canton papers to the 10th of December, have been received during the month. As was anticipated, the Chinese authorities have, in their report to the Court of Peking, represented the return to Tongkoo of the British men-of-war, after the affair at Chumpee, as a fight from the junk, which are stated to have defeated the frigates with great slaughter, while the loss on the part of the Chinese, was very trifling, a few men being killed, some drowned, and others blown up by gun powder, which exploded through carelessness on board of one of the junks. The consequence of this report is, that the fleets of Chekeang and Fukien, have been ordered down to attack the British shipping, and the senior British naval officer, has issued a circular to the British vessels, to prepare for defence. Had the entire fleet under the Admiral at Chumpee been captured or destroyed, the Chinese would, most likely, ere this, have come to some arrangement with Capt. Elliot; but the ill-judged mercy which actuated the Superintendent to stop the firing of the frigates, ere half the work of destruction commenced on had been completed, has been misconceived by these conceited barbarians, who attribute every act of leniency or forbearance on our part, to want of power; and they will be induced by it to further and more daring aggressions, until taught a salutary lesson of forbearance, by severe but well-merited chastisement. The forces now said to be on the point of embarkation for China, will soon put our relations with the Celestials on a proper footing, and teach them a lesson which they will not quickly forget. A new Commissioner named Ah, it is reported, had arrived at Canton, as a conditor to Lin, and that the Portuguese authorities at Macao had been putting the forts of that place in a state capable of offering resistance to the Chinese, who are said to have been making aggressive demonstrations. The stoppage of the English trade "for ever," took place on the 6th of December, the same day on which the last of the East India Company's Agents, Mr. J. H. Astell, took his departure from China. In spite, however, of the edict, which prohibits the British trade, both directly and indirectly (excepting, however, that carried on by the *Royal Saxon* and *Thomas Coutts*, which vessels are allowed by the edict to trade as before,) the transshipping trade was still briskly carried on, and the Captain of an American vessel, who entered the port with 2,000 bales of cotton, had offered in return to Tongkoo, and re-enter the port with a similar cargo. The American merchants are reaping a rich harvest, but have suffered greatly in general estimation, in consequence of the spirit of incapacity developed by them, and their illiberal treatment of the British agents, at whose present situation they are said to evince much delight. A detailed

account of the wreck of the *Sunda* and loss of seventeen lives, has been published by the Captain of that vessel, who was in distress at Canton, in the Consular house.

Egypt.

Letters from the Gulph mention, that affairs with Mehemet Ali had been settled. The Turkish fleet had been given up, but four of the ships, returning to Constantinople, had gone off nobody knew where. This is given on the authority of a letter to a Persian Merchant in Calcutta.

The following is the latest intelligence from Egypt, coming down to the 20th of November:—

"Concerning Egypt the Pasha of which, seems determined to have what he has so repeatedly asked for before, viz. the independent sovereignty of the countries of Egypt and Syria, including Candia, and that part of Arabia which he has won, and which he means to uphold his right to in the Sultan's name, paying tribute to govern independently of the intervention of any other power, thus carrying on the Sultan's independence in them without foreign control. Changes have taken place since our last in the Diplomatic, as follows:—Comte Dr. Pontis has relieved Admiral Rous as French Ambassador at Constantinople; Mons. Cochenet, French Consul General in Egypt, is to be forthwith relieved by Mons. Lecomte, Col. Campbell, the English Consul General, daily expects to be relieved by Col. Hodges late British Consul General in Servia. This officer greatly distinguished himself at Opinto, when Don Pedro landed there in 1833 to recover the Government of Portugal from Don Miguel, and who again very lately acquired the commendation of Downing Street from his great tact in Servia against Russian Agents there. These diplomatic changes are momentous as regard the English and French determination to have their respective interests properly borne out in Turkey and Egypt. The health of Mahommed Ali is again restored, and every thing in this country is progressing: large exports of grain, cotton, &c. have been daily leaving the Port of Alexandria for the use of Austria, France and England. The Egyptian army in Syria remains in its last mentioned position, Marash and its vicinity. The combined English and French fleets have partly broken up at Bahka Bay because that Bay in the winter season does not afford shelter or safe anchorage for the fleets there, but each fleet leaves a squadron of observation on their best sailing ships, as the united aid of England and France, at the mouth of the Dardanelles. It is said the British Admiral, Sir Placid, returns to Malta, and that the French Admiral, Laland, returns to Smyrna to winter. Prince Joinville is supposed to fly a Commodore's pennant in command of the cruising squadron of France at that point, and Captain Parker, of the *Rolney*, has already received orders to fly the same broad pennant for England. Captain Parker was Post Captain before Prince Joinville was born, therefore the command of the cruising squadron is at the right place. There is no plague in Egypt, Constantinople, or this part of the Levant at present. Messrs. Hill and Co. of Cairo, have demanded a fee of £2 for shelter to all travellers to and from India in their halting places. They say that those halting places belong to them by contract, for which they have produced a paper signed by Col. Bar, and thus the object of shelter "gratis," similar to that of the bungalows all over India, is frustrated. Mr. Waghorn, on account of passengers through his agency, has agreed to pay only £1, and says that even that is an extortion, because the Bombay Committee meant them to be free as regards shelter, and that each traveller had only to pay for what he ordered, at a fair price.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

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Our opinion respecting the state of the London press has been too often and too fully expressed to need further repetition. The state of affairs is such as to place amongst the very best that have been achieved within the last quarter of a century. But the best of course is always below the point of excellence which was reached by the nobly gifted writers of the times of Milton and James. We are glad to observe that Mr. Browning has very closely studied the principles of the good school, and has accordingly acquired a simplicity and strength of style, which a false refinement has exchanged for feeble pretensions and affect. We are not merely willing, but most eager, to award the writer his full due; but we cannot withhold the expression of our extreme disgust at the injudiciousness which has been levied upon him by some of his London critics. They actually accuse him that "he equals Shakespeare in originality of thought and expression." This kind of deplorable nonsense, shows too what a state of degradation the art of criticism has fallen.

But let us turn to the more agreeable task of furnishing our readers with a brief account of the style in which Mr. Knowler's highly estimable, though certainly not quite Shaksperean play, was performed by our British Indian Amateurs.

The performances at the *Sans Gravité* were so extremely successful, that we really begin to feel half ashamed of the high prices which a French artist compels us to bestow upon them. We are used to the habit of our readers as, have either no opportunity or no wish to attend the theatre, and judge for themselves. We all go gaily of the same expectation in our prediction of Indian amateurs, as that modern critics, in their comments upon favorite living authors. We should be sorry indeed, to be pronounced guilty of the vice to which we have just been referring in others. For let our own reputation suffer what it may, we cannot, from a selfish fear of this nature, be nigard in our praise of those who have afforded us so much entertainment, and who have impressed us with so strong a sense of their merits. We venture then to acknowledge that *Alceste*, in the part of *Master Walter*, left us absolutely nothing to desire. His conception of the part was perfect, and we really could not point out a single serious defect in his performance. We should have been better pleased, perhaps, if he had allowed himself, as the *Frenchman* is to be somewhat less austere and stern towards his own daughter, and wanted help thinking that if he had let out more frequently a few gleams of parental affection from behind the cold, dark veil of reserve, that the general effect of his part would have

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The *Kaiser* of the stage, after a long absence, re-appeared last night in the part of Falstaff, in which he has long displayed his peculiar humour. He was very warmly greeted by the audience, who were delighted to see an old favourite again. We have to repeat the praise we awarded him on his former representation of this character. His expression of surprise and hope, when, after plotting with *Blow* the escape of *Julia* and laughing over the anticipated chastity of the *Hunchback*, he discovers that his master is behind him, is as good a specimen of broad humour as this admirable comic actor ever exhibited. His look and attitude are immitigable. They are worthy of being transferred to the canvas.

Sir Thomas Clifford is a rare walking gentleman, but *Mados* did his best for it. With all his skill, however, he could not make it very interesting. Why will this excellent actor take such poor parts? He is *first rate* in comedies, and more than respectable in the serious drama. His *Inga* is not yet forgotten. It was an admirable performance. There was but one single opportunity for display in the part of Sir Thomas Clifford, and he nobly availed himself of it. The gentleman who performed the part of Lord Tinsel, is greatly improved, and if he had been more confident of success would certainly have obtained it. He gave several points with considerable humour. Mrs. Francis made the part of Helen a very pleasant one by her judicious acting, and well supported her sheepish lover, *Mados*, (the Secretary) who with some few defects, did great justice to his part.

The *Hunchback* is to be repeated to-morrow, and we hope this notice will send a few of our readers to the theatre.—*Coltratta Literary Gazette*, February 9.

THE FANCY BALL.

(From a Correspondent.)

The "Bachelor's Ball" on Thursday, was a gay affair; but we have certainly attended gayer ones at the Town Hall. The company could scarcely have numbered less than 7 or 800 when the plot was thickest, yet there was an unusually small number of fancy costumes. We did not observe a single "group" the whole evening. Of the "Stewards" (a dozen in number) there were two only, we believe, in fancy dresses; the rest, after inviting their guests to come in the ball in costume, had the courtesy to make their appearance in themselves in plain clothes. We have another crow to pick with the Stewards. What in the name of wonder, was the object of allowing those absurd scene paintings to remain, diminishing by one third, the goodly proportions of that beautiful room? We believe those ugly scenes (or scenes) were first thrown across, upon the occasion of the first "Re-union" or "Assembly" of the present season, for the purpose (we are informed) of making a *very empty* room look crowded! This may have been a rational purpose enough, but why they should have been left for the purpose of converting a *very crowded* room into a *very complete* crush, we are quite unable to conjecture.

Among the fair guests, we noticed a few (and really very few) pretty and becoming dresses. We hope, we shall be pardoned, if we should happen to mis-describe any, as we pretend not to be connoisseurs ourselves, and no one ever heard of asking a lady what character her spangle dress aspired to. As far as the men are concerned, we have no sort of scruple, and we put the bounty to several of our male acquaintances. "Play" who and what the deuce may you be!"

Among the most conspicuous was a very handsome dress (which we were told was Russian) worn by Mrs. D***. Mrs. D*** was simply and gracefully attired as a Scotch lassie, and a bonnet one never tripped over Highland heather or ball room floor. By the bye, we missed her accustomed "Scotch reel," although there were other wearers of the plaid, both gentlemen and ladies. Mrs. G——— and Mrs. A——— were in Scotch costumes. Mrs. M——— in a Finnish dress, remarkably elegant and *recherché*. Mrs. Y——— looked beautiful as a Circassian. Mrs. P——— and Mrs. J.——— were becomingly attired in Swiss dresses, and the Misses S——— as Tyrolese dancers. We observed two Persian ladies uncommonly brilliant in muslin and bangles, and a host in mysterious drapery, which we have not the slightest doubt, wonderful y resembled the original from which they were copied, but which originals we have never been fortunate enough to meet with.

Among the gentlemen, we counted about a dozen Lithuanians, Albanians, Greeks, Moors and Turks,

"There go a Turk and a Moor," said a friend to us:—"Which is the Turk and which the Moor?" said we, to our innocence. By-the-bye there were one or two dress episodes, which we have observed regularly at every Fancy Ball in Calcutta, since about the year of Grace 1819. *Tinjours piedrix* is applicable even to the most gorgeous of fancy costumes, however, the newcomers, (of which two thirds of every Ball consist) are fortunately none the wiser as to the number of occasions, on which the *same* identical habiliments have done duty! There was an excellently dressed "gent" of the old school," (Mr. F———), who looked and

walked his character exceedingly well. We cannot bestow the same meed of praise upon another, who aspired to appear in the same character, but whose costume rather resembled that of a modern butler, or footman lively. In justice to him, however, we will say, that he displayed an excellent pair of calves, and an unexceptionable tie to his white neckcloth. Mr. G——— was very well dressed as a Turk, and Mr. H——— as a Tyrolese hunter. We took him for a minister at first, but upon closer inspection we observed a powder-flask in his belt (a bow and quiver would have been more picturesque), so we set him down at once for a Chamois-hunter. There were three members of different hunts, Mr. S———, Mr. H———, and Mr. L———, but their dashing scarlet coats were almost lost among the numerous red jackets present. Mr. P——— appeared in a remarkably handsome dress, but we do not know by what name precisely to designate it. In the early part of the evening a "weary knife-grinder" (Lieutenant P———) made his appearance, trundling his grinding machine among a crowd of guests, and being ordered off by the "Peeler," or member of the New Police, No. 22, (Mr. D———) for causing an obstruction in the thoroughfare, he stuck his little kimbo, and shewed fight. The most striking figure in the room was, undoubtedly, "Father Time," (Mr. H———), who appeared in a most quaint sort of a kind of a Diabical dress. "Time" was attired in a jacket and sheet, and wore a wreath of roses round his snowy locks, which consisted (apparently) of a profusion of tawdry white horse-tails. This was without exception the biggest "fore-lock" we ever heard of, but it had the effect of giving the old gentleman a very hoary and venerable appearance. "Time" carried in his hand a scythe and hour-glass, and pitched into the supper as though he knew the value of himself! Talking of the "supper," that was an excellent "character" too, and all the arrangements did credit to the Steward and Mr. Spruce. Altogether, we had a capital "lark" at the Town Hall, and when the next Fancy Ball takes place, may we be there to see. Amen.—*Hurk*, Feb. 15.

PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR J. KEANE.

At a meeting of subscribers to the proposed party to Sir John Keane, held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 8th of February 1840.

J. H. Cu. Esq. in the Chair.

Proposed by Mr. Pascoe and seconded by Mr. Bruce, and carried unanimously.

"That an entertainment be given to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, G. C. B. & C. I. C., in his return to Bombay, in commemoration of his distinguished services, and those of the gallant Army under his command, during the campaign in Scinde and Afghanistan."

Moved by Mr. Grant and seconded by Mr. Bird and carried unanimously.

"That all Officers who served under Sir John Keane in Scinde and Afghanistan and who may be in Bombay when the entertainment takes place, be invited to it as guests.

Proposed by Mr. Grant and seconded by Mr. Bouchier, "That several of the principal Native Gentlemen of Bombay, having expressed a wish to add their names to the subscription list on this occasion, their request to be included in the number of subscribers be complied with."

Carried by a large majority.

Proposed by Mr. Howard and seconded by Mr. R. W. Crawford,

"That the entertainment consist of a ball and supper in the Town Hall, on an appropriate scale of splendour."

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. LeGeyt and seconded by Captain Maughan, that a Committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Carried.

Resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed members with power to add to their number.

Mr. Crawford, <i>Chairman,</i>	Dr. Bird,
" Fawcett,	Mr. Malet,
" Howard,	Captain Short,
" Compton,	Mr. Boyd,
" Grant,	Mr. LeGeyt,
" Bruce,	Captain Burrows,
" Skinner,	" Carnac,
" Bouchier,	" Rowley,

Captain Maughan.

Proposed by Mr. Fawcett and seconded by Mr. Malet,

Keane on his arrival, to request His Excellency to fix a day for the entertainment. Carried.

Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions be published in all the European Papers at the Presidency, and that subscription lists be laid on the table of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Bazaar Club, the Town Major's Office in the Fort, and any other places the Committee may deem proper.

Proposed by Captain Maughan and seconded by Mr. Malet. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Crawford for his able conduct in the Chair.

Carried unanimously.

(Sd) J. H. CRAWFORD, *Chairman.*

Bombay Gazette, Feb. 10

THE VALADARES' CONCERT.

The Concert given on the night of the 25th, at the Town Hall by the Valadares, went off with the usual credit concomitant on the musical festivals given by these talented artists; and, in spite of several large parties at the Government House and elsewhere, was very well attended. The performance commenced, with the immortal Weber's celebrated Overture to *Onion*, which was given with unprecedented success. The first was most startling, and drew the breathless attention

paid by the entire audience, throughout its performance and the cheers which greeted its termination, it seemed to have been highly appreciated by all. The elder Ryckman, indeed, deserves great praise for his able superintendence of the Orchestra, with which he seemed to have worked wonders.

The next piece in order of succession, was Mr. Trew's Solo on the Ophelede. The tones of this instrument are not such as

"The listener holds his breath to hear,"

but, nevertheless, it is of considerable effect in an orchestra. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Trew did as much with the instrument as we could reasonably have expected.

The duet "When thy bosom heaves the sigh," which, we believe, has not been given in Calcutta since the days of the Ladies, was exquisitely sung by Madame Valadares and an Amateur, and was hailed with great applause by the audience. We really think that this delightful vocalist has recently attained a great degree of power to her voice, which, though at all times sweet, was very often quite effectual in a large room. This was not the case on the night of the 25th; for even the slightest of her mellow tones, was distinctly and sweetly heard throughout the whole room, and we were glad to perceive, that

"Ther accents, pleasing, soft and clear,
The audience lent attentive ear—
Around the little warbler hung,
And beat the measure as she sung"

The "Sapho Ode," was admirably sung by an Amateur, whose full, rich tones were highly applauded by the audience. The violin Solo, was given in Mr. Valadares's best style, and the Trio on the flute, pianoforte and bassoon, was very fine; but Philip Delmar seemed somewhat depressed in spirit, and omitted the variations on the flute. The glee of "Bow gentle gales," was sung with taste and feeling, and the overture, *Karyaathe*, very well executed, but it did not seem to produce quite the effect of that to Oberon. In the "Song of the Nightingale," Mrs. Valadares was not quite so happy as in the previous song, her organ voice did not sound with its usual mellow sweetness and at times a little stiffness jarred upon our ears. The Solo on the Bassoon, by the Elder Ryckman, was played as his solos on this instrument always are, with great success. We are not, however, partial to this instrument, the sweetness of the tones of which, we confess, we have yet to detect.

The duet between Madame Valadares and Mr. Linton, sung publicly, we believe, for the first time in this country, was excellently performed. Madame Valadares and our veteran favourite, excited themselves to the utmost, and with complete success. The variations on the pianoforte, were performed with the success always attending the younger Ryckman's almost magical power, and were loudly praised, and the entertainment closed with the exquisitely sung glee, "Give me the nap," by Madame Valadares and Amateurs.—*Harnaru February 27.*

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a half yearly meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held yesterday, at the Town Hall.

Present—H. Moore, R. Badlow, J. Lewis, C. Malet, G. F. McChesock, W. Dampier, E. D. de la, F. Starbuck, J. P. Grant, F. Gouldsbury, C.

Davidson, G. G. McIntosh, A. Dick and H. V. Bailey, Esqrs.

H. Moore, Esq. was called to the chair.

The proceedings with respect to the amount of 25,000 following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.

That the proceedings are highly satisfactory and be approved.

That it will be for the benefit of the Fund to rescind Rule—~~in~~—and to levy the surplus of 25,000 rupees from married and widower subscribers having an interest in the fund.

That the managers give due notice under article XIII. that the rule will be reconsidered at the next July meeting. Nine families were admitted to the benefit of the Fund.

The proceedings connected with bringing up the books were read and highly approved.

The half yearly statement of the Fund was laid before the Meeting, and gave general satisfaction. It was proposed and carried unanimously.

That the Meeting accepts with thanks the offer made by the Annuity Fund at their last Meeting of a Secretary.

That the thanks of the Meeting be voted to the old managers, who are requested to continue their services.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Secretary for his valuable services.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman for his able conduct, and the Meeting dissolved.—*Hark. Feb. 1.*

MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY,

A Meeting of this Society was held last night at their apartments. Sir Edward Ryan, the President, was in the Chair, and the meeting was very well attended.

The proceedings of the last Monthly Meeting were read and confirmed, and His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicolle, Commander-in-chief, and Maharajah Raha Ali Khan were elected Members of the Society. Captain Swetenham, Messrs Jas. Colquhoun, C. K. Robinson, Roberts and Cadogan, were proposed for election at the next Meeting.

The Secretary read a recommendation from the Committee of Papers, to elect M. Reinhard an Honorary Member of the Society. It was made over for consideration at next Meeting.

By the last Overland Mail a communication had been received from Professor Wilson, regarding the dispatch of the busts of Sir William Jones and Sir Edward Colebrooke, and also respecting certain anatomical plates which the Society had ordered from home.

Read a letter from the Superintendent of the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, advising the dispatch of several books in Danish, &c. for presentation to the Society's Library. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the liberal donor.

Read a letter from the sons of the late Nathaniel Bowditch, of Boston, requesting the Society's acceptance of the fourth volume of the translation of the "Mécanique Céleste."

Several other books have been presented to the Society since the last Meeting.

The Secretary then read to the Meeting an interesting and important communication from Lieutenant, now Captain Hutton, with the Cabool Army, regarding his late discoveries of fossils, &c., in that part of India. In 1836 Lieutenant Hutton had been requested by the Society to explore the Spiti valley, and one thousand rupees had been placed at his disposal for this purpose, this was his first communication on the subject, the second is expected shortly, and the third will follow, but ~~profossion~~ skeletons, &c. had yet been received.

The Secretary then called the attention of the Meeting to an important communication from Government, regarding their Museum. Some time ago an application had been made by the Society for assistance from Government, in the Oriental Department of the Museum and the Court had acceded to the grant of 500 rupees a month for the publication of their oriental works—subsequently another application had been made by the Society for assistance in extending and systematically arranging the antiquities and collection of shells, &c. in their Museum, for which it was thought 5,000 rupees per annum would have been an adequate sum, but the

amount was left to the discretion of Government. The Court had acceded to the grant of 200 or 250 rupees a month, expressly for the salary of a practical and clever Curator, and 50 in addition for the purpose of paying other expenses, they had no objection also to the local Government granting assistance from time to time, with a due regard to the strictest economy of the public funds, but declined naming a specified amount. The subject of the above communications had been laid before the Committee of Papers, and their opinions had been given thereon to the following effect—Sir Edward Ryan recommended in his minutes that the Curator, should be bound to devote two or three hours of the day to the duties of the Museum, and also furnish monthly reports of the state of the Museum, and that the situation should in the first place be offered to Dr. McClelland, as he has been so kindly doing the duties of the Museum for so many months without any salary. Dr. O'Shaughnessy concurred with the President with regard to the offer being made to Dr. McClelland, if he could spare time for the purpose, but in case of his refusing it, suggested that application be made to the Society at home to send out a well qualified person on salary of 300 £ per annum, and outfit, &c. Mr. H. P. Pinnsep, agreed with his colleagues regarding the offer to Dr. McClelland in the first instance, if he could devote sufficient time to it, but in case of refusal, thought that it would be preferable to look out for a qualified person among the many literary and scientific gentlemen in this country, without going to England for one. Dr. McClelland was willing to agree to the Society's offer, but could not enter into any engagements regarding as to time or the furnishing of periodical reports—should he not be selected, he thought that it would be preferable to obtain a person qualified for the situation in this country.

A letter was then read from Dr. McClelland, containing Dr. Horsfield's remarks upon the collection in the Museum of the Company in the East India House.

Some conversation then ensued with regard to the selection of a Curator. Sir Edward was of opinion that the two hours, daily attendance, and the furnishing of monthly reports, should be made the stipulations, of the office. Dr. McClelland objected to these terms, as unnecessary and likely to cripple his endeavours. As to the required daily attendance he was at present in the habit of devoting two and eight hours daily to the duties of the office, but did not wish to be bound down to any limited attendance at the Society's room. As there were many specimens of natural curiosities which he would be desirous of taking home for the purpose of having drawings, &c. taken of them, which he could not do at the Society's apartments, in consequence of the inefficiency of the Library in that department of literature. As to monthly reports, he did not think them necessary, and also that they would subvert instead of answer the

and for which it had been proposed to have them. Mr. H. T. Prinsep raised an objection to the removal of any of the specimens from the museum after they had once been permanently placed there. This was an invariable rule with all Societies at home, and he thought this should be embodied with the other stipulations for the Curatorship. Any specimens might, in the first instance, be sent to the Curator, who could take drawings, &c. of them; but after once being placed in the museum, no subsequent removal should be allowed.

It was then proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, that the Committee of Papers be requested to draw up, as the rules on which the Curatorship be held—that two hours a day be allotted to the duties of the museum—that monthly reports be furnished, and that no specimens be allowed to be removed, upon similar rules of other Societies; and the Committee of Papers will submit their report on the subject at the next Meeting, when Dr. McClelland, if he thought proper, might accept the situation. Dr. McC. begged to say, that if these were enforced, he or any Curator would find his endeavours for the interests of the Society so limited, that for his part he must say he would not think it acting justly towards the Society, and therefore would decline accepting the situation.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of office bearers, for the current year, and the following are their names:

President.—The Hon'ble Sir R. Ryan.

Vice Presidents.—The Hon'ble Sir J. P. Grant, Colonel Macleod, H. T. Prinsep, Esq., and the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Seton.

Members.—W. P. Grant, Esq., Major W. N. Forbes, Dr. J. McClelland, Dr. D. Stewart, D. Hare, Esq., H. W. Torrens, Esq., Dr. S. Grant, and Dr. Wallich.

A skeleton elephant's head and eighteen beautiful specimens of cutaneous skulls, from the Superintendent of the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, were displayed on the table.

It being past ten o'clock, some other matters which were to have been laid before the meeting last evening, were deferred to the next.

Thanks were given for all presentations and communications, and the meeting broke up.—*Calcutta Courier*, Feb. 6.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The following letters, received by the chairman of the half yearly meeting of the subscribers in the New Bengal Steam Fund, held on the 19th day of February last, are published for general information.

The publication of these letters has been delayed in expectation of a reply from Mr. Curtis, which has not come to hand.

13, Cavendish square, 6th July, 1839.

J. PATIL, Esq.

Sir,—I have the honor to receive your letter dated the 4th March 1839, and its accompanying resolution, thanking me for my conduct as chairman of a public meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee House, on the 12th of October last.

In returning my grateful thanks for the honor conferred upon me by that resolution, I am induced to take the opportunity of entering into some details upon another subject which may be of extreme interest to the inhabitant of Calcutta—I advert to a Company called the "East India Inland Steam Navigation Company," which is now dissolved.

I was requested to become the chairman of that Company, and finding 141 names of admitted respectability attached to the following resolution, I consented under the impression that I was promoting the interest of British India.

London, the 1st May, 1838.

"We, the undersigned, are of opinion, that the object of this Company in the establishment of a regular inland navigation, by the steam boats on the Ganges and other principal rivers in India, has a direct tendency to strengthen the British possessions in India, and at the same time to facilitate and extend commercial intercourse and consequently to enlarge commercial prosperity generally in the East."

It is not my intention to trouble you with the history of this company from its commencement to its dissolution, those who have any curiosity on the subject will probably have in Calcutta, an opportunity of seeing of the following numbers of the "Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register," viz.

No. 111 for the month of March 1839.	
" 112	April "
" 113	May "
" 114	June "

and I believe the present month July, though I have not had an opportunity of seeing it.

It will be perceived, from a perusal of the documents contained in this journal, that at a Public Meeting held at the London Tavern, on the 7th February 1839, the following Resolution was passed, viz.

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the right Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmut Horton, Bart. for his able, impartial and patient conduct in the chair."

While, on the other hand, Mr. Peter Anher, late Secretary to the East India Company, Colonel Deffland, late of Madras, and a Captain Dickenson, will be seen to have brought distinct charges against me of culpable partiality in the chair.

I hope I need not say that I am personally indifferent to such charges, nor do I blame the conduct of the gentlemen who, believing the report presented at this meeting to be fallacious, endeavored to get me out of the chair, and to put an end to the Company as constituted. But what I do blame them for is, that they did not present a report which they considered not to be fallacious, and that they did not make any endeavour to inform a company and elect a chairman more worthy of the public confidence.

The report presented to that meeting is probably in Calcutta. It was printed by Smith, Elder and Co., and is entitled "Report of a committee formed to show the prospects of a company established in London for the conducting of the Inland Navigation of India by steam."

Who were the substantive framers of that report, will be seen in the documents to which I have referred, and being myself ignorant of local and statistical details of Calcutta, I was necessarily compelled to give confidence where I thought it was due.

In closing this letter, I have only to apologize for taking the liberty of giving advice for which I alone am responsible to the Indian public. It should be still deemed desirable to form a Company for the purpose of promoting Inland Steam, &c in India, let the details of that Company be matured in Calcutta, and let the operation of the Calcutta Company be primary and not secondary: the operations of that Company being matured in India the amount of capital defined; the price of shares (in English as well as in Indian money) established, let a competent agent be appointed in London, and let British capitalists be invited to subscribe according to the terms set forth by a Company formed in India.

I have, &c,

R. WILMOT HOBSON.

East India House and General Agency, 64, Cornhill,
8th June 1839.

JAMES PATTLE, Esq., Calcutta.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 4th March, conveying to me a resolution that had been passed at a meeting of the Subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund

The vote of thanks it contains, and the sentiments you have been pleased to express in transmitting it, are particularly grateful to my feelings, and, while I find in them ample reward for my past conduct, they will stimulate my further exertions.

In returning my best thanks to the Subscribers at large for their vote of thanks, and to yourself for the good opinion you are pleased to entertain, I can most honestly assure you, that until the "Comprehensive Scheme" upon a proper basis is established, my endeavours to obtain it shall continue with unabated zeal.

I have, &c,

JAMES BARBER.

(True copies)

C. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary, Com. N. B. S. Fund

Town Hall, Calcutta, 4th Feb. 1840.

[Husk. Feb 6

STEAM MEETING.

The half yearly Steam Meeting at the Town Hall last evening, proved the most amicable thing of the kind we have yet had. There was not one dissentient voice, not one syllable of opposition, every thing being done with the utmost harmony.

On a motion of H. M. Parker, Esquire, seconded by Major Forbes, J. F. M. Reid, Esquire, was called to the chair.

The chairman after reading the requisitions in the public papers convening a Meeting, called on the Secretary to read the report for the past half year, which he did accordingly:—

THE REPORT.

Report of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to the subscribers to the fund, and to the petitioners at the Town Hall Yearly Meeting, convened under

the 10th Regulation of the original meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund, held on the 22d day of June, 1833.

The events which have taken place since the last half yearly meeting in August, must be so well known to the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, that the Committee do not consider it to be necessary to refer to them beyond expressing that their endeavours to unite all parties for the purpose of first completing the line on this side of the Isthmus should have failed.

The meeting will have to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the departure for England of Messrs. Harding and Young

The accounts are laid on the table as usual.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secy

Town-Hall, Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1840.

Summary Statement of the Receipt and Disbursement on account of the New Bengal Steam Fund, from the 1st August 1839 to the 31st Jan. 1840.

To balance as per last account dated 1st Aug. 1839, published in the Calcutta Newspapers of the

.....	52,454	13	0
<i>To Receipts.</i>			
Interest realized on Company's paper 1,288	8	6	
Amount of Major W. N. Forbes cheque			
indited on the 10th Jan.,.....	50	0	0
	1,338	8	0

By Disbursements.

Secretary's Office.

Clerk's pay from July to Dec. 1839,	210	0	0
Compiling & vols of index to Pro			
ceedings,.....	140	0	0
2 quires paper purchased,.....	6	0	0
Binding and gold lettering the 5th			
vol. of Index,	4	8	0
Three pens, polio line, &c,	25	10	0
Transcribing Proceedings,.....	151	6	6
Station Writers	180	9	9
A tin box purchased	2	8	0
Cooley line to the Town Hall,....	0	0	6

Mr. Ward, for preparing 4 half yearly	720	10	9
statements of R and D.....	100	0	0
Postage.			
Amount paid on this account,.....	138	0	0
Interest.			

Amount charged against the Fund upon			
the balance due up to 31st Dec. last,,	641	11	8
Charges General			

Lithographic copies of Circulars, ...	25	4	0
Printing copies of ditto,.....	6	0	0
Lithographing Berhampore proceed-			
ings in Persian,.....	74	0	0
Printing ditto ditto	120	0	0
Newspapers purchased	61	8	0
Subscription to the Harkara Press..	0	0	0

Advertising charges.

In the Bengal Hurkaru...	42	2	0
Exchange Gazette.....	20	11	3
Daily News	14	5	0
Englishman.....	61	4	0
Counter	77	8	0

215 14 3

Advertg. Steam Notice.... 7 5 0 223 83 515 15 3

Agency in England.

Amount of a bill of Exchange drawn by Messrs. Cockerell and Co. of London, in favour of Messrs Cockerell and Co. of Calcutta, as per their letter of credit granted by them to meet the expenses of the Agent of the Fund in England,.....

3,039 0 0

6,155 13 8

Balance on the 1st Feb 1840..	Co's Rs.	28,637	7	10
Balance as per last account..		32,434	13	0
Interest since received.....	1,288	8	6	
Major Forbes' cheque.....	50	0	0	

1,338 8 6

Balance of cash in Secretary's hands 32 11 0

* 33 826 0 6

Less cash due to the Union Bank on the 1st Feb. 1840 5,188 8 8

28,637 7 10

Of the letters of credit for £100 and £500 granted by Messrs Cockerell and Co of Calcutta, in favour of the Home Committee, the sum of Co's Rs- 12,157-9-10 has been drawn in England and liquidated here. The above sum of Co's Rs- 28,637-7-10 is subject for the following.

The balance of the Letters of credit for £1,000 and £500

For balance (317 3-2) of do. for £500 in favor of Colonel Campbell, H. M. Pol. Agent in Egypt, transferred to Walce.

E. E.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secy.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 17th Feb. 1840.

It was then proposed by Col. McLeod and seconded by Chas. Deane K-quire.

1. That the report be received and that Messrs. Christopher Webb Smith and Alexander Beatts, be elec-

ed Members of the Committee in the room of Messrs. Harding and Young returned to England.

The following resolution was next proposed by W. Patrick, Esquire, and seconded by Capt. Viat.

2. 'That this Meeting would earnestly recommend to the Subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, and to parties who have paid their first instalment, to permit their subscriptions to remain in the Union Bank until the arrival of the Mail, which will leave England in June next, agreeably to the report of Mr. Parker's amendment at the Meeting held on the 20th ultimo.

After which thanks being returned to the chairman the Meeting dispersed.—Hutkus u, Feb. 19.

In publishing the following communication to Mr Curtis, the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund trust that parties who have paid 1st instalment to the proposed London Company will, acting in the spirit of the amendment, as given below, passed at the late meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, and of the parties who have paid such 1st instalment, allow their payments to remain until the period mentioned in the said amendment, viz the arrival in Calcutta of the mail which will leave London in June next.

"That the subscribers under the resolution of the 15th. April 1839 here present, and to the old and new Bengal Steam Funds, feeling the utmost confidence in Mr. Curtis' Committee, and the deepest sense of gratitude for their admirable, zealous, and disinterested exertions will await the result of the measures now taking by the Committee for the establishment of the Comprehensive Scheme until the arrival in Calcutta of the mail which leaves London in June next, and that in the event of the mail adverted to not bringing official intimation from Mr. Curtis Committee, that a Joint Stock Company is actually formed, with sufficient means to carry the Comprehensive Scheme, or a Scheme for running Steamers monthly between Calcutta, Malacca, Ceylon and Suez, into effect (the scheme itself offering a moderate return for the capital invested) the subscribers will then feel it their duty to this country to aid and assist such measures for promoting and securing a regular and speedy Steam communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, as may appear to them most expedient."

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Town Hall, Cal. 17th Feb. 1840.

T. A. CURTIS, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated 4th of Nov. and 4th Dec. last, with its enclosures.

You will have seen from the newspapers of this presidency, that great difference of opinion has arisen as to the course to be pursued under the refusal of the Hon'ble Court of Directors to adopt your proposition.

A majority of this Committee consider that this refusal ought not to operate to prevent continued direct support to your ulterior measures. While other members, as well as influential parties, not connected with this Committee, deem it to be expedient that a Company should be forthwith formed in Calcutta which should confine its views to this side of the Isthmus,—as however it is understood that a communication has been made to you by the parties adverted to, you will yourself be able to understand their objects and intentions from their own representation. You will see by the enclosure, that they are supported by the leading Houses in Calcutta; but the Committee are happy to say but one sentiment pervades every class of Society here, as to your own disinterested and zealous exertions in the cause.

The Committee desire to abstain from all comment on the existing state of things in this country. They can only await the result of your future measures, with reference to the amendment which was carried at the meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund and the parties who have paid first instalment to your proposed Company, which was held at the Town Hall on the 23rd ultimo, the proceedings of which meeting are forwarded to you by this opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW,

Secy. to the Committee of the N. B. S.

Town Hall, Calcutta, Feb. 13, 1840.

Statement of sums paid into the Union Bank as first instalment on share in the proposed London Steam Company.

NAMES.		No. of Shares.	Amount.	1st Inst. of 10 per cent. paid into the Union Bank.
420	Brought over amount as furnished with Letter dated 10th ultimo,...	7056	1028000	102800
430	Robt. Alexander,.....	2	100	100
	Deduct withdrawn.	2058	1029000	102800
		Shares.	Amount.	1st Inst.
	Boyd and Co.,...	100	50000	5000
	Minus transferred to T. E. M. Turlion,	1	500	50
	T. E. M. Turlion,...	99	49500	4950
	Ferguson, Brothers & Co.,...	1	500	50
	Carr, Tait & Co.,...	100	50000	5000
	Cockerell and Co.,...	100	50000	5000
	Lyle, Matheson & Co.,...	100	50000	5000
	D. E. Shuttleworth,...	5	2500	250
	James Pattle,...	5	2500	250
	Alexr. Turner and Co., late Sheddin & Co.,...	20	10000	1000
	Luckenbach Duit,...	1	500	50
	W. R. Logan,...	1	500	50
	Harrow Cumber & Co.,...	2	1000	100
440		534	267000	26700
		1574	762000	76200
	By Order, &c.,			

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1840.

[Harkara, February 21.]

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.

30TH JANUARY, 1840.

1.—On Wednesday the 15th January, fixed (a) for the election of a Secretary to the Bank, the Three Official Directors who represent the Government in the Direction, proposed (b) "that the Secretary of the bank should be Government Servant, under the Resolution (c) of Government dated the 13th instant," communicated by the Official Director Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Secretary to the Government in the Financial Department. This proposition was met by two Resolutions (d), of the six elected Directors to the effect, that the Secretary chosen should be a person, in whom the Directors had full confidence without reference to his being in or out of the Service. And in pursuance thereof the six elected Directors proceeded to elect Mr. Thomas Bracken, deemed by them the most eligible of the candidates as well as of the nominees of Mr. Official Director H. T. Prinsep on the part of Government as per margin (e) from his attainments and long experience in Mercantile and Banking affairs, and from the high testimonials of Lord Glenelg, the late President of the Board of Control—of Lord Wm. Bentinck,

(a) Vide Paper No. 1. (b) Do Do Do 2 A. (c) Do Do Do 3 (d) Do Do 3 and 4. (e) S. Palmer, C. G. Mansell, W. Bracken, H. T. Prinsep, Esqrs. C. S. Vide Paper, No.

the late Governor General of India—and of the Right Hon'ble Holt Mackenzie, Esq. for many years financial Secretary to the Government of India and President of this Bank, in favour of his general character.

2.—It remains for the majority of the Directors to explain further in detail their views in adopting a course, not conforming with the suggestions of Government.

3.—The legal power of the Directors to appoint the Secretary from any class of society, under Act VI. of 1859, having been admitted, they have to consider, whether the practice of hitherto electing a Covenanted servant can be construed into any proof of their preference, having been thereby desirous to strengthen the connection between the Government and the Bank; or whether on the other hand the deviation from such practice on the present occasion can be held as indicating on their own part any wish to weaken the connection, or as affording to the Government any just ground for supposing such to be the wish.

4.—Assuming the practice to have been as stated from the first establishment of the Bank, the Directors attribute it solely to the want of candidates among the independent portion of the community, and not to any conviction, either of preceding Governments, Directors, or Proprietors, that the services of a Civilian, as such, were an essential link to secure the confidence of the former.

6.—It must be recollected that until comparatively within a very few years, there was scarcely an individual in Calcutta, qualified for the situation, either as regarded previous pursuits or position in society, who was not engaged in the large Commercial Houses then existing, and which were supposed to hold out better prospects than the appointment in question; and consequently the Directors are not aware of any instance of a person so situated having offered himself as a candidate. Moreover, it is due to their predecessors, that the Directors should express their opinion, that the majority of the Gentlemen proposed by the Governments of that day, such as Messrs. Shoret, Morton and Dorin, were eminently qualified for the situation by their aptitude for business, without reference to their being Civil Servants, and that on the non-exclusive principle, which has guided the present election, these Gentlemen were fully and fairly entitled to the appointment on their own personal merits, and faithfully and successfully administered the affairs of the Bank for the advantage of all concerned.

6.—That successive elections therefore, of Covenanted servants to the Secretaryship seems to have occurred as a matter of course, from the absence of other candidates as well as from the acknowledged fitness of the nominees of Government, and not from any recognized principle, that the latter, *quasi* Civilian, were alone eligible or were at all considered as necessary elements to connect the Government and the Proprietors in the bonds of mutual confidence.

7.—This inference is confirmed by the unqualified character of Clause 24 of the Charter Act of 1839 (f) had the parties to that Charter contemplated the exclusion of any class from the Secretaryship, it is incredible that, as men of sagacity and business, they should have permitted such a Clause to stand, opening as it does, so wide a door to difference of opinion; or that as men of candour they should have designed to grant a nominal and not a real power—empowering the Directors and the institution, whose interests they are bound to promote, to the best of their judgment, to the hostility of those who might happen to be in the possession of the Government, at the time of an election occurring. While, on the other hand, a Government composed of persons of different views might highly approve of the principal of selection now acted upon, viz, the endeavour to secure the most efficient instrument for discharging the duties of Secretary.

8.—Fortunately the Directors are not required to support their views by *inferences*, however sound and rational. They beg respectfully to refer the President in Confront to the 24th Clause of the Charter of 1809, (g) to the corresponding Clause (13) of the Charter of 1823, and to the 24th Clause of the existing Charter.

The Clauses of the first and second Charter, distinctly contemplate and provide for the appointment of persons *out* of the service by the exception there made, that the restrictions applicable to them, were not to be construed, as extending to persons *in* the service," and are clearly and undeniably decisive of the question of the Directors having in no way infringed either upon the letter or spirit of the successive Charters, or having contravened the intentions of preceding Governments which sanctioned those Charters, by holding the appointment of Secretary, to be open to all candidates, Civilian or not Civilian, and as in no degree involving any special and separate link between the Government or the Bank, or as liable in law or equity to be disposed of on principles different from those applicable to the Bank of England.

Strongly bearing on the same point, is the omission in the 24th Clause of the Act VI. of 1839, (h) of the provisions contained in the 24th and 13th Clauses of

the previous Acts, which did apply to Civilian; and the retention of those, which referred to persons, not in the service; so that up to this recent period the corporate body of the Bank did continue, not only to contemplate the appointment of the latter to the Secretaryship, but also seemed to convey its impression, that the trading character of the East India Company having been taken away by the Charter of 1834, the field of selection from commercial men in the service, would thereby be narrowed.

9.—The special and separate link constitutionally framed to bind and strengthen the connection between Government and the Bank, is to be found elsewhere. It is to be found in the three Government Directors. The Secretary was designed, and properly designed, to be the organ of the Directors collectively—to be their servant exclusively—while the Official Directors were as clearly and as constitutionally intended to protect interests and expound the views of Government. If not for this, who can pretend to guess for what purpose they take their seat in the Bank Parlour at all? To enable them to act with the utmost efficiency in this capacity, a daily report of the entire transactions of the Bank is submitted to them; and their opinions have generally had, and deservedly so, great weight with their colleagues. The Mercantile Directors (i) refer with considerable satisfaction to the evidence of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, so familiar with the working of the Bank, before the Finance Committee of the House in 1838, on this point; as also, to the proceedings generally of that Committee, as illustrative of the strong feeling in favour of the independent action of the Mercantile Directors. The late Mr. Hyde Villiers was the Chairman of the Committee, and also Secretary to the Board of Control, under the Ministry of which the Noble Lord at the head of the Government was a Member. The Mercantile Directors particularly solicit the attention of the President in Council to the concluding sentence of the quotation from Mr. Mackenzie's evidence, respecting the course of Government, on a difference of opinion between the Official and independent Directors of the Bank.

10.—The Directors proceed to canvass the expediency of the views entertained by the present Government, and the tenableness of the position raised to limit the Secretaryship exclusively to the Civil Service. The latter is based apparently on the assumption that "the ties and advantages of the Civil Service ensure to the Government a greater degree of control over the principal Ministerial Officer of the Bank, and that such Agency, for that reason, is more entitled to their confidence." The Charters shew that this position was not occupied by former Government; (j) Nor in all, the same amount of security was required from the Secretary, he who he might; and the equality of trustworthiness thus declared from the first establishment of the Bank, was not modified on the introduction of the Pension system, the only change which has taken place in the relative position of Civilian and non-Civilian. Why it was not, the Directors are of opinion, is satisfactorily accounted for. The respectability and emoluments of the situation were doubtless held to be a powerful restraint upon one class as another. It never could be conceived for a moment, that incapacity and misconduct in the Bank, would not be disqualified for the General Service of Government, and, therefore, the loss of valuable provision was supposed over both parties alike. Again, the tie of a pension, claimable on the payment of Rupees 50,000 after a service of 25 years, would prove, it must be conceded, but a feeble barrier against present dishonesty of purpose. This is not matter of opinion, but fact. The Bank has been found inadequate to prevent individuals from exposing themselves to the loss of it, and therefore, the framers of the present Charter were justified in not considering it as a sufficient additional security to the honesty of the

(f) Vide Paper, No 6. (g) Vide Paper, No. 7. (h)

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(i) Vide Paper, No 8. (j) Vide Paper, No 7.

Civilian, so to render it expedient to introduce any alteration in the previous scale applicable to all parties.

11.—In regard to any distinct and separate control over the Secretary, as distinguished from the General Control of the aggregate body of the Directors, the Mercantile Directors are of opinion, such a system would be most injurious to the interests of the Bank. It has already been found to be so. It must be obvious, that good business may be repelled and bad business accepted by the supposed independence on the part of a Secretary of the recommendations of those practically most conversant with local credit. Such a Secretary may take his stand on his sole liability to Government; could this be otherwise than productive of incalculable mischief to the Bank? It is on this account, that the Directors see great advantage in the Secretary's deriving the whole of his salary from the Bank itself; (k) and having ascertained the intentions of Government on this point, they will be prepared to submit to the Proprietors their own opinion on the subject of remuneration at a future opportunity.

12.—The Directors most fully admit that in a public institution like the Bank of Bengal, all reasonable checks should be directed to the possible contingency of dishonesty on the part of the Ministerial Officers, whether in or out of the service; but they believe the existing checks counteracting the risk, are as complete as they can be, and more particularly as regards the identical situation, now the subject of discussion. It is secured in the custody of Government Paper, Cash, and Notes by a double lock and key, exclusive of the absence of fraud in the several and independent departments of account, receipt, and payment. If defects had been shown or suspected during the administration of former Secretaries, the Directors would have been prepared to supply remedies, and they are now equally so to receive and consider any suggestions on the part of their Colleagues to strengthen the checks in force.

13.—That the Government itself, however, until the present moment, must have been satisfied with the nature of the existing checks, whether as regarded persons in or out of the service, is manifest, from its concurrence in the appointment of a Deputy Secretary, not a Civilian, authorised to discharge all the duties, to exercise all the powers to their fullest extent of the Secretary, when absent from sickness or any other cause. In short, he has been and may be again, according to the impression of the President in Council, "the issuer and controller of all the Notes and Paper of the Bank," giving the same security as the Secretary, and no more. The Government has not on this account, ever intimated apprehension of danger nor diminution of confidence.

14.—Unquestionably there must be great reliance on individual character, in all trusts liable to abuse. No mechanical checks can altogether obviate possibility of fraud. It is this reliance which has justified the Directors of the Bank, both official and mercantile, in permitting the Mizapore Agent to value on the Bank, and to receive large remittances in specie and notes, far exceeding in amount his securities. It is the same principle which has left in the single possession of the Khazanchi, the Native Treasurer of the Bank, daily balances of cash and notes, necessarily exceeding any amount of security he could offer. It is also the same principle which imparts confidence to the public in the Promissory Notes of the Government. Every one knows, that unprincipled rascality will break through all artificial contrivances to prevent imposition. Every one knows that the pecuniary advantages of the highest station in the civil service are due to the balance against the successful fraudulent issue of 20 or 30 Lakhs of Company's Paper; but character is a guarantee against the danger, and the purchaser rests satisfied with the simple signature of the Financial Secretary.

(l) Vide paper, No. 1.

15.—The Directors remark, that the President in Council freely admits that "so far as concerns the Banking business of this great commercial city, a commercial man selected for his aptitude for business, and for acquaintance with the credit of individuals, and with the wants of the commercial community, might perhaps be a fitter head ministerial Officer, than a Government servant." But adds, "if the Directors therefore desire to confine their views to the Banking business of Calcutta or to make their principal aim separately from the profit of the extended circulation, obtained through the aid of the Government, the President in Council would unwillingly interfere in the selection of the Secretary; but it is necessary they should make their choice with a full knowledge of the probable consequences of a deviation from the practice established in respect to the selection of a Secretary." These consequences are stated to be "a modified reception of the Notes and other Papers in the Provinces of the Government in the interior—the recession of the Government from any further measures for extending such circulation, or the establishment of an Agency of its own for the purpose, more under its control and more entitled to its confidence."

16.—Had the alternative been presented in the shape of a certainty instead of a contingency, the Directors could not consistently with their duty to the interests of the Proprietary Body, and their own strong convictions on the subject, have hesitated in choice. Such as they may be desirous to co-operate with the Government in any well devised plan of extending the benefits of a sound paper currency in the Muzasil, by the establishment of Branch Banks in favourable localities, they cannot conceal from themselves that the advantages of the experiment must be of very gradual remote accomplishment; and, therefore, that it would be the height of impudence to expose the Bank to the immediate loss of the great sources of profit—the monetary operations of this "great Commercial City" through the instrumentality of an incompetent secretary, in order to obtain some further extension of Muzasil circulation or even to retain that which it now possesses. The advantages of the latter are comparatively trifling as may be clearly proved by the position of the rival Bank; which having no circulation of Paper without the Mahara District, and a very limited amount within, proceeds to its unobscured path, even if it does not pass this Bank, in spite of its virtual monopoly.

It is seen too, that the Establishment enjoys the confidence of the commercial community and is in the full employment of its capital, while, unfortunately, this Bank, exhibits a treasury of unproductive specie, often pressing to the whole amount of its issues, and rendering this source of profits considerably less valuable.

17.—This state of things naturally alarmed the Proprietary Body, (l) and it took occasion, on the intended resignation of the late Secretary being announced, to convey their opinions to the Directors thereof. The letter is understood to have been drawn up by a gentleman in the Civil Service himself, and deeply interested in the prosperity of the Bank; and it received the signatures of Proprietors, and Representatives of Proprietors, who were bound to act for the benefit of absent parties to the best of their judgment, and as they would act for themselves, to the extent of about 1750 shares of the market value of near one crore of rupees. That letter contained the same general view, which the Directors feel and have communicated in this Minute.

18.—The Directors too would respectfully submit to the mature deliberation of Government, whether on a difference of opinion in the selection of a Secretary, whom the Directors are bound, in accordance with the special provisions of the Charter to appoint, and under the strongest responsibility to select the most fit, the Govt.

(m) Vide paper, No. 9.

on that account, would squander itself justified in withdrawing from the promotion of objects of general advantage to the Country whose welfare and prosperity is premises over, although perhaps of little present profit to the Bank itself.

19. The Directors are fully sensible of the desirableness to act cordially and harmoniously with their colleagues representing the opinion of Government, in the administration of the important trusts committed to them. They have acted in hitherto, and will continue to do so on all occasions, except when, as at the present, they conscientiously believe it to be their constitutional duty and essential to the vital interest of the Proprietors of the Bank, to adopt a different course.

20.—In conclusion, they have only to state, indeed, in reply, that they have been guided by no other principle than that of acting without reference to class, and in virtue of the powers entrusted to them by the Charter, the most efficient ministerial Officer for the Bank, especially in relation to the most important sources of banking profits; and they confidently rely on the approbation of the great majority of Shareholders in the steps they have taken to protect their interest.

(Sd.) J. S. STORFORD.
W. PRINCEP,
J. COLE,
R. DAVIDSON,
JAS. CHURCHMAN,
R. NEWCOMEN,

Extract from the Directors' proceedings of date the 19th December, 1839. (m)

"Agreed further, that a letter be written to Government, intimating the proposed resignation of Mr. Uday, and stating that the Directors will proceed to nominate their new Secretary on the 15th January also requesting to know whether in case the appointment be given to a person out of the Service, the Government will continue to pay the same portion of salary they now pay to Mr. Uday."

To G. Uday, Esquire, Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, Financial Department.

Sir,—I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th instant, with its enclosure, and in reply to request that you will convey to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, the thanks of the Government, for the intimation made of the date when it is proposed to proceed to the election of a successor to yourself, consequently upon your vacating by acceptance of a further term, the Office you have held as Secretary to the Bank of Bengal.

2. In reply to the question submitted in the Extract of Proceedings forwarded by you, I am directed to state, that if the election of the Bank Secretary fall upon a person not in the Service of the Honourable East India Company, the motives which led to the grant of an augmentation of salary in your case, will no longer exist, and the Directors, therefore, must not expect that the Government will continue to incur the charge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) H. T. PATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, 26th December, 1839

(m) Paper, No 1.

Financial Department.—Muzar, 13th January, 1840.

The Secretary submits to the Council that the election of a Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal, is fixed to take place at ten o'clock on Wednesday next, (n). That he has reason to believe a majority of the elected Directors are disposed in favor of the election of a Commercial man, not in the Service of Government. Under these circumstances he submits the orders and instructions of the Council, as to whether he shall put a Government Servant in nomination for the Office in conformity with the practice observed on former occasions. Read the Bank Charter Act, as referring to the election of the Secretary and other Officers of the Bank.

Resolution.—It appears that by the constitution of the Bank, as established by Act No. VI. of 1839, the appointment of all Officers is vested in the Directors for the time being—whereof three are Equivalents of the Government; that since the Bank of Bengal was first established by Charter, the same has been the legal footing, on which these appointments have stood. But on all past occasions the Directors, desirous apparently of strengthening their connexion with the Government, have appointed a Member of the Civil Service, who latterly has been lent to the Bank, for the exclusive performance of the duties of Secretary and Treasurer in that establishment. Consequently upon this arrangement, the Government, reposing implicit confidence in every part of the Bank Management, has prosecuted, through its Agency, the important experiment to what extent a paper currency can safely and conveniently be introduced into India, and was prepared to have counter-measures to the same end through the same Agency; so which account the power of establishing Branch Banks in the interior with the sanction of Government and the Court of Directors, has been conferred by the late Act of Incorporation. But if the relation of the Bank towards the Government be changed in so important a particular as the appointment of the principal ministerial Officer through whom all the Notes and Paper of the Bank is issued and controlled, it becomes a serious question whether to continue the same confidential footing in respect to receiving the Notes and other Paper in the Treasuries of the Government in the interior—and the President in Council is of opinion, that in lieu of joining in any further measures for extending the circulation of Paper Money of the Bank's creation, it will be necessary, either to relinquish altogether such intention, or to devise an Agency that shall be more subject to the control, and more entitled to the confidence of the Government, because managed ministerially by an Officer bound to the Government by covenant and by the ties and advantages of the Civil Service. So far as concerns the Banking business of this great Commercial City, the President in Council freely admits, that a commercial man selected for his aptitude for business, and his acquaintance with the credit of individuals and with the wants of the Commercial community, might perhaps be a fitter head Ministerial Officer than a Government Servant, trained in the forms of general business only, which are incident to the Departments of administration. If the Directors, therefore, desire to confine their views to the Banking business of Calcutta, or to make their principle aim separately from the profits of the extended circulation obtained through the aid of the Government, the President in Council would unwillingly interfere in the selection of the Secretary; but it is necessary that they should make their choice with a full knowledge of the probable consequences of a deviation from the practice established in respect to the election of Secretary to the institution.

Ordered.—That the Secretary explain the above view to the Directors, and preliminarily in the nomination of

(n) Paper, No 2.

any person to the vacant office, that a vote be taken as to whether under this communication the successor to Mr. G. Udry shall be a Government Civil Servant, or a Commercial, person unconnected with the Government.

True Extract,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.

Extract from the Directors' proceedings of date the 16th January, 1840. (p)

"That under the resolution of Government, communicated by Mr. Government Director Prinsep, the Secretary of the Bank should be a Government Servant.

(Sd.) H. T. P.
" C. M.
" J. A. D.

Extract from the Directors' proceedings of date the 15th January, 1840. (p)

"Resolved that the Directors of the Bank express their thanks for the exposition of the views of Government, in the event of their exercising the powers given by the Charter in the election of a Secretary; and that a Minute be prepared by the Directors, explaining their views on the subject of the communication, and the effect they consider its adoption would have upon the constitution of the Bank.

"Further, that it is essential that the Secretary be a person in whom the Directors have full confidence—and not one selected exclusively from the Civil Service."

"That with reference to that part of the Government Resolution, (q) which makes it a question whether upon a proceeding such as is now adopted, the Government might not devise an Agency more subject to the control and more entitled to the confidence of Government.

"The Directors consider the circumstance that three of their chairs being filled by Members of Government, secures to Government all the control the Charter intended they should exercise.

Proceed to elect from the names of candidates submitted to them, the Gentleman they consider best fitted for the duties of the Office without reference to his being Covenanted or Uncovenanted—and they, accordingly, elect Mr. Thomas Bracken as Secretary to the Bank."

Extract of a letter from Lord William Bentinck to T. Bracken, Esquire, dated Dacca, 30th March, 1826. (qq)

"I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter, informing me of your objects and of Lord Glenelg's recommendation of you to Lord Melbourne."

"Your success will give me great pleasure. Your character—your knowledge of business and general efficiency, qualify you to discharge satisfactorily any trust that Lord M. may confide to you.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Gosford to T. Bracken, Esquire, dated London, the 14th July, 1835

"I have read with interest the testimonials you were kind enough to send to me, which were highly

(r) No. 6, (s) Paper, No. 7.

satisfactory as to your qualifications for the Office in question."

Extract of a letter from Lord Glenelg to N. W. Senior Esquire, dated London, Colonial Office, January 8th 1839.

"I am well aware of Mr Bracken's talents and appreciate his character. I know the valuable assistance which he rendered on the great question of the East India Charter, and the kindness and zeal with which he tendered it. I shall be glad to shew my sense of these."

Extract of a letter from the Right Hon'ble Holt Mackenzie, Esquire, to T. Bracken, Esquire, dated Athenaeum, the 14th January, 1839.

"I should be very happy if I could, in any way, assist you to public employment.

"If a simple testimony to your qualifications can be of any use, I shall readily give it. But Lord Glenelg already knows and has acknowledged the services you rendered at the time of discussing the Indian Charter Act, and Mr. Senior's opinion of your general talent and character, must far outweigh any thing I could offer. There ought not indeed to be any hesitation in admitting your fitness for Office and your claims to consideration."

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, (r) that the said Directors shall have power to appoint such Officers as may be necessary to conduct the business of the said Bank, and to remove any officer of the said Bank, and to fix the salaries of such Officers, provided that the whole expence of the establishment of the said Bank shall not in any one year exceed sixty thousand rupees, without previous authority from the General Meeting of the proprietors.

XXIV. And the said Governor-General in Council further establishes and appoints, (s) that neither the person appointed to the Office of Secretary and Treasurer, nor the person appointed to the Office of Head-Accountant, nor the person appointed to the Office of Native Khazanchee, shall, during the time of their holding the said Offices, engage or have any concern in any kind of trade, or act as Agents or Brokers, or in any other business or employment, but shall confine themselves exclusively to the duty and business of their said Offices. Provided always, the restriction hereinbefore last mentioned, shall not be construed to extend to the case of persons in the Service or employment of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, holding Public Offices under the Government of Bengal—but that such persons shall notwithstanding be capable of holding either of the said Offices of Secretary and Treasurer or Head-Accountant to the said Bank. And the persons appointed to the Offices of Treasurer and Secretary and of Native Khazanchee, shall each of them, before he enters upon the duties of his said Office, give security to the satisfaction of the said Directors, for the due and faithful discharge thereof, in a sum of fifty thousand sicca rupees.

XIII. As above.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that no person who shall hold the Office of Secretary, Treasurer,

* The colonial secretaryship of Lower Canada.

(q) Paper 2 A- (p) Paper, No. 3. (q) Paper, No. 4 (qq) Paper, No. 5.

Head Accountant or Cashier of the Bank of Bengal, shall engage in any other Commercial business either on his own account, or as Agent for any other person or persons, or act as a Broker for the sale or purchase of Government securities; and that every person appointed to any one or more of the said offices, shall give security to the Directors for the faithful discharge of his duty, in the sum of fifty thousand rupees.

Extract from the Evidence of the Right Hon'ble Holt Mackenzie, Esq., before the Finance Committee of the House of Commons on East India Affairs in 1831. (t)

Q.—“Were the Mercantile Directors *bona fide* free Agents—particularly with reference to the subscription of 25 lakhs of rupees to the 4 per cent. loan in 1824? A.—“I think they were, but it is impossible to estimate the precise extent of influence which the Government Directors have, which, indeed, partly at least, depends upon personal character. And though I regard the private Directors as sufficiently independent to resist what they thought wrong, and to have been in fact free Agents, I would not be understood to deny that the Government Directors do have, from the force of their official situation, considerable influence over them. Generally, indeed, collective bodies are probably too ready to yield an assent to those who take the lead, and I dare say, the private Directors of the Bank, yielded something to such influence on the occasion in question. Yet, certainly, if they had rejected our proposal, though they might at the moment have offended the Government Directors personally, they would not have been in the slightest degree the object of hostility to Government.”

To the Directors of the Bank of Bengal. (u)

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Proprietors and Representatives of Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, understanding that it is the intention of the present Secretary and Treasurer to resign his situation and embark for Europe early in the ensuing month, respectfully take leave on this occasion, under a sense of the grave importance attaching to the appointment of a successor, to express our conviction, that by selecting individuals of known, and efficient habits in business—of knowledge of Banking Operations generally—of local experience and personal knowledge of the commercial community—and of general character, the affairs of the institution can be alone conducted with ability and success. The qualifications we have named are indispensable at all times, and particularly now, when a most formidable competition is established in this City. At the same time we deprecate all invidious comparisons, and have no hesitation in stating that, under a well regulated system, abundance of field exists to secure prosperity for both.

There can be no doubt, but that the Bank possesses, in regard to its circulation, an advantage not known to any other, but this privilege is only of comparative importance. In Calcutta, where the circulation of its notes is mainly to be sought, and where mercantile discounts constitute the source of principal profit in Banking Operations, this boon at present loses much of its value; and successful employment for our extended Capital must depend on the degree of favor which our executive management may acquire in the estimation of the public.

We are aware that hitherto the situation has been held by a Covenanted Officer of Government; but we can recognize no sufficient reason for continuing this preference.

The qualifications suggested to the test of fitness, should, be addressed to your native satisfaction, and we not only think that such are scarcely to be anticipated in those Members of the Civil Service who would look to the Bank as worthy of their acceptance—much less consent to remain for a period of at least five or six years, but that the Government do already require in their Official Representatives in the Direction every security in regard to that soundness of administration which the Charter prescribes, and their interests can reasonably claim.

We shall not enlarge on the powerful incentives which urge the propriety of this address. We feel confident its contents will receive from you all the attention its importance demands, and whilst we cannot but anticipate the full concurrence of the Government Directors in all the schemes developed, we would only remind you, that the New Charter Act of 1839, accords to the Directors full power to exercise their own discretion in the selection of a Secretary.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

(Sd.) By Parties representing between 17 and 1800 Shareholders.

Calcutta, 20th December, 1839.

1. Yesterday at a late hour of the evening I first saw the Minutes of the Directors composing the Majority who have concurred in the appointment of Mr. T. Broughn to be Secretary to the Bank of Bengal. But I saw it only after it had been sent in to the Government with a separate letter from the new Secretary, written “by desire of the Mercantile Directors of the Bank of Bengal.” Thus it has been sent into Government uncirculated, undiscussed, and even unseen by the colleagues of these Directors—a proceeding quite unprecedented, and that I hope is ascribable to a mistake of the new Secretary, for I cannot suppose my colleagues had any intention to constitute themselves into a separate body addressing Government as from themselves, without communication with the Government Directors, one of whom is their President.

2. I complain of this in limine, because in the Minutes of these Directors I have been misrepresented, and misrepresented in such a manner as a few words of verbal discussion would have at once set right.

3. It is stated in the commencement of the Minute, that the Majority of the Directors deemed Mr. Thomas Broughn the most eligible as well of the candidates as of the nominees of Mr. Official Director H. F. Finlay on the part of Government, and four names are inserted in the margin as it had put these gentlemen in nomination. This was not the case—the only question put by me to the vote was, whether the Secretary should be a Government servant or not. That being negatived by the Majority, as one was put in nomination not needed to be so. It is true in the course of the verbal discussions upon my motion, I mentioned that if it were carried it was not my intention to follow it up by naming on the part of Government any specific person, the Government having no desire to impose a Secretary on the Bank. That I had authority to mention the names of four persons who had been in situations to be known to the commercial community, as likely persons to give satisfaction, but if the Directors had a preference for any other, I had no doubt that our representation to the Government his services would be granted. This is a widely different thing from putting candidates in nomination, and it is essential that the part intended to be taken by the Government at the election, should be set in its proper light for the perfect understanding of

the Proprietors, on which account I beg that this Minute, besides being sent up to Government, may be printed as to be laid before the Proprietors at the Meeting of the 6th proximo.

4. Upon the arguments and reasoning of the Minute of my Colleague, I shall at the same time offer a few brief remarks.

5. It is admitted that the invariable practice since the Bank was instituted, has been to elect a *Servant* of the Government to be Secretary, but it is alleged, that the past Secretaries were elected on the ground of their personal merits, not because of their being Government Servants, that they were in each instance, the fittest of the candidates who offered, and, therefore, obtained the election without compromising the principle, as established by the old and recent Charters, that the best man should be elected whether a Government servant or not.

6. That the Charter of the Bank makes no condition as to the class of persons from whom the Secretary is to be elected, and never has done so, is not in the least denied; and it is not essential to the question, whether the Government Servants were chosen because they were the best qualified of those who offered themselves as Candidates—all that is maintained is that out of this practice a state of relation between the Government has arisen which will be changed, if a different system be followed in the present election. In reliance upon its continuance, the Government had set apart an allowance in augmentation of the Secretary's salary expressly for the purpose of making the office such a one as would be held for a considerable time by the same servant, so as to prevent the evil of frequent change consequent upon the routine of promotion amongst the class. In reliance on the same relation being maintained from a sense of interest, which had subsisted for more than thirty years without needing any law or rule of the Charter to enforce it, the Government at the late revision of the Charter having the point distinctly before them, resolved to leave the relation so to stand without imposing it as obligatory, by insertion of a clause to the effect in the Charter Act, and now that building upon the omission, the majority of the Directors desire to change the practice, the Government has explained in a specific resolution the view it takes of the change and the entanglement it may produce between the Bank and Government.

7. The principle maintained by the Commercial Directors, is let the office be given to the most worthy, whether a Government servant or a stranger. This certainly is a very plausible theory and would be unanswerable, if it were immaterial to the Bank how it stood towards the Government, and if the Bank would be unaffected by the withdrawal of the Government confidence, and if the Secretary, whether a Government servant or not, would have the same precise business to manage. But it is well known that the Bank has a Paper circulation of a crore, which is complete for all the purposes of money, only, because of the Government having ordered it to be received in Revenue payments in Bengal and Bihar, and likewise that a Bank standing on its own credit only, like the Union Bank, cannot keep out ten lakhs of paper, even though its Capital paid up amounts to a crore. Through this paper circulation the means of the Bank of Bengal are doubled, and its times favorable for extended business, its profits and its dividends are also doubled, purely from the Institutions having these means at command, in addition to its capital and deposits in Account Current.

8. The Commercial Directors will not deny that the loss of this means would materially impair the profits of the Bank. Even the admission of other Institutions to equal benefits in this respect, would destroy the profit in proportion as the paper was substituted for that of the

Bank of Bengal. If therefore, it be dependent upon the choice of a Secretary, whether the Institution is to continue to enjoy this exclusive means of profit, surely there is a motive for allowing the balance to incline in favour of a Government Servant, even though for other reasons it might be desired to choose elsewhere. The "*Desir digniori*" principle of selection, requires to be qualified with the condition that the worthiest should be selected of those whose selection will be attended with no sacrifice.

9. The ground taken by the Government is not that the Bank shall take such a person as Secretary: under the condition of its confidential relations being withdrawn; but that the election shall be made from a class composed of several hundred, and it is surely going very far for the Commercial Directors to declare that a fit Secretary is not to be found in that class; or to uphold the candidate they favour, as superior, because of his past connexion with a Bank that once existed, to any individual that can be found in that class; and thus they urged with the same breath that they bear testimony to the rare qualities of past Secretaries of the Bank, who were all of the class they now repudiate.

10. It is stated that the nomination of three of the Directors, is the constitutional relation in which the Government stands to the Bank, and that the attempt to interfere in the election of Secretary, is extra to the Charter and prejudicial to the independent action of the body of Directors, of whom the Majority are elected and generally mercantile men; and it is assumed that a Secretary who takes his stand upon "his sole liability to Government", might act against the recommendation of the Majority in rejecting good business and accepting bad, to the material prejudice and loss of the Bank.

11. To answer the last part of this argument, first, it may suffice to observe that the Directors, that is, the Majority of them, have by Charter the power of removal, as well as of appointment; and this power will always be found sufficient to ensure the obedience of any Ministerial Officer, whether a Government servant or not, to the vote and resolutions of the Majority.

12. And with respect to the Government seeking an extra means of restraint or security, besides that provided for by the Charter, it is sufficient to observe that they ask it as the condition of giving facilities of circulation and consequent means, which the Bank is not entitled to by Charter. The alternative is distinctly put in the Government Resolution, that if the Directors confine their views to the Banking business of the Bank and make that their principal aim, separately from the profits to be derived from a recognised and extended circulation of notes, then of course there is no call for the Government to interfere at all in the nomination of Officers to carry on that business. The condition of electing a Government servant is imposed solely because of the Bank's having a privileged circulation, and because it is believed that the Proprietors, and hitherto the Directors, attach a high value to the continuance of the same advantage.

13. In the 16th paragraph of the Minute, the Mercantile Directors state broadly, that if the alternative of the loss of their privileged circulation "had been presented in the shape of a certainty instead of a contingency," they could not have hesitated in their choice; because it would have been the height of imprudence to expose the Bank to the immediate loss of the great sources of profit derivable from the monetary operations of this great Commercial City, "through the instrumentality of an incompetent Secretary, in order to obtain some further extension of Mutual circulation, or even to retain that which the Bank now possesses." I have read this paragraph with much pain, and I speak as a great Proprietor, rather than as a Government Director, because if such are the sentiments of the Directors, they surely take a mistaken view of the interests of the Institution they have to manage.

14 In the first place, it is not a question of electing an incompetent Secretary, nor of taking any particular individual at all: it is, merely a question whether, to choose a competent one from a certain class or a competent one generally without restriction to a class. The paragraph, therefore, can be construed only as a declaration by the elected Directors, that they attach comparatively small value to their privileged circulation, and consider the profits to be derived by Banking with their capital only, through the Agency of a person of their own class, as seconded to Banking in a spirit of accommodation, as of much superior importance and value, to the profits of Banking through the agency of a selected Government Servant, not only with their capital, but with the capital doubled and trebled through a wide and privileged circulation.

15 Surely these cannot be the sentiments of the Proprietors. It is true that in the course of the past twelve months, the condition the Calcutta market has been such that the Bank has not wanted the additional means afforded by its circulation. The business done has not exceeded the Capital. But short, indeed, must be the view of those who draw deductions from the state of things in this twelve month only—it is not two years since the Proprietors deemed their Banking means sufficient, having a circulation out of a Crore and a half, and upwards of two Crores employed in consequence in Banking business. They have a lively recollection of the 12, 15 and even 17 per cent. dividends declared in consequence under a Government Secretary, which are rates of profit that never could be realised unless the institution banked largely with the means derived from its circulation. So long as the market is unfavourable and the demand for accommodation small, the Union Bank and any other Bank of Credit will of course divide equal profits with the Bank of Bengal; indeed the Union Bank ought to divide higher, because, if done business at nearly the same rates, and, relying on the Bank of Bengal, has no reserve of cash which it is bound by the Charter to keep unemployed.

17 It certainly has been put abroad that the Bank of Bengal lost much good business through the understanding at the once to strict rule, which characterised the proceedings of the late Secretary, who was a Government Servant. I am free to confess that I have myself as a Director, had occasion to notice something of an unaccommodating spirit in some of his proceedings. The Government Directors never supported him in this line, and it is not to be presumed because the affairs of the Bank were in one person's hand administered without due consultation, that therefore that must be the character of all Government officers who might be chosen to succeed him. Great allowance is due to our late Secretary. It fell to his lot to fill that important Office at the time of the great mercantile failures, and the early part of his career in it, was marked by losses from over-taxing in the Directors in their grants of accommodation, such as the Bank had never experienced before, and I hope and trust will never experience again. It was the observation of the consequences of such accommodation that gave its character to the Secretary's over-conduct, and made him over-zealous in the application of every possible safeguard devised by the Charter, or prescribed by the rules of practice introduced under the authority of the Directors.

18 I advert to this particularly, because I think a very unfair advantage has been taken of the over-scrupulous zeal and pertinacious adherence to rule exhibited by the late Secretary, and because it has been held up to Proprietors as the main cause of the smallness of their two last dividends: whereas the reduction of business is attributable to the fluctuation of the market entirely. The Secretary's being right or conciliatory can never make a difference of an anna in the rate of dividend whereas in times when there is a demand for

Banking, accommodation, the possession or the want of the additional means afforded by a circulation, to the amount of, double the Capital, may and must affect the ratio of 2 to 1, that is, to the extent of 8 per cent or more.

19. The alarm of the Proprietors alluded to at the close of the Minute, is founded altogether on erroneous data, and when they signed the representation erroneously circulated amongst them in aid of the canvass of a Candidate not in the Government Service, they assuredly did not mean to support the position assumed by the Directors, that consultation in the Bank Secretary was to be sought even at the sacrifice of the privileged circulation. It remains to be seen when all the papers shall be laid before the Proprietors and their vote taken at the meeting of the 6th Proximo, whether they support the Directors in this doctrine.

20. They have to decide whether it is for the benefit of the Bank to have a Secretary of the choice of their Directors from amongst the Government Servants paid on the scale of 2,800 per mensem, whereas the Government pays 1,200, or to have a commercial man with a salary of only 1,600, unless they pay the difference from their dividends.

21. They have to decide whether those dividends will be improved by choosing a commercial man in order that the Banking business may be managed more agreeably for commercial men, and by doing business in consequence with means diminished in proportion as the circulation is curtailed; and whether it is impossible to find a man in the Service, who will do business as agreeably without entailing any such sacrifice.

22. They have to decide whether, by looking out of the Service, they will be likely to obtain a better Secretary than by choosing from it one who will suck by the Bank more steadfastly; and this is a very material point, for through the Government add on to the salary, assurance given of many years service to the appointment, whereas a commercial man, if he establishes the character of being an able as well as a trusty man, will assuredly receive the offer to join some mercantile establishment on terms with which the Bank can compete. Such offers have won men heretofore from the brightest prospects of the Civil Service even from the Secretariat of Government, and it is only through recent notice from the Hon'ble Court, imposing the condition of forgoing the Service with all its advantages, that the services of good men are now secured to Government. But a commercial man seeking fortune will always be open to such offers, to the great prejudice of the business of the Bank, if they be made to its Secretary. The Bank has only one way to save itself from such consequences and that is, by selecting for its Secretary a person never likely to have such offers. Such a man will remain forever an incubus upon the institution, but the argument in favor of a general election from the most worthy of all classes, does not assume such a choice.

23. It cannot be necessary for me, at the conclusion of this Minute, to repeat what I here many times declared verbally, and what Mr. Bischoff himself well knows that in my opposition to his election I have no personal feeling. I oppose him because he is not of the class required by Government, not of the class necessary to secure to the Bank the retention of most important profits and advantages, because, in short, I look upon his election as prejudicial in a high degree to the interests of the Proprietors, and of myself amongst the number. It gave me infinite satisfaction to be able to mention the name of Mr. Backer's brother, who is of the Civil Service, amongst those whose election would be satisfactory in every respect, because this alone must show, if bitter evidence were wanting, that it is the principle I am contending for and not the individual.

equity, good faith, and dignity of this Government, as well as on a sense of its own convenience,* as not to apprehend the commission of any act prejudicial to the Bank, to the mercantile interests, or to the country itself, on account of a difference of opinion on a point which the Charter has left entirely open. But in making this remark, the Directors must guard themselves from being thought to acquiesce in their Colleague's views of the importance of the Mofussil circulation to the Bank, or that the issue of a crore of rupees of paper is dependent on its reception in the Collectorates of Bengal and Behar. It would be too tedious to go into details shewing the comparatively trifling benefit to the Bank from its Notes going into the Mofussil, for they can scarcely be said to be current there. The Collectors, under the long-standing Orders of Government, remit to the Calcutta Treasury all Notes received in payment at Revenue, when they amount, it is said, to 5 or 10,000 Rs., and he is not authorised to re-issue any. They come down in halves and are sent into the Bank at once. Again, the transmission of Notes into Mofussil, is much limited by the Treasury selling Bills in Calcutta at par on a very small premium, on a considerable number of the Collectorates, and making it even more disadvantageous, therefore, for those, who require cash in the Interior, to purchase such Bills instead of sending up Notes. The Notes too that do go up, are large in value, and not for small sums, added to a to circulate among the population, and are redeemed, at a discount—all circumstances unfavourable to their permanently keeping out.

The profit from this source is not perhaps 1/50th of that derivable from the discount and loan operations in Calcutta, although its exact amount is subject of ascertainment. But, according to a statement at page 53 of "papers printed for the use of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal 1837," furnished by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, the Directors are led to suppose that 10 lakhs of rupees would be the utmost extent of the Mofussil circulation, when the whole circulation was above one crore, and as the latter became reduced so proportionately would the former, averaging probably not more than 7 or 8 lakhs at the outside.

The elected Directors have already shewn, that the working of the Union Bank is a contradiction to the hypothesis of their colleague. Without any circulation, or at least a very small one, it makes on the same amount of Capital, as good or better dividends indicative of the little use of a paper circulation, however accredited, without commercial business and popular favor.

8. The Elected Directors demur to the propriety of the restriction imposed by their colleague on the Debt Dignity principle, as contradictory to the very nature of that principle. What statesman ever before announced, "you may have the best Medical Officer to attend your expedition, that you can find in

Lincoln's Inn, but you must not go to Surgeon's Hall to look for one." The Directors, on the contrary, say—"you may go to take him by all means!"

9. The elected directors impute their colleague's 9th paragraph to the haste with which he appears to have read their Minute. They cannot acknowledge the justice or the propriety of his attempting to enforce any conditions on the exercise of their legal and constitutional power, to elect a Secretary from any class; but they have never declared that a fit Secretary may not be found in the Civil Service.

It is sufficient for them, that of the candidates or nominees or rather "of those whose names were mentioned" on the 15th ultimo, they selected the person they thought the fittest—the grounds of their selection are before the Government and the Proprietors; and how, therefore, the charge of inconsistency and "repudiation" is brought against them, they cannot conceive. Was Mr. Darn among the nominees? At the same time, it is no reflection upon the Civil Service to say, that since the trading character of the East India Company has been done away, it is less likely than formerly to find persons in it qualified for Bank Secretaries. The education of all must be supposed to be more directed to the study of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, and to the political and diplomatic relations of the country, than to its commercial and monetary features.

10. Mr. H. T. Prinsep observes, in reply to his Colleague's remark, that a Secretary who takes his stand upon his sole liability to Government, might go against the recommendation of the majority in rejecting good business and accepting bad, to the material prejudice and loss of the Bank, that "as the majority have the power of removal as well as of appointment, this power would always be sufficient to ensure the obedience of any ministerial Officer, whether a Government servant or not." But surely their colleague, unaccountably forgets, that at this moment he is approving, if not urging, the application of coercion, through a threat, on the exercise of this very power, and if coercion can successfully be applied at one time, what is to prevent recourse to it on another. Indeed, it is in this view of the present case, that all minor considerations must give way, for the interests of the Proprietary body would be thrown prostrate at the foot of their colleague, if the Directors were deterred from their course of action, within the provisions of the Charter, under any apprehension of his hostility.

11. The Directors find also, a considerable confusion and discrepancy in the 13th paragraph of their colleague's Minute.

The Government Resolution, limited its contingent intentions to a modification of the existing rules for the reception of Bank Notes in the Treasuries of the Interior, and to a recession from establishing Branch Banks and the consequent extension of circulation through them; but their Colleague in the use of general expressions, susceptible of a much wider application. The Directors admit that by the 38th Clause of the present Charter, the establishment of Branch Banks requires the sanction of the Governor-General of India, but they cannot concede to their Colleague the propriety of the sanction being withheld on grounds foreign to the intrinsic expediency or otherwise of such branches; but no doubt the Government has the legal power to declare it will not sanction them, without the condition of having a civilian elected as a Secretary. To have accepted this condition—not however positive, but contingent—on the present occasion, would have been in their opinion more injurious to the interests of the Bank, than declining it, and the

* There is no doubt that it is as great a convenience to the Government and its officers as to the Bank itself that Notes should be available for its receipts and issues especially in Calcutta. There are 80 lakhs of rupees payable on London and China bills on one day of this month and what establishment would be able to make such an issue from the General Treasury, if Bank Notes were not forthcoming for the better part of the payment. So when loans are advertised for discharge or any extensive operation of finance has to be conducted, the facility afforded by Notes for such transactions is one of the greatest benefits resulting from the present system of Banking.

Directors have shown why. They apprehend they might be exposed in jeopardy, the great sources of the Bank's profits—the operations in Calcutta.

If, then, the Mofussil circulation were greater than it actually is, the Mercantile Directors may ask can there be the absence of business in Calcutta fills their coffers with a corresponding amount in specie. They would submit also to their colleagues, whether it would be a sounder policy to rely on the occasional de-angement of the money-market, arising from political causes, for high temporary dividends, than to adopt measures calculated to bring back to the Bank a steady, permanent business through the instrumentality of the Commercial Community, and thus secure, under ordinary circumstances, a continuance of even and reasonable profit.

12. The elected Directors regret to see the introduction of the late Secretary's proceedings on this discussion. They had scrupulously avoided direct reference to them. Their election of the present Secretary was guided by the principle, the plausible principle, as their colleague terms it, of endeavouring to choose the fittest person from the candidates before them, and not from any wish to make invidious comparisons between him and his predecessor. But as the latter has been brought forward so prominently, they are prepared to shew, if called upon, that his "over-scrupulous seal and pertinacious adherence to rule," did infinite mischief to the Bank.

Their colleague palliates this great error of management, by stating, that the over-laxity of Directors in the early part of the late Secretary's career, occasioned some heavy losses. The Directors, without pretending to deny or admit the accuracy of the charge, thus vaguely made against their Predecessors, may be permitted to ask, were there no Government Directors in those days, or was the Secretary not in the service? It is the duty of the Secretary to bring to the notice of all the Directors any transactions which may appear to him of a partial or dangerous character. Why was this not done on the alleged laxity occurring?

13. With all deference, the elected Directors presume to think that the Proprietors and Representatives of Proprietors, who signed the letter to the Directors, are as able to judge of what is best for their interest, as their colleague can be. The letter in question referred to no particular individual. It laid down the general principle, that the Directors should be guided by certain tests of qualification, free from all prejudice in favour of or against any class. The Directors have adopted that principle, but on their own responsibility and in virtue of their legal powers, and in having done so, they have the fullest confidence in the approbation of those, by whose suffrages they were elected.

14. The elected Directors believe that the Proprietors will fully agree with them, that a Secretary paid entirely by themselves, is as likely to do his duty as faithfully, and as successfully, as if only partly paid, and that the appeal to the equity of savings a few hundred rupees per month, will signify but, on a great question of principle like the present

15. The possibility of finding a man to the Service qualified for the Secretaryship is not the question the Directors have decided, or that the Proprietors will have to decide. The Directors have appointed the Candidate they thought the most fit of those before them on the day of election, and that appointment is final, so long as the Secretary's conduct be satisfactory to them, and their successors. But unquestionably the Proprietors may approve or disapprove of the Directors' exercise of the power conferred by Charter upon them.

16. The elected Directors beg to remark that, under the ordinary motives which influence human conduct, the permanency of a Secretary is more likely to follow where there is no pension to retire upon, than where there is, and that the certainty of such pension in the case of a Civilian, is a sufficient counter balance to the contingency of a non-Civilian being induced to join a Mercantile House. They also suggest, that it is very easy to require the notice of a twelve month previous to any Secretary's resigning his appointment, except in the event of sickness. Moreover, the creditable ambition of a talented Civilian, is as likely to lead him to look to the Secretariat of the Financial, Political and Judicial Departments of the Service or higher station, as the offer of a seat in a Mercantile House would tempt a non-civilian from the Bank.

17.—The elected Directors rejoice to observe, that their colleague's opposition to Mr Bracken, proceeds from no doubt of that Gentleman's personal fitness for the situation to which he has been appointed, but they may be permitted to add, that it is also due to Mr W Bracken to state, that he never canvassed the Directors in opposition to his elder brother.

Mr Secy Prinsep's Minute, 16th August, 1836.

18.—In conclusion, the elected Directors cheerfully submit their motives and their decision to the Proprietary body, deeply impressed with the obligation of the duty they have had to perform—fully sensible of the great advantages of the continuance of harmony and confidence between the Government and the Bank—but equally so, that the continuance can only be firm, lasting, and profitable, so long as the provisions of the Charter are faithfully adhered to.

(Signed) R Davidson, J S Stopford, J Colquhoun, R. Newcomen, J. Cowie, W. Prinsep, (absent.)

Calcutta, 1st February, 1840.

No 77.

TO THE HONORABLE T. C. ROBERTSON, Esq.
President of the Council of India in Council,
&c. &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,—We have the honour to state, for the information of your Honor in Council, that we have appointed Mr. Thomas Bracken to be our Secretary and Treasurer, in succession to Mr George Udny

We request that your Honor will be pleased to issue the necessary orders to all public offices of the said appointment.

We are about to notify to the public, through the Calcutta Gazette (the Official Gazette of Government) the appointment of Mr Bracken to be our Secretary and Treasurer.

This appointment has been made under protest of the Government Directors, who have called a General Meeting, at which the Proceedings of the Directors will be laid before the Proprietors.

We have the honor to be,

Respectfully Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) C Morley, H. T. Prinsep, Jas. Colquhoun.
C. E. Newcomen, R. Davidson, Jas. Cowie, Wm. Prinsep.

Bank of Bengal, 15th January, 1840,

No. 112

To the Directors of the Bank of Bengal.

Genl. } GENTLEMEN,—
Dept. }

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from you and your Secretary, dated the 15th instant, with the enclosures mentioned to accompany the letter, and in reply to state, that under the circumstances of Mr. Bracken's appointment, the Hon'ble the President in Council deems it preferable to postpone the announcement in the Gazette and other usual notification to the Authorities of Government, until the result of the Meeting advertised for the 6th Proximo, shall have been reported.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient Servant,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
The 22d January, 1840.

[Hark, Feb. 6.]

BANK OF BENGAL MEETING.

The Meeting of Proprietors of this Bank, was held this morning at the Bank; where about sixty Members were present.

At the proposition of Bahoo Dwarkanath Tagore, seconded by Mr. Cullen, James Pattie, Esq., C. S., was called to the chair.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, opened the business of the Meeting, by stating the objects for which they had met, and regretted exceedingly that a collision (the first which had ever occurred) should have taken place between the Government and the Bank. The Bank Directors say, they may appoint whom they please, the Government say nothing to the contrary, for the appointment is quite constitutional with the Charter; but, Government say, if they choose (though he would not say or think that they would) withhold the circulation of the notes of the Bank from their treasury; he was sorry that the Directors thought so lightly of the privilege which the bank enjoys exclusively in this particular, which constituted in fact, the whole circulation of their immense capital, a privilege which the Government were never bound to afford and could take away whenever they thought proper. When the deposit of 20 lakhs in the Treasury was made by the Bank, the privilege was granted, but this exclusive privilege may be withdrawn or extended to the advantage of other establishments as may be thought necessary; it was this alone which allowed the circulation of its large capital, and the Union Bank or any other Bank may come forward with a deposit of 20 lakhs, and be allowed the same privilege if Government thought proper, which would soon make the circulation of their notes equal the amount of the Bank of Bengal notes. Government say, if you wish to retain this exclusive privilege, you must abide by the usual custom of selecting your officers from the Service—and recollect, the notes of this Bank are not a legal tender.

If they had been appointed as such by the Government, you might have Government to relieve the position. It may have been supposed that Mr. E. had opposed the election of Mr. Bracken from personal feelings—it was not so; the question whether will be a question of competency or incompetency, Mr. Bracken might be fit for the office in any body else, but the question was whether the relation with subsisting between the Government and the Bank, should be changed or not, and not having submitted on the part of the Government their views on the subject, he begged to proceed.

That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the confidential relation in which the Bank of Bengal stands towards Government as evidenced by the selection of a Government servant to be Secretary, ought not to be changed at the hazard of the consequences indicated as possible in the Government Resolution of 12th ultimo. This not being seconded fell to the ground.

Bahoo Dwarkanath Tagore, with a few words on Proprietors not having the right or power to elect a Secretary themselves, but merely to confirm or disavow the selection of the Directors, moved—

That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Directors have exercised their elective functions constitutionally to the Charter, and in a manner calculated to be beneficial to the Bank.

This was seconded by Mr. Cullen and carried, Mr. Prinsep being the only dissenter.

Mr. Bracken then rose and addressed the Meeting, not as Secretary but as a Proprietor. He said that when he was about to become a candidate for the office of Secretary, he sent his application to Lord Auckland, who placed his name among the list of candidates, and he was not prepared to meet with that extreme opposition from the Government which he had had, though his Lordship no doubt was favorable to the service, and had another candidate in his eye at the time of his being put in nomination. If he had anticipated this kind of opposition, he would not have left a lucrative situation, which he then held, but would have remained as agent for the Agency Bank, and not have given cause for any fear of detriment to the Bank. But although a humble individual, he thought it his duty to continue a candidate, when so broad a principle was put in question, whether a man could be found out of the Service fit for the duties of Secretary of the Bank.

Mr. Trotter then moved the following, which was seconded by Mr. Bagshaw and carried—

“That this Meeting, entertaining unbounded confidence in the support of the Government of India towards this Institution, and consistently with the wise, liberal, and enlightened policy which has generally characterized its measures, and also with due reference to the principles upon which this Bank is constituted by its Charter, the Proprietors now present cannot for one moment suppose that the contingency expressed in the Minutes of Government, dated the 13th ultimo, could ever be carried into effect, in justice either to the Proprietors or the interest of the Government themselves—and that these sentiments are recorded for the satisfaction of distant Proprietors.”

The thanks of the Meeting were then proposed to the Chairman by Mr. Patrick, and seconded by Mr. Bagshaw, and the Meeting separated.—*Calcutta Courier*, Feb. 6.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

We subjoin a memorial addressed to the Court of Directors in London, by the Chairman of a meeting of the Proprietors (holders of the Scrip) of the Bank of Bombay. It is an important document, and deserves particular attention.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Resolved. That a memorial be transmitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors, expressing the thanks of the Proprietors for the very prompt satisfaction of the Honorable Court in annulling the decision of the Government of India to sell the shares in the Bank of Bombay by Public Auction, and also representing to the Honorable Court the heavy losses and great inconvenience, to which the proprietors have been subjected, in consequence of the delays that have taken place in giving effect to their instructions; and at the same time to point out the discouraging effects on public enterprise generally, which the present instant interference in the detail of the affairs of the Proprietors, in so called to province, if the course pursued by the Government of India relating to the Bank of Bombay, be not disapproved of.

Mr. Greenhill then proposed, seconded by Dr. J. J. Gordon and Davidson, with the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Skinner, be appointed to prepare and transmit a memorial to be signed by the Chairman, according to the foregoing Resolution.

A Bank was approved of by the Bombay Government, under Sir Robert Grant, and a Charter granted by them subject to your confirmation.

3 After a very considerable expense to your Memorialists, a Charter was obtained, under the express authority of your Honorable Court, and was formally tendered to your Memorialists by the Bombay Government, and accepted by a General Meeting of the Bank Proprietors held on the 30th December 1838. At this General Meeting also, a list of Proprietors, which had been previously publicly exhibited in the Town Hall, was approved of, and with the appearance of the Charter was at the same time forwarded to Government, for the purpose of their names being engrossed on the Charter, which it was thought the Government of India, in accordance with instructions from your Honorable Court, had merely by virtue of their Legislative Power

to pass into a Law in the usual manner, your Honorable Court, need scarcely be here, reminded, that in opposition to your express instructions His Honor the Vice President in Council, determined that all the shares of the Bank, the property of the Individual Proprietors, should be sold by Public Auction, and that the premium there were likely to sell for, should belong to Government, though the value these Shares had attained, was caused solely by the exertion of your Memorialists, and at their cost. Owing to the remonstrance addressed to the right Honorable the Governor General by the Bank Committee, this intended spoliation of confiscation of the property of your Memorialists,—for this extraordinary decision can be considered as nothing less,—was prevented by his Lordship withholding his assent, and by referring the matter to the decision of your Honorable Court.

4. With a consideration for the great importance of the interests affected, your Honorable Court suffered no delay to occur in giving your decision, but with an expedition and promptitude, for which your Memorialists must ever feel most grateful, your Honorable Court reiterated your commands, to carry your original instructions into effect. Though this despatch reached India in the month of June, your Memorialists grieve to inform your Honorable Court that your orders have not yet been complied with, nor will likely be for some months to come. Your Memorialists, through their Committee, applied for a copy or for the substance of that despatch, to guide them in their proceedings, but though such could only be in reply to their own direct appeal to your Honorable Court, your Memorialists remain to this day in ignorance of the nature of these instructions in any official form, relating solely as they also did, to the interests of your Memorialists. The only reply made to the respectful request of the Bank Committee by His Honor the Vice President in Council, for a copy of the substance of the orders issued in regard to the Bank from your Honorable Court being, that your memorialists were at liberty to apply to your Honorable Court for a copy of the same,

5. Having become acquainted that by that despatch your Honorable Court distinctly instructed the Charter to be given to the existing proprietors, expressing your hope that any individual claims in dispute would, in your opinion, be amicably settled by them. Your Memorialists lost no time in taking advantage of what they thus knew to be your commands, and on the 15th of July, the Committee addressed the Government, proposing three modes of arrangement for their consideration, and at the same time begged to be honored with the instructions of His Honor the Vice President in Council, if none of these should meet his Honor's views. The Committee, however, have not, up to this time, been honored even with an acknowledgement of the receipt of the same.

6. On the 16th of September, it would appear, the Bank Committee were called on by the Government of Bombay, for certain information, which they furnished on the 25th of the same month, and on that occasion, with a view of removing all cause of delay from the claims for shares preferred, they placed at the disposal of the Government of India, a number of shares that had been appropriated conditionally, amounting to three times the total number claimed. This ample concession the Government of India passed without notice, and in a despatch dated the 5th November, received by this Government about the 8th December last, your Memorialists are informed instead of deciding on the claims preferred, to the admission of which your Memorialists have

offered to accede, and which your Memorialists would submit, were alone subject in any degree to the criticism of the Government, but the Government of India had determined to adopt in preference a list of persons, many of whom the Committee of your Memorialists had pointed out were not claimants; several of whom had formally relinquished all right and title whatever to be Proprietors. Others, moreover, resigned by their respective holders to the Committee, had been by them, with the sanction of your Memorialists, transferred to others, many of whom also had actually received back their deposits with interest, and some of whom can never in consequence of their advanced know of the Bank's insolvency be considered till after it has been liquidated, thus amounting to offer with the left hand what the right is ready to give.

7. It will be obvious to your Honorable Court, that many changes in the original or first list in so numerous a Proprietary body, would necessarily follow from the protracted delay which had occurred, and from the uncertainty, during so long a period, when a charter would be got, for though each monthly Packet from England gave some hope of such, the time or period never could to a certainty be calculated on, when the Charter eventually would arrive.

8. Owing chiefly to this, the original list underwent several changes, but all such were made and arranged, for under resolutions of General Meetings which there was every care taken to make as public as possible, by regularly printing the Proceedings in all the Public newspapers, and by circulating them amongst the Proprietors, every one thus having the opportunity to dissent, if so disposed, and in this way several parties took the places of others, so that your Memorialists cannot but view the determination of the Government of India to adopt a list differing from that thus properly approved of by the Proprietors, as not only depriving many Parties of their recognized property, but as inconsistent with the orders of your Honorable Court, as arbitrary and unjust in many respects, as well as an unusual interference with the affairs of the parties who preferred no claims and had not applied to the Honorable Board, as is more fully detailed in the correspondence with the Government. Though your Memorialist could not but thus view this decision by the Government, the Bank Committee yet expressed their determination to throw no obstacles in the way of the immediate establishment of the Bank on this account, but to recommend the acceptance of this Charter to the Proprietors, exactly as His Honor the Vice President in Council might choose to grant it; and rather than allow the interests of a large body of Persons and the Public generally to be sacrificed offered every concession, yielding every point, and urgently prayed that the Charter might in return be granted, as directed by your Honorable Court, without any further delay. In pressing this most important point, your Memorialists drew the attention of His Honor the Vice President in Council to the heavy losses the Proprietors had already suffered by the expenditures of money, monthly increasing, the large sums necessarily kept in readiness, to the impotence also of enabling the Bank to open by the 1st of January in order to take advantage of the few succeeding months of the busy season, the better to dispose of a portion, at least, of the large capital required to be at once paid up, as well as to the grievous injuries in various ways sustained by the uncertainty of the result and the veritable delay already seriously felt and loudly complained against.

9. Nevertheless, your Memorialists would humbly represent, that although the Proprietors offered to pay up the whole capital on the 1st January, and that the Charter was to be passed into law on the 17th of that month, that a provision has nevertheless been introduced against the wishes of the Proprietors themselves and altogether unequal for, to prevent the opening of the

Bank till March following, and thus virtually imposing a most onerous burden, till the season for business, as specially noticed to His Honor the Vice President in Council, will have entirely passed, operating as it does upon the interests of the Proprietors, nearly the same as if your Honorable Court's orders had been suspended for another year, to the great detriment both of the public and private interest of this Presidency.

10. When then your Memorialists address to the clear and positive orders of your Honorable Court, received by His Honor the Vice President in Council upwards of a year ago, your Memorialists cannot but feel that they would have had cause of complaint that so much delay had already taken place, even if your Honorable Court had not felt it requisite to interpose your authority; but when your Memorialists recur to the fact, that your Honorable Court, by a second mandate resolved in June last, directed the Charter to be granted to your Memorialists without any delay whatever; and that His Honor the Vice President in Council, did find it practicable and convenient to pass the Charter to the Bank of Bombay, after a publication of 6 weeks only from the receipt of your first order, and nearly two years ago, your Memorialists cannot but particularly feel the delay thus suffered to occur, as a serious grievance, the more especially when your Memorialists call to recollection, that the same despatch, under which the Charter for the Bank of Bombay has passed, and which has been in full operation for the last nine months, conveyed instructions for the passing of a similar enactment for the Bank of Bengal.

11. In the communication which the Government of this Presidency has honored your Memorialists with, under date the 19th Decr., and received on the 19th November, it is intimated that His Honor the Vice President in Council intended to read the draft act of the Charter the first time immediately, in order to expedite its passing as much as possible; that despatch is dated the 6th November, but the first publication of the draft act has appeared only in the Government Gazette dated the 26th of December.

From all which circumstances and facts, connected with the case of the Bank of Bombay, the meeting cannot but view the decision of the Government of India, as a most flagrant deviation from the just and common usage and practice, which in their experience, is invariably followed by the British Legislature, and the Government of every civilized country, of conferring the benefit of a Charter on the original projectors of a public undertaking. That in refusing also, the Charter of the Bank of Bombay to those parties who first originated, planned and managed that scheme, and who have finally procured the sanction and instructions lately obtained from the Home Authorities for the Charter being granted, this Meeting have now to record their opinion that the Government of India will, in effect, by this extraordinary course, tends to destroy all confidence in any individual

12. The interests at stake are not of trifling extent, for the effects of the protracted delay in regard to the establishment of the Bank of Bombay will have the tendency to greatly discourage enterprising individuals from attempting to introduce associations or institutions for the good of the community or the welfare of this country, unless a different course be now recommended by your Honorable Court. That such was the feeling created in this instance, is seen from the extract per margin of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in February last.

13. Your Memorialists believe such interference with the lists of Proprietors of any association about to be incorporated, as the Government of India has in this instance used, is quite unprecedented, and that it would be most unusual for the British Parliament

or body expecting from them, hereafter, that support and protection, the Government has the exclusive power to bring, for securing to such the benefits of the enterprise, and which hitherto all have considered they had a right to look for, without partiality, at the hands of Govt.

21. That any act which tends to crush the zeal and efforts of parties to undertake projects which involve the good or convenience of the public, cannot but have a most baneful influence on the improvement and prosperity of this rising Presidency, and is accordingly deserving of the immediate and unqualified disapprobation of the members of the Chamber of commerce, one of the objects of that association being to aid and promote the improvement of the Presidency and the development of its resources.

useful public undertaking, likely to lead to, or to increase the prosperity of this country, and not to raise difficulties, to create delay and throw obstacles in the way or to thwart such, your Memorialists sincerely trust, on a full consideration of the facts now stated, that your Honorable Court will issue such instructions to your Government in India, that the public in this country may never have the same cause again to feel aggrieved, as they certainly have experienced in the instance of the Bank of Bombay.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed) JOHN SKINNER,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 31st January 1840.

The letter of the Chairman of the meeting to the Secretary of the Court of Directors, inclosing the memorial, is as follows.

"To the Secretary, of the Honorable the Court of Directors, of the East India Company.

London.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a Memorial addressed to the Honorable Court from the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, as agreed to at a General Meeting of Proprietors called by Public Advertisement and held on Tuesday the 25th ultimo.

The Committee appointed by the General Meeting to prepare the accompanying Memorial, have further requested me to beg the favour of your bringing to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors, that His Honor the Vice President in Council has lately signified to the Bombay Government, his determination to admit 6 parties as Shareholders, whose claims, though strongly pressed by the Provisional Committee, to be admitted as Shareholders in preference to those who had actually resigned their shares. His Honor has previously stated, on mature consideration of all the circumstances of their case, that he had determined to reject them. Thus,

in granting charters act on the Government of India have done, while your Memorialists and the public generally fear and consider the course they have pursued, as contrary to and evening a slur on your express commands.

14. While therefore your Memorialists have now to sit in their duty gratefully to thank your Honorable Court for the very prompt attention given to their interests, they have considered it necessary then to state the great delay which has occurred in giving effect to your commands, even under what they cannot but view as the erroneous and mistaken decision come to by the Government of India, which is far from satisfactory to those concerned. And as they cannot but think it might be the wish and desire of your Honorable Court to promote and encourage every

after-feeding on a list of Proprietors, and publishing their names, His Honor now requires a revision and alteration of this list to admit these 6 parties. Having thus consented to abandon his decision in order to admit 6, if others choose to state and can state a similar claim, he must again order a fresh revision of the list to admit them also, so that when a list may be decided on as final and irrevocable, and the Bank opened for business, seems quite uncertain.

The Honorable the Court of Directors are aware of the pressure of the money market here, which the confiscation of the Opium in China occasioned. Such has been increased by the anxiety of members of the Bank Proprietors to pay into the Treasury the amounts of their Shares, and to effect this, sacrifices in the Sale of Company's Papers and to Exchanges have, in many instances, been submitted to, and many lots of rupees have thus been withdrawn from circulation, and now lie unemployed in the Treasury, with no certainty either, from the decision of the Government of India, when such may again be brought into circulation through the Bank and made useful to the Public and the Individual Proprietors, while the general trade of this Port suffers, and is greatly deranged by the scarcity of the money in circulation being thus ascribed.

On the part of the Memorialists, I have thus further respectfully to pray, that the Honorable the Court of Directors, will be pleased to interpose their paramount authority in favour of the Bank Proprietors, who cannot but feel this further interference with the Proprietors, just as the Charter was to have passed into a Law, and most serious addition to their grievances now laid before the Honorable Court.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obdt. servt,

(Signed) JOHN SKINNER,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 31st January, 1840.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The humble memorial of the undersigned shareholders in the proposed Bank of Bombay.

SHETHS.—That the desire exhibited by your Excellency and the President in Council, to protect all parties interested in the Bank of Bombay, encourages your Memorialists to submit with confidence their rights to change in that Bank to the consideration of your Excellency in Council, but the having been somewhat confused with those of other parties, rather resembling them in interest, as in fact, your memorialists at once proceed to a succinct statement of their case.

At a meeting of several of the Inhabitants of Bombay, on the 26th December 1838, they agreed to associate themselves together upon the basis of a prospectus of the same date for the purpose of establishing a chartered Bank at Bombay, by which prospectus it was provided in Section 8. "That no individual be restricted as to the amount of his subscription; that the rules in force in other institutions of this kind to prevent an overwhelming influence on the part of great Capitalists, be established; provided, however, that no more than one half of the proposed capital be allowed to be subscribed at the present meeting; or by the members present,

and that the remaining half be added to the Public during two months; at the end of which period, if any should remain unsold, the original subscribers be permitted, ratably, to increase their subscriptions; and in Section 10, "That as soon as one half the Capital shall have been subscribed, a provisional Committee of 11 persons be appointed to superintend the application for and the promotion of the proposed charter, and all other matters of a preliminary nature, the promotion of which Sections the whole Capital was subscribed for and a Committee duly appointed."

At a general meeting of the Bank, held on the 24th Nov., it was resolved, that the shares of the Bank, which may be assigned or left to be placed at the disposal of the provisional Committee, and in the event of a Charter in which Government is a party being granted, those shares which have been issued below par, be made up to that amount, the balance after correcting errors being for distribution amongst those whose applications have been Registered between the 17th January and 1st February. And at another general meeting, held on the 24th Jan., it was resolved "that the Committee be at liberty to treat with all persons desiring to dispose of their Shares, for the purchase of the same, and that all such Shares, when so purchased, be at the disposal of the Committee in such manner as they may deem most conducive to the interests of the Bank, and that all parties wishing to dispose of their shares, be requested to offer them to the Committee."

The Committee having, under the above resolutions, become possessed of 221 shares appropriated them in the month of July 1838 to your memorialists, as stated in the margin jointly with others, who, having accepted them and paid to the Committee a deposit of three per cent, became proprietors of those shares, and thenceforth exercised equal rights and privileges with the original projectors.

That your memorialists learn with regret, that they are now excluded by the President in Council, from the list of Shareholders in the Bank, for the reasons urged at length, in a dispatch from the Secretary to the Government of India of the 6th November last, in respectfully dissenting from which your memorialists venture to offer a few observations.

Your memorialists do not dispute the right of the President in Council to adopt the latest list, which was in the possession of the Government at the date of its assent to the Charter, as that of the proprietors with whom it was then in commendation, and consequently as the body to whom the Court referred, though from the context of their dispatch, alluded to as so obscure in Para 19 of the Secretary's letter, it would appear that this should be enlarged "to the Receipt of the Charter orders in Bombay;" but your memorialists conceive that this decision should be so limited as to constitute those persons merely ostensible proprietors as regards the Government, and should not be extended to controul or effect any arrangement as regards the proprietors themselves, which might have been previously made for the disposal of their own interests.

Your memorialists humbly submit, that the Proprietary body named in the list now adopted by the Government, having undoubtedly to some degree been altered by agreements amongst the Proprietors themselves, the proposed Act of Charter is evaded by recognizing the parties in General terms, "as the body of proprietors in existence at the date of the dispatch which contained the Charter for the incorporation of the Bank of Bombay," for if the adopted list be null and void, it can only

be considered as the body of proprietors who were at that time named in the Charter as the body of proprietors in existence at the date when the Charter was delivered to the Bombay Government, which body might not have been altered in the period intervening between that time and the adoption of the Charter.

The President in Council having declared that the dissolution of the Chartered Bank voted on the 20th March 1838, was made "without a transfer of its rights to any other body" your memorialists respectfully submit, that it must be also held, that the consecutive resolutions passed at the same meeting were equally without reference to any other body, and that the acquisition of shares by the Committee, under the sixth of those Resolutions, was also made without reference to any other body, and therefore exclusively a transaction of the Chartered Bank.

Your memorialists, advert to the reasons for the adoption of the 2d or corrected list, cannot but feel that if the Committee had upon the admission of your memorialists as proprietors in the month of July 1838 forwarded to the Government a 2d corrected list, the Governor in Council would, for the same reason, have adopted that list and recognized your memorialists as proprietors, but your memorialists cannot discover that this assent of the Committee to perform an act, which would have been subsequent, can invalidate the rights which your memorialists have previously acquired.

It appears to your memorialists, that their having purchased their shares in the Bank, through the intervention of this Committee, cannot be distinguished from private purchases direct from the individual shareholders themselves, of which, many were made by parties at that period, not in any ignorance of their rights but upon an equal knowledge of the uncertainty of the result of the Committee's negotiations with the Government; both the seller and buyer alike speculating upon the future unknown decision of the Government, or perhaps being influenced by considerations of pecuniary convenience.

Your memorialists have been informed, that in Royal and Parliamentary Grants of Charters, a few of the leading projectors alone are individually named, by which your memorialists believe the rights of unnamed persons to participate in the profits of the Charter, are left to the adjudication of the legal tribunals, upon the basis of any agreement by which those parties may be bound; the Law holding that the projectors upon obtaining a Charter, are both individually and as a body bound to fulfil any engagements which they may have entered into previously to its acquisition, and treating the right to share in the advantages of a new project as a subject of legal cognizance; but the Legislative Council, however, in deviating from this course, has become the arbiter of private interests, but still proceeding upon a "broad principle," which can only be supported by public Policy, and expediency, has unjustifiably, without doubt, deprived your memorialists of their private rights as well as of the power of asserting them by legal means.

Your memorialists, therefore, without advert to the many other cogent arguments urged on their behalf by the Committee of the Bank, humbly pray:

That the names of your memorialists may be inserted in the Charter in lieu of those who abandoned their shares and received back their deposits;—or

That a clause may be inserted in the charter "that the subscribers shall hold their shares subject to any arrangement they may have previously made for their disposal, and that any subsequent purchasers of such

"may be at liberty to pay the subscription for the same"—or,

That your Excellency in Council will be pleased to authorize the Honorable the Governor in Council to appropriate, in favor of your Memorialists, the shares which may be forfeited by non-payment or that your Excellency in Council, in exercise of the power conferred upon you by the act of the Charter will be pleased for

authorize the same to be paid to the petitioners claiming your Memorialists as Shareholders in the Bank.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Signed by the Shareholders of the proposed Bank of Bombay.

31st December, 1880. [Bombay Courier, Feb. 4.

INDIGO PLANTERS' MEETING, &c.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, — FEBRUARY 3, 1880.

Present, — J. ALLAN, in the chair.

R. J. Bagshaw; J. W. Cragg; A. C. Dunlop; R. H. Matthews; T. P. Morrell; C. Oman, R. J. R. Campbell, A. J. Lambe; M. J. Lemarchand; A. Imbach; C. J. Richards, G. F. Remry, and J. S. B. Scott.

Visitors — John Russell and R. Wright

The Secretary reports that Messrs. J. S. May, R. DeCourcy, James Gibbon & Wilker, and T. J. Saunders, have joined the Association, and that he has received from Messrs. R. J. R. Campbell and C. Oman, a donation of Co.'s Rs- 100 each, for the use of the Society.

He intimates that he has employed a native writer at 25 Rs- per mensem who, with a peon and a duffery, should suffice for the present, and that, in the course of two or three days, the office will have furniture enough to be used.

Passed 4 bills for advertisements amounting to C's Rs- 15 6 0, and one for printing amounting to Co.'s Rs- 100.

Ordered one thousand rupees of the funds in the Union Bank to be invested in Government 5 per cent Securities, in the name of R. Watson, or the Chairman for the time being of the Association.

Read a letter dated 18th ultimo, from Mr. J. Gibbon. Mr. Gibbon will be thanked for his candid communication. The subject of his representation will be referred to the Committee of his district when organized; and, in the mean time, he will be asked if he wishes any further notice to be taken of it.

Having read the proceedings of last meeting of the Committee, Mr. Cragg, seconded by Captain Vint, moves that the Resolutions therein recorded be confirmed.

Mr. Morrell moves as an amendment, that, in the 2d Resolution of last meeting, the words "all Resolutions" be inserted after the words "altered to" This amendment having been put to the vote and lost, the original motion is carried.

Mr. R. H. Matthews mentions, that he has been told by several members that they believe there are many Planters not belonging to the Association, who will cheerfully subscribe to a Fund for the relief of indigent Planters; and, in urging the members of the attention of the Committee, he recommends that all such Planters as the former, be invited to contribute to the support of so valuable a provision.

The Committee having had under its consideration the subject of establishing, as recommended by several members, the establishment of a Benevolent Fund for the benefit of distressed Planters and animals, and of their

families, feels a difficulty how to proceed in such measure at present, or until the sentiments of the District Committee can be obtained on its merits, but as a preliminary step, it is agreed that the Association shall receive contributions for this purpose, to be placed in the hands of trustees appointed by the General Committee.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. A. C. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. R. J. R. Campbell, that, as a temporary arrangement, the following gentlemen be requested to act as Trustees, provisionally for the proposed Charity Fund: John Allan, R. J. Bagshaw, C. J. Richards, R. Watson, and W. Limoud.

Mr. J. Russell, on the proposition of Mr. Morley, seconded by Capt. Vint, is appointed an Honorary Member of this Committee.

(Signed) JOHN ALLAN, Chairman.

[Hark. Feb 6.

Pursuant to public advertisement, the General Committee of the Indigo Planter's Association, met yesterday, R. J. R. Campbell, Esq in the Chair.

The Chairman read the proceedings of the last meeting.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously.

That natives be admitted in the Association, and in the event of their joining, that 100 or 200 copies of the rules be published in Bengallee for their guidance.

Proposed by Mr. R. J. Bagshaw, and seconded by Mr. A. C. Dunlop.

That a Special Committee of seven gentlemen be appointed to draw up a plan in communication with the Mofussil subscribers and District Committee, for the administration of the Funds.

Proposed by Mr. Dunlop, and seconded by Mr. C. Oman.

That the following gentlemen be appointed Special Committee, Messrs. R. J. R. Campbell, R. J. Bagshaw, C. J. Richards, T. E. Morrell, J. Gibbon, G. F. Remry, and Watson.

Proposed by Mr. Dunlop, and seconded by Mr. Oman.

That the following gentlemen be appointed temporarily as Sub-Committee of Correspondence.

Messrs. Bagshaw, Richards, Campbell, Morrell, Imbach, Gibbon and Remry.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Dunlop, for his very kind and valuable contribution of 1,000 rupees in aid of the Charity Fund.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and the meeting broke up. — Com. Adm., Feb. 11.

General Committee, Feb. 10, 1910.

Present—R. J. R. CAMPBELL, *Chairman*.

J. Allan, R. J. Bagshaw, A. C. Dunlop, W. F. Gibbon, T. P. Merrell, C. Oman, C. F. Remfry, C. J. Richards, G. Vint, R. Watson, Barrow, E. G. Dubers, Visitors.

Read and confirmed the Resolutions of the last meeting.

The secretary reports the addition of nine new members, viz Colonel J. Skinner, C. B., and Messrs. G. E. Matthews, E. Mackintosh, J. Donald, A. Donald, S. G. Clark, F. F. Clark, G. Hunter, and John Whispy, and

The receipt from A. C. Dunlop and Co. of a donation of one thousand rupees to the Charity Fund.

Moved by Mr. Bagshaw, seconded by Mr. Merrell, and resolved, that the thanks of the Committee be expressed to Dunlop and Co., for their very handsome contribution to this fund.

Read communications as follows:

From Mr. Agnew, dated ————

To be referred to Committee of Correspondence.

From T. Clark, dated 1st February, sending a donation of 25 rupees for general purposes; and recommending a Bengally translation of the Prospectus to be circulated among the natives.

Answering of Mr. Clark's suggestion, about a couple of hundred copies of the Guide to be printed in Bengally, for distribution among the native students.

From J. C. Abbott, of 11th February, stating that his name appears in the list of subscribers without his name, and he has been invited to become a member; but, not being friendly to the Association, he presents 50 rupees to prosecute its objects.

Mr. Abbott will be thanked for this donation; and how his name came upon the roll, will be ascertained and explained to him.

The following Resolutions were then passed:

Moved by Mr. Bagshaw, seconded by Mr. Oman.—

That a Special Committee be appointed to draw up a plan, in communication with the Mofussil subscribers and District Committees, for the administration of the benevolent fund.

Moved by Mr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Oman.—

That Messrs. Richards, Campbell, Remfry, Watson, Bagshaw, Gibbon, and Merrell, be the Committee for the above purpose.

Moved by Mr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Oman —

That Messrs. Bagshaw, Richards, Merrell, Imbach, Campbell, Gibbon, and Remfry, be temporarily a Sub-Committee of correspondence.

(Signed) R. J. R. CAMPBELL, *Chairman*.

Hurk., Feb. 13.]

AGRA BANK.

Proceedings of a General Half-yearly meeting of the Shareholders of the Agra Bank, held on the 31st January 1910.

MR. BOLDERO, IN THE CHAIR.

Read the following Report of the Directors:—

In submitting the accounts of the last half-year the Directors have pleasure in drawing attention to the successful operations of the establishment, the profits of which fully equal in the aggregate those of the preceding six months, notwithstanding a falling off in Hoendeau from Rs. 36,650-9 6, to Rs. 13,184 11-9. This great reduction is attributable to the rise in the rate of Hoendeau consequent on the effect produced on the market by the depressed state of the opium and cotton trades. Independently of the loss on this hitherto large addition to the profits, a charge of Rs. 2, 678 13 2 for commission paid to Messrs. Lyall, Matheson and Co., has been paid from the present profits, although in reality appertaining to preceding periods.

The Directors have been in negotiation with parties in the service, for the Secretaryship, as they consider such a nomination the best calculated to afford satisfaction to the Proprietors at large, and pending the final selection of a gentleman, they have deemed it inexpedient to make any alteration in the Managing and Colonial Agencies, the more so as the present state of profits would seem fully to justify the views entertained by the

Directors, of the advantages to be derived from these branch establishments.

By order of the Directors.

H. W. ABBOTT,

Acting Secretary, Agra Bank.

1st. Resolved.—That the report now read be published, that the accounts submitted be passed.

Proposed by Mr. Woolleston, and seconded by Mr. Preston.

2nd. Resolved.—That a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 22-8 per share, be declared.

Proposed by Mr. Stowell and seconded by Mr. Mansel.

3rd. Resolved.—That a Reserve Fund be created and that the surplus of profit Rs. 3,517 14-2 be carried to the credit of the fund.

4th. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the current half-year.

Messrs Pollock, Richards, Dalzell, Graham, Blair Tandy, Woolleston, Boldero and Mansel.

5th. Thanks being voted to the chair, the Meeting was dissolved.

H. W. ABBOTT,

Acting Secretary, Agra Bank.

Agra Uthkur, Feb. 1.]

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The half yearly, and, on this occasion, the Anniversary Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, was held yesterday evening at the Sans Souci. It was very respectfully attended, and the Chair was taken by the President, Sir J. P. Grant. The Report of the Committee of Management was read and approved; the officers were re-elected, and the usual thanks voted to all except the auditors, which, to say the least, was an unexpected piece of ingratitude; however, upon enquiring we find that these gentlemen do not consider it imperative upon them to resign their offices. One vote was passed to which we do not think a dissentient voice could be raised, an attitude to that of fifty rupees per month to Mr. G. Grant, for his services as Secretary. Those services for twelve months have been gratuitous, and we know that they have been efficient, judicious, and accurate. Dr. Gortyn, Sir J. P. Grant, the Revd. Mr. Boaz, Mr. G. T. F. Spence, and other gentlemen addressed the Meeting. All agreed that the Society is gradually, though slowly, progressing. Dr. Gortyn reminded the meeting that the early career of the now celebrated Polytechnic School at Paris was singularly tardy; yet much as it was then at first neglected, eventually its students built the first and most approved war host for the invasion of England. Mr. Boaz said he hoped the students of the Mechanics' Institute would soon become equally expert, and if they turned their attention to warlike implements, in some future contest with the clerical empire, they might provide our forces with those steam batteries which were said to be calculated to kill one hundred and fifty thousand men per second, and then the succeeding generation of Commissioners Lin would very speedily be blown into the interior. Sir J. P. Grant also very ably addressed the meeting. In the course of his address he said he hoped the public press would not allow the progress of the Institution to be calm. He had often thought that man never was so helpless as when at sea in a calm—he made no progress—no one aided him, for no one could tell where he was or what he was doing, and so with any public institution, nothing was so fatal to it as a calm—a want of notice. He would rather that it was ridiculed, slandered, abused, blown upon from all four quarters of the heavens, because then it was sure to make progress. Sir John concluded his address with some very excellent advice to the pupils of the Institute, who, we find, are eighteen in number, recommending them to perseverance and attention to the elementary departments of the sciences auxiliary to Mechanics, and pointing out the importance of being well grounded in these if they aspired to excellence.

Altogether the meeting was a gratifying one. We have given some extracts from the report.

This report says that there is an objection made by the Secretary of the Union Bank to the allowing any interest upon a balance of more than 6,000 rupees, which has been in the hands of the Bank for more than six months. The objection is founded upon some omission of notice on the part of the Mechanics' Institute, but we can hardly think the directors of the Bank will take advantage of this deficiency.—*Calcutta Courier*, February 15.

REPORT OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The committee has to report that since the last Half Yearly General Meeting, there has been received on

account of the Institution, by subscriptions and donations, the sum of Rs. 315.

In furtherance of the wishes of the Members both of the Committee and the Institution generally as expressed in a Resolution passed at the last Half Yearly General Meeting—that a subscription should be set on foot in aid of the proposed Union of this Institution with the Horticultural Society of India and the Public Library, the Secretary was instructed to address the Public and friends of the Institution, explanatory of the object in view, and urgently soliciting them, for their consideration and assistance in carrying that object into effect.

Whilst bearing willing and grateful testimony to the ready and liberal spirit with which the appeal was received and responded to by many whose names had been previously enrolled on the list of benefactors to the Institution, the Committee cannot conceal the painful disappointment occasioned by the result of the efforts made in favour of what was generally acknowledged a measure of the highest importance. In this feeling the Members and friends of the Institution, it is believed, will fully participate when they learn to how trifling an extent their expectations have been realised towards the building Fund.

That the expectations formed were not entirely ill-founded, the list now read, of those to whom the appeal was not made in vain, bears sufficient proof, and is submitted to the Meeting. It is accompanied by an assurance that when time, and the means yet possessed by the Institution, shall have enabled it to work out some of the objects for which it was established—shall have shown by the steady perseverance of its operations, its utility and its value concerning the object, though necessarily abandoned will yet find its way to public favor, and many a name be added to the now brief list of donors.

The rule which it was deemed necessary to adopt, of making all subscriptions payable in advance, and binding them at whatever intermediate period they might be made, to the expiration of the first twelve months, has, the Committee is aware, induced several to withhold the enrollment of their names as members, until the commencement of the second year. Some modification of this rule, it is thought, may now be recommended to the consideration of the gentlemen to whom the affairs of the Institution are about to be confided for the ensuing year. The number of those who may not intend renewing their subscriptions, the Committee have no means of ascertaining.

The total number of subscribers to the present time, is 462. With a view to the establishment of the Schools of the Institution, and the selection of a Teacher and Lecturer—a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen—Sir John Grant; Dr. Gortyn, Rev. T. Boaz; and Mr. Rochfort, Esq., was appointed. The claims of several Calcutta candidates were submitted, but as a practical knowledge of science and art appeared to the Committee an indispensable qualification in the teacher required, the Committee decided on selecting Mr. Anderson, who as a Civil Engineer practically engaged in this city, presented claims of the value of which the Members have now had several opportunities of forming judgment. Mr. A. was engaged on a salary of 100 rupees per month, and since his engagement, has delivered lectures on Mechanics at intervals of one fortnight. The schools are now open three evenings in the week, and expressly devoted to the different classes. On the

Secretary to the comfort, benefit and well-being of the great bulk of the people. But during his absence, Lord Auckland has achieved great things, carrying the British arms across the Indus, and spreading conquest at every step of his progress. And this, no doubt, is a subject of congratulation and exultation, in the empire at large, whilst his Lordship's safe return and immediate presence among us, is a matter of local benefit.

The Speaker believed that there were few persons who were not aware of the lively interest evinced by the Governor-General, in every matter connected with the improvement of the country and the benefit of the people in general. His Lordship has ever taken an active interest in every object of charity, which he has not only supported by his munificent donations, but encouraged by his presence—and all this, so, as to show that no Governor-General has ever done. Thus the presence of the Earl of Auckland, serves to spread, as it were, an animation around, and this should be the principal burden of our address, to show ourselves sensible of the blessing. Mr. Prinsep also made a passing allusion to certain sentiments that had been expressed at one of the sister presidencies, of the eligibility of that station as the principal seat of Government, and in respect to it observed, among other things, that we should appreciate the blessing of this being the chief seat of the Government, by which we enjoy the blessing of the presence of the Governor-General. He concluded by informing the meeting, that he had drawn up an address which, being no caligrapher, it would be necessary for him to read himself, only remarking that if the address possesses any recommendation it was that of brevity. The address was as follows—

MY LORD—The inhabitants of Calcutta present to your Lordship their respectful gratulations upon again beholding you at the seat of Government. Great occasions called you hence—you return to us crowned with eminent success, and graced with honors by the approving hand of the Sovereign. Believe my Lord, that we have followed your progress with far more of interest than of anxiety—that we have exulted in your successes and that we have hailed every accession to your personal dignity, as a mark of distinction to the community of which you are the head.

It will be for the Empire at large to declare the conviction, that in all that concerns this important member of it under the happy auspices of your Lordship's administration, it may look upon the past with pride and upon the future with confidence. But local interests are best appreciated on the spot—and none so competent as ourselves to bear witness to the constant and enlightened attention which you have bestowed upon them even from a distance. Yet somewhat of a selfish feeling makes us covet your presence, as affording double assurance that nothing will be wanting for their promotion which public spirit and liberality can effect.

Permit us so far to indulge that feeling, as to express the hope that no imperative call of duty may again deplete us of that presence, which diffuses animation through every department of industry, and sheds a lustre upon our social arrangements. Be it ours to study how best we may render your stay as agreeable to your Lordship as to ourselves, by the cordial union of all in the common pursuit of public good and private benevolence.

After reading the address, he left it in the hands of the Chair for the approval of the meeting.

N. Alexander, Esq., seconded the motion for the approval of the address brought forward by Mr. Prinsep, which being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

In seconding the motion, Mr. Alexander observed, that he had heard that there were some who did not agree with the proposal of the address on the ground that the occasion was destitute of public interest. He

referred to the great events that had transpired during the absence of Lord Auckland, and the wisdom of the policy by which those events had been directed, and which had been accepted by Parliament and was, therefore, beyond our praise or censure. But although on the subject of policy, it was not becoming for us to utter various eulogies; yet the acts of the Governor-General certainly required our expressions of praise, acts which have emanated from pure feelings of justice, integrity and benevolence. Mr. Alexander then alluded to the address which has already been got up by the native inhabitants, who have passed a higher eulogy on Lord Auckland, than that proposed by the present meeting, and in respect to it the speaker remarked, that he was glad the native inhabitants had preceded them, since this would acquit all parties from the charge of the want of honesty. From the connection of several gentlemen present with the Honorable Company, their feelings might have been thought to be biased, but as the native inhabitants had by themselves so strongly eulogised his Lordship, this imputation could hardly be now made. He concluded by saying, that he agreed with the address drawn up by Mr. Prinsep, and having mentioned it in favorable terms, trusted, that it would meet with general approbation.

It was next proposed by N. Alexander, Esq., and seconded by W. Patrick, Esq.—That the Sheriff be requested to invite a citizen member of persons of each class of the inhabitants, to present the address to Lord Auckland, F. Bracken, Esq. then vacated the chair, and C. R. Prinsep, Esq., took it, when, thanks being voted to the High Sheriff, the meeting dissolved.—*Herk, Feb. 25.*

The address having been presented to his Lordship on the 27th of February, he was pleased to return the following answer—

GENTLEMEN,—Accept my hearty acknowledgments and thanks for the very kind and flattering reception which you have accorded to me, on my return to the seat of the Supreme Government, and for the valued expressions of confidence and good will contained in your address.

I am grateful to you for the personal, as for the public interest, with which you have followed my measures, and I well know how truly you will have rejoiced with me in triumphs, which have shed a new lustre on the British arms.

It will always be a source of real gratification to me that the favour, which a gracious Sovereign has condescended to confer, will be associated in my recollection with my residence among the Indian Community, and with the sympathy and congratulations, which I have now received from you, the inhabitants of this great Metropolis.

On the policy which has guided my Government it becomes me to swear with respectful submission, the judgement of my country, but I hail with real satisfaction your recognition of the deep interest which I must ever feel in the local concerns, the useful institutions, the active and extending commerce, of your important City. I trust with you, that we may not again be separated, while the superintendence of the administration of India remains committed to my hands. It is a happiness to me to be again joined with you in social intercourse; and by no means can our association be made more pleasing to me than by that cordial union of all, for objects of public and private good, for which you have promised to me your best efforts, and which you may be assured, it will be on all occasions my anxious study to promote.

AUCKLAND.

Govt. House Feb. 27. 1840. Genl. Govt., Feb. 27.

NATIVE ADDRESS TO LORD AUCKLAND.

The delegation of Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen, consisting of Nowab Munshif-ul-Nowab Syad Meer Rhason, Rajah Ram Chunder, Rajah Radhikanth Deb Bahadur, Rajah Kalhinesh Bahadur, Dwikananth Tagore, Prasanna Comar Tagore, Chandy Lal Tagore,

[REDACTED]

Remondy Dutt, Ray-Sekundabhatt Choudhary, Dhama Chandra Das, a Kachua Das, and others respectively and intelligent native gentlemen, in all 600 members, assembled to present an address to Lord Auckland, met His Lordship by appointment at 4 P. M. yesterday; They were very graciously received by his Lordship, into whose presence they were escorted by one of the Aides de Camp Rajah Bahadur Das; Bahadur, as Chairman of the Meeting, asked his Lordship's permission to read the address, which being granted, and the address read by the Rajah, his Lordship sent in the deputation his reply, which was in his own hand writing; after which the deputation retired. The following are the address and his Lordship's reply:

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ORIGIN EARL OF AUCKLAND,
BARON EDIN, & C. B., & CO., SEC.,

My Lords.—We the undersigned subjects of her Britannic Majesty, Native inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, respectfully offer to your Lordship our sincere congratulations on your return amongst us.

It is indeed with no ordinary feeling of satisfaction that we had an event so gratifying, for independent of our conviction that the presence of a nobleman of your Lordship's enlightened commercial and general views, cannot fail to be infinitely beneficial to this great mercantile metropolis, we have, on the present occasion, to approach with extraordinary feelings of gratitude the head of a Government, which has, by a firm and vigorous manifestation of warlike power, secured to our country the inestimable blessing of peace.

Yes, my Lord, little as it has been our practice to study the graver questions of war and policy, we should be chargeable with dullness equal to our ingratitude, if we failed to perceive that the wisdom and firmness of your Lordship's Councils, and the might of the British arms, have on all sides baffled the open and overawed the more disguised enemies of that supremacy under which this great empire is reposing and recovering from a long period of convulsion and calamity.

My Lord, it has been reserved for us to see the soldiers of our country carry victory into regions towards which India has hitherto looked with so other feeling than those of apprehension. It has been reserved for us to see those regions become the scene on which the power and greatness of the Indian Empire have been made memorably manifest, in the vindication of its honour and its rights, in the face of Asia and of the world. It has been reserved for us to see the tide of conquest, which for so many ages has flowed towards the East, at length turned back by heroic bands, in whose ranks we proudly recognize the Sepoy Warrior marching to triumph and to renown, side by side with his British fellow soldier.

My Lord, for this elevated position, for this further step in the regeneration of our native country, we feel indebted to the vigor and decision of your Lordships' measures, and in offering our honest and hearty congratulations on their success, and on the well merited testimonial of our sovereign's approbation, by which it has been recognized, we trust that these congratulations will not be less acceptable, proceeding from the

[illegible]

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, as
 Your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servants,
 (Here follow upwards of four hundred signatures of
 Mohammedan and Hindu).
 Calcutta, 14th February, 1840.

TO REVEAL THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER AND OTHERS.
 Native Inhabitants of California and its vicinity.

CHANDERKAR, — I thank you for your kind and gratifying address. It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that I receive this testimony of regard and approbation from the intelligent Native community of Calcutta.

Your good opinion is to me of the highest value, coming as it does from those to whose enlightened views and liberal exertions, I have long looked, as a strong support and assurance to me in my ardent desires for the improvement of India.

I am happy to be again among you, and to be able to co-operate with you for the advancement of great public objects of general and local interest, in the consideration of which you will always find me attentive to your wishes, anxious for your welfare and grateful for your assistance. I have further to offer you my cordial acknowledgements for the statement of your favorable opinion upon the momentous measures of external policy, which, for the defence and security of this empire, I felt myself bound to pursue. I rejoice with you that the success which has been granted those measures, by an overruling and gracious Providence, has baffled the designs of secret and of open enemies, and removed the dangers by which the tranquillity of India was threatened.

These results, which have strikingly avinced the power and resources of the British Indian Government, are indeed a cause of earnest congratulation to us all. That by you, who are so deeply interested in them, they are justly understood and valued, is to me a source of the greatest happiness, and I shall ever regard this expression of your feelings, with pride and with satisfaction.

We share, as fellow-subjects, in feelings of patriotism and loyalty, and I need not say that I exult with you in the glorious achievements by which our proud successes have been won. Marks of Royal approbation have signalled the services of the Army of the Indies and of its gallant leaders, and to them, from us also, the warmest gratitude is due.

A peculiar interest attended their daring enterprise, and the spirit and conduct of the Native, as of the English soldier, have their merited reward in the admiration and the applause of the world.

Accept again, gentlemen, my deep felt thanks for your welcome kindness, and let us unite our hearts and our exertions for the prosperity of British India.

AUCKLAND.
Government House, Calcutta, February, 26 1840
(Harkara, February 27.

MEETING OF THE DCKING ASSOCIATION.

The sixth half yearly meeting of the Docking Association, was held at the secretary's office, yesterday forenoon. K. McKenzie, Esq., acted as Chairman on the occasion, and the secretary's report was as follows:

The books of the past year, (1839,) the third number

this Society was formed, being closed, the result now submitted by the Committee of Directors, is as favorable as could be anticipated from the natural dearth of work, and the competition of the establishments of individuals, whose forestalling system of securing a preference by reduced charges, is not, perhaps, to be deemed as maintainable.

The operations of the past year, it will be observed, from the books and accounts now upon the table, have closed with a net gain to the concern of Co.'s rupees 67,176 0½, giving upon the present capital of six lakh of rupees, a net profit of eleven Co.'s rupees, two annas, eleven pies, and 712⁄100 decimals, or a fraction less than eleven rupees and three annas per cent.

The number of ships and vessels repaired in 1839, at Kidderpore was 18, and at Howrah 26, and in 1839 at the former 20, and at the latter 25, while the new built vessels completed in the last year were three only; the steam tug *Dwarkanath* and *Andrew Henderson* and the ship *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, and three having been constructed upon a regulated commission, have yielded a certain return unaccompanied with risk, or any contingency that could have operated prejudicially to the Society.

At the close of 1838 there was a balance due to the Society on account of the steamer *Enterprise*, of rupees 26,664-14 11, of which rupees 3,000 were realised in

September last, and the remaining amount, rupees 23,664-14-11, being objected to on behalf of Government, has been referred to arbitration, and the realisation or otherwise of the latter sum, or of any portion of it, must necessarily depend on the award of the arbitrator.

The following resolutions were then proposed and passed:

1. That the Report be approved.
2. That thanks be given to the Directors for their services during the past year, and that they be requested to continue to act for the current year.
3. That a dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. on Co.'s rupees 60,000, be now declared, and the balance of profit be transferred to the reserve fund.
4. That the annual repairs to the dock and premises, and cost of all additional buildings, improvements, &c., be carried to the debit of separate account, and that the Directors do determine, prior to the Annual Meeting, what portion of such charge shall be considered as an addition to the capital stock.

After which thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.—*Hutch*, Feb. 26.

NEW CALCUTTA LANDABLE SOCIETY.

The tenth and last Half Yearly General Meeting of the members of the New Calcutta Landable Society, for the inspection of the final accounts of first term of the society, and also a General Meeting of the Members of the Indian Landable and Mutual Assurance Society, for the inspection of accounts, filling up vacancies in the direction, and the transaction of general business was held yesterday at the office of the Secretary.

Present, G. J. Gordon James Colquhoun, F. Hyde Gardiner, George Hill H. H. Gardiner, Joseph Romo, G. G. McPherson, Dwarkanath Tagore, Rustomjee, Cowasjee, John Laws, William Patrick, T. E. M. Turton and G. F. Henfrey, Esqs.

Proposed by Dwarkanath Tagore, Esq., and seconded by James Hill, Esq., that G. J. Gordon, Esq., take the chair.

The Secretary submitted to the meeting the following final statements of the New Calcutta Landable Society's transactions.

Total amount of surplus funds as per statement Co.'s Rs. 7,86,425 6 0 or 8,38,853 11 6

DIBUCT

Transfers to the Indian Landable and Mutual Assurance Society, viz

1 Per cent on Co.'s Rs	
35 18,900 to the amount of	
outstanding risks 1st Janu-	
ary, 1840	35,189 0 0
One-third of amount of	
extraordinary risks, viz	
12 shares on 2 lives at	
6 400 per share, Co.'s Rs	
76 800½	25,600 0 0
25 per cent insuring fine,	
To credit of premium fund	
Co.'s Rs	737 333 0 0
Guarantee Fund	318,111 0 0
	454,444

Balance divisible amongst	
surviving policy holders..	383,337 0 0
To current purposes ..	72 11 0
	383 409 11 6

Statement of the Indian Landable and Mutual Assurance Society, 28th February, 1840.

Amount of half	
year's premium on	
risks transferred	
from the New Land-	
able Society.. Co.'s	
Rs	105,000
Profit on new risks	
taken since 1st Janu-	
ary, 1840	1,000

10,600

By transfer from	
the Landable Soci-	
ety, viz 1 per cent on	
outstanding risks,	
Co Rs	35,18,900—35,189
Three quarters of a-	
mount extraordinary	
risks	76,800—25,600
	60,789

Twenty-five per	
cent on amount of	
surplus premiums on	
policies discontinued	
1st January 1840...	76,644
	1,37,333

Co.'s Rs 2,43,333

Amount of Guarantee Fund—equivalent	
to 9 per cent on outstanding risks on the 1st	
January 1840 balance required to make up	
10 per cent. to be retained from future pre-	
miums	3,16,111
Total amount of Funds	5,61,144
Equivalent to 15½ per cent. on outstand-	
ing risks on the 28th February 1840. In	
force 28th February 1840, 504 lives, out-	
standing risks	Co.'s Rs 35,74,000

It was then proposed by James Colquhoun, Esq., and seconded by John Laws, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Bounty for the preceding year was: G. B. Brandon, T.
E. M. Tucker, Darrington A. Cook, James Longhouse,
Rusticus Charles, William J. Ford, T. H. Swanson,
A. de H. Carpenter, John Storm and W. J. Thompson,
Bears.

Prepared by William Paton, Esq., and amended by
James Colquhoun, Esq. and revised unanimously.

4. That the surplus funds due to surviving policyholders on the 31st December 1930, be paid to them on equal shares to the Secretary.

Proposed by F. G. M. Furtos, Esq., and seconded by
Rutledge Cowan, Esq., and carried unanimously.

3 That person is in the military service, but holding civil employment, be charged the civil rate of premium while so employed.

Proposed by James Hill, Esq., and seconded by T. E. McFarlan, Esq., and carried unanimously.

8. That a the statement of the surplus funds due to surviving policy holders on the 31st December 1899, and shown to this meeting, must have cost the compiler (Mr. John Bartlett) much labour in its preparation, that this meeting do award him the sum of 1 000 Co's fs.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up. — *Hark. Feb. 29.*

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election.

William Quimio, Esq., of the civil service,—proposed by Mr. F. C. Smith, seconded by Mr. W. M. Dixon.

Captain E. P. Niboy, of the ship *Windsor*,—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Strong.

Geo. Henderson, Esq., Attorney,—proposed by Mr. Chas. Huffleagle, seconded by Dr. Spry.

James Davidson, Esq., of the civil service,—proposed by Mr. R. H. Clarke, seconded by the secretary.

F. Williams, Esq., of the civil service,—proposed by Mr. R. H. Clarke, seconded by the secretary.

H. Astell, Esq., of the civil service,—proposed by Mr. R. H. Clarke, seconded by the secretary.

K. H. Rattray, Esq., of the civil service,—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Strong.

Major J. R. Ouseley, political agent at Hassanabad,—proposed by Mr. F. G. Smith, seconded by the secretary.

A. De H. Larpent, Esq., (Firm of Cookerell and Co.)—proposed by Mr. W. F. Ferguson, seconded by the Secretary.

Baboo Hurunauth Roy, (Noral, Jessore),—proposed by Mr. Wm. Bennett, seconded by the secretary.

Thomas Charles Cadogan, Esq., (Firm of Bagshaw and Co.), proposed by Mr. R. J. Bagshaw, seconded by Mr. C. J. Richards.

Edward Whyte, Esq., (Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.),—proposed by Mr. Charles Huffleagle, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Mathew Herring, Esq., of Bishenauth, Assam,—proposed by Captain Francis Jenkins,—seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Baboo Ramgopal Ghose,—proposed by Mr. David Hare, seconded by Mr. A. C. Dunlop.

C. C. Fowell, Esq., (Indigo Planter, Tirhoot),—proposed by Mr. W. P. Downing, seconded by Dr. Spry.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

Library.

1.—Proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras for the months of July, August, and September, 1839. Presented by the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

2.—Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Presented by the Madras Literary Society.

3.—Lecture on Agriculture, its Mechanics, &c. Presented by the author Mr. G. T. F. Sprede.

5.—Proceedings of a Special General Meeting of Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, Presented by the Madras Society.

6.—Report of the sittings of the committee of agriculture, established at Bourbon, as printed in *Le Feuille Hebdomadaire à l'île Bourbon*. Forwarded by M. Beldier.

7.—Phipps' Statistics of Ship-building in India, &c. Purchased by the Society.

8.—Two copies of a Catalogue of the Plants growing in Bombay and its vicinity, spontaneous, cultivated or introduced, as far as they have been ascertained. By John Graham, Esq.

This most useful work has been published under the auspices and for the use of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India. Not a single plant has been put down which has not been seen and examined either by the author or his able colleague Mr. Nimmo. Presented by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India.

Museum.

1.—A minute sample of Cotton from the Tipperah Hills.

Mr. Wise, the superintendent of the affairs of the Rajah of Tipperah, who forwards this, states nearly 1,00,000 musade, (8,572 tons,) of such Cotton is annually brought down by the Hill tribes, subject to the Rajah of Tipperah, &c. The cotton seed lately supplied to Mr. Wise, by the Society, he proposes distributing in the Tipperah Hills.

2.—Two boxes of different sorts of English Vegetable Seeds, presented by Captain Nabis of the Ship *Windsor*.

3.—A sample of a peculiar kind of Grain grown on the Coast of the Hon'ble E. I. Company's newly acquired Province of Amherst, and called by the Native 'Kyalh Jase.' The plant whence this seed is obtained, is stated by Mr. Rily, who presents it to the society, to be of a very hardy nature and thrives almost any kind of soil yielding a good amount of produce, and in taste resembling wheat. Dr. Wallich stated to the Meeting, that the seed now submitted was from the corn lacryma.

4.—A Selacet or Planter's Hat, such as is universally worn at Manilla, both by European, and Natives, presented by Mr. Piddington, who states, that after so experience of twenty years, he has found, for those whose business obliges them to expose in the sun, it to be a very far superior hat or cap to any other, not only for the shade it affords to the face, but (and in this consists its peculiar advantage,) in the freedom with which, by means of the basket-work crown within, it allows the perspiration of the head to be freely carried off.

5.—A paper of Caulbul Drum-head Cabbage Seed, Caulbul, Candahar, and Bokhara Melon Seeds, Candahar Cherry-stones, and Caulbul Red Clover Seed, Presented by Col. Smyth.

6.—A sample of Cotton, second year's growth, from Sea Island Seed, grown on the sand upon Keaker soil on the Ganges at Cawnpore, without attention to irrigation or pruning. Presented by Dr. Campbell.

This Cotton was pronounced to be of a very superior kind.

7.—Two Knole Kola plants from Hidgallee, presented by J. H. Barlow, Esq.

These plants attracted much attention, from the circumstances which induced Mr. Barlow to forward them to the Society—namely, their being raised from sprouts and not from seed. The present is the second year of trial of this Horticultural experiment with Mr. Barlow, and altogether he has succeeded in raising eleven plants. The facility with which early cabbages are raised from sprouts, induced Mr. Barlow to undertake the experiment with Knole Kola. The method pursued is not to cut the Kola but allow the plant to grow on in the soil till it ripens and breaks into three or four portions. From each of these portions sprouts are thrown out. The divisions are separated from the old root and the sprouts cut off from them with a sufficient portion of the division to serve for the protection of the roots of the young sprout. These are put in some cool place and watered, being protected by mats from heavy rain.

9.—A sample of cotton grown in the Bhutty States, presented by Lt. Robinson, Superintendent of the Bhutty States.

This Cotton is of a very inferior quality.

8.—A specimen of a plant growing in abundance in the vicinity of Tipperah, and sent to the Society for its beauty. Presented by Henry Roe, Esq.

The Meeting was informed by Dr. Wallich, that this very pretty specimen of the Moss Club Thistle, was the *Lycopodium complanatum*.

The Board is the President, President is the National
charter between them to be used to direct the ac-
tion of the members of the National Association of
the Poor Building, for the consideration of which a
special General meeting had been held some months
since, and a Committee of Management appointed. Since
then a plan had been adopted for the purchase of an ap-
propriate site in the city of New York, and an ap-
plication made to the government for the appropriation
of the same work, which is now in progress, being ap-
proximately to be situated in the city of New York, the great
majority of those for whom the building was designed.
He therefore desired to give notice of the following
motion for the next General Meeting. "That the man-
agement of Co's stipend 10,000 be divided out of the fund
aword of the Society for the purpose of contributing to
the construction of the National Public Library, Donor
Fund, the National Temperance Fund, and the National
Public Library Fund. Towards the erection of a house
at the E corner of Third Avenue, for the joint ac-
commodation of these several institutions."

The attention of the meeting being called to the report which had been framed by the special committee on Canton, it was moved by Mr. Deane that resolved, that as the time of the members was much wanted to complete their correspondence for the overland mail, the subject be postponed to Wednesday, the 19th inst., when a special general meeting shall be held for the consideration of this important business.

The award made by the Judges, at the Exhibition of Cattle, held on the 1st instant, was next brought forward and passed.

The annual report of work done by the Society, during the past year was then submitted by the Hon'ble the President and on the motion of Dr. Walllich, seconded by Mr. Piddington, it was resolved, that the same be printed.

The first communication, which was submitted to the meeting, was the following, letter with a despatch and an enclosure from the Government of India.

Genl. Dept. Sir, - I am directed by His Excellency (the President) in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Society, the answer given by the Secretary of the Board, No. 15 of 1836, from the Hon. his the Court of Directors, in the public department, dated the 24th July, and of an enclosure on the subject of the Corporation of Bombay in India.

Council Chamber, 14th January, 1910

[illegible]

3. In conformity with the recommendation of Dr. Hoyle, we shall at the earliest opportunity send out samples of the different qualities of Hemp found in the markets of this country, with indication of the prices which they bear, and we desire that agreement may be furnished to us of Himalayan Hemp in different states as reported by the people of the Hills, and also such specimens of human hair as are available.

3.—We propose from time to time to print and publish such information as may come before us calculated either to extend the knowledge of the productions of India, to increase their amount, and we desire that you improve their quality, or give a stimulus to the demand for them, and we desire that you will cause similar measures to be taken for effecting the same objects throughout India.

London, 24th July, 1839.

We are, &c.

(3) R. Jenkins	(4) Robert Campbell.
" W. B. Bayley	" John Forbes.
" W. Stanley Clarke.	" H. Shank.
" John G. Ravenshaw	" H. Alexander.
" Henry Wilcock.	" J. D. Alexander.
" John Shepherd.	" Russell Ellice.
" C. Smith.	

The union of strength with flexibility being so essential for many mechanical purposes, various experiments have been made at different times and places, to find substances fit for manufacturing into cordage. Skin and Jewell were first employed for this purpose in many countries, but vegetable fibre having been found very superior for many purposes, leather ropes, became superseded, and attention was turned to the vegetable kingdom for the best cordage materials, and the hemp plant containing the required properties in the greatest degree, has come to be almost exclusively employed for making the ropes and sails of vessels. It is cultivated, therefore, by many nations for home use and by others for export. To these, therefore, its culture is of great importance and its commerce very considerable. In the year 1836 of 556,032 cwt. was imported into the United Kingdom 558 458 cwt. were shipped at St. Petersburg and Riga. The subject, therefore, is of vital importance to a nation which imports such large quantities of the raw material for the rigging of its vast Navy and Merchant shipping, as they might at any time, by the occurrence of war, be deprived of this supply,

This deprivation did in fact take place during the last war, and great inconvenience was occasioned by British shipping. At the price of hemp, which in 1782 was only 25s per ton, rose to 218s in 1800, and only 27s, 6d per cwt. were imported in that year. The colonies, therefore and India, were looked to for a supply of hemp, and the cultivation was encouraged in North America.

The cultivation of hemp in India obtained very great attention from the Court of Directors, and instructions were sent to the Government there to encourage the growth as well as that of other carriage plants. At the instance of India employ between 40 and 50 different

kinds of plants for the fibre which they yield, fitted for this purpose in different degrees. The subject of investigation was sufficiently extensive, and received great attention from Dr Rumburgh. A few only, however, of the cordage plants of India, are extensively cultivated in that country, or known to commerce as *Coir*, *Sun*, *Sunnee*, or brown Indian Hemp and *Jute*. The first yielded by the husk of the *Coccoloba* (*Cordia nucifera*) and the others by the plants known to botanists by the names of *Crotalaria Juncea*, *Hibiscus Cannabinus*, *Corchorus Olitorius* and *Corchorus Capensis*. These being in general so inferior in strength to the true hemp, do not realize above one third or one-half of the price of that imported from Russia, but for this very reason they continue to be imported for the purpose of making the inferior kinds of rope. There are several other plants yielding more valuable products suited to the climate of India, and which might easily be cultivated there, and, therefore, worthy of attention. Some of these I propose subsequently bringing under notice, as it is important to find plants yielding eligible products suited to the soil and climate of different parts of India, so they would occupy space often uncultivated, as well as serve to fill up the time of the agricultural labourers, at the same time that they afforded materials for both internal and external commerce.

On the present occasion I confine myself to the hemp plant itself, (the *Cannabis Sativa* of botanists) as being the most valuable of the whole and because it is in general erroneously supposed that it can only be successfully cultivated in European regions, though there is every reason to believe that it is originally a native of Asia, and even that its Greek and Latin name *Cannabis* is derived from the Arabic *Kannab*. It is well known to be common in Arabia and Persia as well as in every part of China and of India, and likewise in Egypt and Turkey; but in all these countries it is valued chiefly, if not only, for yielding an intoxicating drug commonly called *bang*. In European countries it is on the contrary cultivated only on account of its ligneous fibre, so extensively employed in the manufacture of the strongest ropes and of coarse, but strong kinds of cloth. The wide distribution of the plant throughout Europe and Asia, is remarkable, but easily explained, when we consider that it is an annual, which requires only few months of summer temperature to bring it to full perfection. The requisites for its successful cultivation, it is however necessary to notice when endeavouring to introduce elsewhere its culture.

Hemp is cultivated in almost every part of Europe for home consumption but only in large quantities for export in Russia and Poland, though the finest quality of hemp come from Italy. French hemp is also much esteemed, as well as that grown in both England and Ireland, but for the present purpose it is necessary only to notice the culture of the chief kinds which enter into commerce.

Hemp is cultivated in almost every Province of Russia, but in the largest quantities in the interior beyond Moscow, as well as nearer St. Petersburg, and in the Polish Provinces which belong to Russia. The soil must not be over-rich nor too sterile, of moderate depth and friable. The time of sowing varies from the middle of May to the end of June, and by some it is recommended not to be sown until the latter end of June, as frosts are very injurious to its growth. The season of reaping is from the end of August to the end of September, the male plants being pulled some weeks before the female. The Russian summer though short, is regular while it lasts and the temperature sufficiently high to bring it to full perfection.

That the northern latitudes of Russia are not essential for the successful cultivation of hemp, is however evident, from the large quantities which are grown in the southern

climate of Italy, both Bologna and Romagna, and along the banks of the Po, as well as in the neighbourhood of Naples. The Italians have a saying, that "Hemp may be grown everywhere, but it cannot be produced fit for use, either in Europe or earth without manure." The climate of Italy, it is well known, is remarkable for its clearness, regularity, dryness and warmth, and that brightness is necessarily necessary for much of its Agriculture. The Italian hemp is fine, soft, light coloured and strong, and is the staple, and it is important to remark that it brings the highest price in the London market, for instance it sells for 58 shillings per ton, while the best Russia was at 47 shillings for the same quantity.

If we compare the Summer temperature of the northern with the Southern situations, we shall not find so great a difference as we might be led to expect, by considering only their latitudes on their mean annual temperature.

Thus Petersburg and Moscow in north latitude 59. 58 and 55 45, have summer temperature of 53 6 and 67 10 of thermometer, while Milan and Rome in north latitude 45 23, and 41. 53, have summer temperature of 73 4, and 75 20.

The climate of the southern parts of Italy has some resemblance to that of the north of India, inasmuch as here is a mild winter with little frost and no snow, early spring and a hot, dry, clear summer (the India climate is however much modified, indeed ameliorated by the coming on of the rainy season) yet we find that with the aid of irrigation they are able in Italy to cultivate many of the same grains which are cultivated in India in the rainy season, as for instance Rice, Indian Corn, Millet, (*Panicum Italicum*) and *Sorghum vulgare*. Cotton is also cultivated and sugar cane and the Banana in small quantities. Lemons and Oranges and Citrons originally introduced from India are perfectly at home. The Date and Palmetto Palm are quite naturalized, together with the Oleander, Yucca and Poinsettia, with the Neem Tree, American and common Aloe and the *Laurel* with some African and Asiatic Acacias.

Without entering into details it might be inferred as probable, that as Italy grows rice and many other plants of India, so might the latter cultivate a plant like the hemp which succeeds so well even so far south as Naples, and which requires only a few months to bring it to perfection, and this given if India did not already possess it.

But so far from this being the case, the reverse is the fact, and it is well known that the plant so commonly cultivated in so many parts of India is the true Hemp Plant, which is there called *ganga*, but which differs in no respect from the European Plant, though the natives employ it only for the purpose of yielding *bang*. But cultivated for this purpose instead of being sown thick as it ought to be when intended for cordage, it is sown thin by the natives, who afterwards transplant the young plants and place them at distances of 9 or 10 feet from each other. The effect of this is to expose them more fully to light, heat and air, by the agency of which the plant is enabled to perfect its secretions in a more complete manner, and the *bang* will consequently bear a more intoxicating nature. The fibres and woody parts at the same time attain a greater degree of strength and solidity, as is found to be the case with timber trees similarly exposed. The Hemp Plant thus grows with branch much. It may be small in dry situations and large in wet and moist ones, but in either case its fibres are found both in Europe and India to be rough, stiffer and more difficultly separated from the woody part than a desirable, but wood is produced in large quantity and of better quality. This mode of cultivation has, however, the disadvantage of being more expensive from taking

up more space than the hemp, which the natives require to yield the same quantity of fibre for spinning.

Hemp, when grown in moist situations, is made, or at least together, are well known to the natives, shoot up and to become more Jan 18-1860, while their receptacles are imperfectly formed, as is exemplified in the growing of leaves, celery, &c. Hemp plant. The hemp is cultivated for their fibres, which are thickly together and they shoot up into long, round, thin plants, which are much less branched than when they are exposed, and are not having less from the action of the heat, but the influence in evaporating the sap, the effect is to produce a longer fibre, which is at the same time soft and pliable as well as more easily separated, and in larger quantity in the same space, than when they are not widely apart.

The natives of India also sow their Sun and Jute very thickly together, when for the sake of their fibres they form the exclusive crops. The effect is to produce a long and flexible fibre, though this is not sufficiently strong to form a good substitute for the true hemp; but if this were cultivated in suitable situations in India, in a manner similar to that adopted in Europe or like that practised with its substitutes in India, the effect would undoubtedly be to produce a sufficiently long fibre, which would also be softer and more pliable, at the same time that it retained a great portion of its original strength and probably in a large quantity as is yielded by the Sun plants, and thus no article might be produced which, judging from the Indian sample, might enter, into competition with the Russian product, and at all events afford much more valuable cordage than the several inefficient substitutes now so extensively cultivated in India, and which imported into this country sell only for 75 to 20 shillings a cwt., at the same time the Russian, Polish and India hemp are selling for that 42 to 50 shillings a cwt.

The difference in price would appear a sufficient inducement to attempt the culture of the true hemp in India, especially as there could be no doubt respecting its growth, as it is already so common in every part of that country, and requiring, if any thing, only a little modification of its properties, which could be ensured not probably by a change in the mode of cultivation. Dr Roxburgh has long since as the year 1850, thought Rohilcund and the neighbouring hills suited to the cultivation of hemp. I have seen it in great abundance in a wild state in the Deyra Doon and also in the Khudj land of the Saharunpore district, especially along the upper part of the Doab Canal, and where it was chiefly valued for its leaves being made into hemp and subjug, the stems when dried being burnt for fire-wood.

There would be little difficulty in cultivating this plant in the low Khudj land, where it is wild, not in converting it into merchantable hemp, for the natives of the neighbourhood already make use of it, partly for the manufacture of ropes, and the inhabitants of Muljhar are said by Dr. B. H. Scott, to employ the hemp for making their fishing nets.

The natives of the Himalayas likewise possess the plant from which, though they prepare an intoxicating drug which they call *ibum*, they likewise value for its lignous fibre, from which they prepare a coarse kind of cloth, which they send into the plains for making very durable garments as well as the strongest ropes (called *bell*) for creating their plows.

This fact, though not generally known, is mentioned by Kirkpatrick in his account of Nepal, and was recorded by General Hardwick in his visit to Sarnagur, as well as by myself, when travelling in the Himalayas. I also obtained specimens of the rope and cloth when travelling there, but which I regret I am unable now to find. The plant I have seen is in a very luxuriant state,

at least in the neighbourhood of the village of Saharunpore, and it is not unlikely that it is a great culture, and yield a valuable and useful product.

The hemp would likewise be cultivated in the plains at two seasons of the year, during the rainy season, as in now the rice, and likewise the cold weather, by cultivating similar to that of the summer culture of European countries. But experiments require to be made and specimens be procured, in order to determine which season is most proper for the culture of this plant, in order to yield hemp of the best quality.

If people might, no doubt, easily be obtained for preparing the hemp, according to their own method, and teaching the people in the plains, who are already practised in the art of preparing Sun. It would, however, be desirable to procure, if practicable, the assistance of some Europeans, (and such might be found among the Sikhs) who had seen practised the preparation of hemp in this country. The experiment might be made with little expense, and probably great advantage (from the useful information which would be obtained for the use of cultivators) in the botanic garden at Saharunpore. If instructions were given to the effect to Dr. Falconer, superintendent of that institution.

For due attention being paid to the details of this subject, it would be extremely desirable to send out to India specimens, with prices of the different quantities of hemp found in the markets of this country, so that cultivators in India might know what they had to imitate and rival. It would also be extremely desirable, in order to ascertain the present quality of the Himalayan Hemp, if specimens in different states of preparation were sent home as prepared by the hill people, together with specimens of the hempen rope and sack cloth of the Himalayas. (True copies)

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

THE GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE NEWLY ACQUIRED PROVINCE OF NAGALAND IN UPPER ASSAM—THE PROGRESS OF THE TEA CULTIVATION.

A highly valuable and interesting communication from Captain Jenkins, the agent of the Governor General in Assam, was next submitted. Captain Jenkins has referred to the report made by the Silk Committee of the 9016, on the specimen of Moonga silk lately submitted by Messrs Watkins and Menley, and states, that as soon as the document reached him he lost no time in writing off to Mr Watkins, to beg of him to endeavour to comply with the request of the Committee, as early as practicable, and send the required sample for the London market. The report, Captain Jenkins states, holds out most pleasing prospects for Assam, as the extent to which the silk would be shipped from that province, is almost unlimited, from the abundance of *Arctia* plants, on which the worm feeds, and from the facility with which they can be propagated.

The companies of the 36th regiment, Captain Jenkire adds, have been beating themselves out against me in what they thought was a natural forest, but which in reality is a deserted plantation of *Soom* trees, one of the

best of these plants; and all about Dibroo Mookh, in Blattock, the place whence Captain Jenkins despatches his letter, the land is covered with old plantations of the same tree.

Captain Jenkins adverts to the application which the secretary addressed to him on the subject of the cotton minute by the Governor General, and thinks with the Committee that little satisfactory operations could be done with foreign cotton seed, except by trees cultivated. He wishes he could get a pair of the *Arborescens* in that look, for he has there very superior lands for growing them, he can give land for nothing to any extent, and he knows no place where the committee are more likely to find the ryots tractable. They are all cotton cultivation, and, owing, Captain Jenkins supposes, to the sterility of soil and climate, the Cotton of Blattock, which to all appearance is the same stock as that of other parts of Assam and of the Garrow country, is far superior to any other in the valley, and fetches from 2 to 2 8 rupees per maund more in the market than the Kupas. All the natives would try any other cotton, for they have no prejudices as to seeds. With the assistance of the Missionaries, the military, and the superintendents and assistants of the Assam Joint Stock Company, seed might be distributed largely round the country, and much attention could be paid to their cultivation. Blattock has only just fallen into the hands of the Government of India, but Captain Jenkins hopes, that there is a very fair prospect of the British soon rendering it a most important district. Tea, Catechou, Silk, Sugar and Cotton are abundant, and the lands are well adapted to any cereal crops. It was, Capt Jenkins states, the garden of Assam, and may readily become so again. A station has been found close to Dibroo Mookh, where Captain Vetch is to reside, and a thriving town is expected to be made of it immediately. In conclusion, Captain Jenkins mentions, that Mr Bruce has made for Government this season, one hundred and twenty boxes of Black Tea and seventy of Green, "but with the meagre of the Joint Stock Assam Company," adds Captain Jenkins, "this might be increased next season a hundred fold were the Government establishments transferred at once."

The contents of this highly interesting communication excited much attention from the meeting. The concluding paragraph of the letter was particularly dwelt on and the importance of encouraging the investment of private capital in the interesting experiment of producing Tea in our own provinces, referred to. As a legitimate object of the Society's consideration, the extension of the cultivation of Tea throughout British India, was thought to merit an application to Government for the presentation to this society of a box of each kind of Assam Tea in order to give an extensive notoriety to the article as possible, and it was, therefore, moved by Major Carter and seconded by Mr Preston, and resolved, "That an application be at once addressed to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, through the Tea Committee, for a supply of one box of each kind of Tea manufactured at the Government grounds in Assam for the purposes of the Society."

Dr Wallich, secretary to the Tea Committee in approving of this resolution intimated that the *Isabella Robertson*, which had just arrived in the river, from China, had brought round, notwithstanding our present disputes with China, an entire family of Chinese Tea cultivators, who were to be forthwith sent to the Assam gardens.

GOVERNMENT RESEARCH INTO NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF CEYLON.

The next important document brought forward, was a letter from the Right Hon'ble J. A. Stewart Mackenzie,

Governor of Ceylon, relative to an application which had been made to him by the Secretary, touching agriculture and vegetable productions of that island, with reference to its soil and climate.

His excellency states, that it will give him the greatest pleasure to be able to contribute into matters on the subject, as he considers it one of the importance of which he is fully sensible, and the development of which he is well aware, will be followed by great improvements in his society, and undoubtedly in India also, if practical information upon this subject be given and taken, by those who can afford it, that he shall endeavour seriously to apply himself to the enquiries which the letter of the Secretary would lead. The real difficulty, his Excellency states, is that the expense that must attend a general and a thorough enquiry, and secondly, of the almost entire want there of instruments to carry that enquiry into execution. The superintendency of the royal botanic garden at Peradenia is, however, now undergoing a change, and as soon as Mr Normansell the new superintendent, is placed in full possession of the department, his Excellency states, he shall not fail to lay down some plan for obtaining the information required in the form of classification as annexed in the secretary's letter.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH SOCIETY AT AKYAB.

A letter from Lieutenant Letley, was next read, announcing that resolutions (copy of which are furnished) were passed by Captains Begle, and MacGraith, Lieutenants Aphorpe, Plavre, Edwards, Baker, Eliot and himself, on the 3d of December, establishing a society at Akyab, to be denominated "The Arracan Branch Agri and Horticultural Society."

Lieutenant Letley, in the course of his letter, states, that a good and convenient piece of ground has been enclosed, and begs a supply of seeds may be supplied to him. The soil of the garden is like that of the entire island of Akyab light and sandy, and requires great trouble in manuring. The usual forest trees, such as Oak, Ironwood, Gurjun (wood pillar) Teak, Jarul, and different species of ebony, &c., can be procured from the interior in any quantity. Tobacco, Cotton and Rice, are indigenous, Indigo grows wild, and coffee thrives well when slightly shaded. There is, however, a great want of excellent vegetables. He has no doubt these may be acclimated, an object greatly to be desired, not only for the benefit of the crews of the numerous vessels continually on the coast.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FROM THE TENASSERIM COAST.

Mr. Riley, at Amherst, favors the society with the result of experiments made under his care at the request of Mr. Blandell, the Commissioner of the province.

Jeanpore Maize has not proved so good as that already cultivated by the Burmese. Bourbon, Seychelles, Sen Island and Malia cotton seeds have had the year's trial, but the seed for the most part proving rotten, no satisfactory results have been obtained. The Guinea grass has thriven most luxuriously—so have the arrow-root plants, the black bean and sugar cane.

HORTICULTURE IN NEPAUL.

Mr. Hodgson, the British Resident at the Court of Nepal, intimates, that he can let the society have a supply of good red and white clover seed, and good apple grafts,

the importance of the human element in this process, we may begin by asking whether a culture can be transferred from one people to another. The answer is, of course, no. In India it is not so easy to transplant or imitate, where the environment, by natural limitation, hinders that the culture can be adopted without sacrificing in any certain extent that of another; thus, diminishing as it were the benefits which might otherwise be expected. But here, on the contrary, the influence of untutored people will admit of the widest extension, without encroaching in any way on that which may be already in progress. This is a fact of great consideration.

The address of James Buchanan, the candidate for President, at Glasgow, Scotland, 1845.

Again, habits of intercourse with the superior intelligence of the English character are rendering the inhabitants yearly more and more able and expert, in the application of skill and the adaptation of scientific invention, and whenever the native working farmer can be brought to be so far enriched as to possess an accumulated stock, and this, without fear of oppression, from any quarter, point with safety to the hoard of materials which his husbandry has secured for him, or, in other words, when he shall be the owner of CAPITAL, which, in times of need he can fall back on for support till more prosperous times come round, then the regeneration of India may be said to have commenced, and the riches of her soil be considered to have been fairly and efficiently tested.

"The consideration of the foregoing subject, to be dealt justly by, requires much more space than can be afforded in an Annual Report, interesting and absorbing as the topic is, and, therefore, it must be allowed to give place to matters more immediately connected with the economy of the Society. That the truth of the doctrine here advanced is, however, appreciated, the growing strength of this institution abundantly testifies, and the generous labours in the cause of benevolence, have the best testimony of their European brethren in exile to stimulate them in the exercise of their philanthropic exertions, by the additional monthly aid which is continually coming in to contribute towards the good work they have in hand. What can be more satisfactory than this, and if pages were written nothing more gratifying to the members of the Society could be adduced to encourage and cheer them in their onward course.

"To turn to the more immediate concerns of the Society, since the close of last year, there has been an accession of ninety five new members. Of these 27 are civilians in the service of the Government, 22 are military and medical officers, 23 are indigo planters or residents in the interior, engaged in pursuits of agriculture, 15 are mercantile and 8 are of a miscellaneous class.

"The total number of members on the list of the Society at the end of December 1838, was 411.* This with the addition of the 95 new election, makes the total number of members up to the present time, to amount to 506. From this must be deducted resignations 9, and deaths 11, is all 20, making the real number now borne on the records to be 486.

"The following tabular statement affords the details more fully in comparison with foregoing periods, and

* In the Annual Report for 1838, the number is stated to be 450, but this is an error.

at the same time, represents an analysis of the constitution of the Society.

	In sixteen former years.	In 1837.	In 1838.	In 1839.	Gross total.	Total real number of members of all classes, after deducting lapses, at the close of 1839.
Civilians in the Service of Government,	46	41	11	27	125	115
Merchants and traders,	31	86	26	15	110	105
Indigo and other planters, ...	25	21	43	23	112	104
Military Officers in the Service of Government,	34	17	18	16	85	68
Medical ditto	14	16	10	7	47	33
Asia tea	23	9	7	1	30	26
Gentlemen of the Legal profession,	14	5	1	5	25	20
Clergymen, ...	5	2	2	1	10	5
Honorary members ...	6	1	0	1	8	6
Miscellaneous, ..	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total,	188	148	120	95	551	486

"Of this number 46 are members who have been added for their subscriptions, 47 are in Europe, and 6 are honorary, leaving 387 as the actual number of paying members on the books of the Society.

"The accession of 94 new members during the present year, is a circumstance well worthy of congratulation, for after the great additions made in the year 1837 and 1838 to the ranks of membership (the circle of the European community in this country being limited), there was much reason to suppose that the Annual Report of succeeding years would necessarily present a diminished return.

"When the result of the year just closed is viewed in this light, the number of 94 may be regarded as a demonstration of public feeling, equal if not surpassing that of any previous period.

"The calamity which the Society has sustained by the hand of death, has been severely felt during the past year. Member after member, among those whose devotion to the cause led them to give their time, when it could be but ill spared, to the manifold duties required by the Society have been taken from us. Perhaps no year, since the foundation of the Institution in the year 1820 has the benevolence, by death and departure for England which the Society has experienced, been greater than

during the last period, Messrs. George Princep, Ewart and Cockerell may be instance in the most prominent of them.

George Princep. "The first was always foremost in promoting every measure calculated to advance the interests of the Society and the good of the country. His enterprising spirit was abundantly shown in the projection of more than one great scheme of national improvement, and the practical knowledge which he brought to bear on all points in which he engaged, gave to his opinions that weight and influence that earned; confidence whenever expressed, and tended so much to the security of the reputation which the Society now enjoys. Alent in the cause in which he embarked, he left no means untied to secure success; labour to him, in the ardour of pursuit, was quite lost sight of, and it is much to be feared, that the untiring industry of his spirit, in this incessant clime, precipitated him prematurely to his grave. As one of the warmest friends of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, his name stands foremost, and his loss will long be felt with regret.

W. K. Ewart. "The melancholy and distressing death of Mr Ewart, must be fresh in the recollection of the minds of every reverent member of the Society. From the first moment of setting foot in India, Mr. Ewart entered warmly into the advantages of Indian research. Trained to habits of inquiry, he had early learnt to appreciate the value of attested facts, and like all minds once so tempered, never felt contented till the truth could be elicited in his clearest form. Thus his attention was early directed to the value of statistics, and as a member of the Statistical Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, he did his utmost to impress on those who have not given the subject consideration the importance of this department of science. He brought these great practical acquisitions with him to the assistance of the Agricultural Society, and, had his life been spared, the institution would, there is little doubt, have had many proud testimonials of his ability and worth. As it is the record bears proof of the interest which he took in that great national object—the improvement and spread of the cotton cultivation throughout the empire, and his constant attendance at the meetings of the members, has caused his untimely end to be severely and deeply felt. The other members who have been taken from the Society during the past year by death, are Messrs. Cockerell, Oram, C. R. Martin, Wm Allen George S. Mills, John Maclean, M. Maclean, F. H. Senter, and R. H. Bain.

Work done by the Society during the past year. "Passing now to the consideration of the work which has been done by the Society during the past twelve months, we come first to the call made on the Society by the Government of India, to furnish it, for the information of the Court of Directors and Committee of Agricultural and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, with particulars touching the productions and prices of Agricultural articles at the chief marts, and on obscure villages conjointly in each district of the various provinces of the empire, arranging the returns in such a manner, that the course of trade geographically may be best shown.

Collection of Agricultural statistics. "The Society, ever anxious to support the acquisition of information of public utility in every form, appointed, for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes of the Supreme Government, a special Committee, from among its members, to undertake the task of inquiry,—and a report having been presented to the Society by the Committee, in which the mode best

"To the members of the Society, we must
 remind them that we cannot be satisfied with the
 replies which have been made to our numerous and
 complaints in their desire that the Society has abundant
 reason to be grateful to those members who are
 the cause of statistical research has induced them
 readily to come forward to promote the cause of the

Bengel, in the early part of the year great hopes were entertained, that the talents which had been received from England and Scotland, would have lived and have spread; but subsequent experience does not enable the Society to confirm this ardent wish.

"The plants have thriven well, and are at the present moment in a great state of perfection at the nursery; but owing to one accident and the other, the insects have never been landed in a state of healthful vigour or in that quantity which could be said to allow of the climate being fairly tested; and, after enduring a state of sickly existence for a few weeks, they have gradually died away till all have disappeared. The Society is now in a better condition to receive insects than ever it was before, as the *nepolaris* is well stocked with the Bourbon plant, and through the generous exertions of M. M. Richard, and Bedier, who have so kindly forwarded more than one consignment of insects and plants, the Society hopes to be put in possession of a further supply. As a mark of the sense entertained by the Society for the valuable endeavours of both M. M. Richard and Bedier, the Society has voted to each of these gentlemen its gold medal.

“The third in order, but ~~not~~ perhaps in importance, is the ~~question~~ ^{question} which the Society has put to the prosecution of its labours in the cause of cotton cultivation in India—a subject the magnitude of which can only be measured by the millions of pounds sterling which may be said to be involved in the success or otherwise of the undertaking.

"The more the Society gives its consideration to the improvement of this important culture, the more it becomes convinced that capital and skill are those required to raise the indigenous cottons of the country to the parent stock, be it observed, whereas all other India have been supplied to a standard worthy of a comparison with the productions of the west. The accumulated mass of information in respect of the state of the lands of India, to furnish cotton, from the eyes of the perennial plants of the western world, leaves no doubt that with careful selection of the sites, attention to the husbandry of the tree, and the skillful application of modern knowledge to the art of cleaning the article or the market, the export of cotton from India will be a business of yearly increase, and form a most material item in the future cotton culture of the state.

With the conviction that the public attention alone requires to be directed to the subject, the opportunity for the presentation of the memorial of the Churches, for merchants to the Society through the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce afforded an excellent opportunity of preparing a Summary, from the records of the office, of what has been done by the Society and the success which had

"The persons thus brought prominently forward by the leading nation, community of Great Britain, was no alien to the nation, but a man appointed to preside over the services of India, and hence we find that about the time the Secretary had to journey to head the British Government of India, he was driving means to meet the player, which had been abandoned by the merchants of Manchester in their petition to the Honorable Court of Directors of the India Company."

The dispatch conveying the sentiments of the body of the Directors, bears date March 14th, 1839, and the sole authority of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's warrant, which has been transmitted for the consideration of the Society, was completed on the 14th August, 1839. The documents themselves, and the steps taken in fulfilment of the sentiments contained in them, have been so recently before the members and the public, that a circumstantial detail in this place is rendered unnecessary. It is sufficient to mention that the Government of India has been more determined to embark in the most efficient measure that can be devised, for this most laudable national object; and that it has sought to secure success by obtaining, from America, the services of duly qualified planters in order to give to the undertaking the benefit of the best practical knowledge. The arrangement of the details for carrying the resolution of the Government into effect, the Society has been rejoiced to undertake, and this is now in course of preparation. That success in its most enlarged sense will attend the efforts now to be made, must depend on the energy and zeal of the individuals whose province it will be to watch over and attend to the working of the enterprise. The amplest testimony exists that the diversified soil and climate of India are capable of supplying the demands of Europe with cotton of a marketable and profitable quality, and it rests with the executive, to justify the expectation of what the soil can do.

"In the rising staple of unwholesome Indian cane- the Society has received and communicated the 'Lettuce' of 1844. Indeed, during the past year, many interesting items of intelligence calculated to stimulate the application of capital to the production of this remarkable produce of the vegetable kingdom. The attention which has been directed to the preparation by men of science, has afforded for the manufacturer of it, much practical information; but as yet some obstacles remain, which it is desirable would be removed. Opium-juice obtained from the lactaceous juice of the Ficus Elastica of Assam, is liable to decomposition, and the security of the article reaching the English market, in its solid form, is much endangered. Drs. Royle and Ure,* have for some time had the subject under consideration, and it is hoped, from the success which has already attended their inquiries, that their researches will eventually be crowned by the discovery of an efficient remedy for the evil."

The establishment of a Tea manufactory in Assam.

"The next most important subject which has come under the consideration of the Society, is the progress made by the Government of India in establishing a manufactory of Tea in Assam. The papers and documents which have been laid before the Society, incontrovertibly prove how vastly abundant the

In a letter to the Journal of Arts, London, March,

country is in this most valuable shrub. In the management of this new and interesting branch of agricultural pursuit, the Society has no concern directly, but the desire of the Government to engage the attention of the members and capitalists, generally, to the facilities which the province of Assam affords for manufacturing tea to any extent, has induced it to make, from time to time, communications to the Society on this highly important culture. In order to attract attention to the subject, the Court of Directors, both individually, and collectively, being prohibited from embarking in the cultivation as a source of commercial profit.

"In their despatch, dated London 25th September 1838, they have signified to the Governor-General in Council, that the Government tea establishment in Assam must not be increased beyond what is absolutely necessary to bring the trial to a fair practical issue, as they consider that when generally known, the speculation will doubtless be taken up with avidity by the commercial capitalist. And again, in their despatch of January 23, 1839, they desire that the best means for encouraging the cultivation of the Tea, with as little present loss to Government be suggested with as great prospective benefit to commerce as possible. Already the promise of the Honourable Court, has been fulfilled. A joint-stock company to undertake the severe and hazardous task of bringing the 'Tea colonies of Assam into cultivation has been formed with a capital of a million sterling and the Society has the formation of it as an undertaking that requires the most liberal consideration of the Government, as if successful, it will be one of the grandest achievements that private enterprise has ever effected for the good of India

Improvement
of the indigenous
cattle of India

"As a material branch of Indian husbandry the improvement of the present impoverished bullock of the country has attracted the notice of the Society, and in April a full report was brought up from the Cattle Committee, and adopted, having for its object the introduction of the middle horned bull of England into India, and a schedule of prizes on a most liberal scale as an inducement to the public to undertake the introduction of good neat and other cattle into India has been held out.

Oppressive
discriminating
duties on foreign
commodities from

"One of the difficulties which Indian Commerce has hitherto laboured under, has been the invidious distinction made by the legislature of the mother-country between staple articles, the produce of the British possessions in India, and similar articles the produce of the Crown colonies, until within the last three years a distinction of this kind was made between sugars of the East and West Indies, and it yet continues to be in force with respect to the two commodities of Tobacco and Rum.

"To assist, by every legitimate means in its power, to remove so impolitic, to use no stronger expression, distinction the Society in May last, determined on drawing the attention of the constituted authorities of the state, to the burthen thus unfairly thrown on the energies of the country, and, therefore, moved the various organs of the Government to obtain from the legislature of England's removal of these discriminating duties. The Society trusts that its labour has not been in vain. The receipt of a recent despatch from the Court of Directors, in reply to the representation of the Society, intimates that that influential body has a petition to the imperial Parliament in preparation, with which it proposes going to the legislature on the first Meeting of the Session.

State measures
for conducting an
interchange of
vegetable pro-
ducts between
East India and the

"The Society in June last had placed at its disposal a despatch from the Home Government, addressed to the Governor-General of India in reference to a communication which had been transmitted by him touching the importance of interchange of vegetable

productions, and intimating to His Lordship that the Court had resolved on gradually furnishing the means of carrying on, extensively, experiments for naturalizing in India, useful and desirable plants indigenous in other countries.

"On the receipt of the communication here adverted to, the Society lost no time in constituting a Committee for the purpose of assisting the Government in the prosecution of its views. The recommendation adopted was to issue circulars to all persons scattered over the country, inviting them to furnish the Committee with the extent of their individual knowledge. This has since been done, and the Society purposes to continue to render its services to the promotion of this laudable work with its best ability.

Introduction of
Foreign seed corn
into India

"Another object of solicitude by the Society, during the past year, has been the introduction of foreign seed corn into India, and for this purpose a sum of money has been voted to enable the Society to commence this desirable object, and an invitation issued to all persons who may be desirous of trying the benefits likely to result from this measure, to register their names at the office of the Society, and any quantity they may require shall be obtained for them from the seedsmen of the Society.

Spread of an-
guar-cane culture
throughout
Hindustan

"Turning now to the consideration of the efforts made by the Society in extending the propagation of the Sugar cane in India, in order to contribute the best aid in its power to forward the interests of the nation in the promotion of this great necessary staple of commerce, the Society has the pleasing duty of noting that such has been the avidity shown by the members and others to possess the valuable varieties of cane grown in the Nursery of the Society that in the space of six weeks from the commencement of the distribution not a cane was left for tardy applicants. The stock supplied amounts to 32,494 canes, and these have gone forth into the different districts of Bengal, to meet the growing demand which exists for this profitable and valuable culture. A further crop of cane is expected to be ready for cutting in February, when applicants can again be supplied.

Branch Soci-
ties

"At the close of last year, the Society had to report the existence of fourteen Branch Societies. During the year just closed, an addition of four, Rackerungge, Darjeeling, Chittagong and Beaulah, has to be made to this number, making in all seventeen, of these most valuable aids to the diffusion of the great designs which it is the object of the Parent Institution to disseminate.

Prizes awarded
by the Society

"In the Department of reward for the encouragement of the great objects adverted to in the foregoing paragraphs, the Society has to report the adjudication, at the annual exhibition held in February last, of the large Silver Medal of the Society and 250 rupees to Mrs. Pattle for the best bred cow.

For Cattle.

"To W. F. Gibbon, Esq, the Gold Medal of the Society and 200 rupees, for the best Woolled Merino Ram

To W. F. Gibbon, Esq, the large Silver Medal and 150 rupees, for the second best woolled Merino Ram.

For Cochineal

"In consideration of the readiness with which Mr. Bodier, Minister of Marine at the Isle of Bourbon, has met the wishes of the Society in promoting the introduction of the true grained Cochineal Insect into Bengal

For bringing
the cocoons of
the Eri silk into
use

"As a means of contribution to the liberal donation of Captain Jenkins, Commissioner of the Assam Provinces, to promote the discovery of an efficient method of bringing the cocoons of the Eri silk worm into use, as an article of commercial value, the Society has determined to meet Captain Jenkins' donation of 500 rupees by a similar amount, and a schedule of prizes to the extent of 1000 rupees is now before the public, for the purpose of encouraging the discovery.

For Raw Silk

"In the article of silk, the Gold Medal of the Society for the second time has been awarded to Mr. Rose, of Ramnaghur Factory, in the collectorate of Moorsheda bed. On this occasion there were six competitors.

For Sugar.

"To J. Balestier, Esq., American Consul at Singapore, the Gold Medal of the Society has been awarded, for affording a strong grained, useful sugar which would answer well for refining; and which has been classed as brown to good brown.

Money vote for
foreign seed corn

"In order to carry out the intention of the Society in procuring the introduction of foreign seed corn into Hindostan, the sum of five hundred rupees has been appropriated for that purpose

Money vote for
purchase of Cot-
ton Seed

"In the way of outlay for cotton seed, the Society has appropriated the sum of 500 rupees for the purchase of the best sorts of indigenous seeds, and 1000 rupees for the purchase of American seeds. The assignment of further sums has been unnecessary, owing to the liberality of donors, who, in a spirit of noble generosity, have preferred that their consignments of seeds to the Society should be received as a gift rather than be paid for. To Mr. Waghorn of Egypt, Mr. Jackson of Calcutta, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, Mr. Richards of Calcutta, Mr. G. H. Adam of Calcutta, Messrs. Adam, Scott and Co. of Calcutta the thanks of the Society are especially due for the extensive and most acceptable presents of foreign Cotton seeds which they have made.

Literary De-
partment

"In the literary department, the Society has to call attention to the alteration which has for the past year, been made in the manner of giving the various important communications, as they come before them, an extended form of publicity as possible, by enlarging the monthly Report of Proceedings. Much of the present popularity, which the Society enjoys, may be traced to the valuable information which, from time to time, is given to the world, while the subject is fresh and acceptable to the public. In this way the intelligence which the Society is favored with, has been disposed of and in the forthcoming volume of Transactions, the reader will, in consequence, find that all the shorter essays and contributions have been recorded in the Reports of Monthly Proceedings. Papers of more lengthy size, and which could not, without extending the Monthly Report to undue limits, be so disposed of, have been reserved for the body of the Transactions, and these are now in course of preparation at the press.

Horticultural
Department.

"In the Horticultural Department the Society has every reason to be satisfied. Seeds have been distributed, to a large extent, all over the country. Of the excellence of the Calcutta market in all the varieties of ordinary vegetables, the daily supply in all the chief market places of the city is an incontestable proof, and to the Society is this state of perfection and plenty mainly due. By furnishing the native gardeners with foreign seed at half price, they are able to furnish every year a continued supply which, without this assistance, they could not do, as many of the vegetables, although they grow luxuriantly, give little or no fruitful seed.

"The Annual Horticultural Exhibition of the Society further contributes towards the encouragement of this useful object, by the award of medallion and money prizes, and the Society has reason to believe, that there are much sought after by the class of persons for whom they are intended.

Conclusion In conclusion, the Society has to present, for the information of all concerned, the particulars of the different objects for which prizes are held out, and it is hoped that the review of the labours of the Institution for the past year now given, will afford that satisfaction that shall earn for it the continued support of the members and the influx of new and additional support."
—*Hurkaru*, February 21.

the Society has awarded to that gentleman its Gold Medal.

A Special Meeting of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society took place yesterday morning, in the Town Hall, to receive the Report of the Cotton Committee. The President of the Society, Mr. Edward Ryan, was present on the occasion. The Report of the Cotton Committee was brought before the Meeting, duly discussed and altered or adopted clause by clause, the most important points of discussion, relating to the disposal of the three American workmen, and the relative positions of the superintendent and workmen, and the relative positions of the superintendent and workmen. In regard to the first of these points, an amendment was proposed to confine all three workmen to one station at first, and allot their separate spheres of labour by and-by as it may seem most expedient and desirable, but this amendment was over ruled, and the original intention of appointing them to three different districts, was adopted.

In the course of the proceedings, a letter was read from Mr. Bruce, of Calcutta, tendering his service to the Committee in furthering the cotton cultivation, qualified as he was, for this purpose, from an experience of no less than thirty two years. But as it was not contemplated by the Committee to incur any expense for the kind of assistance Mr. Bruce proffered, the Secretary was requested to make a reply to Mr. Bruce to that effect.

Nothing further of importance was brought before the Meeting, the whole time having been taken up by the discussion and consideration of the Cotton Committee's Report —*Hurkaru* February 20.

RACES.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING—1840.

Third day, Saturday, 18th January.

First Race—The Ladies' Purse of 1000 rupees from the Fund with 200 rupees each subscription P. P. for all Arab Horses Weight for inches 14 hands carrying 8st 4lb Heats 2 Miles—Winners to carry 5lb extra
Hon G Graves's b a h Silkworm....(Curnlah) 1 1
Mr. Thornhill's b a h No 2 late Sharpset..... 2 2

Time—57

1 4

1 5

1 4

4 10

The worm had it all his own way.

Second race.—A Hack Stakes of 200 Rupees with 80 Rupees each subscription. Heats 1½ Miles 10st 7lb each—Gentleman Riders—The Winner to be sold for 400 rupees if demanded. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr. Jennings's g a h Dr. Squeers... drawn
Mr. Shute's w a g Deception late Weymouth drawn
Mr. Owen's b a h Test late Bontjack (Mr Owen) 1 1
Hon. G. Graves's g a h Enigma late Comm (Mr. Thornhill) 2 2
Mr. Snow's b a h Dost Mahomed (Mr. Shute) 3 3

Time 3 16—3 20

Third Race.—The Galloway Plate for all Arab and Country Horses 13 hands 3 inches and under 350 Rupees from the Fund, with 100 each subscription Heats 1½ Miles—carrying 8st Winners once 3lbs oftener 5lbs extra.

Mr. Cochrane's.. b a g don Juan.....drawn
Hon G Graves's g a h Silkworm.....(Curnlah) 1 1
Mr. Shute's.....w a m deception..... 2 2
Time — 59 — 59
1 11 1 12
1 11 1 14
3 20 3 25

Silkworm never headed.

A Private Sweepstakes of 1 G. M. each P P half mile heats carrying 7st 7lb.—The winner to be sold for five G. M. and crossing and jostling allowed and encouraged.

Mr Maclean's g a p Merlin.....
Capt Sargeant's g a p Filho do puta.....
Mr Pringle's.....b a p Charles the XII..... 1 2 3
„ Kitchiner's.....d a p Ferner Major.....
„ Shute's.....c a p Go it ye Cripples.....
„ Owen's.....c a p Dye think I stole you 2 1 1
„ Cameron's.....c a p Sir Roger.....
Time — 1 6
1 6
1 7

Fourth day—Tuesday, 21st January.

First race—A Sweepstakes of 50 Rupees each with 250 Rupees from the Fund for all Horses that have started in the Hack and Sky stakes—three quarters of a Mile—to be Handicapped by the Committee—3 bona

fide Horses to start of the Public Money to be withheld.

Hon. G Graves's g a h Enigma..... (Curnlah) 3
Do.....b a h Test..... (Mr Shute) 4
Capt. Snow.....c a h Dost Mahomed... (Tiger) 4
Major Havelock. b a h Filburnia (Mr. Thornhill) 1

Time—1 31

Second Race—A Purse of 500 Rupees from the Fund with 100 Rupees each Subscription P. P. for all Horses One heat 1½ Mile, and a distance—Winners once on the day of starting to carry 3lbs extra.—Winners twice 5lbs. extra, Winners thence 7lbs. extra.

at lbs.	st lb.
tabs 8 4	Cape..... 9 4
B. & N. S. W... 8 11	English..... 10 4

A bona fide start of two Horses, or the Public Money to be withheld. To close on Saturday the 18th inst.

Hon G Graves's b a g The Moslem....(Curnlah)
Mr Charlton... b a h Darfour....(Mr. Jennings) 2
Capt. Sargeant b a g Rushden(Mr Shute) 4
Mr. Owen's ..b c h Flyfisher.(Salter) 3
„ Thornhill...b a h Kaled.....drawn.

Time — 17½—distance

— 58 1½ Mile

1 2 2½

3 17½

Match, 50 G. M. P. P. one half Mile.

Mr. Redman Names. Mr. Owen's b. aus h Thomas
Thumb (Mr. Anstuther.) 2
against
Capt. McCartney g a h, Alides..(Mr. McCartney) 1

Third day, Saturday, 18th January.

The sport of this morning is entitled to little notice although there was no abatement of encouragement as far as the attendance of the public, and the display of much of the Beauty and Fashion of the Presidency, may be considered as incentive to the well directed exertions of those sporting owners of Horses, who have contributed to the amusement of the meeting.

Silkworm won both his Races with great ease to himself

For the Fairy Sweepstakes three started—His Majesty Charles the XII under the auspices of a larking name, was victorious in the 1st heat, although it was apparent he had on a sly customer at least to deal with, —and accordingly in the two next heats his *dugout* was not to be concealed—so putting his dignity in his riders pocket, and his tail at least so much of it as remained “a pique” before his legs, he came in second.

Fourth day, Tuesday, 21st January.

As usual there was no lack of spectators (a word to the Editor) who were certainly rewarded with on very interesting and well contested races.

In the Handicap “the Major's Mare” had it all very much her own way, playing first fiddle to her own tunes against those inveterate amateurs “Enigma” and “Test” Dost Mahomed cutting copers in the rear salon son egie.

The Purm brought out not a few of the elite of the Meeting! The absence of "Kaled" being not less regretted on his account than on that of his sporting owner—had he appeared there is no saying how the true disciple of the Prophet might have come off—as it was, however, "The Moslem" par excellence, like a true one, took the lead and kept at without ever allowing either Englishman or Caner to shew in front! This gallant little horse went off at score, closely pursued by Rushden, the Fly-Fisher and Darfour bringing up the rear at a respectable distance. Ere reaching the Monument they all closed and separated again, Moslem and Fly-Fisher leading at the top of their speed till they came to the distance post, from which it was a beautiful struggle—Darfour coming up with an awful stride, hand over hand, well piloted by his gentleman rider, but not in time to head the Arab who well jockeyed by "tumbler" won by half a length—Fly Fisher who made all the running against the Moslem from the Monument an excellent third.—*Spectator*, Jan 22.

TINNEVELLY RACES.

First day, January 7. First Race.—The Tinnevelly Welter distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Entrance 1 Gold Mohur P. P. with two hundred Rupees from the Fund. Weight 11st. 7lb Gentlemen riders; Horses to be nominated on or before the 1st January 1840. Two horses to start or no race.

Subscribers, &c.

Mr Y.'s g a h Trump.....	3
Mr C.'s d h Trooper.....	drawn
Mr D.'s g a h Selim.....	drawn
Capt B.'s g a h Athboy.....	1
Mr A. names Mr S.'s b h Industry.....	4
Mr D. names Mr S.'s g h Moutama.....	2

Time 3m. 20s.

"Athboy" the favorite from the day the horses were named he made all the running throughout, was never headed and won very easily.

Second Race.—A Hack Race once round the course nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Catch weights, entrance 7 Rupees with 50 Rupees from the fund, the winner to be sold for 200 Rupees if demanded within a quarter of an hour, the last horse to pay the entrance of the second, the second horse to have the priority of claim in purchasing P P.

Subscribers, &c.

Captain B.'s b a h Criterion.....	3
Mr S.'s c m h Adonis.....	1
Mr W.'s b a h Alderman.....	2
Mr D.'s w a h Woodcock.....	4
Mr B.'s g a h Rheumatism.....	5

Time 2m. 40s.

A good race between Adonis and the Alderman, to the top of the hill when the former got the lead and was never headed.

Third Race.—The Champaigne Stakes one mile heats weight 10st. 15lb entrance 10 Rupees with one hundred Rupees from the fund H. forfeit. Two horses to start or no race. Horses to be nominated on or before 1st January 1840.

Subscribers, &c.

Mr S names Mr S.'s b a h Industry.....	2
Mr C.'s b a h Conrad.....	3
Mr S.'s b a h Who Knows.....	1

Time 2m. 10s. 1st heat.

„ 2m. 55s. 2d do.

Though "Who Knows" had ever been a favorite, he nevertheless found himself a right good'un, and won both heats without difficulty.

SECOND DAY, JANUARY 9.

First Race.—The Little Welter distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile weight 11st. entrance 15 Rupees with one hundred Rupees added from the fund P. P. Gentlemen riders. Two horses to start or no race. Horses to be nominated on or before 1st January 1840.

Subscribers, &c.

Mr S names Capt B.'s g a h Athboy.....	1
Mr Y.'s g a h Trump.....	drawn
Mr C.'s d h Trooper.....	2
Mr D.'s g a h Selim.....	3
Mr S.'s b a h Industry.....	drawn

Any oddage Athboy offered but few takers. On passing the stand the first time Selim was making all the play, but when they rounded the corner it was a clear thing that the horse with the foreign name had it all his own way, Trooper running in a good second.

Second Race.—The Palamcottah Stakes, one mile heats, weight 10st. 10lb. Entrance 5 Rupees with one hundred Rupees added from the fund, H. forfeit, two horses to start or no race.

Subscribers, &c.

Mr P.'s w a h Rob Roy.....	3
Mr C.'s b a h Conrad.....	2
Mr S.'s b a h Who Knows.....	1
Mr S.'s b a h Light Foot.....	4

Time 2m 8s 1st heat.

„ 2m 17s 2d „

Rob Roy led in both heats for the 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Conrad and Who Knows then headed him, and though the former gallantly contested both heats he never had a chance.

Third Race.—The beaten purse to be handicapped by 3 subscribers, entrance 1 gold mohur with one hundred rupees from the fund H. forfeit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, two to start or no race.

Subscribers, &c.

Mr D.'s g a h Selim.....	10	7	2
Mr S.'s b a h Industry.....	10	4	3
Mr S.'s g a h Moutama.....	10	12	1
Mr C.'s d h Trooper Paid H F.....	drawn		

Up to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile starting Post Selim led at a fastish pace, here "Moutama" closed with and headed him, and went in an easy winner in 2m 40s Industry being beaten a long way.

Third day, January 11 —First Race. A match between Captain B.'s g a h Athboy and Mr S.'s b a h "Who Knows." Catch weights, once round the course 100 rupees P. P.

Time 2m. 32s.

This race brought the two best horses at the Meeting to the post, and was expected it was a beautiful affair throughout, the Welter horse "Athboy" though was defeated at the close by a length.

Second Race.—A match between Mr. C.'s b a h Conrad and Mr. S.'s b a h Industry $\frac{1}{2}$ mile 1 gold mohur. Great Welter weight.

All the Industry in the world could not prevent "Conrad" winning hand held in 1—6.

Third Race.—A steeple Chase 3 miles 15 jumps Gentlemen riders. Catch weights. Ground to be selected by Committee, two gold mohurs entrance with 40 rupees from the fund Horses to be nominated on or before the first day of races 3 horses to start or no race H. F.

Subscribers, &c.

Mr S's names Mr S's c m a Adonis fell distanced
Mr A's Paid forfeit.....
Mr C's d h Trooper owner.....
Mr Y's g a h Moutama owner distanced.
Captain B's Paid H forfeit,

Adonis the favorite for this race unfortunately fell and hurt his rider, and as "Moutama" refused almost every fence he came to, nothing could prevent "Trooper" winning, which he did in gallant style ridden by his owner.

N B—A Poney Race for Natives, a Foot and Sack Race for the Europeans ended the Meeting.—*Herald*, Jan. 22.

Fifth day—Friday, 24th January.—First race.—Forced Handicap of 5 Gold Mohurs each for which all Winners of Public Money during the Meeting must enter (Hack Stakes excepted,) with Rupees 500 from the Fund—Two Miles—Horses to be Handicapped by a Committee appointed by the Stewards.

Hon G Grave's b a h The Moslem....8 8—2
Capt Elwall's b a h Lord Ghuzni (late Ghuzni) 8 6
—1 Kistnah
Mr. Owen's g a h Ulster.....8 8 4
Ditto h c h Flyfisher.....9 0—3
Maj, Havelock's b e m Tilburina....8 10—5

Time 1st mile 2.
2d do. 2 7—Total 4m 7s.

Second Race—A Purse of 400 Rupees with 50 Rupees each Subscription for all Horses that have started for but not won Public Money during the meeting Horses once round the Course to be handicapped by the Committee.

Mr. Thornhill's b a h Sharpset....1 walked over

Third Race.—A Poney Plate of 200 Rupees from the Fund with 50 Rupees each Subscription—once round the Course—8st

The Select Cup on its terms.

Mr. Owen's g m Lady Flora.. 2
„ Thornhill's b a p Collocotron..... 1

Fifty Rupees from the Fund for all bona fide Tattoos—half a mile heats catch weight to be ridden by bona fide Jockeys on the course this year.

Mr. Goddard's g t Sir Robert.... 2 1 4
„ Whaylie's w t Craper..... 1 3 5—1
„ Woodward's c t Standley..... 3 2 2
„ Young's b t Hell Fire..... 4 5 3
„ Tiger's b t Lion..... 5 4 6
„ Sulter's
Anthony's c p..... 6 6 1
Mudras, Spectator, Feb 1

BOMBAY RACES.

Our races began yesterday, as will be seen by the following accounts there seems to have been good sport.

First Day, Tuesday, 4th February, 1840.

First Race.—Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 P. P. with Rupees 500 from the Fund, for all Arab Horses that have never started for Purse, Plate, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes previous to the day of closing—2 miles, 8st. 7lbs. Closed on the 15th of October.

Mr. Field's..... b a h.....Xereen.
Mr. Boyd's..... g a h.....Amato.
Mr. McDonald's..... c a h.....St Andrew.
Mr. Vibart's..... g a h.....Parvenu.

1st half mile—1 0—2nd,—1 3—3rd,—1 0—4th,—1 3—Total 46.

A beautiful start—all four horses close together the 1st half mile, Parvenu leading when they passed the stand, Amato dropped after running a mile, the other three rating it close together to the turn, where St. Andrew took the lead and increased his distance to several lengths, winning easily hard-held.

Time—4 6
by other watches—4 3

Second Race.—A Welter, Rupees 500 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each—1½ miles, 11st 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders.

Mr. Vibart's..... g a h.....Mameluke.
Mr. Black's..... g a h.....Hoffman.
Colonel Stalker's..... g a h.....Yg Govnr.
Mr. Boyd's..... b a h.....Sam Slick.
Major Robert's..... g a h.....Tartar.

1st half mile—1 4
2nd 1 0
3rd 1 0

Total 3 4

The whole started well together. Tartar taking the lead on rounding the first corner,—Mameluke and the rest following in a string a length apart, and thus they ran till nearing the two mile starting post, Mameluke, Young Governor, and Hoffman closed with the leading horse, but Tartar still kept it up, when Mameluke gained the lead and appeared to be winning in hand, —but Young Governor within half a dozen strides from home, sprung like a true one to the whip, and was most handsomely ruled a winner by half a neck—Tartar and Mameluke running a dead heat for the second place, Hoffman close up.

Third Race.—Give and Take, Rupees 500 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150—1½ mile heats—14 hands, carrying 9st.

Mr. Vibart's..... g a h.....Merlin
Mr. Black's..... w a h.....Mantahine.
Mr. Field's..... w a h.....Orelia.

2nd Heat—3 minutes 8 seconds.

Both heats won with the greatest ease by Merlin, though Mantahine pressed him hard the 1st mile, and Orelia from the distance position the first heat.

1st half mile—58—2nd,—59—3rd,—1 3—Total—3 0.

[Times, Feb. 5.

Third day, Saturday, 8th February, 1840.

First Race.—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rupees P. P. and 500 from the Fund for all Arabs that never won Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, 8st 4lbs. 2½ miles.

Mr Vibart's g a h Parvenu 8st 4lbs 2 Hts
Mr Field's b a h Xereen 8st 4lbs 3 Hts
Mr. Boyd's b a h Sam Slick 8st 4lbs 3 Hts

Time 1 0
" 1 2
" 1 4
" 1 0
" 1 4

Total 5 10

Second Race—The Byculla Purse, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, for all Arabs, weight for age 1½ miles and a distance heats.

Major Daily's g a h Loehlinvar	9st 1	Ht	Dist
Mr. Field's g a h Firmozza	8st 12½	Ht	dr
	Time, 0	20	
	"	1	6
	"	0	57
	"	1	0
<hr/>			
Total	3	23	

Third Race—The Whim Plate, of Rupees 600 from the Fund, and 100 Entrance for all Arabs weight for age and inches—14 hands and aged carrying 9st.—2 miles heats.

Mr Black's g a h Hoffman	8st 9½	15 oz.		
1st Heat 1	.....	2d Heat 1.		
Mr Vibart's g a h Merlin	9st 0½	1 oz.		
1st Heat 4	.....	2d Heat 3.		
Mr McDonald's c a h St Andrew	8st. 13½			
1st Heat 2	.....	2d Heat 2.		
Mr Field's w a h Orelio	8st 13½	10 oz		
1st Heat 3	.....	3 D wu		
Time 1st Heat..0	59	Time 2d Heat . 2	58	
" " 1	3	" " 1	2	
" " 1	0	" " 1	0	
" " 0	59	" " 1	1	
Total. 4	1	Total .. 4	1	

D M S—Secretary.

Bombay Gazette, Feb. 10]

MOZUFFURPORE RACES.

R. C. 1½ miles and 287 yards and 2 feet.

First Race—A purse of 15 G. M. for maiden C R, and Arab horses Entrance 5 G M Heats R. C weight for age. Arabs allowed 5lbs.

Mr Cloud's b c b h Vandyke, 8st 2½lbs..... 2 1
Mr Namreh's g c b m Maria, 8st. 11½lbs 1 2

Vandyke the favorite at any odds Maria off at score leading, was never headed and won easy in 3m 7s. The second heat both off at score, Maria leading, Vandyke on her quarter, at ¼ mile from home, the mare went away about a length, at ½ mile, Vandyke closed and b at the mare very easy in 3m. 15s. The third heat Maria was drawn, having broke a blood vessel in the second heat. The colt was evidently sick.

Second Race—A purse of 10 G. M. added to a Sweepstakes of 1 G M for all horses used bona fide for factory work, that have never won before the meeting. R. C. 11st. Gentlemen riders. Mr. Jock names b a g Mshap, 10st. 11½ (Mr. Jock) . . . 1
Mr. George's c. Cutch g Baithe 10st. 11½ 2
Mr. Cloud's b c b g Prince Albert, 10st, 11½..distanced.

Mshap took the lead at starting, Prince Albert running rusty, but was fast making up to the Arab, at the first ¼ mile, when his rider's stirrup leather gave way Prince halted and his rider was thrown No race between the Arab and the Cutch horse, the former having at all his own way. No time taken.

Third Race—A purse of 10 G. M. for all untrained horses. Entrance 2 G. M., ½ mile. Heats 11st. Gentlemen riders.

Mr. A. Wood's g c b g Old Tom, 10st. 11½, (Mr Jock)..... 1
Mr L. names ch c b g Spectre, 10st. 11½ (Mr. L) dist.

A good race was expected, for in the event of Spectre not bolting as though a sulky horse, he is a known good one when inclined to go, but not being in the humour this morning, he bolted after running 50 yards, taking a line of his own across the country.

SECOND DAY.

First Race—The Planter's subscription Cup value —, for all horses Lancer Cup wei hts, 2½ miles, 10 G. M entrance To close and nominate the day before the meeting, and 5 G M forfeit if declared the day before the race The winner to be sold for 1200 rupees, if claimed within ¼ of an hour after the race.

Mr. Cloud's b a h Chancery, aged, 8st 4½lbs 1
Mr. Beeroo's b a h Smoker, 5 years old 8st 2
Mr. Peter's g a h Fiasco aged, 8st 4½lbs 3

All off well together Fiasco, made the running from the post, but owing to some misconception of orders on the part of the jockey, pulled up after passing the stand the first time and so lost all chance, Chancery then took up the running, and was never headed, winning easy.

Time 5m. 34s.

Second Race—A purse of 15 G. M for all horses, give and take weight for age and inches, 14 hands to carry 8st 7½lbs, Maidens allowed 3½lbs, entrance 5 G. M. heats 1½ mile.

Mr. Beeroo's ch a h Alfred, walked over.

Third Race—A Silver Tankard value—for all horses, entrance 50 Rs 1 mile heats, gentlemen riders, 11st any horse running in this race liable to be claimed for 500 rupees.

Mr. Edward's ch c b m Heathbell, 8st. 11½ (Mr. Jock) 1
Mr Cloud's g c b m Victoria 10st 11½ 2
Mr. Hughes names Mr Eraser's b c b h Smoker, 11st..... 3

Smoker off, leading by several lengths Heathbell collared him in the first ¼ mile and at the ½ mile post went a head of both and had it all her own way with a strong pull.—Time 2m 7s.

For the second heat both Smoker and Victoria were drawn.

Fourth Race—A Purse of 5 G M. for all horses untrained, entrance 2 G. M., ½ mile heats, gentlemen riders, 11st.

Mr. North's g m Susannah, (Mr. Cox)....; 2 1 1
Mr Cloud's ch b Spectre, (Mr. L) 1 2 2
Mr. A. Wood's g g Old Tom, (Mr Jock).. 3 3 3

A false start, Spectre running all the way to the distance post, before he could be pulled up. The first heat a splendid race The mare got a bad start, but made it up, at the distance post from whence there was

a tremendous struggle between the three, Spectre winning by a head. Susannah and Old Tom receiving lots of punishment.—Time 1m

2d Heat.—Old Tom had a bad start. Susannah and Spectre rating it all the way, the mare at last winning by a head.—Time 1m.

3d Heat.—The mare again got a bad start, but caught Spectre half way home and won by a nose after a desperate struggle. Old Tom no where.—Time 1m. 1s.

Match for 10 G M $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, owners up, 18st. each.
Mr White's br. poney Shah Sonja..... 1
Mr Cloud's br. poney Dust Mahommed..... 2

A capital race both at the whip.—Time 30s., very good considering the weights.

Match for 8 G. M. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr Jock's blk. p m Queen of Clubs, 6st..... 1
Mr. Williams b p Polyphemus, 8st..... 2

The mare won easy hard held.—Time 1m. 6s.

Match for 10 G M $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Mr. A's loan mare Jane, 8st..... 1
Mr. Cloud's blk p mare —, 7st..... 2
Won easy—Time 1m 5s

Mr. HENNETT, Secretary

Mozufferpore, Feb. 10, 1840—Englishman.

MHOW RACES.

First Day.—1st Race. All Arabs, 300 Rs., 8st. 7lb each 1 mile and a half.

Mr. Saunders' c a h Emerald..... 1 1
Mr. Sinclair's g a h Fieschi..... 2 2
Mr Young's c a h Lamplighter..... 3 3

Emerald led from the post and won easy in 3m 10s. 2d heat run in the same way as first in 3m. 13½s.

2d Race.—Chargers Stakes, 200 Rs. 1 mile heats Gentleman Riders 10st. 7lb each.

Capt. Otley's b a h The Baronet..... 1 1
Mr. Filward's c a h Whitefoot..... 2 2
Mr. Simpson names Mr. Haika's Roebuck..... 3 3
Mr. Sinclair names Mr. Marriot's Peter Simple. 4 dr.

1st heat.—Roebuck and Peter Simple off at score Whitefoot and the Baronet a little in the rear, but the pace was too good for Peter who dropped at the $\frac{1}{2}$ —at the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the Baronet ran up and passed Roebuck—when at the distance he was joined by Whitefoot, and a beautiful struggle ensued between these two, the Baronet ultimately winning by $\frac{1}{2}$ nose in 2m. 5s. first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile 58 seconds.

2nd heat.—Peter Simple drawn, the other three off at a score, canter all together to the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, when the Baronet went off closely followed by the other two the Baronet winning rather easy, the last half mile 1m. 1s.

Second day 1st Race.—Maiden Galloway plate of Rs 250, 13h. 3m. and under 8 stone each, heats 1 mile.

Mr. Simpson's g a g All my Eye (Sharpe) ... 1 1
Capt Fallon's g a g Spark..... 2 2

1st heat.—Spark got a good start, but was soon headed by All my Eye, who won easy in 1m. 6½s. — 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ mile 1m. 1½s.

2d Race.—Purse of 100 Rs for all Hacka R C 10st. 7lb. each, the winner to be sold for 400 Rs. if demanded half an hour after the race.

Mr. Twine's b c b h Priam, (Mr. Grant)..... 1 1
Mr. Young's g c h The Flying Dutchman.... 2 2

The Flying Dutchman belied his name and was beat very easily.

3d Race.—Purse of 50 Rs. for all Ponies 12h 3in and under—Catch weights, half mile.

Mr. Young's d c p The Neglected..... 1 1
Mr. Simpson's c c p The Rejected late Bob.... 2 2

1st heat.—The Rejected refused the course and with difficulty was brought in to save his distance.

2d heat.—The Rejected changed his rider, but could hardly be kept on the course, and was beat easy in 1m. 8s.

The following is a programme of the Races on Saturday last. We are sorry to find our old friend Orelto, who was so successful on former occasions, so far behind on the present.

THIRD DAY.

Ladies Purse of 300 Rs., entrance 75, 1½ mile heats.

Mr Saunders' c a h Emerald..... 2 2
Mr Young's g a h Spark..... 1 1

1st Heat.—A waiting race but won rather easy by Spark..... 3 9

2d Heat.—Emerald off at score at the mile, Spark collared him they were neck and neck to the distance when Spark went ahead and won rather easy 1st half mile..... 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

2nd..... 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3rd..... 1 9

3 10

The Welter of 250 Rs. entrance 50, 2 miles. Gentleman riders.

Capt Otley's b a h The Baronet..... 1 Kenyon.
Mr Edwar's c a h Whitefoot..... 2 Hunter.
—A—g a h Fieschi..... 3 Young.

The baronet took the lead at an easy pace, the other horses waiting on him at the Mile, Fieschi collared him but could not head him, these two were well together to the half mile post where Whitefoot made a rush, passed Fieschi and rated with the Baronet neck and neck to within 50 yards at home when the latter went a head and won a hard race by all but half a length:

Time 1st half mile 1 7

2nd..... 1 10

3rd..... 1 7

4th..... 1 3

4 27

Times, Feb. 5.]

Fourth day, January 27—The Malwah Stakes of Rs. 300, weight for age and inches, Heats 1 mile, Winner once 3lbs., twice 7lbs., thrice. and oftener 10lbs., extra—Entrance 75 Rs.

Mr. Simpson's g a g All my Eye, 1st. 8½ lbs. (Sharpe) 1 1
Mr. Sander's c a h Emerald, 8st. 7lbs. 2 2
Capt. Otley's b a h the Baronet, 10st. 1½ lbs. 3 3

1st Heat—Emerald made strong running from the Post at the ½ mile, he was headed by All my Eye, who was hard held.

Time, 1st half mile 58s.—2d ditto, 1m 5s.—Total 2m. 3s.

2d Heat—Emerald again took the lead at a good pace the Baronet soon ran up to him, but could not head him All my Eye, some distance in the rear, at the quarter he again ran up, passed the other horses and won easy.
Time, 1st half mile 58s.—2d ditto, 4m. 5½.—Total 2m. 2½

The Hurdle Race for all horses gentlemen riders 10st 7lbs. each R. C. four Leaps 3 feet high stud-bred horses 10lbs. extra—Entrance 20 rupees.

Mr. Ward's b h Blue Ruin (Mr. Grant), 1
Mr. Robert's b h Jacob Faithful, 1st.
Mr. Young's g c h the Flying Dutchman.
The Trooper's b a g Firefly, 1st.
Mr. Amherst's g a h Fieschi, drawn.

Blue Ruin got over all his leaps cleverly, the best no where

Wednesday, 29th January 1840. A Plate of 150 rupees with 30 Rs. entrance for all horses, to be Handicapped by the stewards, 1 mile heats.

Mr Simpson's g a g All my Eye 8st. 10lbs ... 1 1
(Sharpe)
Mr. Fallon's g a g Spark, 9st 7lbs. 2 2
The Trooper's g a g Little Tough, 8st. 3 3

1st Heat—Spark and Little Tough off together, at the quarter, All my Eye passed them and won easy.

Time 1st half mile, 1m 4s.—2d Heat ran the same as the last, 2d, 1m 5s.—Total 2m 9s.

Time, 1st half mile 1m, 3½s.—2d ditto 1m. 4s.—Total 2m. 7½s.

The Heaten Plate of Rs. 200 for all horses, that have not won public money during the Meeting to be handicapped by the Stewards—1 mile heats.

Mr. Edward's c a h Whitefoot, 9st 12lbs (Mr. Hunter) 1 1
Mr. Amherst's g a h Fieschi, 9st 4lbs Mr. Magniac 2 2
Mr. Young's c a h Lamplight, 8st 4lbs .. 3 3
Mr Robert's b a h Jacob Faithful 8st 4lbs .. 4 4
Mr Simpson's g a h Roebuck, 9st 7lbs. 4 5

1st Heat—Jacob, Roebuck and Lamplight off at score, the other two waiting on them—at the quarter Fieschi and Whitefoot came up and passed them and the latter won rather easy.

Time 1st mile 1m—2nd ditto, 2m 7s.—Total 2m 7s.

2d Heat—Jacob again took the lead, making strong running, Lamplight and Roebuck on his quarter, the other two waiting their time about 3 lengths in the rear. They again came up at the distance and Whitefoot won by about half a length—Fieschi a good second.

Time, 1st half mile, 59s.—2nd ditto 1m 5s.—Total 2m 4s.—Englishman.

PURNEAH RACES.

FIRST DAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1840.

1st Race.—A Purse of 20 Gold Mohurs for all horses English to carry 12st Cape, N S. Wales, 9st. 7lb. each Arabs 9st. R. C. Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Walker's g a h Selim, (Owner) walked over.

Second Race—A Purse of 15 Gold Mohurs for all galloways 8st. 7lb. each R. C. entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Cruise's g a h Indigo Planter, (Owner) 1
Mr. Walker's g a h The Sheik, bolted
The Indigo Planter carried 9st. 11lbs.

Third Race—A purse of 10 Gold Mohurs for bona fide untrained horses, catch weights, 1 mile, entrance, 1 Gold Mohur.

Mr. Cruise's b c b m Moonshine, (Owner) 1
Mr. Mountford's b a h Picnic, 2
Mr. Walker's b c b m Country Lass, 3

A good race between the two first, won by half a length in 2m. 1s.

Fourth Race—Match for 10 Gold Mohurs P P R C.
Mr. Colpoys b c b g Shah Shoujah .. (Owner) 1
Mr. Cruise's g p Flannel Jacket, 2

Won easy—in 3m 20s.

R. C. is 1½ mile and 240 yards.

Good sport expected on the second day, 3d February. Hurk. February 6.

SECOND DAY

First Race.—A Purse of 20 Gold Mohurs for Maiden Arabs, 8st. 7lbs each. R. C. Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs

Mr. Walker's g a h The Sheik, 1
Mr. Cruise's g. a. h. The Indigo Planter, 9st. 2
90L, 11lbs, (Owner)

This race is claimed by the Owner of the Indigo Planter and remains undecided pending a reference to the Jockey Club.

Second Race—A Purse of 15 Gold Mohurs for Country bred horses, 9st. 7lbs. each. R. C. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Cruise's b. c. b m. Moonshine, (Owner) 1
Mr. Walker's b. c. b. h The Rejected, 2
Mr. Wellesley's b c. b. m. Cinderella, 11st. 6lbs, 3

Won easy by Moonshine in 3m. 11s, the weight telling against Cinderella.

Third Race—A Purse of 10 Gold Mohurs for all Ponies, weight for inches, 13 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. R. C. Entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

Mr. Cruise's g. p. Flannel Jacket, 9st 11lbs, (Owner) 1
Mr. Griffith's b. p. Fieschi, (do) 2
Mr. Shilligord's p. p. Mogpie, 3

Flannel Jacket had it all his own way, and won easy, being hard held the whole course round

Fourth Race,—Match for—Gold Mohurs. R. C.

Mr. Mountford's b. a. h Picnic, (Owner up) 1
Mr. Wellesley's b. c. h. The Pig Sticker, (do.) 2

A good race, Picnic winning by half a length.

Fifth Race,—Match for—Gold Mohurs, 1 mile.

Mr. Cruise's g. pony, Flannel Jacket, (Owner) 1
Mr. Brown's b. a. h. No Go, (do) 2
Won easy by Flannel Jacket in 7m 7s.

3d Feby. 1840.—Hurk., Feb. 9.

HURDLE RACES.

The Hurdle Race came off yesterday evening at 5 p.m., and was won by Mr. J. H. Fergusson's b a Bricks (Mr. Barnes) beating by a head Mr. Curtis' g mare Blanche and four others. The following started.

Mr. Fergusson's b a h Bricks, (Mr. Barnes)....	1
Mr. Curtis' g m Blanche,	2
Mr. Little's b c h Tiptop ..	3
Mr. Fergusson's b a h Belshazzar,.....	4
Mr. Cowper's g a h Lollypop,.....	5
Mr. Barnes' g a h Timkins,.....	6

Timkins was felled at the first hurdle which took away his chance, and Belshazzar refused the second, which took him his. The mare and the others took all the hurdles well, but the mare had so much the foot of her companions that she was over the last hurdle some seconds before any of them. Her rider then pulled up, and gazed complacently at the array of beauty in the stand, so the rider of Bricks quickly stole a march upon him, and poked his horse's head in first. There being however, no judge on the box, to declare the winner, the race was disputed, and we believe it is to be run on Monday evening at the same hour.—*Hark. Feb. 9*

The second heat of the "Hurdle Race" was run yesterday evening. The same horses started as before, but came in in somewhat of a different order, as follow.

Mr. Hutchinson's b A h Bricks, (Mr. Barnes)	1
Mr. Little's b A h Tiptop,.....(Owner)	2
Mr. Curtis' g m Blanche,	3
Mr. Leslie's g A h Timkins,	4
Mr. Hutchinson's b A h Belshazzar.	
Mr. Cooper's g A h Lollypop.	

Belshazzar made tremendous play at starting—clearing the first hurdle far ahead of the others, all however, followed his good example—except the unlucky wight of a Lollypop, who suddenly brought up all standing to the tune of "I was a donkey wot wouldn't go," and may be there at this present writing for all we know to the contrary. Away they went, Belshazzar leading them over the three first hurdles in splendid style, but as he approached the fourth in the open maidan there were evident symptoms of shying, and off he bolted towards Calcutta—and no more was seen of him in the race. Tiptop also swerving gave the lead to the mare, who took the leaps well, but Bricks who was ridden with considerable judgment throughout, and who bounded over each hurdle like an antelope, gradually closed upon her, and gave her the go by as they came upon the race-course again at the half mile post. The mare was soon dead beat, and all pretty considerably blown, before they came to the last hurdle. Little Bricks, however, still had some steam aboard, and went it like himself to the last, winning the purse amidst the acclamations of thousands, and to the great gratification of the many bright eyes who witnessed his rider's success.—*Hark. Feb. 11.*

To come off on Friday evening, the 7th February, a half past four p.m.

Hurdle Race for Arabs and Country-bred Horses Entrance \$50 m r r with 20 G. M. from the Race Funds. Arabs 10st. 7lbs. C B, 11st Eight Hurdles R C, to close by 2 p.m. the day of the Race.

Mr. Barnes' gr a h Timkins.
Mr. Cowper's gr a h Lollypop.
Mr. Curtis' gr ch m Blanche.
Mr. James' gr a h Harkaway.

Mr. Leslie's ch a h Captain.
Mr. Raikes' b a h Bobanck.
Mr. Fergusson's b a h Belshazzar.
Mr. Little's b ch h Tiptop.

—*Harkn, February 6.*

CALCUTTA RACES, 2nd MEETING 1839 40

First Day, February 1, 1840.

First Race.—A Silver Breakfast Service, presented by the Merchants of Calcutta, added to a Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each, 10 forst, for all Arabs, 2½ miles heat. Calcutta weight for age; Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the first meeting, 27th December, 1839.

Mr. Bacon's gr. a. h. Mishap 8st 3lbs (Ross)	1
Mr. Alright's gr a. h. The Exile, 9st 5lbs.	2
Mr. Dale's gr. a. h. Gazelle, 9st 5lbs	3

The Merchant's Breakfast Service opened the ball for the Second Meeting, and afforded as pretty a race as may be seen on any course. At one of the best ordinaries, (held at the Club) we have had for many a long day. The Exile was backed freely against Mishap, these two selling in the lottery 26 and 21 respectively and Gazelle for 10. A few thought 16lbs extra must tell, tho' the distance was against Mishap, and took the odds at 2 to 1, and occasionally at 3 to 2.

1st Heat.—After one false start, (and the second too was a bad one for Gazelle), away went The Exile having the lead of Mishap abut half a length, up to the stand, the pace was slow for the first three quarter mile, until Gazelle closed at the 1st f, and they then ran neck in neck at a good rate to the mile post. Here Robert pulled back, and lay about a couple of lengths behind leaving Gazelle and Exile to race it together to the turn home, where Gazelle was shaken off. Mishap then ran up to The Exile, and the race home was extremely interesting, both working from the distance, and Hall doing all, he could to push Exile in first, but Mishap was not to be beaten and won by about half a length in 4m 31s. Both horses seemed much distressed.

2d Heat.—Gazelle made a waiting race of it; Mishap and The Exile going away together, keeping excellent company to the Hospital, Mishap having rather the lead, which Exile could not take from him, Gazelle observing this, began his running at the goal, and made up his distance in best style. Exile was beaten at the turn home,—up went Gazelle and collared Mishap, and at the distance apparently had the race, but the whip told on Mishap about 20 yards from home, and with one Comenlers spring on was Gazelle a-head of us an instant, winning a most beautiful race in 4m. 34s.

Second Race —Handicap Stakes of 25 G. M. each, P. P. for each acceptance, two miles, for all horses, to be handicapped by a Committee selected for the purpose. Any number of horses may be put in to be handicapped, and any number may accept, 'paying accordingly,' but only one horse to start from any one stable. Names of horses to be sent to the Committee on the last day of first meeting, and the weights to be declared on the day following, after which, one week will be given for acceptance. No horse will be handicapped that has not started in public.

Mr. Alright's br. a. h. Sweetlips, 8st 12lbs. (Hall.)	1
Mr. Cozey's ch. c. b. c. Evergreen, 7st. 7lbs.	2
Mr. Grey's b a. h. Silvertail, 7st 8lbs.	
Mr. Allan's gr. a. h. Glendower, 8st 10lbs.	
Mr. Bacon's b. a. h. Balsac, 8st 8lbs.	

The great Handicap proved a failure, and the Committee were evidently any thing but awake when they put on Sweetlips only 8st 12lbs. Some few fancied the Country Bred with 7st. 7lbs, and took the long odds, and others had hopes of the great Glendower, doing still greater things than he had done, but after a pretty fair run as far as the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post, Sweetlips just playing with them, and allowing Evergreen the lead to the goal, Hall let the old horse out passed one after another in a canter, and won by several lengths, hard held in 4 minutes. Not one seemingly had a chance with him.

Third Race—A Writer Stakes of 20 G. M. each, P. P. with 30 G. M. from the funds, for all Araba 11st. 7lbs. each, maidens allowed 10lbs., horses that have never started 1st. The winner of the Great Writer to put up 5lbs. extra. R. O. and a distance. To close and name the day preceding the race by 3 p. m. Three subscribers or no race.

Mr. Allright names gr a. h. Fearnought, 11st. 7lbs.

(Mr. W. Firth) 1

Mr. Bacon's br. a. h. Comet, 11st 7lbs. 2

Mr. Smollett's gr a. h. Bedouin 11st. 7lbs.

Mr. White names gr. a. h. Aladdin, 10st. 11lbs.

Mr. Curth's gr. a. h. Precursor, 10st 7lbs.

Aladdin, with his 10lbs. less, tried to run away from the heavy weights, and led to the mile. Fearnought holding hard about three lengths behind. But he soon took first place, which he might have done whenever he liked, at the $\frac{1}{2}$ post Precursor made a stumpy struggle, but immediately dropped astern. Bedouin was brought up near the Hospital, but gave way to Comet at a turn home. Fearnought however kept the lead to the end. Time 3m 50s. The R. C. 3m. 34s.—Hurkaru, February 1.

the following are the races for to morrow:

Second Day February 4, 1840.

The *Tagore Cup*, presented by Dwarkanauth Tagore, Esq., added to a Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each, 10 forfeit, for all Araba, 9 stone each, maidens allowed 10 lb., one three mile heat. To close and name the day before the first meeting, 27th December, 1839.

A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each, H. F. for all horses (English excepted) R. C. heats, weight for age, viz 3 years 7st, 4lbs. 4 years 8st 4lbs, 5 years 8st, 12lbs., 6 years and aged 9st 2lbs. Countrybreds and N. S. Wales horses to carry 7lbs, and Cape horses 1 stone extra winners once to carry 5lbs., twice or oftener 7lbs. extra To close and name the day before the first meeting, 27th December, 1839. Four subscribers or no race.

A Sweepstakes of 50 G. M., P. P. for maiden Araba, 8st 4lbs. each, two miles; winners once 3lbs, twice 7lbs three times or oftener 10lbs. extra. To close the day before the first meeting 27th December, 1839, and name the day before the race by 8 a. m. Three subscribers or no race.—Hurk. Feb. 1.

SECOND DAY FEBRUARY 1840.

First Race.—The *Tagore Cup*, presented by Dwarkanauth Tagore, Esq. added to a Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each, 10 forfeit, for all Araba 9 stone each, maidens allowed 10lbs; one three-mile heat. To close and name the day before the first meeting, 27th Dec 1839

Mr. Bacon's gr a. h. Fieschi 9st. 1

Mr. Dale's gr a. h. Gazelle, 9st. 2

Mr. Allright's a. h. Sweetlips, 9st. 3

Time 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Little sport this morning; Fieschi was booked as a matter of course to win which he did though not without a struggle from Gazelle who led for the first two miles at a steady pace, from the Gilbert mile to the last quarter

the two horses appeared strong, but were Fieschi took the lead and who by three lengths Sweetlips never ran up and was three or four lengths behind Gazelle at the finish.

Second Race—A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each H. F. for all horses (English excepted) R. C. heats; weight for age viz 3 years 7st 4lbs, 4 years 8st 4lbs 5 years 8st 12lbs, 6 years and aged 9st 2lbs Country-bred and N. S. Wales' horses to carry 7 lbs; and Cape horses 1 stone extra, winners once to carry 5lbs., twice or oftener 7lbs extra To close and name the day before the first meeting 27th December, 1839 Four subscribers or no race,

Mr Allright's gr a. h Fearnought, 9st 8lbs 1

—Zerica, 2

Time 3 37.

Fearnought led throughout and won very easy in 3.37, 1st mile in 1.59.

Third Race—A Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. P. P. for maiden Araba 8st 4lbs each two miles, winners once 3lbs, twice 7lbs., three times or oftener 10lbs extra To close the day before the first meeting 27th Dec. 1839, and name the day before the race by 8 a. m. Three subscribers or no race.

Mr Bacon's gr a. h. Mishap, 8st 11lbs 1

Mr Allright's gr a. h. Ilderie, 8st 4lbs, 2

Mr White's bk a. h. Blackball, 9st. 3

Mr Smollett's gr a. h. Cuddy, 8st 4lbs, 4

Time 4 6.

Mishap was looked upon as the winner, his old and successful opponent Blackball having been lame for a considerable time Cuddy made the running to the Jail, when all the horses closed and ran for about half a mile went together, but Mishap had the race at any moment and came in very easy in poor time for the present state of going—even lbs up would not have lost it to him.—Hurkaru, February 4.

Third day, February 6, 1840.

First Race. Magazine Cup, presented by the Editor of the *Bengal Sporting Magazine*, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. H. F., for all maiden horses Byculla weight for age English horses to carry 3 stone, Cape horses one stone, Country-breds and N. S. Wales horses 5lbs. Heats R. C. To close and name the day before the first meeting 27th December, 1839.

Mr. Allan's gr a. h. Glendower, 8st 5lbs, (Cash) 1 1

Mr. Bacon's gr a. h. Mishap, 8st 5lbs, 2 2

Only Mishap and Glendower came out for the Magazine Cup, but as they had never met alone at even weights, considerable interest was taken in the match. Mishap had the call at the ordinary, and he was backed pretty freely. Both horses came to the post in tip top order, especially Glendower, who certainly looked as if he must win and no mistake.

1st Heat. Away they went, not very fast at first—but they rattled up together neck and neck to the mile post, increasing the pace as they went. At the three quarter post, Glendower had got half a length ahead, and Mishap could not again take the lead from him. The race was excellent from the turn home, both jockeys working from the distance Glendower winning by two lengths in 3m 50s.

2d Heat. Glendower took the lead, Mishap laying behind to the turn home, when Ross led him out, doing all he could to win, and making a very pretty race of it but he could only get to within a length of Glendower, as they past the post. Time 3m 30s.

Second Race—A Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. H. F. for all horses, Gilbert mile, Araba, 8st 4lbs Country-breds and N. S. Wales horses, 9st, Cape 9st. 7lbs, English, 11st. 10lbs To close the day before the first meeting, and name the day preceding the race by 8 a. m.

Three Subscribers or no race.

Mr Allright's gr a h The Exile 8-t 4lbs.. (Hall) 1
Mr Bacon's gr a h Fieschi 8st 4lbs 2
Mr Grey names gr a h Gazelle, 8-t 4lbs declared 2lbs 3
Mr Allan names b cb m Polyphema, 9st..... 4
Mr Smollett's gr a h Bedouin, 8st 4lbs dist

There are "crows" in races as in lilliards; and we must consider "The Exile" pocketing this 60 G M Sweepstakes to be a notable instance thereof. From the stand the horses appeared to come up well together for the start and off all went but Bedouin who moved not an inch from the post—and it was in consequence thought to be a false start, which impression was confirmed by Ross or Fieschi apparently pulling his horse up. Away, however had gone Gazelle and the mare at full speed. Exile following third having by Ross's check the lead of Fieschi during the first quarter of a mile, a lead five and thirty yards, and the leading horse Gazelle must have been 10 beyond that. Ross discovering his error let Fieschi out but it was said he could never make up the distance. Gazelle continued to lead at a slapping pace round the goal corner where the mare was beaten off. Exile then took her place, made his running from the hospital and colonized Gazelle at the turn home. Rutland over hand up camp Fieschi, nearing them at every stride. At the distance post, he had caught Gazelle whom Exile had beaten off, short by him and reached the Exile only just too near home to allow of his winning. Exile passed the post a head first, 10 yards further and it must have been Fieschi's race, as it would undoubtedly have been and easy had not Ross mistaken about the start. Considering the time in which the race was run 1 m. 54½ sec. and the distance Fieschi made up at such as that, we conceive that he proved his immense superiority to every other Arab more by his running this morning, than by any other race for which he has started. The starting Steward was eagerly looked for after the race, to declare whether it was start or no start—a start of course he said, and Fieschi's many backers looked very blue indeed.

Third Race.—Handicap 30 G M P P, with 30 G M from the funds, 1½ mile

Mr Bacon's b a h Balzac, 8st 5lbs... .. (Ross) 1
Mr Allright's br a h Sweetlips 9st, 2
Mr. Dilc's gr a h Gazelle 9-t 3bs, 3
Mr. Allan's gr a h Promise, 7st, 4

Promise had it all to himself for the first round, for he would go before the judge had allowed him, and his rider could not pull him up. Mr Curtis was greeted with a most hearty cheer as he passed the stand all alone in his glory. When he got to the starting post again, off they went he taking the lead for the first half mile. The pace however, was too much for promise, and he gave away to Balzac, Sweetlips holding third to Gazelle's quarter. At the turn in Sweetlips passed Gazelle and ran up to Balzac, but could not head him. Balzac, well held to the last winning by half a length in the first rate time of 2 m 51 sec.

The following are the races for to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1840.

Cap value—presented by the Tradersmen of Calcutta, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G M each, H F for all horses. Heat two miles (Calcutta weight for age). Maidens allowed at 7lbs, English horses to carry 2-t 7lbs, Cape horses, 1st Country breeds and N S Wales horses, 5lbs, extra. To close and name the day before first meeting 27th December, 1839.

Forced Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 G M each, for which all winners of races during either the first or second meetings must enter, Hack Stakes and Matches excepted two miles. Horses to be handicapped by a committee appointed by the Stewards,

Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 G M each, for all beaten horses, of both first and second meetings. One mile and a half heats. Horses not standing the handicap to pay 3 G M declaration to be made on the morning preceding the race by 8 a m.—Hark. Feb 7

FOURTH DAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1840.

First Race—Cup value—presented by the Tradersmen of Calcutta added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G M. each, H. F for all horses. Heat two miles. Calcutta weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs, English horses to carry 2-t 7lbs, Cape horses, 1st., Country breeds and N. S. Wales horses, 5lbs extra. To close and name the day before the first meeting, 27th December, 1839.

Mr. Bacon's gr a h Fieschi, 9st 5lbs.. (Walked over)

Second Race—Forced Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 G M each, for which all winners of races during either the first or second meetings must enter, Hack Stakes and Matches excepted Two miles, Horses to be handicapped by a committee appointed by the Stewards.

Mr Allan's gr a h Glendower 8st 11lbs (Gash) 1 0
Mr. Bacon's gr a h Mishap, 8st 7lbs 1 2
Mr. Smollett's gr a h Bedouin, 8st. 5lbs.
Mr Allright's gr a h The Exile, 9st 5lbs,
Mr. White names gr a b Aladdin, 8st. 11b.

Exile and Glendower were backed freely against the field. Exile selling the favorite in the lottery—30 for him, 25 for Glendower, Mishap for 18. Bedouin had the best, and at once took the lead at a slapping pace—the others well together behind. Before passing the stand, Exile began to make play, collared the lion, and rated it with him neck and neck past the F. S. Mishap lost by some lengths. But the price and weight told on Exile, and as the other closed in the run up to the mile—he was first to give way, then Bedouin. Aladdin then let out and took the lead, Glendower second, and Mishap third, about a couple of lengths behind. Glendower past Aladdin at the goal, and up went Mishap, collared Glendower at the turn home, and ran neck and neck with him every stride. "Glendower's race, Mishap's race—Glendower, Mishap from all sides as nose to nose they came from the distance—neither first, and so they past the post. The judge declaring it to be a dead heat, in one of the quickest races ever run in India—3m. 51½. The R. C. 3m 24½.

It was thought Glendower's pluck would decide the next heat in his favor—and so it was. He led from the post and though it was a beautiful race from the goal, when Mishap closed with him, he still maintained his lead, winning by a length in 3m. 58s. The first mile run in 2m. 4s. the second in 1m. 54s. The R. C. 3m 26s.

Third Race—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each with 20 G M. from the funds for all beaten horses, of both first and second meetings. One mile and a half heats. Horses not standing the handicap to pay 3 G. M. declaration to be made on the morning preceding the race by 8 a. m.

Mr. White names, gr a h Gazelle, 9st. 7lbs
(Lillibul) 1
Mr Allan's gr a b Promise, 7st 3lbs 2
Mr. Smollett's gr a h Cuddy, 8st 2lbs dr
Promise made play, but Gazelle won, soon caught

him and gave him the go by, and was never again headed, winning by some lengths in 2m 58sec.

The second heat Promise was drawn.

The Sky stakes of 2 Gold Mohurs each, ½ mile was won by Mr. Hutchinson, b a Belshazzar (owner) beating Mr. Curtis' Planter, and three others—time 1m, 28sec.—Harkn, February 8,

SÜDDER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, &c.

CIRCULAR BY THE NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

In pursuance of instructions received from Government, the Assistant Registrar of the Presidency Court of Nizamut Adawlut, in obedience to the directions of the Court, transmitted for the information and guidance of the Magistrate, the following copies of papers regarding the course to be followed in cases where Europeans in the Mofussil are charged with offences for which they will be tried in the Supreme Court, and requesting a careful observance of the rule prescribed therein.

(Copies)

To the Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated the 7th of January last, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to transmit, for the information of the Hon'ble the President in Council, copies of a letter from the acting Advocate-General and of a Circular this day issued to all the Magistrates under the Presidency, directing them, in all cases where Europeans in the districts are charged with offences for which they will be tried in the Supreme Court, to forward the depositions to the Hon'ble Company's Solicitor, in order that they may be advised of the evidence which should be brought forward in such cases.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) L. R. RAO,
Ag. Chief Secy to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 22d Aug 1839.

From the Acting Advocate General, dated 12th July 1839.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to Government the result of cases tried at the present Criminal Sessions in the Supreme Court, in which Government prosecuted.

2d. The first was that of Michael Dunn, a private, who was indicted for stabbing a borah with intent to murder or to maim, disfigure or disable him. The Prosecutor deposed, that he was drinking goods near the quarters of the prisoner, when the latter beckoned to him, stating that he had some copper to sell. The prisoner then asked the borah, what money he had with him, and the borah replied three rupees in piece. Upon which the prisoner said he did not like his wife to see him selling the copper, but that if the borah would walk on, he, the prisoner, would follow. The prisoner then took the borah to the edge of the river at Kirkee, and waited for a very long time, pretending that he expected another soldier. After remaining there upwards of two hours the borah said he would go, upon which the prisoner told him to stay, saying he would look for the soldier. The prisoner after being absent about half an hour, suddenly returned and without saying a word, stabbed the prosecutor over the hip about 2½ inches in depth. The prisoner made an attempt to rob him, and on the borah crying out, ran off. This story seemed very improbable, and could scarcely in its details be true. Still, however, the facts remained, that the borah had been severely wounded by someone. The borah made the best of his way to the Sergeant Major, and complained that he had been stabbed by a soldier whose name he did not know. The Sergeant Major sent another Sergeant with the borah, who said he could point out the man's bungalow. The borah then took the Sergeant to the bungalow of the prisoner, and pointed him out as the person who had wounded him. These facts occurring whilst the wound was still fresh and smarting, and when, therefore, every reason existed for believing the borah would point out the

really guilty party, were proved by other parties. The case was further confirmed by a native woman in the service of the prisoner, who deposed that her master came home on that day about one o'clock in great heat and confusion, instantly took off his shoes and hat, and desired this woman to hide them. The prisoner called witnesses to his character, who gave him a very bad character. After retiring some hours, the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

3d. I am unwilling to pass over this case without drawing the attention of Government to the want of care that exists in the local investigation of offences committed by Europeans in the districts. Amongst the witnesses sent down on the present occasion, were three women, one of them the prisoner's wife, (who by law cannot be a witness to criminate her husband) and the other two to depose not to any thing within their own knowledge, connected with the offence, but to what they had been told by the prisoner's wife, and which, it is plain, could not be evidence, though the facts told were in themselves true.

4th. The present season rendered it the more hard upon these persons, (one had an infant in arms,) that they should have been sent here from Kirkee, to prove that they had seen nothing, but had been told a great many things. In addition to which Government have to reimburse them their expenses, a very trifling sum no doubt.

5th. The main cause of it so often happening, when Europeans are committed in the district trial in Bombay, that persons who can give no personal testimony, are yet compelled to travel down as witnesses, arises, as far as my experience goes, from the magistrate making no distinction between hearsay and original evidence. Witnesses in the Supreme Court, are allowed to speak to what they know only, and not to what they have been told by others, for many persons are told what is very untrue, and whilst on the one hand the communication has not been made on oath, on the other the Court has no opportunity of ascertaining what were the informant's means of knowledge.

6th. I wish to be considered as casting no blame on Mr. RUI, the magistrate, in this instance. He was investigating an offence under an Act of Parliament, and technical rules of evidence, he can scarcely be expected to know.

7th. But to avoid such things for the future, I take the liberty of suggesting, that in all cases where Europeans in the districts are charged with offences, for which they will be tried in the Supreme Court, the magistrate taking the depositions, should be directed to forward them if time will admit of it, to the Hon'ble Company's Solicitor, who will at once be able to inform the magistrate what persons should be sent to Bombay, and whether the evidence collected, is sufficient or not, and if not, what further enquiries should be made.

8th. The next case was that of Cribbs and Newton, who were charged by three indictments, with obtaining goods from different persons on false pretences. On the first indictment, Cribbs was proved to be a common swindler, and was found guilty. Newton produced witnesses to character, and the evidence not being strong in his case, he was acquitted. In the second case, Cribbs pleaded guilty, and though there was great reason to believe that Newton had been concerned in the offence, yet the witnesses failed in proving him guilty of the specific offence laid in the indictment, and he was therefore

acquitted a second time, feeling that I should experience the same difficulty in the third case in Sir Newton with being a party to the false pretences, I do not think it desirable to proceed further. Cribba was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Wm. Howard,

Atty. Advocate-General

Advocate General's Office, }
Bombay, 12th July, 1839. }

CIRCULAR.

No. 2186 of 1839.

Judicial Department.

TO ALL THE MAGISTRATES.

In transmitting for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of an extract, paragraphs 1 to 7 of a letter from the acting Advocate-General, dated the 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in calling your particular attention to the suggestions contained in paragraphs 3 to 7 inclusive, to request that hereafter, in all cases where Europeans in the districts was charged with offences for which they will be tried in the Supreme Court, you will if time will admit of it, forward the depositions to the Hon'ble Company's Solicitor in order that you may receive the advice and suggestions of that officer, on the evidence which is to be adduced at the trial.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) L. R. RAO,

Atty. Chief Secretary

Bombay Castle, the 22d Aug., 1839.

Murharu, February 11, 1840

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 2D.

(Before C. Tucker, Esq.)

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BHAYA JHA V THE HEIRS OF RAJAH SREENARAYN ROY.

The application of Mr. C. Reed to be allowed to take the account of the *Wazidat* due from the estate of Rajah Sreenarayn Roy in the above suit, was to have been heard by appointment yesterday morning, but the parties not being in attendance at the sitting of the Court, another case was called on.

When this application was previously made and in part heard before Mr. Tucker (see former reports in the *Hindustan*), an objection was taken by Mr. Bailie that the whole of the *Wazidat* had been already taken and that the decree of 1812 was fully executed. Mr. Reed and his advisers expressed great surprise at this statement, and doubted, whether Mr. Bailie had any authority to urge such an objection, as it was clearly prejudicial to the interests of his own client Rajah Beeje Govind Sing, who was now actually suing for *Wazidat*, alleged to be due from Sreenarayn's estate. I have therefore directed the Sheristadar to inquire and report what proceedings had taken place under the decree of 1812. It has been chiefly the preparation of this Report which has caused the delay in the hearing of Mr. Reed's application.

This morning (Tuesday) the Report of the Sheristadar was read and occupied about two hours.

The native Mookhtarkars of Rajah Beeje Govind Sing, protested against the statement of Mr. Bailie, that no *Wazidat* was due, and declared, that his own client would repudiate the assertion. One of the mookhtarkars had been sent down to Calcutta expressly to contradict the statement.

Mr. Tucker said that it would be advisable for the Mookhtarkars to reduce their statements to writing, that there might be no mistake upon the subject hereafter.

Two days were allowed for this, and the hearing of the application was fixed for Thursday the 27th instant — *Hindustan* February 28.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FEBRUARY 1, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN CARRAU.

The insolvent was opposed by Mr. Francis Botelho, his father in law. It appears that the insolvent had hired a house from Mr. Stewart, an assistant at the Sudder Dewauny Adawlut, which he assigned to Mr. Botelho, from whom he had to receive the sum of 360 rupees, being the amount of rent for 12 months at 30 rupees per month. His claim was put down in the insolvent's schedule, and Mr. Botelho wanted that item to be cancelled from it, as he thought it was very hard that he should pay the amount to the Assignee, when he was answerable for 1,000 rupees to Mr. Stewart, and 90 rupees to Mr. Fraser of the same office, from whom the insolvent had borrowed money on his security.

Mr. Botelho said, that the insolvent had to receive some money from France, which he omitted to mention in his schedule.

The insolvent on being questioned by the Court, regarding this circumstance, said, that he did not expect to receive any money from France or any other quarter. He might in the course of conversation have mentioned in the office, that he expected some money but Mr. Botelho ought not to have given credence to his assertion, as many things are said in an office merely to kill time. He added, that he might have said that he expected money from the Queen of England.

It appears, that some of the insolvent's creditors had not been served with notices. The Court did not think that this circumstance, which might involve some difficulty nor Mr. Botelho's opposition, were sufficient to detain the insolvent in custody.

Mr. Botelho was referred to the Assignee, and the insolvent was discharged, except to those creditors upon whom notices had not been served.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.

The insolvent's schedule being made out on paper, he was remanded, to enable his Attorney to prepare another upon parchment.

IN THE MATTER OF RAMCHURN MOODAS.

The insolvent was brought up for further hearing. He was opposed by Messrs. Turton and Leith, on behalf of Messrs. Mahadeo Meshkie, one of his creditors.

Being examined by Mr. Turton, he said, that the whole of the property put down in his schedule, had been sold by a judgment of the Court. He was requested to go to equity; property that was worth a lakh of rupees being sold for only 900 rupees. The Assignee did not get possession of it. The Master about six or seven years ago, assigned to him property to the amount of 64,000 rupees; he married twice and spent about 10 or 12,000 rupees at his weddings. He lost 8,000 rupees on the failure of Alexander and Co., and 2 or 3,000 rupees in lottery chances, and the rest he embarked in trade and lost.

He presented his petition to the Court in January 1838. The insolvent then mentioned, that he could make over property to the extent of one half of his debts. After the adjudication of insolvency, Mr. Alexander was appointed his Assignee, who went to take possession of his property; but Mr. Paliologus did not allow him to do so, and then an action of ejectment was brought against him. Mr. Anley was the attorney, who was to be paid by certain of his creditors. The insolvent left a Company's paper for 500 rupees with Mr. Anley, and took a receipt for it, as he wanted the counsel's costs. The Company's paper was obtained from the females of his family. He does not recollect whether it originally belonged to him, but all that he possessed had been disposed of.

The money belonging to his wife, had been given to her by his brother at the time of his marriage at Patna. He did not make over any Company's papers to her, which he had received from the Court.

Mr. Anley's receipt for the Company's paper of 500 rupees, was with the females of his family, and he was subsequently told, that they gave it to Mr. Marshall for the purpose of proceeding against Mr. Anley. He did not give it to Mr. Marshall. The receipt was written at his house by Mr. Anley, who had called then, and he gave it to the females of his family.

Upon Carr, Fagore and Co. taking the responsibility, as the administrators of his brother, he took possession of his property, consisting of house, lands and cash, to the amount of 4 or 5,000 rupees. He did not receive any Company's paper.

The insolvent failed in March 1837. He had not at the time Company's papers amounting to 60,000 rupees and paid away a small sum, the amount of which he did not recollect.

His books were taken by the Assignee at the jail. It was stated, that he had concealed some books, and his chest was opened and searched. The insolvent knows Messrs. Mahadeo Meshkie, to whom he is indebted in the sum of 4 or 5,000 rupees. He offered him Company's papers for 3,000 rupees for the debt, and he refused to accept it. He subsequently sold them and used the money, as his books, which are quite correct, will prove. The books produced are all that he had. There was a small memorandum book, but that was left at his house—he never had it at the jail. Mr. Shaw put a padlock to the door, which Mr. Paliologus broke and took every thing that the house contained. He does not recollect having paid Ramnarain Misser two *hundredes*, one for 2,200 rupees, and the other for 2,000 rupees. He had accepted *hundredes*, which he thinks he never paid away. He is acquainted with Baboo Aukhontoo Day, but never said things to him to the amount of 3,700 rupees after he had closed his doors. The insolvent said he took letters, globes, &c. to him, to the amount of 3 or 600 rupees but he refused to purchase them, and he was obliged to dispose of them to another person, and had used the

money. He knows Messrs. Moodas and Ramgoolas Moodas, but he never parted on business with them after his failure. He never purchased sugar or anything from him, as he had not the means to do so.

He never purchased any gold mohurs subsequent to his failure. People who came and lodged at his house, were in the habit of buying and selling gold-mohurs. No person of the name of Piemchand Doss lived with him, but there is a *mahajun* of that name, to whom he is indebted for a balance of some opium sold him. He is quite positive he never purchased gold-mohurs. He knows Tekchurn Shunakholl. An entry in one of the insolvent's books was shewed to him. He said, that it appeared to be the entry of gold mohurs purchased after his failure. They were bought and used. He did not recollect the circumstance, as it was a solitary transaction. He owed 13,000 rupees to Tekchurn and paid him 6,000. He now recollects that it was previous to his presenting the petition.

The entry was of gold mohurs sent by dak to Tekchurn, at Benares for sale. This is more than two and a half years ago. They were sold and carried to his account. They were purchased three months prior to his failure, and sold previous to it. An entry of this may have been made in his book, but he was not sure, as he never made entries until the receipt of annual accounts.

After paying Tekchurn the proceeds of the gold-mohurs, there was still a balance in his favour of 13,000 rupees. He paid him 6,000 rupees after his failure, by transferring the demands he had against Culloo and Lalloo Baboo of Patna.

He never purchased gold mohurs to the extent of 10,000 rupees after his failure. It might be to the value of 500 rupees, and not more.

The names of his wives are, Lalitha Coommarree and Mungul Coommarree. Their relatives are respectable and they received money from their fathers on their marriage. He did not know, nor had he any means of ascertaining, if any Company's papers are standing in their names or in their possession. He was given to understand, that each of them purchased Company's papers to the amount of 4 or 5,000 rupees after his failure. They had the money in their own possession and they thought fit to invest it in Company's papers, to prevent its being squandered away. They were in the habit of lending money on the pledge of articles.

He had a Company's paper No. 5,319 of 1835-36 for 500 rupees after his failure. He had not two lakhs in 1834. His father's estate was all that he possessed and that did not amount to so much. In 1834, he sent Culloo and Lillan Baboo at Patna, 7,000 rupees worth of Company's papers by dak, which he instructed them to sell and keep as a deposit. This amount was paid to Tekchurn, with the exception of what he drew. Independent of this amount, he paid 5,000 rupees to the Bank of Bengal, and obtained a post bill, which was likewise sent. All this transaction happened in the month of Choyt 1894, which was a month or two after his failure.

He knows Luchmenarain Misser, who is his brother-in-law, also Sootursur Sen. He never lent the latter any money in the name of Luchmenarain. The latter lent money to Sootursur himself on the insolvent's recommendation. Luchmenarain was not at Patna at the time. He never sent for him. The insolvent's belief was, that Luchmenarain came down to Calcutta, in consequence of a letter he received to the effect, that he (the insolvent) had killed his wife. This letter was, no doubt, written by Messrs. Mahadeo Meshkie, and this person, (pointing to an individual along side of him,) He never offered the man 1,500 rupees in jail, to dissuade him from opposing him. The man was in the habit of calling upon him at the jail of his own accord, and asked 2 or 300 rupees as a bribe, but he never gave him any money.

He never negotiated with Sootoomr Sen about the purchase of a house. There was a treaty about his sale. He had not the means of buying it, and never produced Company's papers to him, saying, that although they were in the names of his wives, yet they were his.

He never obtained possession of his share of zemindarry for 10,000 rupees. A cousin of his, who held an equal share, took his portion from the Master one year previous to his getting it. Not being acquainted with the situation of the villages, his cousin took advantage of his ignorance, and collected the rents and took them himself. He never let his share for 75 rupees annually. It was Shibnarain Colleah that took this zemindarry and executed a *kabooliat* in his brother's name.

The Company's papers for 7,000 rupees sent to Culloo and Lalloo at Patna, were sold. He does not recollect whether he wrote back for them. A letter was shewn to the insolvent, and on looking at it, he said, that he recollected that he did write back for them.

He dismissed Colloo Lall, his gomastah, some time ago, who wrote about the entries of 2 lakhs and 4,000 rupees. The books were written by Culloo Lall and Amrut Loll.

A *kabooliat* shewn him. He recognised it as the one signed by Shibnarain Colleah for the whole of the zemindarry.

Examined by Mr. Leith.—The insolvent said that the house he lived in was his property given to him by his father, and seized by the Sheriff at the suit of Merzi Mahadeo Mesikkee. All the property in the house was sold and purchased in a fictitious name. The Sheriff's people did not take possession of the house, and he brought no action against the Sheriff.

Fearing further molestation, his wives hired a house to which they removed, and he lived in it up to the time he went to jail. When the house was taken by his wife, he had no property, previous to that all had been sold by public and private sale. The house was hired from Sooturair Sen, but not in the name of his wife. Her brother, Luchmenarain, originally rented it, and after the expiration of two months he transferred the lease to his sister. The insolvent never paid the rent to Sooturair Sen. Luchmenarain allowed the rent to be deducted from the money due to him, and took it from his sister.

The title deeds of the property seized by the Sheriff, are with Mr. Anley. They were put in his possession at the time when the suit of ejectment had been commenced.

Whenever he received accounts from Patna, he made entries of them in his books, and afterwards destroyed them. All the accounts received within the last two or three years are entered in his books.

He never lent any money to Nurreendurnath, neither did Luchmenarain, but a person of the name of Bulmokun, gave him a loan. Bulmokun is a second cousin to Luchmenarain. He did not lend any money to Nurreendurnath in Bulmokun's name. When Bulmokun was on the eve of leaving Calcutta, he might perhaps have sold the debt to the insolvent, amounting to 6,000 rupees. He was empowered to recover it, but gave no consideration for it. This was previous to his failure. He issued a capias against the man for the amount. He was arrested and taken to jail. The costs, &c. came up to 7,000 rupees, he took a fresh acknowledgement for this sum, and released him. This was about two or three years ago. He remembers it perfectly well, from the circumstance of a wonderful occurrence—Mr. Robertson's ascending the air in a balloon.

Prankeson Haubilar, of Chinsurah, mortgaged a Company's paper for 13,400 rupees to him. He does not know what has become of it. He thinks the assignment is with Messrs. Allan and Marshall, who were his

attorneys. He never enquired about it. The assignment had not been mentioned in his schedule, but he believes the amount is mentioned.

Balmokun is dead and the money has devolved upon him, he being the only surviving relative. Bulmokun left a widow, but he never paid the money to her.

The insolvent was told by the Sheriff's people, that his wife had sugar, piece goods, and opium in the house. He never asked her about them, for fear of being turned out.

Examined by Mr. Clarke, who was for the insolvent.—The insolvent never sent any sugar, piece goods or opium into the house which belonged to him, his wearing apparel was sent to him at the jail. The Sheriff's people sometimes said there were 500 chests of opium in the house.

Sooturair Sen, examined by Mr. Turton—Witness knows the insolvent—he wanted to purchase a house belonging to him. There was some conversation about the payment of the money. He thinks that the insolvent shewed him one or two Company's papers for about 1,000 or 1,200 rupees. He looked at the papers, and finding the names of females upon them, he questioned the insolvent about them, who told him that they belonged to his wife. The insolvent said, he would give 12,000 Rs. for the house, and that he would pay 9,000 Rs. in Company's papers and 3,000 in property, consisting of watches, clocks, shawls, &c. This was in February, 1839. It is the same house where the wife of the insolvent now resides. In the following month the insolvent gave him property and cash, to the extent of 1,000 rupees. There was no conversation about the Company's papers. He said he would go to the expense of 10,000 rupees, and file a bill in equity against Mr. Paliologus.

Witness is indebted to the insolvent in the sum of 100 rupees. He is acquainted with Luchmenarain Misser, who is about 16 years of age. The insolvent advanced the money to this witness and took two promissory notes in the name of Luchmenarain. Witness does not know whether the insolvent is possessed of any property. He has heard about the sugar &c. removed from the house, and the Sheriff's people bribed, but he knows nothing of his own knowledge.

Examined by Mr. Clarke.—The 100 rupees he is indebted to the insolvent, is a part of 1,000 rupees. Witness has paid him 900 rupees. The house is let out to the insolvent's wives for 50 rupees a month and he has received rent in advance up to the 2nd April, which has been deducted out of the 1,000 rupees. Witness refused to give the house unless an advance for three months were paid. The 1,000 rupees given to him, were considered as earnest money. The insolvent subsequently told him, he would not purchase the house.

Gavin Ichund Sircar examined.—He said, that about two years ago, he drew and paid the interest of five or six Company's papers, amounting to 10,000 rupees, for the insolvent. There were blank endorsemments on the papers. Witness drew interest for the insolvent on several occasions, and also purchased and sold Company's papers for him subsequent to the failure of the insolvent in 1837. Witness had no other transaction with him, except drawing the interest. Witness knows nothing of the sugar, cloth, &c.

The examination closed here, and Mr. Turton contended that the insolvent ought to be remanded.

Mr. Clarke referred to the 58th section of the act, and said, that as there was no proof of fraud against the insolvent, his hearing ought not to be adjourned. The only blame attached to him, is, that about two years ago he possessed property.

The Court was of opinion that the objections made were not sufficient to remand the insolvent.

He was discharged, amending the schedule as to the assignment with Messrs. Marshall and Allan.

IN THE MATTER OF PETER PORTER.

Mr. Thomas applied for an order nisi for the mortgage creditor to be paid.

The application was granted.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD FARMER.

Mr. Staples applied on behalf of the assignees for an attachment against the insolvent, as his instalments are in arrears.

Mr. Hudson opposed the application, as there was a reference to the Examiner for the insolvents' final discharge, and wished it to stand over until the reference be disposed of.

It was ordered accordingly.—*Hurk*, February 3.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31.

FIRST TERM OF 1840.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Selous.)

THE QUEEN V. RAJAH RAJANARAIN ROY.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., mentioned this case. His Lordship did not know in what stage the proceedings were at present, but he presumed that the interrogatories either had been, or would be immediately exhibited, as the four days had nearly expired. He wished to intimate that the practice in this Court had been, for the Clerk of the Crown to administer the interrogatories. That would be the course adopted on the present occasion.

The Advocate-General said, that the four days would expire to day, and that the interrogatories would be filed this evening.

Mr. Prinsep said, that there was a matter which he wished to bring to the Court's notice. Some of the interrogatories might be objectionable, and such as the party was not bound to answer. It was impossible for one in his situation to decide the question himself, and it would be but reasonable that his Counsel should be furnished with copies.

Ryan, C. J. If a motion is made that the Counsel may be furnished with copies of the interrogatories, we shall dispose of the motion; but we shall give no opinion now.

It was subsequently intimated by the Court, that the Counsel on both sides were at liberty to attend when the interrogatories were administered by the Clerk of the Crown. The question might thus afterwards be raised as to the admissibility of particular interrogatories, by moving the Court for an order nisi why such and such interrogatories should not be answered.

The course of practice in this Court, has been, where the party in contempt is out on bail, for the Clerk of the Crown to give notice to the parties when the interrogatories are to be administered. As the Rajah is in custody, and not upon bail, his Counsel will move tomorrow upon a certificate of the interrogatories filed for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring him up to attend the examination in the Crown Office.*

* It is said, that on one occasion the Chief Justice (Sir C. Grey) *ex abundanti cautela*, drew up the interrogatories himself, that the Court might be satisfied the party did not come with prepared answers. But it happened, somehow or other, that the paper was filched out of his Lordship's desk, the interrogatories copied out, and the answers drawn by counsel, and learnt by rote by the party in contempt, who accordingly recited them with a readiness and fluency which rather astonished the learned Chief Justice.

ANUNDNARAIN OHORE V. DISNUMBER TOLDAR.

Mr. Clarke moved in this case for a writ of attachment and a writ of assistance, upon affidavits, that the defendant obstinately retained possession of the land, after an order for delivery of possession under a decree of foreclosure. There were three questions;—first, whether the two writs could be moved for together;—secondly, if not, whether the writ of assistance should be moved for before or after the return of the attachment;—and thirdly, whether it could be moved for upon the same affidavit, or whether fresh affidavits were necessary to shew that the party was still retreating. The learned Counsel submitted, that according to the words of the Rule, both writ might be moved for together, the writ of assistance in aid of the attachment.

The Court wished to consider the point.

SURROOPPOOK V. GOVINDOHUNDER BONDOPADHIAH.

This was an action of assumpsit on the common counts, for the sum of Rs. 6,400, due upon a certain loan on the deposit of copper.

The Advocate-General, and Mr. Leith, appeared for the plaintiff.

It appeared in evidence that two different sums of money were advanced at different times by the owner of the plaintiff, to pay for certain copper purchased by the defendant's firm Gilmore and Co, and Cockerell and Co. The whole sum advanced as between 80 and 90,000 rupees. The copper was delivered over to the plaintiff, who took mortgages of it from the defendant, with a power of sale, conditional on the money not being paid within a certain time.

The plaintiff afterwards sold the copper, and credited the proceeds to the defendant. By the particulars filed in the action it appeared, that the balance now claimed was due on the whole transaction, but this balance was made out by charging interest at twelve per cent, according to the terms of the mortgage, and by charging warehouse rent and sundry other items.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Morton) for the defence, submitted, that the plaintiff must be non-suited, or that he was at all events only entitled to a nominal verdict. He ought to have declared specially upon the written agreements. No doubt he was entitled to recover the money lent, without any special plea, because that was an executed contract, but this did not apply to the warehouse rent, &c., and the interest at twelve per cent. If the interest was charged at six per cent, the balance would be found to be in favour of the defendant, and six per cent was the highest interest which the Court would allow without a special agreement. Now, if a special agreement existed, without which the plaintiff could not have recovered, the Court would not allow the demand according to the terms of such agreement, unless the agreement itself was specially declared upon.

The Court said they should give a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum claimed, and it would be for the defendant's Counsel to consider whether they would move hereafter for a nonsuit or for a nominal verdict.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF RAMRUTON BONNERJEE V. E. HILDER.

This was an ejectment to recover a house and land in Calcutta, in the occupation of Rajchunder Mitter. The action came on *ex parte* against the casual ejector.

The title of the plaintiff was a bill of sale from the Sheriff of Calcutta under a writ of *venditioni exponas*, in the action *Sichunder Chatterjee v. Rajchunder Mitter*.

The Advocate General and Mr. Morton, for the lessor of the plaintiff.

Verdict for the lessor of the plaintiff.—Hurkaru, February 1.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

ANUNDNARAIN GHOSH A. BISSUMPER HOLIDAR.

In this case in which Mr. Clarke moved last week, the motion was not for a writ of attachment and a writ of assistance together, as erroneously reported, but for a writ of assistance before the return of the attachment which had previously issued. A question was raised by the learned counsel, however, on the former point also.

The Court this morning said, that the writ of assistance might be moved for before the return of the writ of attachment. And with reference to Equity Process Rule 7 (Smull and Ryan's Rules p. 165) the Chief Justice said, that the Rule was accidentally worded differently from the corresponding Rule in England, and the latter rule would be henceforth adopted in practice. By the English Rule 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV c 36, rule 19) the intermediate writ of attachment as well as the intermediate writ of injunction, are dispensed with, where the party refuses to deliver up possession of the land. Henceforth, therefore, the practice will be to move for the writ of assistance at once, upon an affidavit of the due service of the writ of excoition, and demand of possession and refusal.

Writ of assistance granted.

WILLIAM GREAVES V. FRAWNKISSIN BAUCHER.

Mr. Morton shewed cause against a rule nisi for setting aside the judgement by default for irregularity with costs, or (in the alternative) for setting aside the judgement merely. The former part of the motion was upon the ground that four terms has been allowed to elapse without any step being taken in the cause, and the judgement by default had been signed upon the ordinary day rule to plead, without a term's notice. The learned counsel admitted that a term's notice was ordinarily necessary before taking any fresh step in the cause, but he relied upon affidavits for the plaintiff, from which it appeared that the delay took place at the request and for the indulgence of the defendant himself, pending certain negotiations for a compromise which were only broken off a few weeks ago. The reason of the rule was to prevent surprise upon the defendant; and upon this principle, it was held not to be apply where the cause has been tried up by a writ of injunction, or where the

proceedings had been delayed at the instance of the defendant. For Buller Justice, *Blund v. Darley*, 3 Farm. Rep. With respect to the second part of the application, it must be refused at all events, because there was no affidavit of merits.

The Advocate-General contra, contended that it did not sufficiently appear from the plaintiff's affidavit that the negotiation was originally set a foot by the defendant. It was not sufficient to show that there was a mere proposal for a compromise, without distinctly shewing that it came from the defendant and not from the plaintiff. The learned counsel questioned the authority of the decision in *Blund v. Darley*, and said that it was a mere dictum. He contended too that it appeared by the plaintiff's own shewing that the defendant had a defence to the action with respect to some portion at all events of the demand.

SIR E. RYAN, C. J. We consider that the principle laid down by Mr. Justice BULLER in the case of *Blund v. Darley* is correct, and that the rule does not apply where the delay has been caused by the defendant, or where it has taken place at his express request. This disposes of the question of irregularity, considering it then as regular judgment, it could only be set aside on certain terms, and upon an affidavit of merits. The rule therefore must be discharged with costs.

Rule discharged.

The Advocate-General in the day, moved to set aside the judgment upon an affidavit of merits, and upon the usual terms of paying all costs, pleading verisubly instant and taking short notice of trial.

Mr. Morton shewed cause in the first instance. This was in effect the same application as the one previously disposed of, though indeed upon different grounds. Now the practice was that a motion could not be renewed in the same term, and here was a motion renewed the same day. Besides the plaintiff had already lost a trial. The cause was set down for trial this term, and to-day was the last day, so that the plaintiff had been already thrown over to the sittings by the rule nisi which had been already discharged.

The Court said that the application could not be granted. This was in effect the very motion previously disposed of, though now made in a different shape.

Rule refused with costs.

INDERCHURN DADAR V. ARCHIBALD KEAM.

Mr. Clarke moved for a new trial or for a nonsuit in the above. This action, which was on a bill of exchange drawn by the Mirzapore Bank, and in which the defence was want of due notice of dishonor, was tried last week, and a verdict found for the plaintiff. The learned counsel moved first on the ground that the words proved: "I have no danger about your money; I have sent a chitnee to Mirzapore, and your money will not be lost," furnished no sufficient evidence to go to a jury of any subsequent promise to pay. He cited *Lundy v. Robertson* 7 East Rep., *Cumming v. French* 2 Campb, and other authorities. The second ground of the application was that certain letters, had been improperly received in evidence. And lastly the learned counsel contended that the verdict was against evidence.

The Court were of opinion that the rule must be refused. With respect to the last point, their Lordships said that there certainly was contradictory evidence at the trial, but it would be difficult to persuade the Court, now when the evidence was state, that they had formed a wrong conclusion upon the facts which appeared at the trial at the time when those facts were fresh in

Rule refused.

THE QUEEN V. RAJAH RAJANARATH ROY.

Mr. Princep said that out of 40 interrogatories filed, eight had been administered to the Rajah, and seven out of that number demurred to. The learned counsel had little doubt that some of the rest would be found to be demurrable also on the same ground, namely, that they were not confined to the mere question of contempt, and that the answers would tend to criminate the Rajah. This day was the last day of term, and as a motion to expunge the objectionable interrogatories could not be made out of term without the special leave of the Court, it was hoped that their Lordships would give leave. If this were not done, the Rajah would be obliged to remain in prison at all events until next term, before which time no step could be taken.

The Court refused to grant leave. Their Lordships thought that if there was any hardship in case, the defendant had brought it upon himself.

Took nothing.—Harkum. Feb. 4

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

WILLIAM GREAVES V. PRAEMERISSEN DAUDCHIE.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Clarke for the plaintiff stated, that this action was brought to recover the sum of Co's Rs 4956, being money due for the price and value of certain milk choppas consigned for sale by the plaintiff to the defendant from Serampore, and also for money lent and advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant. The defendant had appeared to the action but had not pleaded, and judgment by default having been signed for want of a plea, the case now came on upon a writ of enquiry to assess damages.

The Advocate-General for the defendant, observed that the cause had been set down for trial for Saturday last, and yesterday (Monday) was the last day of Term. The rule of the Court was that no cause was to be set down for hearing within the two last days of the term, and as Sunday was *dies non* the learned Counsel apprehended that in the present case the rule was infringed.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. If you have any motion to make on the subject, we will entertain it; but otherwise we shall give no opinion, but leave it to the plaintiff's Counsel to proceed at their peril. If you now appear upon the inquiry of damages, it is a matter for your own consideration how far it may tend to waive the irregularity, if there be any.

The case then proceeded; and the amount of damages specified in the particulars of demand, was proved. Mr. Clarke applied for interest, as part of the general damages under the recent Act of the Legislative Council, No. XXXV of 1839.

The Court thought that the case did not come within the Act. To bring a case within the Act, either there must be a specific sum due and payable on a day certain, or a distinct demand of payment in writing of principal and interest.

Verdict for C's Rs. 4,956.

EQUITY SIDE.

MAHA RAJA BHUNOWARRER LOOL V. RANTONOO DOSS

In this cause after the case for the complainants and defendant respectively had been opened by the Counsel their Lordships intimated that they would look over the

pleadings and evidence out of Court and hear the Counsel on both sides on a future day. The proceedings in this cause are very voluminous. The Advocate-General, and Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Barwell, for the complainants, Mr. Leith for the defendants.

Stands over.—Harkum. February 5.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

EQUITY SIDE

SHEENGOONCHERY DABRY V. RAJCOOMAR HOLLAR AND OTHERS.

This cause on the Equity Side, had been partially proceeded with, when it appeared that the guardian *ad litem* of one of the infant defendants was dead, and that the proceedings had not been revived ago for his representatives, and that there was no guardian of the infant before the Court.

The court directed the cause to stand over, until a guardian *ad litem* should be appointed for the infant.

Stands over.

DEBNAUTH SANDIEL V. PATRICK MAITLAND AND OTHERS AND THE REVIVED CAUSE.

In this cause the original bill was filed, many years ago, against the executors of Rossbaharry Surmono, for an account, and to carry into effect the trusts of the will.

The first interlocutory decree in the cause was made in 1818, when it was referred to the Master to inquire and report (among other matters) what sum of money was requisite to be set apart for the feeding of one hundred thousand Brahmins, according to the directions contained in the Will of the testator, and who was the proper party to make the distribution.

The Master reported that the sum of Rs. 43,000 was necessary, and that Debnauth Sandiel the son-in-law of the testator, was a proper person to perform the charity.

By a decree of 1820 the Master's Report was confirmed, and the executors Maitland and Dros were discharged from the executorship, upon payment to Debnauth of the said sum of Rs. 43,000, and upon paying the residue of the property in their hands into Court to the credit of the cause. The executors have long since been dead.

In 1827 the said sum with the accumulated interest (then amounting altogether to Rs. 64,000) was paid over to Debnauth. (The proceedings in the cause had been tied up in the interim by a cross bill filed by Brijnauth Sandiel, another son-in-law of Rossbaharry Surmono, which bill was ultimately dismissed.)

A bill of supplement was afterwards filed by Debnauth, in which he stated that he had fed 60,000 Brahmins, but that he was unable to procure a sufficient number to make up the required lakh. The sum remaining in his hands was rupees 27,000, which he offered by his bill to bring into Court.

Debnauth subsequently died and the proceedings were revived by his second son and executor, Seetnauth, who claimed the privilege of feeding the remaining Brahmins, and performing the others religious and charitable bequests. This right was contested by Golucknauth, one of the present defendants, the son of Brijnauth. The eldest son of Debnauth (Sreenaut Sandiel) was a lunatic, and was a party to the bill of revival, and further supplement by Mr. W. H. Smout, his Counsel.

The sum now standing to the credit of the cause is about six lakhs of rupees. All of the debts and some of the legacies have been long since paid.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton appeared for the complainants.

The Advocate General and Mr. Barwell for the Committee of the Lunatic.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the other defendants.

The Court ordered that it should be referred to the Master to enquire and report what number of Brahmins had been fed, and what sum of money now remained of the fund, originally destined for that purpose, and also what sum would be necessary for the feeding of the remainder of the Brahmins. It was also referred to the Master to report what legacies and bequests still remained unpaid, and who were the representatives of such of the legatees as were deceased, and what would be the clear residue.

Order accordingly.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

M. CASPER versus E. WHYTE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Leith stated the plaintiff's case. This was an action of Trover brought to recover two 5 per cent Company's papers, for Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 1,700 respectively, being the deposit upon the sale of a house and premises, No 16, Tank-quare, agreed to be purchased by the plaintiff from P. Sutherland, the executor of Colonel Lobbe. The defendants had acted as agents for the executor and had given an undertaking to return the deposit in the event of a good title not being made out. The circumstances under which the defendants obtained the deposit, were pleaded specially with an averment that a good title had been deduced, and that the plaintiff refused to accept it. The learned counsel submitted that upon these pleadings the issue was upon the other side, the conversion being admitted upon the record.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Barwell) for the defendants, had previously made an application to postpone the trial, until evidence could be taken on behalf of the defendants, under a commission to England. The plaintiff could not be prejudiced in any way, because if the commission had been obtained, and the motion to postpone the trial been made last term, nothing could have been yet done. An application had been made to the other side to admit the execution of a power of attorney under which one of the conveyances was executed, but this application had not been acceded to, and a commission to take evidence in England was thus rendered indispensable.

The Court said, that unless terms were agreed upon by arrangement between the parties, they would not interfere at this stage, to postpone the cause, for the purpose of sending a commission to England to take evidence.

This application having been refused, no evidence was offered on the part of the defendants.

Mr. Leith submitted that he was entitled at once to a verdict. The sum for which the plaintiff went, was more than the nominal value of the Company's paper, because there was interest due, and the 5 per cents.

bore a premium. About Co's Rs. 8,000 would cover the whole, and a verdict might be given for this sum, subject to reduction to nominal damages upon the usual terms.

The Court awarded a verdict for that amount, with judgment *instanter*.

Verdict for plaintiff for Co's Rs 8,000.

DOE ON THE DEATH OF AMIR KHAN, v. MIRZA MEHET ISPAHANE.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General stated the case on behalf of the lessor of the plaintiff. The main question was a question of Mahomedan law. The lessor of the plaintiff claimed as heir of one Bebee Anaro, who died some years ago, possessed (among other property) of the houses and lands for which this ejectment was brought. About her title, indeed, there was no dispute, as the defendant himself (a rich Mogul) claimed under a deed of gift from her. The sole question was, whether this deed of gift was valid according to Mahomedan law. In the 4th vol of the *Hidaya* it was laid down, that Will or deed of gift made during the *last illness* of the donor, was insufficient to pass more than one third of the property. It would appear, in the present case, that the transfer was made during the last illness of Bebee Anaro, and it was submitted, therefore, that such transfer was not valid in respect of more than one-third of the property.

On the part of the plaintiff the title of Bebee Anaro who died in October 1833, was proved, and that the lessor of the plaintiff was an heir according to the Mahomedan law of inheritance.

On the part of the defendant, the execution by Bebee, Anaro of three instruments in favour of the defendant, was proved. The first was a Will, in English, dated 20th September 1833, and the others were two Persian Instruments, a *Haibehnameh*, and, a *Towlecutnameh*, dated October. About a month after the execution of the latter, Bebee Anaro died; but the witnesses for the defence swore, that though she was ailing at the time she executed the instruments, she was not seriously ill, and that she died of a totally different complaint with which she had been attacked only a few days before her decease. It appeared, that possession had been given of the moveable property under the Will, but there was no evidence of possession being given of the houses and land.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Leith) for the defence, addressed the court, and contended, that the instruments were perfectly valid and sufficient to pass the whole property, real and personal.

The Advocate General, in reply, contended, that the complaint under which the donor was suffering at the time of her death, was in truth the very illness of which she died. The learned Counsel also contended, that the deeds of gift were not valid as to the lands and houses, because there was no proof whatever of delivery of possession.

The Court found that the instruments were duly executed, and that they were not executed during the last illness of the donor; and they therefore gave a verdict for the defendant, with liberty to the plaintiff to move upon the points of law reserved.

Verdict for defendant with liberty to move.

THOMPSON v. RAMTONG DOSS ROY

This was an action of *assumpsit*, in which judgment had passed by default.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith for the plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff.

MUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, v. RAJAKISSAN ROY CROWDREY.

This cause was struck out.

NOWNITRY, & CO. v. G. G. MACPHERSON.

This cause was settled out of Court between the parties, and struck out.—Hark. Feb 7.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

BREEMUTTY BIBER NARUM v. SHAIK KHODABUT MISTRY.

Mr Morton opened the pleadings.

The Advocate General stated the case for the plaintiff. This was an action brought to recover the principal and interest of monies lent, for which two Bengallee mortgages had been given as collateral security. The defendant had pleaded in person, that he did not promise in manner and form as the plaintiff had declared against him. The execution of the two instruments, and the consideration for them, would be distinctly proved. The defendant attended in Court in person.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., said, that if no Counsel appeared on behalf of the defendant, the proceedings must be explained to him as they went on.

Mr Leith said, that a brief had been sent to him by the defendant himself, but as no Attorney had been employed on his behalf, and as it was contrary to professional etiquette to conduct proceedings in Court otherwise than through the medium of an Attorney, he had declined to accept it.*

Sir E. Ryan said, that the learned counsel had acted according to the recognised rules at home and in this country. As this was not a criminal case, the Court could not assign the duty of defending the party to the learned counsel, but if he had no objection to act, it might be of some assistance to their Lordships.

The defence was accordingly conducted by Mr. Leith. The defendant did not dispute the first of the two instruments upon which the action was brought, but evidence was adduced on his behalf, to prove an *alibi* at the period of the alleged execution of the second instrument. This evidence, however, failed.

* This is a very essential rule, because unqualified persons would otherwise be enabled (in effect) to practise as attorneys. If a party does not possess the means of employing counsel and attorney he must either act *altogether* in person, or apply for admission on the pauper establishment.

This rule applies only to civil cases. In criminal proceedings counsel may act for the defence, without the intervention of an attorney, and where counsel are employed for the prosecution, the Court frequently direct an advocate to act for the defence.

The Advocate-General thought that the defendant must have studied the "Pickwick Papers," and adopted the notion of Mr Weller, senior, touching the value of *alibis*!

The Court gave a verdict for the amount claimed.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

DOE DEM. BRIDGES v. DARRIE S. SUTHERLAND DARRIE.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep for the plaintiff stated, that the action was brought to recover possession of certain premises in Bag Bazar, in the town of Calcutta. Judgment had passed by default for two-thirds of the property, and defence had been taken for the remaining and third. The main question in the case would be whether a deed of assignment executed by three brothers of a joint family one of whom was an infant at the time, would bind the heirs of the infant. The title of the lessor of the plaintiff rested upon such a deed of transfer. It would be proved that possession had been enjoyed under the deed, and that no attempt was ever made by the infant in his lifetime or by his representatives after his death formally to set aside the instrument. The validity of the instrument was now disputed by the widow of the infant, so far as it related to the transfer of his share.

It appeared from the plaintiff's own evidence, that at the time of the execution of the deed (the execution of which was proved distinctly, and indeed was not denied) the infant brother was reluctant to sign, and that after he attained full age he continued to express his dissent. It further appeared that the lessor of the plaintiff in whose favour the deed was executed, held possession of the premises for some years, until within the last few months, and that her husband died there, but there was no evidence to shew that the possession was held during the lifetime of the brother, who was an infant when the deed was executed.

The Court said, at the close of the plaintiff's case, that according to their present opinion, the deed did not bind the infant. They would therefore, find the facts proved, and give a verdict for the defendant, with liberty to the plaintiff to move to enter a verdict.

The Advocate-General said, that he did not admit all the facts as they had been stated by the plaintiff's witnesses, and their Lordships could scarcely reserve liberty to move to enter a verdict upon the facts found, when the defendant's case had not been gone into at all.

The Court admitted, that it was so, and said that all they could do, would be to enter a nonsuit now, with liberty to move for a new trial, though certainly new trials were rarely allowed in ejectment, and the liberty reserved could be of little utility.†

Nonsuit.

† With submission, the more convenient course would be, when a doubtful point of law arises on the plaintiff's evidence not to stop the case but to hear the defendant's evidence and then find the facts, because, unless this be done, the liberty reserved can only be for a new trial, which in ejectment especially, is of very little use. The points of law can scarcely be otherwise raised. If a new trial even should be obtained or a new ejectment brought, the Court might again stop the case on the plaintiff's evidence, upon precisely the same ground, and the matter not be advanced a whit.

ANANDMOCHUN GOSWAMI V. KRISHNAMOCHUN DOSA PAUL AND ANOTHER.

This was an action upon a promissory note, and came on *ex parte* for want of appearance.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Nutt for the plaintiff.

A verdict was obtained for the amount of the principal and interest due.

Verdict for plaintiff.—Harkuru, February 8.

MONDAY FEB. 10.

ANDERSON V. GRANT.

This cause was settled out of Court, the defendant agreeing that a verdict should be taken for the sum of Rupees 6,000.

The Advocate General and Mr. Morton for the plaintiff.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the defence.

Verdict for the plaintiff; Co.'s Rs. 6,000.

THOMAS ALLARDICE V. WILLOUGHBY DA COSTA.

Mr. Sandes opened the pleadings. The action was for money had and received, and the defendant had pleaded the general issue and a set-off for guarantee-commission at two and a half per cent. The plaintiff had replied the statute of limitations, to which the defendant rejoined that the debts had accrued within six years.

Mr. Leith for the plaintiff, stated that the action was brought to recover the sum of Co.'s Rs. 11,585, being a sum charged for commission at the rate of two and a half per cent, upon eighty-nine acceptances, the total amount of which was upwards of four lakhs. It would appear that the greater number of these acceptances were acceptances of renewed bills; and it was apprehended that according to the decision of the Court in the recent case of *Oman and Campbell v. T. H. Gardiner*, the charge of commission upon renewals of bills would not be recognised by the Court.

Evidence for the plaintiff was then gone into. It appeared that the plaintiff carried on business for several years under the style and firm of *Middleton and Co.*, as a jeweller in Calcutta, and that he had been set up and supported in business by the defendant, who acted as the general agent of the firm. The defendant was in the habit of lending his acceptances to the firm from the year 1821 until two or three years since, when the firm failed. Accounts current were rendered every year, but the general account was not closed until a few months ago. In October 1838, Mr. Da Costa, the defendant, by the plaintiff's direction, seized and sold the stock in trade of the plaintiff, and paid himself out of the proceeds. The final account was rendered by the defendant on the 31st of that month, and in that account defendant debited plaintiff with the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. guarantee commission upon his 89 acceptances, retaining the sum in his hands and paying over the balance of the proceeds. This commission had not been entered in the annual accounts current previously rendered.

The Advocate-General (with whom was Mr. Morton for the defence, said that the only question which the Court had to consider, was whether the defendant's claim of set-off was barred by the Statute of limitations. It appeared from the plaintiff's own evidence that there were *Merchants' accounts* between plaintiff and the defendant, and that they remained unclosed until less than two years ago. The rule was that if there was a

single item within the six years, such item would save the residue from the operation of the Statute. This appeared to him to dispose of the whole question. At the same time he did not by any means concede to his learned friend that the principle of the decision in the recent case in this Court at all affected the right to charge a guarantee-commission upon renewed bills, supposing that that question were here raised. All that the Court then decided, was that the agency commission of one per cent could only be charged once upon the same actual sum, and that it could not be allowed therefore upon the renewal of bills.

Mr. Leith contended (upon the pleadings) that the defendant ought to have rejoined specially that the accounts were merchants' accounts, and that some of the items accrued within six years.

The Advocate General cited *Webber versus Twiss*, 2 Saund. Rep. 127 b, and other authorities which expressly shewed that the general rejoinder was proper.

The Court were of the same opinion, and said that there must be a verdict for the defendant; or the plaintiff might be nonsuited if he preferred it.

The plaintiff's counsel electing to be nonsuited, there was a *Nonsuit*.

DINNOMNEY DABEE V. MUDDOOSODDEN SANDAL.

Mr. Clarke opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General said, that this action was brought to recover the sum of Sicca Rupees 5,000, with interest upon certain instrument executed by the defendant several years ago, in favour of the plaintiff and three others, the sisters of the defendant. The general issue had been pleaded, and also a *Release*. It would be shown that the release was a forgery, and that the plaintiff (who was a purdah woman) had been personated in the execution of the instrument.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton were for the defence.

The case turned upon the genuineness of the release. It was proved clearly that such an instrument had been executed by a Hindu female represented to be the plaintiff, and that a sum of money was paid upon the occasion; and a person was called for the defendant who swore that he identified the plaintiff.

The Court did not believe the witness who swore to the identity, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, without hearing witnesses in reply.

A question arose as to the amount of interest to be allowed, a doubt having been suggested whether according to Hindoo-law interest could be given under any circumstances beyond the amount of the principal sum. In the present case the interest claimed more than exceeded the principal, but the plaintiff's counsel agreed to waive the surplus and take judgment for double of the principal sum.

Verdict for plaintiff, Sicca Rupees, 10,000.—Hark. Jan. 11, 1840.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

IN EQUITY.

JOYKISHEN BYRACK V. RADAKISHEN MITTER.

Sir E. Ryan, C.J. mentioned this case, in which the Advocate General yesterday moved, (as a motion of course) to set aside the order for taking the bill *pro confesso*, and for leave to clear contempt, and file the

defendant's answer upon payment of costs. The Court intended to adopt in future the practice which prevailed in the Court of Chancery in England. In *Carr v. Paullet* (Simon's Reports, p. 142, a motion to discharge the order for taking the bill *pro confesso* against one of the defendants was refused with costs, although the defendants on whose behalf the motion was made did not mean to enter into evidence and undertook that the evidence which had been taken against the other defendants, their case being identical with his) should be read against him. In future, therefore, the motion in this Court must be a motion on notice, and made upon special grounds. In the present case, however, the Court would grant the motion as it was in conformity with the practice hitherto recognised.

RAMARUNGINES DOSSER v GOOROODOSS ROY.

This was a motion for a receiver before answer, which stood for this morning; but the defendant having obtained a month's further time to file his answer, it was agreed, that the receiver-motion should stand over until the month had expired.

Stands over.

RAMOULLIAN MUNDELL v RAMCHUNDER SEAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Clarke opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep stated the case. This action was brought to recover the sum of rupees 13,800, being the balance due upon the sale of certain silk by the plaintiff to the defendants. The defendants had pleaded the general issue, and given notice of their intention to contest the jurisdiction.

The question of jurisdiction was soon disposed of. The jurisdiction clause stated, that the defendants were inhabitants of Calcutta, and it was proved on behalf of the plaintiff (and not attempted to be denied) that they carried on trade and business here, though they were actual residents of Chinsurah. For the defendants it was urged that although this would have been a good ground of jurisdiction if specially stated, it could not be given in evidence under the clause of jurisdiction contained in this plaint.

The Court said, that the plaintiff was certainly tied down to proving the jurisdiction as laid; but evidence of trading in Calcutta was clearly receivable under the general allegation of inhabitancy.

The case then proceeded. The delivery of silk to the defendants was proved; but the case for the defence was that the real owner and vendor was one Moonthpor anauth Brjjobassoe, and that the defendant had no property whatsoever therein, being a mere duflot, and had no title to bring the action.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith appeared for the defence.

The Court ultimately gave a verdict for the defendants.

Verdict for defendants.—Harkara February, 14.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

IN EQUITY.

JOHANNES STEPHEN, THE YOUNGER, AND OTHERS v. EDWARD KENT HUME AND ANOTHER, AND THE CROSS CAUSE

In this cause the original bill was filed, by the infant devisees and legatees under the Will of Mariam Hume (formerly Mariam Stephen) an Armenian Lady

the wife of the defendant E. K. Hume. The testatrix died in May 1835, and left one moiety of her real estate to her husband, Mr. Hume, and the other moiety to the children of her brother, Mr. Johannes Stephen. The will also disposed of her personal property, and contained divers bequests and legacies.

Shortly after the death of Mrs. Hume, a bill was filed by her brother Mr. Stephen as *heir at law*. This bill was demurred to, and the demurrer allowed. A question was then raised whether an Armenian woman could make a valid Will, during her coverture, with the consent of her husband; but this question was not determined by the Court, the bill being dismissed upon the ground that it was an *Ejectment Bill*, and that there was no equity to support it.

The bill in the above cause was thereupon filed by the infants in February 1835, to carry the trusts of the Will into execution; and in the July following a cross-bill was filed by Mr. Hume, (who also supported the Will) containing nearly the same prayer as the original bill, with some additions.

The defendant, Johannes Stephen the elder, by his answer to the original bill still contested the validity of his sister's Will; but a compromise having been afterwards entered into between him and Mr. Hume, on behalf of himself and the infant devisees and legatees, Mr. Stephen, on the 29th of April 1839, put in his further answer and disclaimer, whereby he abandoned and renounced all his rights and claims as heir at law, and in opposition to the Will.

In July 1839 a supplemental bill was filed by the infant complainants, (two afterborn children of Mr. Stephen being joined as co complainants) to establish and carry into effect the compromise and to declare it binding upon all parties. It had been previously referred to the Master to inquire and report whether the compromise was for the benefit of the infants, and the Master's report, finding that it was for their benefit, had been confirmed.

The causes were now set down, by consent, on the pleadings, in order to obtain the usual decree *ad computandum*.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton appeared on behalf of the complainants in the original and supplemental suits (the defendants in the cross suit). There appeared to be at present, but two points upon which the parties were at issue. In the first place, a question was raised by the answer of Mr. Hume, whether certain Company's Paper and other property of the testatrix was reduced into possession by Mr. Hume in the lifetime of his wife. This however was rather a matter included in the general reference to the Master to take an account, and the question might be specifically raised hereafter when the facts appeared before the Court upon the report of the Master. Another question related to the costs of the cross suit. There appeared no necessity of filing the cross bill. It was of course wholly unavailable for the purposes of discovery as far as the infants were concerned, and whatever relief was obtainable under it, might have been obtained under the original bill.

* Mr. Prinsep appeared for Stephen the elder. The only matter in which he was concerned was the carrying into effect the compromise, and making it binding upon all parties.

The Advocate General, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Hume appeared for E. K. Hume. They contended the question whether the personal property and effects, alleged in the answer to have been reduced into possession, were or were not chosen in action at the time of the death of the testatrix, did not arise at all, because there

was nothing to contradict the statement upon oath in the answer. With respect to the costs of the cross suit, there were many reasons assignable for filing the cross bill. The guardian of the infant appointed by the Mofussil Courts (a Mr. Thomas Bird) was a necessary party, and yet he had not been joined in the original suit. The cross bill cured this defect, and prayed an injunction to restrain him from proceeding in the cause in the Mofussil Courts, and this injunction had been actually granted. It was in the cross suit too that the Receiver had been appointed. The learned Counsel also urged that it was doubtful whether an executor could pass his accounts and be discharged, without filing a bill for the express purpose.

Mr. Leith in reply waived the question of costs. With respect to the inquiry whether the personal property was reduced into possession or not, it was necessarily included in the general matter of account. This rather depended upon law than fact. But even if it was a question of fact, the complainant (especially infant parties) were not concluded by the statements in the answer where a *repudiation* has been filed, and the cause set down for hearing upon the pleadings by consent. It might be as well urged that the averment in the answer that nothing was due, was *conclusus*, and then there would be no necessity for an account at all!

The court requested that the Counsel on each side would put in the Minutes of their proposed decree.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 14.*

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

JUMNA BHOOD, THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND OTHERS.

This was a demurrer to a bill in equity by one of the defendants (Theodore Dickens, Esquire, the Ecclesiastical Registrar) on the ground that he was a mere agent in the matter, and that the complainant showed no title either to relief or discovery against him.

Mr. Clarke for the demurrer. The bill is filed for the purpose of establishing and carrying into effect the trust of the Will of Jaykissen Doss, by his widow the complainant, who claims to be entitled under the Will to certain legacies and bequests. It appears by the bill, that the East India Company were nominated by the testator to act as his Attorney, and Messrs. Morley, Macnaghten and Oakes, three financial officers in the Civil Service of the Company, were authorized to appear and apply for probate or letters on behalf of Government. Letters of administration were obtained by these three gentlemen, who afterwards, by a power of attorney appointed Mr. Smoult, the then Registrar, and afterwards Mr. Dickens, his successor, their agent for the purpose of administering the estate. It is charged by the bill that Mr. Dickens has acted on behalf of the administrators (who are also made defendants), and that he himself holds possession of the greater part of the property, and refuses to perform certain trusts of the Will. The demurrer of Mr. Dickens proceeds upon the ground that according to the statements in the bill, he is merely an agent. It is well established that a mere Agent, having no interest in the subject matter of the suit, and competent as a witness, cannot be joined as a party. The case of *Dove v. Everett*, 1 Mylne and Keene, and numerous other authorities establish this position.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton contra. There is no doubt that the general rule is that a mere Agent cannot be made a party to a suit in equity; but there are exceptions to the rule, and it is submitted that the present case falls within the exception both with respect to the relief and the discovery sought by this bill. If the complainant

can show herself to be entitled either to relief or discovery the demurrer must be overruled, as too large. First, with respect to the discovery prayed. It is charged that Mr. Dickens is the only person who possesses any knowledge or information concerning the subject matter of the suit, or from whom the complainant can obtain any available discovery. This brings the case within the principle of the authorities which hold that the agent, officer or servant of a corporation may be made a party for the purpose of discovery. *Wyck v. Neal*, 3 Peere Wins. 310; and several others. In the present case Mr. Dickens has clearly acted as the Agent of the East India Company, a corporate body, and not merely as the agent of Messrs. Morley, Macnaghten and Oakes, who are nominal actors only. Secondly, with respect to the relief sought, — he is an Agent who holds specific property in his hands upon which the complainants have a lien. A party is entitled in equity to follow funds even in the hands of a person not actually interested in the claim. Under particular circumstances, a mere stakeholder, may be made a party to a bill in equity. *Low v. Faurie*, 2 Maddock Rep., and other cases establish this doctrine.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J.—The court are of opinion that this demurrer must be allowed. The defendant, Mr. Dickens, is not the agent of the Company, but of the administrators; and with respect therefore to the discovery sought, the case does not fall within the principle of officers or servants of corporations being made defendants. Then as to the relief prayed, an Agent is never liable except where fraud and collusion are charged, or where under the circumstances of the case he acquires the character or liabilities of a trustee. It would be dangerous to extend the principle of allowing parties not interested to be joined, as they may be thus shut out from giving evidence as witnesses.

Demurrer allowed.

IN CHAMBERS.

THE QUEEN v. PFER ATLY.

Mr. Clarke applied to the Court for an order that the defendant should be discharged. It appeared by the grounds that a true bill for perjury had been found against the defendant at the last sessions, and he obtained the usual order for leave to enter into his recognizances, to plead, and traverse; his bail being objected to, he had not till that morning been able to offer satisfactory securities, when he had come to the Court house for the purpose of entering into the recognizance before a Judge. An attachment had been obtained against the defendant for the nonpayment of money due on an award by arbitrators, and on coming to the Court this morning to enter into his recognizances, he had been arrested under the attachment, in the verandah of the Court house, and while the Judges were sitting.

The Chief Justice suggested that the Court could do nothing, as the prisoner was in custody of the Sheriff, and he could only be brought before them by Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Clarke contended that as the arrest was made while the Judges were sitting, it was a contempt in open Court, and as such the Court would take immediate notice of it, and order the officer to bring him into their presence.

The Chief Justice stated, he would hear the case, in Chambers immediately, and if necessary, he could refer to the other Judges.

The parties accordingly attended in Chambers, when Mr. Clarke took two objections to the arrest, &c. That the arrest under an attachment for non-payment of money although a contempt of Court, for not obeying its order, was in point of fact an arrest on *meine process* and an action would not be against the Sheriff for an escape if he bailed the defendant, and that the prisoner was protected from such arrests, while attending the Court to perfect his recognizances, so much as if he had been a bail attending to justify. — 2ndly. That he could not be arrested in the Court house while the Judges were sitting. (Archibald 186.)

The Chief Justice then consulted with the other Judges, and stated that they were all unanimously of opinion, that the arrest on the attachment must be considered as an arrest on *meine process*; and that if improperly made, the prisoner would be entitled to his discharge. 2ndly. That they considered the arrest had not been improperly made, for that the prisoner ought to have entered into his recognizances during the last Sessions, and before the Court, and had no right to enter into them before a Judge after the Sessions had terminated, and was not therefore protected in coming to the Court house. That a practice had certainly existed of taking recognizance before a Judge, but that it was irregular, and must have arisen from a misconception of the 15th Crown Rule, but which rule was framed for a different object, and solely to enable a defendant to compel a prosecutor to try. 3rdly. That the Court would not permit a party to be arrested in the Court itself, while they were sitting, as it might tend to disturb their proceedings, but they were not inclined to stretch the rule, and to extend it to an arrest made in the veranda, especially as the Sheriff's office was held in the Court house, and his officers domiciled there. — *Murk, Feb. 18.*

CALENDAR.

Of Prisoners in Her Majesty's Prison at Calcutta, who are to take their trial at the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, which commence this morning.

1. Jugunt Doolub Sing, charged with having between the 26th of November 1836, and 25th November 1839, last past, at Calcutta, feloniously received two Government Promissory Notes of 4 per cent. of the value of 11,000 Sicca Rupees, lawful money of Bengal; the property of Mirza Ally and Meer Mahomed, Bankers, well knowing the same to have been stolen by some person or persons unknown, with divers other like notes for 39,000 rupees, in their transit by the Post, from Calcutta to Lucknow.

2. James Smith. — Charged as above.

3. Bhojan Doss, charged with having, on the night of the 3d January 1840, unlawfully assaulted and feloniously stolen from the person of Shaik Oolase, Company's Rupees 16 in silver coin.

4. Kengally Sircar, charged with having on the night or the morning of the 10th day of December, 1839, burglariously entered the house of Seedaram Budder, in Jorabagan, and stolen therefrom a great variety of articles to a large amount, (detailed in the commitment.)

5. Panchum Sing, charged with having on the 4th of January 1840, broken into the shop of Ramessur Bhuckut, with intent to steal.

6. Bhurrit Baugly, charged with having on the 4th day of January 1840, broken into the dwelling house of Mirralul Doss, at Simlah, with intent to steal.

7. Gofen Nubee, charged with having on the 21st day of December 1839, stolen two Cows from the Chowringhee plain, of the value of 48 apses, property of Lobin Raur.

8. Buxoo, charged with having on the night of the 23d, or the morning of the 24th January 1840, broken into the shop of Mahabub Khader, at Fautulla, and stolen various articles therefrom, (particularized in the commitment.)

9. Mothoosoolan Chuckerbutty, charged with having, on the night of the 27th, or the morning of the 28th day of January, burglariously entered the dwelling house of Sibchunder Sait, and stolen there from various articles of property, (particularized in the commitment.)

10. Tooley, charged with having on the 16th of January last past, stolen from the house of Khookney, various gold and silver articles, and cash.

11. Buxoo Alias Chumroo, charged with having on the 4th of February instant, stolen from a tucca palankeen a woollen box containing 30 Re., some pice, &c. &c., the property of Henry Cecil Watt.

12. Ramchund Doss, charged with having on the night of the 30th of January 1840, burglariously entered the dwelling house of Shamchand Chuckerbutty, at Mirzapore, and stolen there from various articles silver and brass, (detailed in the commitment.)

13. Degambur Poramanick and Chedam, charged with having on the night of the 7th or morning of the 8th of February current, broken into the shop of Petambur Hazra, in Coomartoolae, and stolen 6 bags of turmeric, value 35 Re.

14. Kisto kvall, charged with having, on the 13th day of December 1839, stolen 400 Re. property of Rainsoonder Naug.

15. John Johnstone, charged with having on the night of the 28th day of December 1839, unlawfully assaulted Charles George Stretell, and endeavoured, by intimidation, to obtain money from him.

16. Chandoo, charged with having on the 12th of February current, assaulted Jugmug, and stolen a silver waist chain from her person, value, 12 Re.

17. Culloo, charged with having on the 13th of December 1839, stolen 163 Re. from the house of Nissar Ally.

18. Moilion, charged with having on the 17th of December 1839, stolen from the house of Rebolee, several gold and brass articles, &c., the property of the said Rebolee. — *Hurkara, Feb. 17.*

FEBRUARY 18, 1840.

The first sessions for 1840 opened this day. After the Grand Jury had been impanelled Sir John Peter Grant briefly charged the jurors to the following purport.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, — I am happy to inform you that there will be an alleviation in the administration of justice in the present sessions as far as the Calendar goes, which you will find will not require your attention nor occupy your time long. The cases on the Calendar also I am happy to say, are not of a very aggravated character generally, but consist chiefly of the petty description of crime, such as burglary, larceny and others, with the nature and character of which you are no doubt aware; and it is therefore unnecessary for me to enter into explanation with regard to them.

I would, however, draw the attention of the jury shortly to some alterations made in the Criminal Act of

1839. These alterations in the first place relate to burglaries with regard to which crime, a distinction has been made in respect to the character of it. It has been divided in two offences. The first is that, if a man enter a house burglariously and if such entrance be attended with cutting, wounding, murder, &c. this will constitute burglary in aggravated form, as distinct from simple burglary, where unlawful entrance is made into a house, but no violence, such as cutting, wounding, &c., ensues, and this though felony subjects the parties convicted to transportation.

In like manner the offence of robbery has been divided, distinguishing aggravated from simple robbery. The one when it is attended with stabbing, &c. and the other not. In either case it will be the duty of the jury to consider the circumstances of the cases before them, in making their presentment.

Distinction has also been made with regard to the offence of assault, in cases where the consequence are not serious and where homicide ensues. A case of the latter description His Lordship alluded to, in which a homicide had been committed by an Englishman which had been intimated to His Lordship, but not exactly brought before him, and therefore he would not delay the jury by entering on that case, particularly as the jury must be acquainted with the difference between cases of murder and man-slaughter. If, however, the jury required any information on the subject, his Lordship would be very happy to render it to the best of his ability. His Lordship also adverted to another case of homicide which had been just then sent up and the depositions connected with which he had no time to read.

His Lordship concluded by saying that he would not detain the jury with any farther observation, but would leave them to the consideration of the cases before them and if in the course of their making their presentment, they required information on any point, he would be most happy to give it.—*Hurk., Feb 19.*

FEBRUARY 21, 1840.

On the opening of the Court this morning, two of the petty jurors were fined, being absent and not answering to their names. The names of the parties are James Walpole Powell and Hurrynarain Chatterjee, and the extent of the fines 50 Rs. each.

A young native named Chundoo, stood charged with stealing on the 12th February, a silver *gote* or waist chain, valued 18 Rs, belonging to a Hindoostanee female, who is keeper of a dancing girl establishment.

The prosecutrix being sworn identified her silver *gote*, as also the prisoner of the bar, by whom and two other the ornament had been violently taken off from her person. It was at night and in the street that this took place, and before the Police came up the two accomplices escaped, and the prisoner only was taken.

The next witness was a chowkeedar in whose division the circumstance transpired, and who began by intimating to the gentlemen of the jury, that he never saw the prisoner in the whole course of his mortal existence. He was told to look at the prisoner and to say if he ever saw him; when the reply was that he never did. At length, after some circumlocutory questioning, he said that in the night in question, he was sitting at his post when he heard a noise, and on going to the spot whence it proceeded, he saw the prosecutrix held by two men and the prisoner standing in front of her. Before he went up,

however, the other two ran away while he was able to apprehend the prisoner only in whose hand he found the *gote*.

The prisoner in his defence, and in contradiction of the prosecutrix's statement said, that he was employed with her for a year; that she has never paid him his wages, and that the *gote* was crammed (thrust) into his waist cloth by her, and then she had him confined. In corroboration of his story, he called the two following witnesses.

The first was a Brahmin who could only say that he knew the prisoner, who, together with his friend, were his tenants.

The other was a young up-country hindoo, who said, that the prisoner was in the employ of the prosecutrix.

He authenticated the prisoner's defence, and positively contradicted the evidence for the prosecution, and concluded by saying that he has known the prisoner from a considerable time, and always found him an excellent person.

Sir John Peter Grant then summed up the evidence; after which the jury consulted for a short time, then retired to deliberate on the matter more at leisure, and returning in about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of "guilty of simple larceny."

The prisoner Chundoo was sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction for 12 months.

PRIVATE JOHNSON'S CASE.

John Johnson, a private of the 26th was then brought up and arraigned with having, on the 28th of December last, maliciously and violently assaulted Charles George Strettell with the intent of stealing the monies of the said Charles George Strettell. Johnson pleaded "not guilty."

Charles George Strettell, sworn. He recognised the prisoner at the bar whom he saw on the 28th of December last, at about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 o'clock, when on his way home, passing through Wellesley Street. His palanquin was stopped by the prisoner, under the circumstances that have already been published in the Police Report of the case.

The ticea bearers being examined, related, how they saw a *golah* the prisoners who on the night in question stopped the palanquin, struck their master and ran a way, and how they pursued him, and saw him enter a prostitute's house in Colinga.

Hooanee, prostitute, being sworn, deposed, that on the night in question, after gun fire, her gate being open, the prisoner came into her house. That not long after Mr. Strettell, whom she knows, and who is an Attorney of the Supreme Court, came into the house also accompanied with a Constable and other Police Officers; and that after some words had passed in English, the prisoner, together with the rest of the party, left her house.

Constable Weir on oath said, that on the night in question, he was called out and accompanied the prosecutor to the house of the last witness, when he saw the prisoner, and he being pointed out by Mr. Strettell as the man that had attempted to rob him, he (Weir) took him into custody. On their way to the Police he conversed with the prisoner, who sued hard, first of the prosecutor to be let off, and then of the witness, stating, that the affair would bring him into trouble, and be heard by the Rev. Mr. Charles, which above all the prisoner wanted to avoid.

The prisoner being asked if he had any thing to say, replied, that he had nothing to state, excepting that his adjutant and other officers could speak as to his

prisoner's) character. But as those parties were not present and had not been served with subpoenas, the prisoner could not avail himself of such testimony, and His Lordship proceeded to address the jury.

The jury then again retired and after nearly an hour's consultation, returned a verdict of "guilty of the third count of the indictment," namely of demanding money by force and menaces. The jury, however, recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

The sentence has been deferred to Monday next.—*Hurku, Feb. 22.*

FEBRUARY 22, 1840.

Ramehand Dos s, charged with burglariously entering the Dwelling of Shaumchand Chuckerbutty, and stealing therefrom various articles of value, and with cutting the said Shaumchand Chuckerbutty, while in the act of effecting his escape,—was found guilty of the simple act of burglary on the second count and sentenced to be transported during the term of his natural life.

Burraut Bangdy, charged with breaking into the dwelling of Hurlall Doss, in Simlis, by cutting the fastening of the door thereof with intent to steal,—was found not guilty, and discharged.

Golaum Naboo and Beboo, charged with stealing from the Chowringhee plain, two cows, value 18 rupees, the property of Lobin Raur, were found guilty and sentenced to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

Hurku, Feb. 24.

FEBRUARY 24.

On the sitting of the Court this morning, Mr. Clarke brought to its notice a paragraph which appeared in the *Eastern Star* newspaper, in reference to the case of the Queen v. Kalkissen and Rajkissen Roy, involving a charge of murder, which cases are under consideration before the Grand Jury. Mr. Clarke said that two instances of the same kind had been brought to the knowledge of his lordship some time ago, when his lordship expressed himself on the impropriety of such notices in the public papers. In the present case the paragraph in question assumed a tone of dictation to the Grand Jury, which he (the learned counsel) thought was calculated to mislead the Grand Jury, particularly as the Court had not had an opportunity of commenting on the case. The paragraph alluded to, appeared in yesterday's *Eastern Star*, just when the Grand Jury were to sit to consider the case, and in regard to the impropriety of the article, Mr. Clarke cited passages from Chitty and Coke, authorities which the writer of the article evidently does not appear to be acquainted with. The learned Counsel went on to say, that the paragraph was not only prejudicial to the prisoners but also to the case for the prosecution. He related a case which, on slight evidence, was thrown out by the Grand Jury. In consequence it was a second time taken up by the magistrate, and after further investigation, a fresh commitment was made out. The result proved that a true bill was this time found, and the prisoners convicted. Under these circumstances Mr. Clarke argued, that the paragraph in the *Eastern Star* was both illegal and mischievous.

Sir John Peter Grant said, that on a former occasion he had to comment on the impropriety of such notices in the newspapers, and expressed his surprise and sorrow in regard to the present case. His lordship said "I do not know who the writer of this paragraph is, but this I do know, that be he who he may, he has displayed a most profound ignorance of the most common principles of law, and the most common principles of the constitution, and were a Grand Jury to return a true bill on the slightest evidence," as this person states they

ought, they would act in contravention of their oaths, and be guilty of perjury." But His Lordship thought, that whether misstated or not, it was of minor importance as such remarks should not at all be made. And when they were made, the Court was bound to notice them. He, however, was confident that the Grand Jury were too sensible to attend to any information from such a source, and that if they required to be satisfied in regard to any point, he would be happy to afford the information. His Lordship then explained the great obligation under which the Grand Jury were, they wanted to weigh the cases before them previous to making their presentment, and added that the responsibility of a Grand Jury was equally as great as that of a petty jury. His Lordship concluded by observing, that the papers should not admit such remarks in such cases, and asked Mr. Clarke, if he moved for a contempt of Court, in respect to the paragraph in the *Eastern Star*.

Mr. Clarke said, that he did not move for a contempt, stating that his object was to guard against the possible effect of a public journalist broaching so illegal and mischievous a doctrine, only a few hours before the Grand Jury would have to discharge their duty, and that in having elicited the Court's opinion on the point, he had obtained all that he required.—*Hurku, February, 25.*

FEB. 24, 1840.

(Before Sir J. P. Grant.)

Culltoo stood indicted with having, on the night of the 13th December last, stolen from the dwelling house of Nissur Ally in Amrahollah lane, 163 Rupees, Poiso and Kalanlee stood charged with having received a portion of the amount knowing it to be stolen.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Madoo stood charged with having stolen, on the 3d Pous last, from the dwelling house of Rebutty, gold ornaments to the value of 96 Rupees.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Mr. Leith, Counsel for Rajkissen Roy and Kalkissen Roy applied, that the defendants be allowed to enter into recognizances to the extent of any sum the Court may think proper.

Mr. Clarke added that the defendants voluntarily appeared at the inquest, and also from time to time before the Chief Magistrate Mr. Clarke brought forward as an instance the case of Mr. Ogilvy.

His Lordship said that Mr. Ogilvy was charged with manslaughter, and therefore allowed to be bailed, but as the defendants are charged with murder, he could not grant the application.

Mr. Leith then asked his Lordship to fix a day for the trial but as Mr. Clarke has not read the depositions yet, this could not be done.

Private John Johnstone.—His Lordship spoke to the prisoner as follows: You are convicted of the charge brought against you, I am now to pass sentence on you. You belong to a Regiment which has always maintained a good name; you have not only disgraced your character as a soldier, but that Regiment. I have up to this moment taken pains to enquire of your past character, and I am happy to find it has been very good, and that this is your first offence. You must now endeavour to redeem your character by an amelioration of your conduct.

The sentence is, that you are to be confined in the common jail for the space of three weeks, and one of the weeks you are to be placed in strict and solitary confinement. I am not desirous of prolonging your confinement, as your services would be shortly required

FINE.

Harrymohun Chatterjee was yesterday fined by Sir John Peter Grand in the sum of 50 Rupees for his absence from the Petty Jury. This is the second or third instance of this individual being fined.—*Commercial Advertiser*, Feb. 25.

FEBRUARY 25.

A native woman by the name of Bundo, tried and convicted for child stealing. The sentence has been postponed.

Goberdhone, the Up-country Hindoo, who was committed by the Coroner for manslaughter, was tried this day. The witnesses underwent examination in due order, and stated all they had stated in the Coroner's Court, according to the report of the request already published.

The prisoner, during the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution did not question any of them except Dr. Maxton, whom, in rather a pseudo-professional style, highly amusing to all present, he cross-questioned, anent a certain inflammation in a certain part of his body. But unfortunately for his cause, he elicited nothing favorable to his exculpation. The evidence for the defence then began and first of all was called.

Charles Chander Egerton, who said, that he knows the prisoner on whom he performed a operation in the College Hospital, whence he was discharged about a month ago.

The prisoner here branched off into a variety of ludicrous questions, and on being asked his object for so doing, answered, that he wished to prove that from the state in which he was at the time, it was not in his power to raise his foot so as to kick any body, in the manner in which the deceased was stated to have been kicked. Accordingly, the question was put Dr. Egerton, whose reply was,

"It was possible."

Prisoner—People generally hit me down for a fool and madman, and did you not give me a certificate to the effect that I was neither?

Dr. Ederton.—No.

Showanath Tewaree being sworn said, that on the day occasionally he saw the deceased brush against the prisoner, who holding out his hand to prevent a concussion the deceased fell down. He saw several come to his assistance, and saw the deceased set up also. After which he went away, and knows nothing further.

Ramlal Bahoo. This witness also said, that he saw the deceased go against the prisoner in consequence of having taken fright at something. The deceased fell, and a great deal of noise ensued as is commonly the case among the native. After a short time, the owner of the bag which was carried by the deceased, came and took deceased away.

Next, at the special request of the prisoner, Mr McCann of the Police was sworn; but as the prisoner had nothing definitive in view, Mr. McCann could say nothing of importance as to the purpose.

The jury were then charged and the verdict returned after about half an hour, of "guilty."

The sentence put off to the last day of the Session—*Clark*, Feb. 26.

FEBRUARY 26.

On the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Lefth on behalf of the defendants in the Potterghat murder case, moved for the depositions taken by the Coroner, which application after a little conversation, was refused by the Court.

Mr. Clarke, in regard to the motion said, that he would leave to the discretion of the Court, only observing that he expected to be allowed them if necessary.

The Court replied, that in case of any obstruction offering they would be given to him.

Mr. Turlion moved for permission for two parties in a misdemeanour case to speak together. The application was granted.

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF JAMES SMITH.

The prisoner having been arraigned, pleaded "not guilty."

The Advocate-General then addressed the jury to the following purport.

The learned Counsel first of all stated the charge against the prisoner, namely, that of receiving two Company's Papers to the amount of eleven thousand rupees, knowing them to have been stolen. He then went on to say that the prisoner lately went to England from whence he has a short time ago returned; that he commenced dealings with Watts and Co. and Ahmuty and Co. by which dealings he got into their debt to a large amount by July last. That sometime after he deposited a Company's paper with Mr. Lawrie, as a security for his debt. That he went on dealing, and receiving credit, when he made a further deposit of a Company's Paper. That the principal evidence in the case was Mr. Lawrie, by whose evidence it would appear that he discovered, that the interest for four years on the notes had not been paid, which circumstance induced him to question Smith on the subject when his reply was that the notes were parts of a large one, the interest of which was not due. That Mr. Lawrie recommended the note being sent to the Treasury in order to the payment of the accounts, to which the prisoner did not agree. That Mr. Lawrie afterwards determined to send the notes to the Treasury to dissipate certain doubts on his own mind in regard to them, but without success. That it was subsequently sent to the Union Bank. That Mr. Gordon, of the Union Bank, sending the note to the Treasury for the interest, ascertained, that it belonged to a batch of notes to the amount of fifty thousand rupees, which had been stolen from the General Post Office. The learned Counsel concluded by adverting to the two circumstances under which the charge against the prisoner was involved, namely, that the Company's Papers were stolen, and that the prisoner had received them, knowing them to be stolen, adverting also to the poverty of the prisoner.

Miss Ally sworn, examined by Mr. Clarke—I am a merchant and carry on business with my brother, with whom I was in partnership in Nov., 1836, and have been ever since. In Nov., 1836, I had nine Company's Papers, to the amount—altogether of 50,000 Rupees, which I put into the Calcutta Post Office, for which I received the receipt shown to me. I know these two Company's Papers, the one for 5,000 Rupees, and the other for 5,000 Rupees. These papers were in my possession, and belonged to the number I put into the Post Office, which since that time I never saw till about two months ago in the Police Office. I learnt, that they had not reached my brother at Lucknow, and

which I published a notification in the Government Gazette, for three successive weeks, and also made application at the Treasury to stop the payment of them. And moreover, applied to the Government to obtain duplicates of the notes I had lost. Duplicates were granted to me, though not before I had given security for them. As far as my memory serves me, I obtained the duplicates, about six months after the loss of the notes, which information I got eight or nine days after despatch of the notes. After four, five, or six days, I sent the public notification alluded to.

Cross examined by Mr. Norton.—There were no indorsements on the notes when I despatched them. The indorsements I point to, are forgeries; namely, that of Meermahamed Bakur Rowshan ool Dowlat, and Meermahamed Bakur again. The tenth indorsement on this note I cannot read, being in Bengallee, nor the fifth, being in English. The indorsements in the other note are also forgeries. I had two notes of 30,000 each in exchange, for which I received eleven other notes of which these are two. I had sold two of the eleven notes. When the notes were despatched, I made them payable to my brother or order. I do not recollect if I got interest for the duplicates or not, as they have been transmitted to my brother by me some time after obtaining them. My brother parted with them. I believe I am not aware that he received interest, which is payable here.

Robert Deetholts sworn and examined by Mr. Norton.—I was a clerk in the General Post office of Calcutta, in November, 1836. The register and receipt shown, are written in my writing signed by Mr. Pereira and Mr. Moore. Mr. Pereira, along with me, examined this paper marked A with the Government's Promissory Notes. There were nine of them, for 50,000 rupees. This receipt and register were made as the notes were for despatch to Lucknow. The Company's Papers were of the eleven entered and examined, as I think, from their agreeing with the entries. The nine papers I put up in an envelope, which was sealed in the presence of the Deputy Post Master. In putting them into the envelope, I made the usual remarks on the envelope in red ink. I afterwards delivered the envelope to Mr. Pereira, at which time it was not sealed, but on getting it back I found it sealed, and it seemed to contain as much as when I delivered it to Mr. Pereira. I then gave it to the receiving sircar of that division, who also received the postage money. His name is Cosinath Mookerjee.

Lewis Francis Pereira, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I am a clerk in the General Post Office, where I was employed in November, 1836. That is my signature on the paper marked A which I signed on the day it is dated to have been signed. This is an extract of a Company's Paper received that day. I examined it, and it gives a correct detail of the Company's Papers. These two Company's Papers corresponded with the entries in number and date. After the whole of the papers nine in number had been put into an envelope I took them to Mr. Moore myself, when they were sealed in my presence and that of Mr. Moor by a distree, according to the usual course of business. After the sealing was over, I brought down the envelope and gave it to the last witness at which time I can say it contained all the papers. I cannot say if these papers reached Lucknow. They were addressed to Meerbuckkur Lucknow. In regard to them, an investigation took place in the Post Office, as the papers were said to be lost.

By the Court. In the course of business, it is my impression that they were despatched to be forwarded to Lucknow, according to the inscription.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarke.—This paper has the last witness's writing upon it. The red ink is in his writing.

Robert Deetholts recalled and examined by Mr. Norton.—This is a copy of the challan sent with the

papers. This is the duplicate returned from Lucknow. The writing in red ink is mine, which is usually put on challans.

Cosinath Chatterjee.—I am a sircar in the General Post Office, and it is my duty to receive letters that are put in for despatch as also to receive the postage. I see my hand writing on this document, testifying that five rupees postage had been paid. The papers mentioned in that receipt, were intended for Lucknow. I received a letter from Mr. Deetholts for despatch to Lucknow, for which the receipt above alluded to was granted. On receiving the letter, I weighed it; and taking the postage I delivered it to another man, who is called the cheque-man, whose name is Calchand sircar, and who delivered it to another, according to the routine of business.

Calchand sircar examined by Mr. Clarke.—I am the cheque man in the Calcutta Post Office. Cosinath Chatterjee takes the postage and hands the letters to me; and from me they pass to the sorting sircar, and Ramnath Dass was in that situation in November, 1836. I do not know these papers.

Wuzzerally sworn, and questioned by Mr. Norton.—I am a writer in the Lucknow Division of the Post Office here, know the Chullian marked D. This is my writing on two parts of the chullian, and the rest, that of my under writer. The entry of packets made by me, is signed by me not in full, but those are my initials. I did not see Mr. Deetholts write in red ink, as I only count the number of letters and pack them together, comparing with the statement of the chullian. The packet was sealed up by the jemadar, whose name is Kuffuroodun. The paper coat of the packet was sealed by me. The usual time of packing is from 6 to a quarter to 7 in the evening; but on the day in question, I do not recollect when I packed. After this, we leave office and the dawk is despatched about a past 7. The packets then pass into the hands of the jemadar and are enclosed in a letter. I know one Furrul Aley, who was in the jemadar's department and was dismissed. He was at first confined in consequence of the loss of the packet. After his release he never attended and was accordingly dismissed.

Frankissen Ray, Chowdrie, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I was employed in the Lucknow Post Office November 8.6, when Mr. T. Bunney was the head writer and Captain Patton the Post Master, who having gone to Cawnpore, Lieutenant Shikhar was in charge. I remember having received this chullian in Lucknow as also the packet with which it came. The chullian has my writing from the number of letters stated in the chullian I missed two one addressed to Khoshbukt Ray, and the other to Meermahomed Bakur the first of which did afterwards arrive, but the one intended for Meermahomed Bakur, did not. I do not know why they are gummed red—there must be some reason but I do not know what. In this despatch there were only two numbered letters. That numbered letter addressed to Meer Bakur never reached and I never got it.

John Laurie examined by Mr. Norton.—I am a member of the firm of Watt and Co. and Ahmady and Co. I know the prisoner at the bar, with whom I had dealings, which commenced about the latter end of April or in May last. The nature of the dealings was partly for provisions and partly for adultery. The debt incurred he did not pay. I went on dealing till about 28th of May, when I received from him a note of hand amounting might be 100 to 200 rupees. He owed at that time from one to two hundred rupees. I went on dealing, before he gave any thing further. I do not positively know how much he gave me. Afterwards he gave me a Company's Paper for 5,000 rupees, as a guarantee for what was due to me, and for me to draw upon. That is in the Company's Paper I, but received from Amah. I received it on or about the

15th or 16th July last. At that time he owed me beyond the amount of the paper. Nothing transpired to induce Smith to deposit the paper excepting applications both verbal and in writing for payment. All that passed between us when he gave the paper, was that he said that interest on the principal was not due until the beginning of November, and that was his reason for not presenting the paper then. I still went on dealing with the prisoner. Smith made a deposit of another Company's promissory note for 6,000 rupees which is the one I see. On this occasion, I do not recollect of having had any conversation excepting that I requested the disposal of the paper, and pressed payment of my account, which the prisoner promised to do. I made enquiry about the paper at the General Treasury, sending the paper there. I am not aware that I stated to Smith, that I had sent the paper to the treasury. About the 8th or 9th of Oct. last, the second paper was deposited with me. At the time of the first deposit the papers were not endorsed, but on the second occasion, both of them were endorsed to me. The Persian and Bengallee endorsements were on it at the time. Smith wrote that endorsement in my presence, and the words "purchased from, &c." under which was the name Hurris Chunder in Bengallee. I do not know Juggodoolub Sing, but have heard Smith use his name. I do not remember the Sircar's name. He is not here. "I'll send for him." There is but one Bengallee endorsement on the papers. Written under the words spoken to "purchased, &c." is Sree Hurnachunder Ghose, and my endorsement follows. He did not endorse it to me at the time he wrote those words. Two were endorsed on or about 8th or 9th of October last. They were endorsed in consequence of my pressing payment of the account. When I got them endorsed, I sent them to the Union Bank Secretary with a note, requesting him to draw the interest on them. (Looks at a note from the Secretary.) I saw nothing of the papers from that time until 25th November at the Police. I saw the prisoner during the interval, but had no conversation on the subject of the notes with him. I asked him why interest had not been drawn for four years on them, and he stated these two papers to be a portion of a larger paper which had been lost, and that interest was not due on these papers until November. This conversation was in June, and I then sent to the Treasury, where I received the same report. I had no other conversation with him about drawing the interest. He never told me how he got the paper.

By Mr. Morton.—I cannot say when Mr. Smith returned. I knew him in the latter end of May or April. I have heard of one Juggodoolub Sing, with whom I heard Smith was to enter into partnership.

By Mr. Turton.—I received those letters from prisoner on the dates they bear. This letter is in his hand writing. I think the first paper was left about the 15th of June or July; but both were endorsed about the 8th or 9th of October. The whole of this letter I believe to be in Smith's writing.

By Mr. Morton.—The only explanation given about not drawing was the interest not being due, with which I was satisfied. My endorsement was not made in Smith's presence. I never made any particular enquiry about Hurnachunder Bose or any of the endorsements being satisfied at the time with Smith's explanation. He owed me about 5,000 Rs.—I was satisfied with his respectability. I never was intimate with him. I was sufficiently satisfied both in regard to the papers and the explanation. I heard him say that Smith was about to enter into an Indigo concern. From about May the papers were in the house and delivered to me in June or July. Both of them were in a box belonging to Smith. I first saw the papers in May. I made no enquiry about the papers till about

the 15th or 16th July. I never calculated on the interest. I do not know how long it had not been drawn. One of the papers was in particular in the box in May or June. A day or two after sending to the Treasury, I made the enquiry about the interest of Smith. The explanation given I was satisfied with, and if any one asked me about the interest not being drawn, I would give the same information.

George James Gordon, by Mr. Clarke.—I am Secretary to the Union Bank. I can identify these papers, seeing my signature. I can implicitly tell whom they came from. They were sent to ascertain about the interest in the beginning of November. In respect to the date I have not referred to any memorandum to refresh my memory. I know this letter written at my instruction and signed by me, and addressed to Mr. Lawrie, by whom the notes were stated to have been sent. The interest was refused to be paid at the Treasury, where I sent the notes. After I got back the papers, they were taken to the Police, in consequence of some information in respect to them.

Nobisoomar Chatterjee, by Mr. Turton.—I am a sircar to Mr. Lawrie's employ. I know the prisoner at the bar. The name of Hurris Chunder on the back of the Company's paper, I once read to Mr. Lawrie, as well as the prisoner. I was requested to read it. I do not recollect that Mr. Smith said any thing about that name before I read it. I do not recollect of any conversation on the subject between the prisoner and my master. I saw those words put above the name alluded to, after I had read out the name in Bengallee. The same name in the other paper I also read out.

By Mr. Morton.—I do not recollect the date of this reading.

Thomas Oxborough, by Mr. Clarke.—I am Second Assistant in the Accountant General's Office. Duplicates have been granted for these two Company's papers to Meer Mahomed Bakur, in consequence of the originals having been lost. These are the original notes. I think duplicates were then granted to the extent of about 60,000 Rs. I have the duplicates of these notes with one which I produce, and which have since come into the Treasury, surrendered for other notes about March 1838.

By Mr. Morton.—In March 1838, other notes were granted in lieu of these, to Shew Beharilal and Ruggoahardal. The numbers of these notes are registered. After the duplicates had been granted no interest would have been paid for the originals were they presented.

By Mr. Clarke.—The original notes were presented, but the interest refused when the discovery of the lost notes was made.

David McFarlane, examined by Mr. Turton.—I am Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. The prisoner was brought before me on this charge, when I took his examination, warning him. These depositions were signed by him. The first examination was consequent on the appearance of the papers, and the second examination on account of the discovery of a receipt.

By Mr. Morton.—Gopal Chunder Ghose was examined by me. This note was not produced the first day. By the prisoner's evidence I was able to trace it. The note I found in Juggodoolub's house, consequent on a search made from a statement by the prisoner.

By Mr. Turton.—There were two cases before me, separate from each other, one against Smith, and another case on Dacca papers against Juggodoolub. No other note of hand was produced but the one I have spoken of.

The Clerk of the Crown here read the deposition of the prisoner, as taken before the Chief Magistrate, the

principal points of which were, that the (Smith) got the papers for 10,000 rupees, from Juggodoolub Sing, with whom prisoner was about to enter into a partnership as a broker as also in an Indigo concern. That prisoner had dealings several years ago with Juggodoolub. A letter was also read, addressed by the prisoner to John Lawrie, together with Post office records and other documents and papers connected with the case.

Mr. Morton then rose in defence of the prisoner, and submitted that his client was entitled to an acquittal on two grounds. First, the indictment charged him with receiving "valuable property." Now the Counsel contended that from the whole of the evidence it appeared that the notes up to the latest period they have been traced in the possession of his client, were totally valueless, it having been stated in precise terms that were they offered to the Treasury, payment would have been refused. Besides, they were proved to be forged, and this was another reason why they are valueless, and articles that were not negotiable. The next ground was that it had not been proved that the guilty receiving of the notes took place within the jurisdiction of the Court, and that his client was born within the jurisdiction. On these grounds it was urged that his client was entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. Turton, in reply, urged, that the notes were valuable property; that their being stolen was felony, and the receiving of such valuable stolen property also constituted a crime. If connected with the guilty knowledge of such property having been stolen or come by illegally. If stealing a note be felony, then to pass that note is a crime. In regard to the objection about jurisdiction Mr Turton replied, that it had been deposed that Juggodoolub Sing lived in Burabazar, where the receiving of the notes happened, and that the box with the note was in Comatollah, both of which places he presumed were situated in Calcutta.

Mr Clarke remarked, on the subject, that the notes were not valueless, for they were proved to be original and genuine, and that the Treasury held themselves responsible for them, in as much as they took proper security before granting duplicates for them.

Some further discussion of these points took place, when the objection of jurisdiction was waived, and the other objection reserved.

The following witnesses were then called for the defence.

John James McCann, by Mr. Turton.—I know the house of Juggodoolubbing, where I went on a recent occasion, and found this box, which I have since had in my possession. The key of the box I got from Juggodoolub. I opened the box and found the document you show me in the box.

By Mr. Turton.—I had some conversation with Smith on that day, which was general. I found a paper in Juggodoolub's for 12 000 Rs. I went there with a warrant to search for Company's paper on the statement of Smith, who said there were two other

papers. Smith lived in Seramroze. He is a man of no property, except what he realised by the Company's papers. I have known him from the time he arrived in the country. The 12,000 Rs. paper was a stolen note—stolen, as I understood, from the Police. I do not know how Smith was to pay 18,000 Rs. with 5,000 Rs. interest, as mentioned in his letter to Mr. Lawrie.

Gopal Chunder Ghose, by Mr. Morton.—I know Juggodoolub Sing, who is my uncle. I live in Burabazar. This box belongs to my uncle. I know of these two Company's papers, which I saw in Juggodoolub's possession about two years ago. I know James Smith, to whom, I heard, those papers had been given by Juggodoolub. From my uncle I heard Smith gave the notes. He gave me none but that my uncle told me so. He is not in the habits of taking banyan security.

By Mr. Turton.—My uncle and the prisoner were great friends, and Smith would always go to my uncle's and remain there all day, and to late hours at night. My uncle would sometimes give a few rupees to assist the prisoner. My uncle is a man in middling circumstance, and Smith was in a poor condition.

By Mr. Morton.—Juggodoolub did not carry on business—he served Cantor and Co. and had been the bookkeeper of Raja Koomar Kisonath. My uncle was in the habits of advancing money to people. I heard that my uncle and Smith were about to enter into business.

Mr. Morton then addressed the jury, commenting on the evidence in general, and on that of Mr. Lawrie in particular.

The Advocate-General in a lengthy speech, made a rejoinder.

The Court then charged the jury at very great length, dwelling lucidly on every point, after which, the Jury retired, and in half an hour returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

James Smith bowed, and the Court expressed its approbation of the propriety of the verdict.

The Court broke up at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock.

[Harkara, Feb. 27.]

Instead of Sir John Peter Grant, who presided from the commencement of the present Sessions, the Chief Justice was on the bench this morning.

FEBRUARY, 28 1840.

A native named Kiso Kyal, was indicted and tried for stealing four Company's rupees from Ram-mondier Naug. He was convicted of the offence, and sentenced to four month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

The Court adjourned until Tuesday next, the 31 March, when the remaining criminal cases will be taken.—Harkara, Feb. 28.

MISCELLANEA.

Calcutta:

JAMES YOUNG, Esq.—Several of the most respectable members of the native community, have addressed a highly flattering letter to Jas. Young, Esq., on the event of his retiring from this country.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—We are glad to state, that, during the month, one of the leaders of a well known set of rioters, commonly designated the Waterford gang, and two of his followers, have been taught a salutary lesson of forbearance, by a man of color, in Cyroo Mater's Lane, by which we hope that, for the sake

of all parties, they will profit. The lesson, we understand, was ineffectual, by means of certain cerulean decorations being fixed under the optics of the towers; the dyeing of their breast vestments, by a generous supply of incarnadine from their nasal organs; and the infliction of sundry pedal applications to the region vulgarly designated the "seat of honour." The lesson was so strongly impressed on the so-called gentlemen, that it is not likely that they will be so oblivious as to forget it very quickly. On another occasion, a few days previously, two more of the *ad idem* honorable gang, were very thankful to the above-mentioned man of color, for his having permitted them to decamp from the same house, with merely a few fundamental remembrances from his brawny foot.

PACKETS FOR THE STRAITS.—A line of packets has been established, to run between Calcutta and Singapore, taking departure every twenty days. The vessels provided for this purpose, consisting of three schooners, are in every way calculated for their object, and should the undertaking prosper, it is proposed to add an additional one, so that the periods of sailing may take place at intervals of fifteen days only.

DUM-DUM REVIEW.—The annual inspection of the Artillery at Dum Dum, took place on the 31st ultimo, under General Burgh, commanding the Presidency Division, when, as is usual on these occasions there was a great assemblage of people and a great expenditure of gunpowder. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief attended the Review, which commenced about 4 p. m., and he was highly delighted with all he saw, especially the field battery bullocks. After the usual salutes upon the appearance of his Excellency on the ground, the regiment was inspected by a miscellaneous cortege of commanding and naval officers, civilians and native gentlemen, who rode past the front of the ranks, apparently very much to their personal satisfaction. The inspection being over, the lines were broken into column and marched past in review order—the acting infantry leading, then the troop and then the field-bullock batteries. After passing the general's flag the acting-infantry were marched into the siege battery, whilst the troop and the field batteries commenced exercising, and went through a variety of formations in a most creditable manner, the horse artillery doing the thing in great style, and the bullock-batteries putting forth a fine example of the attainment of excellence "under difficulties." The brigading being over, curtain practice was commenced from the troop and field batteries, and in a little time the canvas was drilled through, like a curtain by a shower of grape from half-batteries. After this there was further practice against the said curtain, with round shot and shrapnel and then the field battery guns were paraded, and practice from the siege battery commenced. Heavy guns, heavy howitzers, mortars of sorts, and light guns and howitzers, began to play against divers curtains and flag staffs, showing at every round the precision with which fuses were cut, charge determined, and guns laid by the scientific officers. A little after sunset, the mine, which is always the great lion of the Dum-Dum Review, was exploded by a shell from the 10 inch mortar, and the tomahawk was brought to a close.

CHITTAGONG SCHOOL.—"The School at Chittagong, is not going to be abolished as was stated. At present there are 150 boys, paying eight annas a month each, and only fifty have deserted the school from inability to pay their schooling."

A PROPOSED HOSPITAL.—"On the 7th of January, the Commissioners of Chittagong, Mr. Harvey, convened a meeting at which were present most of the public functionaries, European and Native, at the station; when the following gentlemen were chosen to form a committee, viz. Messrs. Harvey, Raikes, Scence, H. Raulph,

Messrs. Hamedulla, Moulvies Mameeruddin, Baboo Rajkissen Roy, Bahadoor, and Baboo Kalkishan Roy, Bahadoor. A petition has since been preferred to Government, to the effect that a subscription had been set on foot for the purpose of establishing a Dispensary and Hospital at Chittagong, but that the object of the petitioners can not be accomplished without the aid of Government, and praying that it would be pleased to forward the views of the petitioners. A piece of ground in the vicinity of the Judge's office, for the purpose of erecting a building for the institution, has been fixed upon; and they are going to pay Rs. 1,500 for it."

NEW ROAD FROM RAMPOO TO RANGOON.—"It is said, that orders have been sent by Government to the public functionaries to report on the feasibility of establishing a road from Rampoo to Rangoon for the passage of the military."

A DEPUTY COLLECTOR SUSPENDED.—A Deputy Collector of Chittagong, has been suspended under the following circumstances:—There is a place called Lakneek, inhabited by Mugs, and the functionary in question, had been ordered to measure lands belonging to them; and what he had made 400 dhooas, or 7,600 biggahs, was found out, upon a re-measurement by Mr. Harvey and Lieut. Siddons, to be 1,000 dhooas, or 19,000 biggahs.

IRON STEAMERS.—Two iron steamers for river service have lately been sent out by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, together with two flats, and they will be about in about four months. Four more steamers, with their accompanying flats, are on the way out, so that in another twelve months there will be almost as many boats plying on the Ganges as the present wants of the community, and the Government can render necessary.

BURGLARIES, &c.—The police have become so extremely vigilant, that in Calcutta burglaries and thefts are daily committed with impunity; and in the Motalal gang robberies, sometimes attended with murder, and almost always with torture, are of common occurrence. Very many cases have been noticed during the week.

MONSTROUS BIRTH.—On the 31st instant, a woman of the Cowra caste, residing at Kidderpore, was delivered of a still female infant, with two heads, both being complete and separate, and with their faces looking one way; and what was more astonishing the body and one face were tolerably fair, and the other face was black, with hair somewhat resembling a negro's. It has been forwarded to W. B. O'Shaughnessy Esq., by Lieut. Scott Churn Ghose, in order to be preserved and placed in the museum.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The brother of the Captain of the *S. George*, which vessel is anchored in the middle of the stream, met with a very grave one on the 31st instant. About noon, a dingy came alongside to take the youth on shore, which was about the time that the flood also set in, and as he went down the side, and made a jump into the boat, it unluckily moved off, and he fell into the water between the vessel and the dingy. Being a swimmer, he was seen to make several strokes with his hands to keep himself afloat, and the dingy cast off to his rescue, but overwhelmed by the violence of the stream, his efforts soon ceased, and he sank. The unfortunate youth was not above fifteen or sixteen years old.

LAUNCH.—The H. C. revenue cruiser *Osprey*, was on the 7th instant launched from the yard of Messrs. Beanchamp and Co., Howrah. She left the stocks in beautiful style, and was shortly afterwards secured to one of the buoys, where she will remain till masted. The members of the Marine Department present upon the occasion pronounced her one of the most elegant models of her class that they had ever seen. Her moulding certainly does infinite credit to the taste of Mr. Simpson, who supplied her lines, and superintended her

building. She is intended to cruise on the African Coast, and her armament of two long one pounders will doubtless prove an efficient and valuable acquisition to the establishment under the orders of Capt. Bogie, Commissioner of the province.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. LLOYD.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, 3d Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed to the Command of the Volunteer-Regiment now raising for service to the Eastward.

CATTLE SHOW.—The cattle show at the Town Hall on the 1st instant, was very fair. The following prizes were awarded.

Imported Neat Cattle.—Nos. 1 and 2.—For the best and second best imported bulls of the year 1839, not less than two years old, there were no competitors.

Produce.—No. 3.—For the best produce of imported cattle, a premium of 250 rupees, and the gold medal, were awarded to Mr. Hufnagle.

No. 4.—For the second best produce of imported cattle, a premium of 200 rupees and the silver medal, were awarded to Messrs. Cook and Co.

No. 5.—For the best bull calf of any denomination calved in 1839, the prize was withheld.

No. 6.—For the best cow calf of any denomination calved in 1839, the silver medal was awarded to Mr. Hufnagle.

SHEEP.—No. 1.—For the best imported woolled merino ram of the year 1839, not less than 2 years old, a premium of 200 rupees and the gold medal, were awarded to Mr. W. F. Gibbon.

No. 2.—For the second best imported wool merino ram of the year 1839, and less than 2 years old, a premium of 150 rupees, and the silver medal, were awarded to Mr. Storm.

No. 3.—For the best pen of merino ewes to the number of six, no prize was awarded.

No. 4.—For the best thorough bred merino ram lamb, lambed in 1839, the gold medal was awarded to Mr. Gibbon.

No. 5.—For the best thorough-bred merino ewe lamb, lambed in 1839, the silver medal was also awarded to Mr. Gibbon.

No. 6.—For the best lamb, either ram or ewe, cross of a merino ram and an indigenous ewe, lambed in 1839, the small silver medal was also awarded to Mr. Gibbon.

NOTE.—The successful competitors of sheep, are requested to send in the success of the prize sheep when shorn, to the Secretary of the Agricultural Society.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE.—At the eighth half yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Atlas Insurance Office, held on Tuesday, at the office of the Secretaries, the following papers were submitted before the meeting, viz.

The statement of the affairs of the Office for the past six months, ending 31st December 1839, together with an abstract of assets, &c.

A list of Government Securities, together with the Company's paper, amounting to Co.'s Rupees 2,47,660

A list of outstanding risks to 31st December 1839.

Abstract Statement.

General Assets of the Office,.... Co.'s Rs. 6,28,975 3 8

Losses paid,.... Co.'s Rs. 1,58,477 11 0

Do. to be paid,.... „ 1,38,432 12 0

2,96,910 7 0

Amount of charges

paid,..... 53,503 4 1

Do. to pay,..... 4,311 11 0
3,34,735 5 7

Amount of Deposit. 2,00,000 0 0
Premiums on out-
standing risks,.... 76,013 1 3

2,76,013 1 3

18,236 11 10

Amount of Premium realized since the 31st December 1839, is Co's Rupees 26,882 9 2.

The following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.

1. That the statement submitted be approved of, and passed.

2. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors for their past services, and that they be requested to act for the ensuing year.

THE BRIGAND.—It is said, that the crew of the Brigand, belonging to this port, had murdered the Captain and second officer, soon after leaving Singapore. The chief mate, however, had succeeded in carrying the vessel back to Singapore, with the aid of a few of the crew.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—In the Kishnughur district, some fine refreshing showers of rain have fallen, which have given a promising appearance to the October crop. Partial showers likewise fell in Dacca and Jessore a few days since, and sowings to a small extent commenced accordingly.

THE ABKAARE.—Government intend to remodel the Abkary regulation, and to adopt a far better plan than the present, the introduction of which, it is hoped, will materially check the illicit manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, tawry, punchwey, and narcotic drugs of different kinds. Mr. Samuel Palmer, has been nominated to be Commissioner of the new Abkaree, and has been succeeded in the Board of Customs Salt and Opium, by Mr. Henry Torrens, who declined the Abkaree Commissioner ship.

MILITARY COURT OF ENQUIRY.—A court of enquiry is now sitting in the fort, to investigate into the conduct of some officers, who are said to have misconducted themselves on board the *Edinburgh*, on their passage out to India.

THE FANCY FAIR.—The fancy fair held on the 14th instant, was a total failure. Five stalls, scantily supplied with ill-chosen articles, were laid out, and there were but a very few purchasers.

FIRES.—A large number of conflagrations has occurred during this month, only one of which, that took place at Kilderpore, has destroyed property to a large amount, nine hundred huts having been consumed by it. Only one fire has been unaccompanied with loss of life; the victim was a poor little girl. The aggregate of the mischief done by these fires is great; but the amount of damage done by each conflagration, has been, comparatively speaking, trifling. It is worthy of remark, that fires are prevalent in the suburbs and native parts of the town only—the tiling of the huts in the town of Calcutta, having put a check to them.

ACCIDENT.—Several accidents have occurred during the week, by which several individuals have lost their lives. In one instance, four persons were blown up, in Amratollah, by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder, in the shop of an unlicensed fire-work maker. This man, it appears, had carried on his illegal trade under the very noses of the police myrmidon, without the slightest remonstrance even from any body but a poor widow, who

resided under the same roof with him, until the catastrophe above mentioned, put an end to his career, and caused the death also of three other individuals.

DARJELING.—Reports have been received of the progress made on the road, bazar, and various works at Darjeling, during the past month, and they are of a most satisfactory character. The following is an extract from a letter by Dr. Pearson, to the Secretary's address, dated the 1st instant.—"I have been to the hotel this morning; the two middle large rooms, and the raised end to the north are tiled; mats are laid on for the tiles of that wing also, and the tiling will be begun to-day. All the rafters of both wings are up; most of the walls of the south wing, are ready for leaping, and part of them leaped. One large room and several bed-rooms are plank'd. The godowns are all ready, so far as the roofs are concerned, except I think the kitchen, and tiles enough to complete the north wing are now on the ground. In short, I think, that there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress made since I last wrote you about it."

Another letter describes the weather as having been "exquisite" during the first four weeks of January, the last three days overcast and cloudy, and on the 31st rain, hail and sleet. On the 1st, the sky had cleared again.

Samples of bricks and tiles baked at Darjeling, have been received during the week. They are full of minute pebbles, but appear, nevertheless, to be very strong and well baked.

THE BACHELORS' BALL.—The ball given by the bachelors on the 13th instant, was crowded even more than Town Hall fair generally are; but there were very few fancy characters, and of those but a very small proportion was well sustained. There were no groups.

SWINDLING, FORGERIES AND HOUSERIES.—Numerous reports of forgeries, robberies and swindling have been published during the month. None of these, however, are of a remarkable nature; but as the pensive public may become sufferers, unless warned respecting the forgeries, we hereby intimate to them, that clumsily forged bank notes are at present in circulation in Calcutta and its vicinity, and they should, therefore, be cautious in receiving them from strangers, or without carefully examining them.

THE DUKE OF BUCKLEIGH.—That fine ship, the *Duke of Buckleigh*, has been totally wrecked on Point Palmiras reef. She had recruits on board and went on shore with all her canvas set, sailing at a rapid rate, with the wind on her quarter. Her officers, passengers and crew, have all been brought on to Calcutta on the *Miranda*, with the exception of one recruit, who was drowned. The vessel was laden with coals and specie. The wreck of the *Duke of Buckleigh*, was, on the 21st of February, put up to auction at the Exchange, and sold for six hundred rupees. The sale was protested, and the wreck was re-sold on the 27th instant, for one hundred rupees.

GOVERNMENT LIBERALITY.—Government have granted Mrs. Wilson permission to send articles for fancy fairs, free of cost, on their river steamers.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—Baboo Muttylell Seal, has communicated, through Dr. O'Shaughnessy, to the Government, his intention of expending a lac of rupees on the immediate establishment of an asylum for pregnant Hindoo widows, together with a Foundling Hospital and School. The arrangement and medical charge of the Institution the Baboo has requested Dr. O'Shaughnessy undertake. This and the gift of Dwarkanauth Tagore to the District Charitable Society, are the best refuta-

tions of such libels as those uttered by the Bishop of London.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A native woman residing at Callyghat, was recently attacked by a party of natives, headed by one of the Muldars, and forcibly conveyed to a godown, where she experienced the most barbarous and revolting treatment at the hands of the Muldar and his people. The Darogah took cognizance of the matter, and reported the circumstance to the Magistrate, forwarding the deposition of the female, and witnesses in support of the charge preferred against the defendant. On the former being called into Court, she alleged, that being intoxicated at the time, she is not aware what she said in her deposition at the *thannah*; but that she had no charge to prefer against the Muldar, who had never ill-treated her. As the statement before the Darogah was made upon oath, and she had clearly charged the party with the offence, and adduced witnesses in support of the charge, she was made over to the Nasir, and will be dealt with according to law for perjuring herself, and the case is still going on against the Muldar, who is a notorious character, and is said to have given his victim a handsome douceur to compromise matters.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT GURRIA.—Conductor Lithgow, in charge of a fleet of Military boats, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, while passing through the Nullah at Gurria, was severely struck, while endeavouring to quell a disturbance that took place between his people and the crew of some mahajan boats, lying athwart the Nullah at that place. It is reported, that on the commencement of the affray, the Conservative establishment of Folly's Nullah, were being molested and receiving their monthly pay at the Canal Office, so that they could render the Conductor no assistance, and it was a long time before he could get the Police to aid him; and when a *herkundautz* did come, he was almost worse than useless, being quite careless whether the affray was quelled or not. This fellow subsequently ran away from the scene of action. Mr. Lithgow applied to Captain Boileau, Superintendent of Canals, who is in charge of the Police at Gurria, on the subject, regretting his inability to send the wounded people to enable Captain B. to have the case investigated, and though he had himself been severely struck, he had it not in his power to delay the fleet. Captain Boileau forwarded copy of Mr. Lithgow's letter to the magistrate, stating that the authors of the disturbance were Sarroop Sikdar and Moheschunder Roy, of Manickgunge or Gurria, and respectfully suggesting the propriety of binding over these persons in some heavy sum, to keep the peace towards all men in general, and towards the Canal Conservative in particular, whose duty it is to compel them to have a free passage for boats.

CRICKET.—The Cricket match—"Calcutta against Barrackpore and Dum Dum,"—came off on Saturday, and terminated, after a hard struggle, in favour of Calcutta. There was some excellent play on both sides, and great interest was excited among the numerous lookers-on. The Calcutta Club went in first, and had their wickets lowered in about an hour for 15 runs! So effective was the bowling of Mr. Mills and of Mr. Wood, junior, that the best bats of Calcutta were not able to stand up many minutes, and scarcely one scored half-a-dozen. This was an auspicious commencement for the "allies," and when their turn came they took the bat in high spirits. One of the best Calcutta bowlers (Mr. W. Frith) was unable to play from the effects of an accident which he had met with on the preceding day; but his place was well supplied by Mr. Pierce Taylor. The bowling of Mr. Hayley too, was in his best style. Three clipping balls lowered three wickets in a single "over." About two o'clock the "united" wickets,

were all down; their score, however, being 107, and therefore, more than double that of their opponents.

The return-match between the Calcutta Club and eleven officers from Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, was played at Calcutta on the 15th instant, and terminated in favor of the "allies," after one of the most interesting games—perhaps the most interesting game—that has been played throughout the season.

CHESS CLUB.—A meeting of gentlemen took place on the 7th instant, and decided on establishing a Chess Club. Apartments have been taken for the use of the Club at No. 8, Old Post Office Street, and the meetings are to commence next week. About 25 members have already joined. The following are the rules of the Club.

1. The Club shall be called "The Calcutta Chess Club."

2. The Club shall be open, excepting on Sundays at 10 A. M.

3. No other game than Chess shall be played in the Club Room.

4. The game shall be played according to the laws of the Westminster Chess Club, as appended to these rules.

5. The Members shall be admitted by Ballot, and on two Black Balls shall be excluded.

6. Any person applying to be admitted a Member, must be proposed by two Members in a letter addressed to the Secretary, and the application is to be hung up on the walls of the Club Room for 8 days, before a Ballot shall take place.

7. No Ballot shall take place unless 5 Members of the Club be present.

8. Every Member shall pay one R G. M. or rupees 16, on his admission as entrance-money, and 1 G. M. or Rupees 16 of Annual Subscription, in advance.

9. The accounts of the Treasurer, and a report of the Council thereon, shall be laid on the table in the Club Room on the 1st of January in each year.

10. There shall be one stated General Meeting of the Club in each year, to be held in the Club Room on the 21 Monday of January at 4 P. M., when the accounts of the Treasurer and the report thereon shall be approved, if found correct.

11. The business of the Club shall be managed by a Council or Standing Committee of five Members, 3 to be a quorum; such Standing Committee to consist of a President and four Members of Council, who shall all be elected annually at the General Meeting in January.

12. It shall be in the power of the Council to call an Extraordinary Meeting of the Club at any time, provided 14 day's notice be given to the Members.

13. The Rules shall not be altered nor added to, except at Meetings of the Club called for that purpose, and where there is a majority of two-thirds of those present in favour of the alterations.

The following are the office-bearers chosen for this year.

President.—C. B. Greenlaw, Esq.

Council.—Dwarkanath Tagore, Esq.; Thos. Chas. Motion, Esq.; Prince Golaam Mahomed, and Henry Malcolm Low, Esq.

Treasurer.—Wm. J. Judge, Esq.

Secretary.—H. C. Maiklejohn, Esq.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Robertson took charge of his office, as Lieutenant Governor of the

North-Western Provinces, at Allahabad, on the 4th instant; and Mr. Henry Theby Prinsap was on the 11th instant, sworn in as Third Ordinary Member of Council, under the usual salary from the Empress of Fort William.

MR. BRETT—LOST HIS NOSE.—An application was made by Mr. Brett, Surgeon to the Governor-General's Body Guard, to Mr. Secretary Maddock, when the Governor-General's Camp was at Gwalior, for a *khillat* on a rather novel grounds. It appears that three women, owing to the rigour of the laws, had lost the cartilages of their noses by amputation. These women, finding the absence of their nasal organs a very perplexing circumstance, as well as rendering them inconveniently ugly, happened to hear of the high reputation of Mr. Brett, and applied to the Surgeon, not exactly for the restoration of the identical noses lost, but for three new, spick and span noses. The women rosd from Mr. Brett's hand with nasal promises again on their delighted faces; and the learned Surgeon applied to Mr. Secretary Maddock, for a *khillat* from the Gwalior durbar, as a reward for his services.

A PROPOSED NUNNERY.—It has been creditably stated, that the active Roman Catholic body of priesthood of this city, have commissioned out for half a dozen qualified "sisters," for the conduct and management of a nunnery, which they propose to establish in Calcutta.

ALMANACS.—The eclipse of the moon on the 17th instant, has served to prove the claims of the respective Calcutta Almanacs to public patronage, on the score of accuracy. All the Almanacs, except Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co.'s, stated, that a total eclipse would have taken place, which statement was proved to be utterly wrong, by the occurrence of a partial eclipse only, which Messrs. S. Smith and C.'s Almanac mentioned would occur. With respect to the tides, the Almanacs are all out—Messrs. S. Smith and C.'s by a few minutes, the others by an hour or so.

AN ECCENTRIC PROLOG.—One of the constables of the police, was called out on duty for the apprehension of a party of gentlemen who had commenced a very unaccountable proceeding on a large tree, near the tank, in the vicinity of the Great Jail. The party consisted of three Europeans, armed with axes, who had repaired to the spot in a buggy, and having arrived, began to cut down huge branches from the tree in question, which having done, they proceeded to exercise their skill on the trunk of the tree. Before the constable arrived, however, they were off, leaving the result of their nocturnal labour behind. From the marks on the tree, it is evident, they must have been at it at least for a couple of hours. The party made a second attempt to cut down the tree, and being caught in the act, were bound down to behave better.

ANOTHER NOT DISSENT RAJAH.—An Up-country Hindoo, rather flashily attired in silk, with gloves and stock ings on, the last of which articles, afforded demonstration of having been service, was introduced to the Chief Magistrate, by a *perwannah* from the Magistrate of Beacres, and the contents of the *perwannah* were to the effect, that the individual had advanced a claim to the Gwalior Raj, giving himself out as Maharubnarain Bahadur, son of the well-known Futtah Bahadur Sing. This *son-descent* Mahatab seems to know a number of influential natives in Calcutta, and declares, that in a short time it will be in his power to show to the world, that he is the veritable claimant of the Gwalior raj.

CUTTACK.—A letter from our correspondent at Cuttack states, that owing to great dearth, amounting to a famine almost, a great number of deaths are taking place in and about that place. The cholera, the small-pox, and the fever, are all at work, aiding famine in the work of slaughter.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES FROM THE EFFECTS OF DEATH.—By the letter of a friend, it appears, that in consequence of great dearth of articles of food prevailing almost all over Orissa, the poorer orders have been reduced to the necessity of committing robberies on the highways. When they attacked a traveller, if their demand was not easily and instantly met with, he was sure to be put to death. This is the state of things prevailing from Ballasore to Pooree, and more so in roads not much frequented.

MR. CLINT'S LECTURE.—Mr. Clint, of the Hindu College, gave a lecture to the members of the Mechanics' Institute, on the 17th instant, but it was a poor affair, and the lecturer did not succeed in performing his experiment, in consequence of his apparatus becoming deranged.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—On the 2nd of January last, the corpse of a man was observed floating on the surface of the river Koomar, to the west of the village Chamardee, zilla Furzedpoor. Hence the circumstance, exciting the suspicion of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, they sent for the darogah of Mucksoodpoor thannah, who had the corpse taken out of the water. During the investigation, a boat was discovered sunk under water, which being also taken out, the corpses of two other men were found in it, with their hands and feet tied, and a hole observed in the bottom of the boat, which had no article of property in it. The conclusion which the facts have led to, is, that these were the bodies of some dealers who were proceeding to the next fair, when they were robbed and put to death by pirates.

A great many dead bodies, apparently of Mussulmans, have also been seen floating on the Hooghly, which, it is apprehended, met with a violent death, as Mahomedans do not commit their dead to the stream.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION FUND.—An official extract from a despatch recently received from the Court of Directors to the Local Government, which has been published during the week, shows that the question of pensionary aid to the widows and families of Uncovenanted Servants, still remains in an undefined, and on that account an unsatisfactory state. This despatch, however, although not a direct support, gives practical assistance to the Uncovenanted Servants' Family Pension Fund, in so far, that it is hardly to be supposed that there will now be any married Uncovenanted Servant, who will not, by subscribing to the Fund, leave their families on "conditional charity." The Managers of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, have appealed to the Court for pecuniary contributions, but no decision has been yet passed upon this appeal.

SECRET ENLISTMENT.—It is said, that a number of fakerees are going about the country, endeavouring to induce people to enlist in strong numbers, in order to go to Mecca. They say it is prophesied in the Shastras, that the time is at hand when a new incarnation of the Hindoo Divinity is to appear at Mecca, for the purpose of overturning the Mahomedan religion, and of establishing Hindooism in its place; but that before this prophecy can be fulfilled, the holy water of the Ganges must be sprinkled over the shrine of the prophet in that city. The fakerees, therefore, call upon all true Hindoos, to bind themselves by a solemn oath, to assemble at such places as may be fixed upon, and to accompany the said holy water to Mecca. All kinds of heavenly rewards are held out to such as enroll their names, and provision is to be made for their families in their absence. Persons enlisting were to meet at a place near Revelgunge, in the Sarun Zillah, and thence march to Ajoodah in Oude, where future orders would be awaiting them, and where they were to receive an advance of six months' pay at the same rate as the Company pay their sepoys.

DWARAKANATH'S BALL.—A splendid ball and supper, accompanied with a pyrotechnic exhibition, took place on the night of the 19th instant, at the villa of Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, in Belgachia. The party was both highly respectable and numerous, being composed of the elite of the land. The carriages, we are told, began to pour in about half past eight, and amounted to nearly three hundred by midnight. The ball commenced about 10 o'clock, and an hour after the fire works were let off, which proved the most brilliant and beautiful ever witnessed. After this exhibition, which lasted about an hour, the ball was resumed. Dancing was kept up with great spirit, till about half past two o'clock, when the guests retired, highly satisfied with the entertainment. There were a great many native gentlemen present on the occasion, many of whom remained to witness the exhibition of the fire-works only, and then returned, no doubt to escape the steam of the supper table.

MRS. WIFFIN AND HER ORPHANS.—Four thousand rupees have been subscribed for the relief of the unfortunate widow and orphans of the late Captain Wiffin, who was murdered on board of the *Virginia*. This sum, however, will not answer for the support of the bereaved parties, beyond a brief period, and we trust our fellow-citizens will come forward more liberally to aid these unfortunates. A rupee from each of the East Indians, Natives and Europeans, who can afford to throw away twenty times that sum monthly in play going and gewgaws, will amply suffice for the support of the poor widow and her fatherless children.

STEAM MEETING.—At a Steam Meeting, held at the Town Hall on the 11th instant, the following resolutions were passed:

1 That the report be received and that Messrs. Christopher Webb Smith and Alexander Beattie, be elected Members of the Committee in the room of Messrs Harding and Young, returned to England.

2 That this Meeting would earnestly recommend to the Subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, and to parties who have paid their first instalment, to permit their subscriptions to remain in the Union Bank, until the arrival of the Mail, which will leave England in June next, agreeably to the report of Mr. Parker's amendment at the Meeting held on the 20th ultimo.

THE TURF.—The Turf suffered a severe loss by the death of the late Mr. Cockerell, whose Stud was sold some weeks ago. Since then it has been announced that Mr G W Bacon's would be put up for sale, that gentleman being about to quit the Turf. A similar cause, perhaps, induces the sale of Mr. Gray's valuable Stud, which will be disposed of by Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co., on the 25th instant, when all sorts of purchasers may suit themselves—the horses being declared suitable for the turf, parade, or harness!

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—A brace of pistols, of which Captain Humphreys, of the Artillery, had been robbed some time ago, were recently found in the possession of a bearer. A chowkedar got possession of the pistols, but the bearer managed to effect his escape.

SIR J. G. BREMER.—Commodore Sir J G Bremer, arrived at Calcutta on the 20th instant. He came in *H M S Wallace*.

ICE.—The *Dalmatia* has brought the expected cargo of ice, &c. from Boston. It consists of 447 tons of ice, 75 barrels of apples, and 5 barrels of pears. She left Boston at the close of October, and has accomplished the passage in less than four months, which may be considered a pretty fair passage. Another cargo had been shipped by Mr. Tudor in the *Caroline Augusta*, which vessel left Boston about the same time as the *Dalmatia*, and may, therefore, be expected here very

shortly. She will bring about the same quantity of ice, 50 half casks of grapes, and 25 barrels of apples.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF RYAJA JEE V. THE SONS OF RAJAH SREENARAYN ROY.—The application of Mr. C. Reed, to be allowed to take the account of the *Waisat* due from the estate of Rajah Sreenarayn Roy in the above suit, was to have been heard by appointment on the 24th; but the parties not being in attendance at the sitting of the Court, another case was called on.

When this application was previously made, and in part heard before Mr. Tucker, an objection was taken by Mr. Baillie, that the whole of the *Waisat* had been already taken; and that the decree of 1812 was fully executed. Mr. Reed and his advisers expressed great surprise at this statement; and doubted, whether Mr. Baillie had any authority to urge such an objection, as it was clearly prejudicial to the interests of his own client Rajah Beeje Govind Sing; who was now actually suing for *Waisat*, alleged to be due from Sreenarayn's estate! The learned Judge directed the Sheristadar to inquire and report what proceedings had taken place under the decree of 1812. It has been chiefly the preparation of his Report, which has caused the delay in the hearing; of Mr. Reed's application.

On the 25th, the Report of the Sheristadar was read, and occupied about two hours.

The native Mooktarkars of Rajah Beeje Govind Sing, protested against the statement of Mr. Baillie, that no *Waisat* was due, and declared, that his own client would repudiate the assertion! One of the mooktarkars had been sent down to Calcutta expressly to contradict the statement.

Mr. Tucker said, that it would be advisable for the Mooktarkars to reduce their statements to writing, that there might be no mistake upon the subject hereafter.

Two days were allowed for this, and the hearing of the application was fixed for Thursday the 27th instant.

THE RUMA WOUNDING CASE.—Shahazadeh Warriswood-deyn, one of the Mysore Princes, was tried, on the 23rd of February, at the Twenty-four Pergunnah's Sessions, for with a bill-hook, cutting and maiming a poor passer, or vendor of date and palmira juice.

The charge being fully established, the intemperate descendant of Tipoo Sultan was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the district jail.

GORACHAND'S MELA.—Few of our readers are aware that a great fair, called "Gorachand's Mela," is annually held at Pyghautee, a place some twenty or twenty-five miles from Calcutta. It is a Moulsiep fair, in honor of one of their saints, called "Gorachand," who, from his name, which is a Hindoo one, was, there is no doubt, a native of Bengal, if not a convert. The last fair is just over. It commenced on the 22nd of February and ended yesterday. Thousands of people resort to it from various distances; many for the sake of amusement only, and some out of veneration for the saint, and make offerings of fowls, goats, &c., at the shrine. The number of people that had assembled this year, amounted during the first two days, to sixty or seventy thousand. The goods that were brought for sale were to the amount of a lack of rupees at least. Pyghautee lies within the Zemindary of Moonshoe Amgar, and the fair is question is a great source of profit to the Zemindar.

M. DUPUIS' SALE.—Mr. Dupuis' Juvenile Hall took place at the Trades' Hall on the 26th of February. It was crowdedly attended, and went off very well. Four or five individuals, who have obtained for themselves an unenviable notoriety, managed to get into the Hall, but, to their credit be it spoken, behaved like gentlemen. We hope they will not retrograde in the road to reformation.

THE STUPENDOUS COLLAPSE.—It is said, that while the Governor-General was at the Barrack College on the 22d of February, a petition was presented to his Lordship by the students of that institution, praying that His Lordship would be pleased to order the stipends (5 rupees and 8 rupees, each) formerly allowed to them, to be restored on its original footing. The petitioners have not as yet received an answer, but it is hoped the prayer will be granted.

The *Probationer* says, that since the abolition of the stipends to the students of the college, a great falling off has taken place in their number; the generosity of the students being children of indigent Bramins, residing in the country, who could ill afford to defray the expenses attending upon the former lodging in town, and unless the stipend system be restored, the institution will soon fall to the ground.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The Governor-General did not arrive at Calcutta by water, as was expected. The state carriage was taken to Barrackpore for his Lordship, in which he came down at 5 o'clock, on the 11th instant. A large number of gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services, headed by His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicolls, and the Honourable W. W. Bird, received His Lordship at the Government House, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William. His Lordship held a levee at Government House, on the 12th instant, which was crowded by European and native gentlemen.

PROPOSAL TO BUILD A THEATRE.—The success which has attended the performances at the *Sans Souci*, having established that a well regulated theatre will receive ample support from the Calcutta community, Mrs. Leach, encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed upon her humble efforts, now ventures to appeal to the public for their aid in the construction of a permanent edifice, sufficiently large for the production of good plays with proper effect, and for the accommodation of the numbers who regard a theatre as a rational place of entertainment. It is computed, that the sum of twenty-five to thirty thousand rupees, will suffice for the erection of a building of the requisite dimensions, and for the necessary furniture and decorations; and it is believed, that such a sum will be readily subscribed by the public, provided that they are not called upon to share in the responsibilities and anxieties of proprietorship.

Should this supposition prove to be well founded, and this appeal be answered by subscriptions, Mrs. Leach engages, on her own part, to contribute her proportion of the profits derived from the performances at the *Sans Souci*, since its establishment in August last, together with the properties, scenery, wardrobe, chandeliers, &c.; &c., which now pertain to that theatre. The contribution of the public she proposes to place in the UNION BANK, until a sufficiency shall have been subscribed to authorize the commencement of the edifice; and when the Theatre shall have been finished, Mrs. Leach will undertake, with competent aid, to conduct a series of performances throughout the dry season, on the condition that she be permitted to appropriate the profits to her own purposes. The Theatre, however, will be so far considered public property, that when circumstances induce Mrs. Leach to withdraw, she will transfer it, without charge, to any person who has the necessary capacity for the management of a public theatre, and who will enter into an engagement to make a similar transfer on his or her retirement, and in order that this transfer may be properly effected, it is proposed to appoint a Committee of three persons from amongst the subscribers, who will hold the theatre in trust for the public, but exercise no interference in the management of its internal concerns.

Parties who are disposed to support the proposition now respectfully submitted to them, are requested to have the goodness to send their names to the Secretary to the *Sans-Serai*, specifying the amount which they will honour Mrs. Leach by subscribing.

The Governor-General, with his usual liberality, has already presented Mrs. Leach with a thousand rupees for the purpose of building the theatre.

THE MURDER IN RAJA BUDDENATH'S HOUSE.—The investigation by the Chief Magistrate of this case, has progressed a slight degree farther than had been stated in the last report on the subject. Though a difficult process of strict and active enquiry, the unfortunate deceased's brother has turned up, who is said to be a *Kaur* by caste and a *darwan* by profession. It has farther been discovered, that the deceased at the time of his being murdered in Raja Buddenath's house, was in the employ of a native prostitute. But this is the sum total of the important informations and it still remains unknown, how or by what means the deceased happened to get into the Raja's house, or in fact how any thing transpired at all. The Chief Magistrate has requested the brother of the deceased to ascertain as much as may be in his power, other particulars and facts connected with this mysterious murder.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A serious affray occurred at Howrah, between two parties of Chinese, in which clubs and brick-bats were the chief missiles used. Several of the long-tailed gentlemen, were very severely wounded.

THE CHOLERA.—That dreadful scourge, the cholera, is making a great havoc amongst our native fellow-subjects in Calcutta. It has assumed a very obstinate character, and, generally, has thwarted every remedy.

The cholera is raging with great violence almost all over Bengal, and numerous natives almost daily fall victims to that scourge.

MR. BACON'S STUD.—The entire racing stud of Mr. Bacon, (who is rearing from the turf) consisting of the two English horses, *Felix* and *Lucifer*, and the Arabs, *Corrimone*, *Frolic*, *Mishap*, *Balsac*, *Comet*, *Piccoloon*, *Sam Stick*, and several others of great promise, were brought to the hammer at Messrs. More, Hickey and Co.'s Horse Repository, on the 13th instant.

THE VALADEARES' CONCERT.—The Concert given by the Valadeares at the Town Hall on the 25th instant, was tolerably well attended, and was excellently executed. The Overture to *Oberon*, was magnificent.

MR. PATTON.—Mr. Patton lately succeeded in apprehending a gang of disorderly characters, who used to extort money, by means of abuse and obscene language, from the respectable Hindu females who come within their clutches. Mr. Patton went to Bahala, the site of their disturbances, disguised as a native female, in a *doolee*. He was stopped by the rioters, whom he caused to be stopped in their turn, and sent to prison.

Three boys, belonging to the family of the late Dorgachurn Mittra, of Shoba Bazar, in Calcutta, were proceeding, without the permission of their friends, to the shrine of Taruckiasur, a place of much resort of Hindoo pilgrims, when, on the way, all three of them were murdered on the side of a tank, where they had gone to drink water. It is supposed that they were butchered for the sake of the money they had with them.

MARRIAGE OF HINDOO WIDOWS.—Baboo Moteselaul Seal, proposed to give a donation of 10,000 Rs. to the first Hindoo widow of respectability, that will re-enter the marriage state.

THE LARK.—No. 5311, an unsold ticket, the grand prize of a lakh of rupees was drawn.

WONDERS OF THE AGES.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, whose wisdom seems capable of accomplishing every thing, has just succeeded in performing a miracle which has never been equalled. The *Commercial Advertiser* has, absolutely, made the wife of a clerk in a public office, lay a hundred eggs—at least so he says. *Credas Judas Apella*.

MILITARY FUND.—Major Henderson has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Henry Martindell, as Secretary to the Military Fund.

MR. MCKENNA.—It is said, that Mr. McKenna, the Police Magistrate, is about to go to England.

THE GAILLARDON.—The *Gaillardon*, is reported to be on shore nineteen miles to the southward of False Point, and in want of assistance.

MR. H. T. PRINSEP.—The *Gazette* of the 29th of February, announces the retirement from the Company's service, of Mr. H. T. Prinsep; but he will still retain his seat in the Council.

KHIVA EMBASSY.—Letters from Herat mention, that Lieut. James Abbott is proceeding to Khiva on an Embassy. The district of Gureum Sab has yielded to the authority of Shah Soofah.

CASE OF MARRIAGE.—Sheik Mudden, charged with biting off part of the nose of a woman residing at Chitpore, was this day sentenced by the Session Judge, to be imprisoned in irons, but without labor, for the term of five years, in the jail of the district.

NEW SANATORIUM.—It is said, that Colonel Tapp has been directed by order of the Governor-General, to report on the capabilities of Baughat, a mountain in the first range of hills, as a station for a European Regiment or a second sanatorium, on the plan of the established at Landour.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the Public Library, was held on the 28th of February. The report furnished matter for congratulation. There has been an increased circulation of books, and an accession of subscribers—the former having amounted to upwards of twenty-two thousand volumes in one year—the latter numbering, with the proprietors, two hundred and nine. The cash receipts for the year came to Rs. 10,333 3 2,—which sum has been appropriated to the purposes of the Library. The vested fund amounts to Rs. 4,273. Nothing has yet been done about a building for the Library, but there are grounds for hoping that a plan will soon be submitted to, and approved by Government, for erecting a large building in a suitable site. The union of the Library with other institutions, under the same roof, continues a favourite project, but the sum of six thousand rupees more, is necessary, to enable the Curators of the Library to contribute a proper quota to the funds for such a purpose.

CHULIA MERCHANTS.—The Nagore and Madras Chulia Merchants, resident in Calcutta, were thrown into a state of great consternation on the 29th of February, in consequence of the Police having, in conformity to the orders of Government, refused to let them inter one of their sect in a burying ground, which they purchased, about fifty years ago, near the Mauchua Bazaar. Three different petitions for permission to inter the dead Chulia, were presented to the Chief Magistrate, by the whole body of the Chulia merchants, with Khedar Mahomed, a respectable merchant and agent, at their head, but without effect. In one of these they stated, they had not drank a drop of water nor eaten a morsel of food, from the moment that the deceased breathed his last, and will not be able to do so till the funeral ceremony of the deceased is performed; and that they would not on any account avail themselves of the common burying-ground for the Moslems at Manicktulla.

THE MISSES EDEN.—The Misses Eden arrived in Calcutta on the 1st instant. On the 26th a grand masquerade and fancy ball, is to be given in their honor.

THE SHERISTADAR OF BANCOORA.—The Sheristadar of Bancoora, Ramnauth Roy, it is said, has been expelled the Government service, for detaining a *parwanah* which he was directed to send to the Darogah of that district, to prevent an affray, which consequently took place, and several parties were severely wounded.

RECAPITULATION

DULHI.—Major Warren's detachment, with the State Prisoner *Hajra Khatun*, reached Dulhi on the 9th instant, in progress to Meerut.

The prospects of the crops are cheering, and the late heavy rains have been most beneficial. The cold weather has again set in, and all fears of a poor supply of rice for the ensuing hot weather have vanished. It has also been raining very heavily at Simla, and on the 27th ultimo two feet of snow fell, giving the scenery a truly English appearance.

The natives are beginning to appreciate the superior qualities of the Orabette sugar cane, from the fact that the stock of a market gardener at Meerut, who has received a considerable quantity, is selling readily at the rate of ten rupees per hundred, for seed.

It is said, that a Court of Enquiry has been sitting at Kurnaul, to investigate certain charges brought against a field Officer of Her Majesty's Army, by his Commanding Officer.

A boat with property, belonging to Messrs. Gibbon and Co., was attacked by dacoits, near Canouge, a few days since, and five or six of the packages broken up; but the contents not pleasing the fellows, no further damage or depredation was committed as far as the goods were concerned, though one of the crew, all of whom went over board when the attack was made, is reported to have been drowned. One person, who was pointed out to the Police at Canouge, has been sent to Futtighur on suspicion of having been concerned in the affair.

AGRA.—The Artillery at Agra were reviewed on the 29th ultimo, by General Pollock, and got through their manoeuvres in a most creditable manner.

The pupils attached to the Agra College, were examined the same day. Mr. Boldero presided on the occasion, and the dialogues and speeches were long and loudly applauded by the audience, in one case by the performer himself, who inconspicuously set the example, when he had concluded his part of the play. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Boldero, after a very interesting scrutiny into the merits of the fortunate winners.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Agra Bank, held on the 31st of January last. 1st, Resolved—That the report now read be published, and that the accounts submitted be passed.

Proposed by Mr. Woollaston, and seconded by Mr. Preston.

2nd. Resolved—That a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum or Rs 22 8 per share, be declared.

Proposed by Mr. Stowell, and seconded by Mr. Mansel.

3rd. Resolved—That a Reserve Fund be created, and that the surplus of profit Rs. 3,517-14 2 be carried to the credit of the fund.

4th. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the current half-year.

Messrs. Pollock, Richards, Dalzell, Graham, Blois, Tandy, Woollaston, Boldero, and Mansel.

MHOW.—The deposed Rajah of Sattarah, now under escort to Allahabad, arrived at Simla on the 24th, whither a detachment of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry proceed from this station to relieve the escort in charge of him. He was not permitted to enter Mhow, by order of Mr. Bax.

ASSAM.—The following is extracted from a letter from Upper Assam, dated 25th January 1840.

"I am, rather surprised that, notwithstanding the notice this country has of late attracted to speculative minds, several events of importance should have occurred within the last few months, without a comment being passed on them in any of the public prints. An extensive, fertile, comparatively populous, and highly cultivated tract of country, the ~~Assam~~ territory, abounding in tea plants, &c. has been ~~recently~~ annexed to the Company's dominions, without a line having appeared in the *Englishman* on the subject. The station of Suddjah, a name that, though borne by a most remote spot, had become familiar to most people in Bengal as to be abandoned to the caprices of the Hurrimpootee, of which in a few more years it is likely to be come the bed, and the troops lately consigned there, viz. the Headquarters of the Assam Light Infantry Battalion and some Artillery, are now located on the opposite bank of the river, and some three miles lower down. The new station is designed Saikwah. Brigadier Littler has just completed his tour of the province, which extended as far as Suddjah, but though a visitation of this description is, from its rarity a memorable epoch to us, it may be a matter of little consequence to the generality of your readers. There is, however, one circumstance connected with the Brigadier's visit that I think ought to be given publicity to, and I shall feel obliged by your not using it.

"Byjnauth Singh, a Subadar of the Assam Light Infantry, had more than once received the thanks of Government for gallant and enterprising service done the state; and as a reward for his distinguished conduct, it was resolved in council, that he should be presented with a hand-some sword, mounted for the express purpose. Accordingly, advantage was taken of the visit of Brigadier Littler, to those wilds, to request him to present the Subadar with a magnificent scymetar on the part of Government, at the head of the regiment. The number of men with the Headquarters on the Brigadier's arrival, was unfortunately very small, but the fact of this costly token of his Government's approval of his conduct, being presented to him by that much esteemed and distinguished officer, considerably enhanced the value of the gift in the eyes of the old veteran for whom it was intended.

"Captain Hannay, with the headquarters of his regiment, is now employed in the vicinity of the Upper Dibong and Sagar rivers, in the difficult and harassing service of endeavouring to trace, hunt down, and capture the person of the Towah Gossain, the Ex chief of Suddjah, and principal confederator and leader of the attack on the Suhlyah cantonments this time last year, in which Colonel White was slain.

"The wiliness of the old chieftain, against whom the operations are being conducted, and the difficulties and intricacies of the mountainous, pathless, and almost unknown country through which the troops have to move, have as yet proved a bar to the success of the main object of Captain Hannay's expedition, which has otherwise been very successful. He has succeeded in capturing almost all the principal adherents of the Towah Gossain, who is now reduced to a retinue of six needy followers, besides losing the whole of his personal property. Almost all the arms, &c. of the insurgent Khamptees have fallen into Captain Hannay's hands, so that even should he be unsuccessful in capturing the chief, he has succeeded in depriving him of the means of ever again being troublesome.

"Of the insurgent Khamptees and Mishmess, upwards of 180 have been sent into Saikwah, men, women, and children, and I trust, that you will soon hear, that the Towah Gossain himself is amongst them."

THE HINDUN BRIDGE.—The bridge over the Hindun will speedily be completed. A suspension

bridge has been determined upon, and the Military Board have given the necessary instructions at the Presidency, to proceed with the iron work without delay.

COONNAR—The following is an extract of a letter from Coonnar :

"There is no rain. The cold weather rain as usual, has been partial, and the rubies in some parts will be bad, in others good. The twenty years' settlement is going on swimmingly, and in a few years we shall see whether it produces any good effects. In my opinion the condition of the industrious agriculturists—Jats, Ahers, &c. will be much improved by the measure; but this quarter abounds with *Mewattees*, who are such a set of idle, drunken, quarrelsome, cattle stealing, villains, that nothing would ever do them any good. I firmly believe that if (for the sake of experiment) the whole jumma of a Mewatee village were rented for a term of year, the state of things would not be a bit better at the end of the period than it was at the beginning."

Native States.

VEROZEPOR.—A letter from Verozepore, dated 24th ultimo, says, "the grand convoy about to proceed into Affghanistan under the command of Brigadier Wallace, will probably move from thence in the first week in February. The troops composing the convoy will amount to about 9000 fighting men.

"The Force consists of the 2nd Regiment N. I., 6 depot Companies of Native Regiments, and drafts for 11 M's 13th Light Infantry, and drafts for the 1st European Regiment, and the mountain train for the service of his Majesty, Shah Soojah Ul Mouk, with upwards of 2000 remount horses, 21 lacks of rupees, with some 800 camels, with stores, &c., will accompany the troops, besides numerous private stores, merchandize &c.

"This is likely to be an arduous charge; but Government having handsomely conferred upon the Commandant the salary of a Brigadier of the second class, he will not, therefore, complain, whatever his officers and men may do."

JELLALABAD.—A letter from Jellalabad of the 12th instant states, that the Chief of Koonoor, who had already signed the treaty of allegiance to the Shah, wrote a most insulting letter to his Majesty, almost amounting to a defiance, telling him that as the Russians were advancing it was his intention to join them. Sir Willoughby Cotton has, however, ordered a force to proceed against the town (some 40 or 50 miles from Jellalabad,) which is to be commanded by Colonel Orchard, and is to consist of two flank companies of the European Regiment, Captain Abbot's Battery, a wing of the 37th N. I.; the Shah's 3d N. I. 700 of Captain Christie's Horse and an 18 pounder. They are *five forts* to be reduced, two of which pretend to be friendly, but this is doubtful. All those composing the force are in high glee at the idea of having something to do.

AFGHANISTAN.—CABUL.—The following is extracted from a letter from Cabul :

"An Armenian at Cabul has managed to produce an excellent brandy—dear of course, because a monopoly at present. In another year or two we ought to produce our own wines; and sparkling champagne should be superabundant. Such a country for grapes, and such grapes, I have never heard of, especially round about Charakir (or Kohistan). Fields and fields of the low stunted grape are to be seen, and as little attention is paid to the cultivation of them, as would be given to the field of the commonest vetch in England. The trees are planted in rows, about 3 feet apart from each other. channels of water are allowed

to pass between the rows at proper seasons, and the trees are never more than 4 feet high. When in foliage, one tendril entwines with another, and the field is one mass of vine leaves, waiting only to be despoiled of its beauty, till the fruit is plucked, and the bullock, sheep, or donkey permitted to take their range, and feed to their hearts' content; the latter operation being the only pruning, apparently, to which the plant is subjected. Only imagine grapes were in season, and the Cabul market overstocked in August, and till within the last month some trees still bore fruits; and the grape is even now the commonest present brought preserved in its natural state, either in boxes, or rows of single seeds, separated by wool, and apart from each other, or in common earthen vessels in bunches.

"Among the men called soldiers of this part, almost all possess a musket, and most of them with flint locks, bearing the Company's mark; evidently the ravages of some annual committees for the survey of arms and accoutrements, deemed unserviceable. Here then is an instance of one of the many useless expenses incurred by Government; doubtless the barrels were condemned, and with them all the other materials, afterwards sold for a mere nothing—brought all the way to this country, and still doing good service, after a lapse of perhaps 20 or 30 years. I have observed many marked, as made in 1780, 1790, and 1800, and intervening years."

AFGHANISTAN.—JELLALABAD.—The following extract of a letter dated 'Camp Jellalabad, February 2d,' contains among other items, the painful news that Lieut. Collinson, who was severely wounded at Peshut, died on the 30th ultimo.

"He rents alone where his glory was won."

"Colonel Orchard's detachment are still in the neighbourhood of Peshut; letters from this camp were received yesterday evening. Several Chiefs had come in. Syud Roshan had gone further up the valley, where they expect to be sent after him. All hands have suffered much from wet and cold, and I regret to say, Lieutenant Collinson, of the 37th Regt. N. I., died of his wounds, either on the night of the 30th or morning of the 31st. He was a noble high spirited young officer, and is most universally regretted by every one.

We have all been trying to hut ourselves, but as fast as we build the rain knocks our walls down. Should we have anything more to do in this quarter, I will occasionally write you a line.

POOSHUT.—On the 11th of January, a party consisting of 100 Europeans, a wing of the 37th regiment of Natives Infantry, Captain Abbott and his three guns, with Shah Soojah's 3rd regiment of Infantry, Captain Christie's Cavalry and an 18 pounder, under the command of Colonel Orchard, marched to Koowar. They attacked the fort of Pooshut on 18th of January, but in consequence of the rainy state of the weather, the arrangements for blowing open the gate failed. After an unsuccessful effort to get in, and having suffered severely, the storming party were accordingly compelled to retreat; but the specimen they gave of gallant perseverance in attaining their object, seems to have impressed the garrison with the correct notion, that it would be the better, part of valor not to stand the result of a second trial, under circumstances more favourable for the assailing force, and so the place was evacuated in the course of the night. Our loss in killed and wounded is detailed as follows:

	killed—	wounded.
Europeans,	1	2
37th N. I.	8	10
3d Shah's,	10	23

among whom Lieutenant Collinson of the 37th is stated to have been severely wounded; and Lieutenant Hicks of the Europeans, slightly.

The following is another account of the affair.

"I lose no time in sending you the following, which, alas! proves that our arms are not always to be triumphant in the N. W. You will have heard of the expedition to Poonsoot under Colonel Orchard, composed of Christie's horse, Craigie's corps, half the 37th N. I. 80 Europeans and Abbott's 3 guns. They reached Poonsoot on the 16th; the Fort was reconnoitred, and the town occupied on the 17th at day light. On the 18th, Abbott opened on the outer wall and cut the gate out in about an hour, when Pigeon and Tytler, with a party under Ensign Pattullo, advanced to blow open the inner gate—2 bags only exploded, and without effect. By some accident, as Pigeon advanced through the bugler without orders sounded the advance, which the column obeyed, but finding this mistake, were obliged to get under cover of some ruin, while a second attempt was made to blow open the gates with powder from Abbott's cartridges, (the first was with the country powder) but with no better result than the first. A howitzer was then tried to be got across the ditch, but all failed, and at length the retreat was sounded, after having 19 men killed and 49 wounded, poor Collinson of the 37th N. I. it is feared, mortally, being shot through the arm and body—Hicks, of the European regiment wounded severely. Every man did his duty. The fort was evacuated during the night—eight horses were drowned in the river.

OPENING FOR BRITISH ENTERPRISE—Recent accounts from Herat, speak in sanguine terms of the favorable opening presented there for British enterprise. The goods most likely to meet with ready sale, are stated to be cloths, chintzes, spices, refined sugar, cutlery and a general assortment of hard-ware. As returns, an investment of fine Herat carpets (which can be procured there for Rs. 3 a 4 per square yard of 30 inches) is recommended; or for a small venture, bills on Bombay which might be procured from the Political Agent. The great drawback at present is the dangerous state of the roads;—in course of time it is to be hoped they will be perfectly safe, when it is expected that 25 per cent. would cover the expenses of an ordinary investment between the Indus and Herat. The road from Candahar to Herat, it is stated, continues open throughout the winter, while that from Cabul to Candahar, is shut, so that if goods were too late for the Cabul market, Herat might be tried. The road from Herat to Toorkistan also, it is stated, continued open, so that Herat would appear to be a preferable market to Cabul, particularly during the winter months.

BAMIAN—Letters have been received from Bamian, up to the 12th January, but they contain no intelligence of any importance, beyond that which refers to the march of the Russian force, which was stated early in the month, upon the authority of news from Bokhara, to have crossed the Jaxartes. A letter, subsequently received from Herat, on the 11th ultimo, mentioned, that the force had reached Khiva. The King of Bokhara refused assistance to the Khivans, except upon condition, that money should be coined at Khiva in his name; however, it appears, that the Orgunje man would not agree.

FEROZPORE.—Letter from Ferozpoore to the 5th instate, that the 2d Regiment No. 1. and the depots had joined camp close to cantonments, and were to move across the river on the 10th. Captain Nuthall had crossed in advance to prepare depots of grain. Captain Besant had arrived from Dera Ismael Khan, and was to proceed in commissariat charge of the Convoy, and Dr. Reid in political charge.

KERAKH.—Abdool Rhyman, and other Chief, who fled to Dehra Ismael Khan, when Major MacLaren's detachment was so well and successfully employed, in the Ghijee country, have just shown themselves in the Khybur Pass! They had, it would seem, written to the Ghiljee Tribes offering them money there, at the rate of thirty rupees per horseman, and twelve per foot soldier, but the Ghiljee in reply stated that they were very well satisfied with Shah Soojah's Government; and that the Sahib Loag were the best friends they had ever met with; as they got not only protection but justice from them.

CABOOL.—A letter dated Cabool 20th January, says, "our troops got beat back, of a pretty place named Koober. We have just heard that there were fifty killed and wounded, including two officers."

Doat Mahomed has been handsomely received at Bokhara, and a Government given to him.

Another letter says, "The Russians are advancing in force, in two columns; one on Kliwa and the Oxus; and another by Mushed, Herat, and Kandahar; and it is thought, will soon be within 400 miles of our advanced post."

Madras.

MUTINY ON BOARD OF THE MERMAID—The following is an extract of a letter respecting a mutiny on board of the Mermaid:

"On the evening of Christmas day, 1839, a few of the recruits solicited the Captain of the ship to be pleased to grant each of them, upon paying for it, a glass of spirit. This request was not complied with, he having on that day at the desire of Captain Neeve, commanding the Detachment, indulgently ordered to be served out 50 extra allowance of porter and tobacco, which has since been paid for out of their refreshment-money, a sum of five shillings allowed to each recruit by the Honorable Company for his use during the voyage.

"Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on the morning of the 16th, after we had retired to rest, it was reported that the after hatches were broken open, and that some of the men had armed themselves. This upon enquiry was found to be the case, for as soon as we appeared below, they commenced a most unwarrantable attack, by throwing at us numberless broken bottles and other dangerous missiles, whereby we were ultimately obliged to have recourse to a more favorable position on the "poop," to carry which the mutineers, with boarding pikes and other weapons, made several violent and forcible attempts. These efforts however though continued with much vigour for a length of time, were totally ineffectual, but not without some injury being sustained on our side by Mr. Casey, the chief officer of the ship and two sailors, one of whom had his nose severally lacerated, the other his back almost broken. The former not only received a wound in the leg but narrowly escaped being stabbed.

"Notwithstanding this mutinous conduct on the part of the insurgents, we showed them the utmost forbearance and lenity, attributing their rebellious behaviour rather to intoxication from the effects of the wine they had stolen from the hold, than to any supposed ill-feeling they might have entertained towards their officers. We were induced, therefore, as far as lay in our power, to pacify them instead of acting offensively, which method of dealing we found to be the most salutary with men under the influence of liquor, and by this means we at length succeeded, and were enabled to get them quietly to their hammocks below.

" Having ascertained the names of all the ringleaders and their accomplices, amounting in number to fourteen, they were consigned by the commanding officer to the care of Captain Burt, for the purpose of being placed in irons, and kept under strict surveillance for the remainder of the voyage.

" The anxiety necessarily caused to those on board by this untoward event, can be more easily imagined than described; but our timely arrival at Madras this morning, the 24th instant, as I am rejoiced to say, terminated for the present all our fears, and with them I sincerely hope all such unthought of adventures for the future."

MUTINY ON BOARD OF THE MERMAID.—The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Madras Speculator*, by Mr. J. V. Dancy, the chief officer of the *Mermaid*:

" Having observed in your paper of the 25th inst., an account relative to the Mutiny on board the *Mermaid* and not wishing the Public to think that the exaggerated statement came from the Captain of the ship or any of his Officers, I trust you will give publicity to the following corrections.

In the first place the recruits never made an attempt to carry the poop. Its true we were pelted with missiles, but it is ridiculous to suppose any attempt of that nature would be made by twenty men against thirty armed. Again, the ringleaders were not placed in irons, altogether for breaking open the hatches or the assault, but it was in consequence of secret information given by other recruits on board, who had heard great deal of mutinous and piratical language, which induced us to adopt the decided measures we did. Again, the prisoners were not delivered over by Captain Neave. Capt. Sedgwick called them out one by one, and ordered them to surrender themselves, as Prisoners to Lieutenant Burt, who commanded a guard of the best disposed men for the purpose; he consigned them to me, and I had them placed in irons.

The wound in my leg your correspondent mentions, was of no trifling nature, that I scarce felt the slightest inconvenience from it. The only man seriously hurt was a seaman who had his nose broken.

I regret the paragraph in your paper, was of that nature, to call for a reply, but I feel it a duty I owe to myself and the officers of the ship, as the case is likely to come before the Public, to have the matter correctly stated."

CHOLERA.—Cholera has broken out with severity in the camp of the 6th Regt. L. C. Several troops have been carried off, as well as about thirty or forty camp followers, inclusive of men, women and children.

THE FETE CHAMPETRE.—On the 24th ultimo, the long talked of fair was held at the race course, and the crowd who went to witness so novel an exhibition of the frolics of the Europeans, was great beyond all expectation, such an immense assemblage of people having never been witnessed at this Presidency. The sports consisted of rifle shooting, pig chasing, greased pole climbing, sack racing et hoc genus omni, all of which highly delighted the assembled multitude.

ACCOUNTANT GENERALSHIP &c.—In consequence of the approaching departure of J. G. Turnbull, Esq., Mr. Crawford, Deputy-Accountant General, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. G. L. Prendergast, acting Superintendent of Police, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Crawford.

WRECK OF THE BRIG RICHARD BELL.—On the 8th of February, a launch and jolly boat arrived in Madras roads, with Captain T. Millman, the officers and crew late of the brig *Richard Bell*, viz. himself, the first and second

mate, three Apprentices and seven seamen. The *Richard Bell* left South Shetland on the 4th of September, bound to Calcutta, and on the 17th ultimo, when she reached the parallel of the Great Nicobar, in 78 N., and 93, 30 East, she encountered a sudden and severe gale from S. E., which threw her upon beam ends and she did not right until every sail was blown from the yards, the fore top-mast and main top-gallant-mast carried away without a touch of sail by a heavy gust of wind, and at the same time boats and spars were torn away from bolts and lashings. The steering apparatus was completely disabled by the heavy sea which struck the vessel, whereby she became unmanageable, and the gale veering from West to N. W. with increasing violence, the brig was, in defiance of every effort to keep her to seaward, driven on a reef of rocks off the S. W. end of the Great Nicobar. At 7 A. M., the sea making a fair breach over her, the main mast was cut away; she then went over the reef into shoal water and within half an hour bilged and filled with water. Soon afterwards a number of natives came down and would have taken possession of the brig had not the Captain prepared to resist the attempt. The boats were then got over the side and a small supply of provisions and water were put on board them, with such other necessaries as could be readily obtained. In the evening the Captain and the crew took to their boats and remained at anchor near the brig during the night, to guard her from any attack on the part of the natives. On the evening of the 18th, the *Richard Bell* was a complete wreck, bulged on both sides, and the sea making a course through her, without any chance offering of saving any portion of her cargo. The natives now mustered a strong force, bidding defiance, and in their canoes they boarded and plundered her. Seeing there was no prospect of making an effectual resistance or of obtaining any further supplies, the Captain got the boats out to sea, and for some time attempted to proceed through the St. George's Channel, with the intention of proceeding to Moulmein. However, the current was strong against them and they bore away for this coast. The first land they made was about Covelong, on the 7th instant, where they fell in with a native vessel. Shakh Mughrobil Kurrakey, the captain, kindly and liberally supplied their wants, when at 11 A. M. on the 8th they reached Madras roadstead. Three boats were sent from the Master Attendant's Office and safely landed Captain Millman and his crew. The chief mate and one of the Seamen came on shore so exhausted and worn out with fatigue, that they were immediately sent to the Hospital, and the remainder of the crew found a comfortable asylum at the Sailor's Home.

THE MERMAID MUTINEERS.—The trial of these men has been brought to a close, and the sentence of the Court promulgated, which is solitary confinement to the convicted, viz. to six for a period of twelve months, to one for a period of nine months, and to other six for a period of five months each.

Bombay,

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—A most aggravated assault was recently committed on the person of Norjee Dorabjee, Editor of the *Chabook*, while passing in his buggy out of the fort at the new sally port, which has been opened in lieu of the Church gate. He was attacked by upwards of forty Parsees, who spared neither words nor blows in injuring him to the utmost of their power. He was pulled down from his conveyance, and completely overpowered by numbers, until one or two European gentlemen, who saw such a proceeding with proper indignation, interfered to prevent what might have been more serious consequences. As it was, notwithstanding

being warned by a Persian gentleman, who from his high character ought to have had a good deal of influence over the assembled crowd, the assailants injured their victims very severely, and altogether behaved in a most disgraceful manner.

CORNET CHAPMAN.—Mention is made in an English paper, of the death, on the passage home, of Cornet Chapman, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, who effected his escape from Fort St. George Barracks some months ago, while under arrest upon a charge of desertion from his regiment, and took his passage under a feigned name in a vessel bound for Liverpool.

WASAK.—Letters from the Persian Gulf mention, that a buggalow had been wrecked on its way from Muscat to Mocha, full of pilgrims, and chiefly from Lucknow; many of them people of rank. Owing to the great exertions of the officers of the European Regiment, who were for hours in the water encouraging some fishermen to swim off to the wreck with ropes and lines, the greater number were saved, as well as much of the property, among which was a splendid copy of the Koran, written by the fair hand of a Princess of Lucknow, and which was returned to its owner, an old lady of rank, who bestowed ten thousand benedictions on the officer who saved this precious volume for her.

THE URANIA.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the H. C. Brig *Tigrit*, dated Quoit Harbour, 31st December:—

"The *Urania* arrived at Quoit Harbour on the evening of the 9th instant, at 6 p. m. In breaking out the hold, we found her to be on fire in the fore hold, but after 4 hours hard work, in getting up the masses of machinery and funnels, we managed to extinguish it. The fire was occasioned by some packing and cotton stuff having spontaneously ignited nearly at the bottom of the vessel, and from all appearances, the ship must have been on fire sometime and the flames only kept under by the hatchmen being on. I consider the arrival of this vessel (the *Tigrit*) to have been the means of saving the *Urania* and her valuable cargo for had we not been on the spot, it was next to an impossibility for her crew to have got at it, and if the flames had not been thus providentially extinguished, no power on earth could have saved her. Surrounding the fire there were piles of deal boards, tallow, tar, spermaceti oil, and nearly every requisite to make a fireship. Lieutenants Lynch and Draper, Capt. Neaks and crews of both vessels, behaved in the most cool and determined manner, which reflects great credit on them. The son of the Sheikh of Quoit gave all the assistance to his power, and had all the buggalows in the place ready to save as much of the cargo as possible.

Burmah.

Private letters from Rangoon, to the 12th ult., state, that the rumour was that King Tharawaddie has been making visits to the dethroned monarch, and that the latter manifests a greater degree of mental sanity, than for some time he has been supposed to possess. It would seem that rumours of aggressive intentions against Burmah, by this Government, were spreading among the Burmese, and the latter adds, that when such rumours prevail, they are generally accompanied by conjectures and speculations upon the question, as to who is to be King.

One of the Government flats for the transport of troops in Arracan, on her way to Sandoway with thirty men on board, besides a crew of twenty, sprang a leak before she had proceeded ten miles on her route, off a village

called, Sandoway, and was obliged to be detained until assistance could reach her from Akyab. A Special Com-missive was immediately sent out to repair upon her condition and to bring back the detachment. A leak was found between the planks, through which a bayonet was thrust, and moved backwards and forwards laterally to about the space of 16 inches. The ship had been stuffed up *pro tem* with old rags and wedding. The committee at once determined the fate of the boat and took all the moccas, bag and baggage, on board their own boats and landed them the next day at Akyab.

A letter from Rangoon, received by the last arrival, states, that every thing in these parts was precisely in the same condition as when Captain Macleod took his departure. Nothing had yet been heard of the reception of the popular Viceroy at Court, but the latter states, "We hear that the Prince of Prome sent three war-boats to meet him, whose slave he designates himself to be." Tharawaddie is said to be growing more unpopular every day—but not more malicious. We have done something, it appears, to awe him.

ARRACAN.—The following extract of a letter, from Arracan, gives the latest news from that quarter:—

"Notice has this day been current in the province, that a Burmese force of 1,500 men (muskets) are in a threatening position on our frontier at the Tuongoop pass, and I believe, from the source of our information, in the truth of the report as connected with the Myee affair, which has not yet been satisfactorily explained. This looks ominous of "grim visaged war," and without a Resident at the capital to note the doings of our mislaid neighbours, as a sudden concentration and attack, may at any time be made upon us, without our receiving timely notice. We do not consider that the Burmese would stand upon punctilio of declaring war according to the custom of European nations. No, the beacon of their advance would be our flaming villages, and the crowding of fugitives on our military stations.

"There is, however, little to be gained by conjecture, while the enemy is at our doors—action is your only, and should they venture to knock—verily they shall have their reward, and we be the ministers of their chastisement.

"News of the escape of ten convicts while working on the roads at Khyouk Phyoo, reached us a day or two since. It seems the man who commits others was absent somewhere in his district. But Colonel Harvey, commanding the station, immediately sent a guard of sepoys to the jail, and set all the police after the victors. Information reached us this dawn, that seven out of the ten had been nabbed, and four out of the seven paid with recompense of lead or steel, while hopes are entertained that the "abject rear" of three will, with the others, have another opportunity afforded them of mending their own, and the Company's ways. "The three patriotic advocates of liberty, who lately evaded the narrow confines of the moral prison house of Akyab, have not yet been persuaded to return, and work for the general weal, whereby it is sagely surmised, they pleasure rather in living on the goods, than for the good, of the public.

"The Mugh Golundaze are now so well practised at the guns, that the necessity for retaining a detachment of Hindoostanee golundaze, as aids and instructors, no longer exists, and this detachment, 7th company, 7th Battalion, now here will proceed either by the steamer, *Ganges* or the *Amherst* to the Presidency, on the return of one of these vessels to Calcutta. They may, therefore be expected to join Dum-Dum some time next month."

RANGOON.—A correspondent from Rangoon, whose letter is dated the 25th of January, says:

"On the 24th the Myo Woon went out in state, having in his retinue twelve carts loaded with handsome wives and concubines. The object seems to have been to make a peace-offering to the Thoongee, or priest, in the shape of a good dinner. While with the Myo Woon was absent from town, his parasite peons, entered by the back way into the residence of Captain Robson, to seize Captain Robson's only wife or concubine, who they beat and dragged by the hair of her head, because she lived with a foreigner. This act is a true symbol of the means to be used to expel foreigners out of this country, and a true index of the aggressive spirit and letter of the orders of Tharawaddie. On the next day, the wife was restored, on payment of about fifty rupees. At the same time, an Englishman (a Pilot) was flogged and put in the jail, for having proceeded down the river, without leave, to bring up the ship *William Wilson*.

"The new Kallah Woon, or chief over strangers, at the capital, is very severe on Persian or Mogul merchants, who, doubtless, endeavoured to excite Tharawaddie to attack us by way of embarrassing our movements in the N. W."

THE SALWEEN.—The inhabitants of the banks of the Salween, it is said, have no peace, and some of the little villages and cultivated grounds are left to desolate. Detachments from the Bileng Burmese force have taken up their quarters in the villages and other places on the opposite bank of the river, from whence at night they come in strong parties, using the most abusive language towards the people on this side, and threatening them with all manner of cruel treatment, stealing their paddy and driving off forcibly their buffaloes, thus depriving them of the means of cultivating their rice and other plantations. There are authentic accounts of more than a hundred buffaloes having been taken off by these subjects of King Tharawaddie from different villages, and crossed over the river into his territories. A buffalo is valued at least at 15 Rs. so the property in the way has been forcibly taken off to the amount of 1,500 Rs. to say nothing of the depredations perpetrated on other species of property, and the losses inevitably sustained in the deprivation of the means of cultivation. Our Government, we must say, is extremely remiss in its duty in defending these its subjects, and thus the latter keenly feel the gun-boats which have been despatched up the river for protecting our people, are objects rather of ridicule than fear to these military detachments from Bileng, and are not likely to prove effective, being manned with some ten or fifteen lascars carrying only muskets, and the boats wholly incapable of coming up the long and awfully propelled canoes of the Burmese.

ATTACK ON SHIMLAY.—It appears that the Burmese are meditating an attack on Shimlay, in retribution for the inroads made by the people of the latter province into the Burmese territories. His Majesty of Siam, had been extorting money, to a considerable amount from cock fighters and little fish-fighters, which operated as a check for some time upon these idle and vicious sports. Opium dealers have subjected to most vigorous treatment.

Egypt.

The following items are borrowed from *Harker's Egyptian summary*:

Alexandria, 26th Dec.—The French Steamer due yesterday came in this morning, but in consequence of

some accident occurring to the Steamer on the Malta and Syria station, no mails from Europe came to hand by this opportunity. The great irregularities of the French Steamers on this station for the last three months and the consequent inconvenience to the merchants and residents in India here, from the frequent interruption of their correspondence, periodicals and publications not to mention the serious inconvenience sustained by Indian travellers, fifty of whom, a month ago, were detained thirty days in Egypt. These irregularities have caused several representations to be made to the French Government, pointing out the necessity of placing more sea-worthy and better appointed boats on the station between Marseille and Alexandria, and it is to be hoped, that a speedy amelioration will take place in this line of packets; if not, there is nothing left for it but to put the Great Eastern in motion, and thus terminate the perplexing delays now experienced by passengers, &c. &c., proceeding to India.

28th—The Danube Company's Steamer arrived from Constantinople and Smyrna, but brought no news of importance, further than the reading of the young Sultan's proclamation, entitled the "Hatte Sheriffe," in Smyrna, which was attended by the greatest joy and festivities by both Turks and Franks, and it is said that never did Smyrna, since its annals witness anything so grand and pleasing. There was a grand procession on the occasion, composed of great and small, young and old, and was graced by the presence of all the fair Turkish inhabitants of the city. Suffice it to say, that this first document from the hands of the young Sultan, was received with the unfeigned and enthusiastic joy of a blind folded people, wholly insensible to their present despicable and humbled position.

Mahomed Ali, of Egypt, entertained upwards of twelve hundred Turkish and Egyptian officers at a sumptuous dinner on board the *Mahmoudie*, of 130 guns, The Sultan's largest ship (but now in the keeping of Mahomed Ali). The entertainment was on the largest scale, and the table were covered with viands of the most refined and costly description. His Highness on going on board was received with a broadside from every ship in the harbour, both Turkish and Egyptian making in all sixty sail of shipping.

JAN. 1-7, 1840—Great interest has been excited amongst the British Residents in Egypt, in consequence of the news brought from Aden by the last steamer arrived at Suez on the 19th ult., stating that the Arabs had made an attack upon Aden. This excitement was much heightened by the arrival of a courier, stating that at the period of his departure, the Arabs, mustering 50,000 strong on the heights, were momentarily expected to make another descent. It is generally thought here that these hostilities on the part of the Arabs have been secretly favored by Mahomed Ali's Governor at Mocha, (young Ibrahim Pasha) who has been busily employed in poisoning the Arabs' minds against the British, and it is further asserted that Mahomed Ali's treasure-chest has been the propelling engine in this affair. However it may be, the receipt of this latter intelligence was followed by a lengthened interview between our Consul General and Mahomed Ali, who, in proof of his good faith, offered to cede the whole of Arabia to the Porte, and that he would withdraw his garrisons therefrom on its occupation by the Turkish troops. In further proof, he instantly despatched a messenger to his Governor at Mocha, to use his utmost endeavours to disperse the Arabs. We refrain giving our opinion on this subject until we see further, nor we do vouch for the veracity of the above statement.

Gen.—At midnight, Mr. Waghorn returned to Alexandria, after a perilous journey from Cairo, in which he accidentally fell overboard in a heavy gale of wind on the Nile, and had it not been for two of his Arab crew he states, he must have been drowned. The great Eastern Hotel in that city, was so opened on that day. It is sitting-up with great spirit under the auspices of Waghorn and Co.

We have to remark, and we beg most pointedly to remark it too, that *Berenice* mails of 28th November, from Bombay, arrived at Alexandria on the 19th, and remained there till the 23d Dec., although they ought to have left by H. M.'s *S. Blazer*, on the 20th. Sir John Lous, at Malte, who, it will be recollected, would not allow Mr. Waghorn's mails to go to Marseilles in July last by the same vessel, allowed the Commander on this occasion to wait; by this waiting, these mails, taking 13 days to England, instead of arriving there on the 2d January, will not now we think arrive on the 5th or 6th, too late to answer them by this opportunity.

14th.—**IMPORTANT.**—**EXPECTED WAR IN EGYPT.**—In Egypt every preparation for the last week at all points, has been made for its defence. Mahomet Ali states that if coercion be used towards him by England, which country, through its valuable servant, Colonel Hodges, has told him that the differences between him and the Porte shall be settled, and that he will no longer be permitted to put forward claims against Turkey as he has done.

It is rumoured here that the English fleet is coming to enforce obedience from Mahomed Ali to this and other demands.

On the other hand, Mahomet Ali says, he is determined to resist, that is, to do the best he can: how far he will adhere to that course when the crisis arrives, is very much to be doubted. In our opinion he will give in, but others here are not of the same way of thinking, and say he will hold out and fight to the last, even if Alexandria be in ruins, and the fleets of Egypt and Turkey destroyed. Preparation for defence is evident every where. This resolve by Mahomet Ali is occasioned by what was told him on the part of England. Austria has too, declared, that if England requires aid, 30,000 Austrians are ready to be landed near Alexandria, to act in concert with the English fleet.

THE NEW STEAMER VICTORIA.—The launch of the new Steamer *Victoria*, took place on the 23rd of January, amidst a large concourse of the principal inhabitants of Bombay, at the head of whom were the Honorable the Governor and family. The vessel was named by the younger Miss Carnac, and after the launch was over (and it was beautifully performed) Sir John Carnac read a short address to the builders, and presented each of them, Nowrojee, Carsettjee, and Ardaseer, with a pair of Cashmere shawls.

DEPUTY NATIVE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—The rumour that was in circulation some time ago, respecting the probable appointment of a deputy native secretary to government, is daily gaining additional circulation.

GATHERING AT BOMBAY.—On the 29th January a grand entertainment was given at Parell to all the beauty and fashion of the island. The hospitality of the Honourable the Governor was parietaken of by a very numerous assemblage, and there has seldom been a happier meeting of the Society of the place. The decorations of the gardens were beautiful and in the best possible taste.

DEATH OF AMER KHAN.—Amer Khan, the Nawab of Tonk is dead. This chieftain, as is well known, headed for some time a party of Pindharras, and after having successively engaged with the clan the service of Scindia,

and the Nawab of Bhopal, he was at last employed by Jeshwant Rao Holkar as a lieutenant to aid him in his views of usurpation. It was in this situation, that he seems to have acquired his Jaghirs; and while he was the head of the regency appointed for the government of the Holkar state after Jeshwant Rao became insane, he found an opportunity of separating it from the dominions of his nominal Lord. About 1807 he entered the service of the Raja of Jeypoor, and took the prominent share in the war between that Chief and the Raja of Jodpoor for the hand of the princess of Oodepoor. He is said to have planned the subversion of the Nagpoyr dynasty in 1809, but his views were frustrated by the interposition of the British Government. He was at last taken under the British protection during the Pindharras war in 1817, on condition of reducing his army to a specified number and surrendering his artillery at a valuation; in return of which his Jaghirs were guaranteed to him in sovereignty. His territory yields about 8 or 9 lacs of rupees, and his military establishment amounts to 500 or 600 horses, besides the men employed in the collection of revenue and Police. An Amer Khan has left many sons, perhaps the eldest of them will inherit his Jaghirs, as it does not revert either to Holkar or to the British Government.

NEW STEAMER.—A new Steamer for the Ceylon Government, was on the 4th instant launched from the dock at Massagoong, and named the *Seafork*.

THE CAPTIVE CONVICTS.—The three convicts brought by the *Tapee*, did not belong to the gang which escaped from the *Virginie* none of whom have yet been caught. It appears that they landed in the Goa territory near Cape Ramue, and mixed freely among the inhabitants giving out that they had been cast away at sea. It appears also that they had been liberally profuse of the money plundered from the *Virginie* with the view of inducing persons to afford them shelter and facilitate their escape, which they were enabled to do from the length of time that elapsed before the authorities at Goa were apprised of the atrocity of the crimes they had committed. They have since been traced as far as the Nissim's territories, and hopes are yet entertained of their apprehension.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—The case for breach of promise of marriage took place on the 11th of February, before Sir John Audry and Sir Henry Roper. The plaintiff, Miss Froude Johnstone, is a young and very interesting person; the defendant is a Mr. James A. Cumins. Altogether, it appears a case of great hardship, where the plaintiff was driven to court an investigation, more for the sake of clearing up imputations cast upon her character, than for the purpose of claiming damages,—imputations of which the lady was most fully and fairly cleared. The verdict for the plaintiff was 2,000 rupees.

CELON.

MR. CARR.—Mr. Carr was sworn in Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court on the 1st of February, when the usual salute was fired from the Fort, on his temporary appointment to the Bench.

Persia.

SHIRAZ.—Letters from Bushire to 20th ultimo, mention that the ex-Governor, Sheik Hussein had commenced blockading the Port of Bushire, in retaliation for his late suppression by the court of Shiraz. It appears that he is possessed of only one middling sized bungalow with about 50 men—yet the Persian Government have no a vessel to send against him. He is accordingly inflicting considerable injury on the trade of the Port. The Sir Robert Compton had arrived at Bushire, also the H. O. S. *Coala* which was acting as Guard ship for the protection of British property.

China.

News from China to the 4th of January, has been received during the week.

The Commissioner had been pursuing his measures still further for the total exclusion of English trade; and an Edict has been published prohibiting the transshipment of British goods into any other foreign vessel for the purposes of importation into Canton, and ordaining that a bond be required from every such vessel entering the port, certifying that they do not contain any property transhipped from a British vessel, and consenting to the confiscation of ship and cargo should anything of the kind be discovered on board!—The High Commissioner anticipates no difficulty in detecting any attempts at fraud or concealment, and in putting this law immediately and effectually in force; but, the transshipping trade, nevertheless, was being carried on briskly. The smuggling trade was also carried on, on the coast, and opium, it is said, was realizing from 900 to 1,000 dols per chest. It appears that an Edict had been received from the Emperor, embodying the Imperial *fat* in regard to the entire exclusion of the English trade, and confirmatory of all Lin's measures in that and other respects. This decree is issued by the Emperor in pursuance of the Commissioner's own recommendation, to put a total stop to British intercourse—as announced in a chop issued by himself several weeks before. So far, therefore, from being under the displeasure of the Emperor, degraded several steps in his rank, and on the eve of being superseded, there is undoubted evidence of the Commissioner being still high in his imperial master's favour, receiving new honours at his hand, and likely to continue in the undisturbed possession of the same unlimited power that he was intrusted with, when he first appeared upon the scene! The following are the reasons said to be declared in the Imperial Edict for the stoppage of the British Trade for ever; namely; Captain Elliot's attack at Cowloon and murder there; Captain Elliot's attack at Chumpee, keeping outside all British vessels for the purpose of clandestinely dealing in Opium.—This edict is said to be pitched in a much higher and stronger tone than Lin's in regard to the English, and no representative authority is allowed to alter it,—so that no negotiations for the opening of the trade can be conducted by the Canton government, but must be referred to Peking.

Captain Elliot has made another feeble attempt to induce the Commissioner to authorise the continuance of our legal trade; assuring his Excellency that peace is the desire of his heart, that he feels anxiety and sorrow for "the state of complete confusion and disorder" matters have come to; and reminding him that for 200 years "England has enjoyed intercourse with the Heavenly Dynasty."—This is the only fact put forward by Capt. Elliot that the Commissioner admits to be true—and he shews very little mercy in his answer, to the Superintendent's professions of sincerity, and fixes the blame of all the confusion and disorder that has ensued upon that functionary himself. But Capt. Elliot courts humiliation, and nothing is more cool and self-possessed than the manner in which Lin pays him in the coin he seems to have opened his hand to receive.

The reports regarding the Commissioner's bad health, are, it seems, no better founded than those regarding his alleged degradation of rank, &c. He was seen by Capt. Grog of the *Suede*, and the surviving ship's company of that unfortunate vessel, who had been conveyed to Canton, in much too good health. He treated them to abundance of roasted pig and other savoury viands, and appeared cheerful and affable, and even condescended to laugh at being told of the reports that had been circulated about his being ill.

The *Royal Saxon*, Captain Towns, had again proceeded to the Bogue on her way to Whampoa. It appears that Captain Towns, who had previously been officially informed by Captain Elliot, that any attempt of his to enter the Bogue, would be forcibly prevented if necessary, by H. M. Ships, availed himself of the absence from Tungkoo of both the frigates, and proceeded to the Bogue which he safely entered on Sunday last. On the previous Thursday, Mr. Gribble, of the firm of Messrs. Gribble, Hughes and Co., wishing to send one of his establishments to Whampoa by this vessel, left the anchorage at Tungkoo in a smuggling boat, pulling about thirty oars, and on his return from the *Royal Saxon*, before day light on Friday morning, the boat was chased by a large mandarin-boat, pulling about sixty oars, and which having the advantage in swiftness over Mr. Gribble's boat, was rapidly nearing. In this dilemma, finding it impossible to reach the fleet at Tungkoo, the boat was run on shore, and the men saved themselves by escaping to the land, all with the exception of Mr. Gribble, who awaited the arrival of the mandarin boat, and who, on their attempting to seize his person, fired off his pistols at them, though fortunately, without effect. The mandarins then seized Mr. Gribble, and pulled away towing the abandoned smuggling boat astern. Soon after, by means of the China boatmen, intelligence of this event reached the shipping, and it was determined to give chase to the Mandarin. Sixteen boats were accordingly got ready with as little delay as possible, and started in pursuit, but after pulling about fifteen miles were not able to close with the chase, which got safe into port in a village called Nam tau of Lam aon. The English brigs *Lyre* and *Harrier* had also got under weigh to assist the boats, but, it being a dead calm were of course soon distanced by the boats, which returned to the shipping at 5 in the afternoon after a hard pull of about thirty miles. Despairing of recapturing Mr. Gribble, his partner addressed a petition to the Commissioner demanding his immediate release, and this was forwarded to Canton without loss of time. On the following day, it was discussed whether it might not be well to send a sort of embassy, demanding Mr. Gribble's release to Lam aon, but H. M. Ship *Volage* just then heaving in sight, it was thought advisable, to put the whole affair into Captain Smith's hands. H. M. Ships *Volage* and *Hyacinth* accompanied by the *Psyche* and cutter very shortly after proceeded to the Bogue, where a chop was delivered, demanding Mr. Gribble's immediate release within 5 days from the demand being made that time being we considered necessary to correspond with the Imperial Commissioner on the subject. It was also ascertained that Mr. Gribble had either arrived at or passed Chuenpee in a chair, and a letter from Canton stated that Howqua, on Mr. Hughes petition being handed to him for delivery to the authorities has declared that Mr. Gribble would be released immediately after arrival at Canton.

The first week of October the Portuguese barque *Anno*, owned by a merchant in Damaun, was seized by Captain Smith of H. B. M.'s frigate *Volage*, on an alleged irregularity in her papers, but really because the vessel was supposed to be engaged in the Opium-trade. On a reference to the Macao authorities, this barque's papers were declared regular, and in three days she was given up to the ship's agent.

On the 18th December this same barque *Anno*, was again seized by the *Hyacinth*, on the ground of not having a register.—On application to the Governor of Macao he informed the British Captain that the master of the *Anno* at the time of the second seizure was on shore for the express purpose of having an extension to his pass noted by him, the Governor, on the back of the ship's register, and which was then being done. On this the vessel was delivered up to the Governor, and by his Excellency handed over to the ship's agent.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE

Friday the 28th ultimo, was a proud day for Masonry in Bengal, and must have filled with heartfelt satisfaction the breasts of every brother present at the formal opening of the Provincial Grand Lodge, which took place at the Town Hall on that day. The spectacle which was there exhibited, was effecting in the extreme and, almost beyond the power of the pen to describe. There are many of the community, who can recollect the palmy day of masonry in Calcutta, when ten Lodges enrolled themselves under the provincial banner; whereas now there are but six. The same causes which affect all other human institutions has had, a baneful effect on Free Masonry here, — neglect. The want of any local Government in the shape of a Grand Lodge, has superinduced a degree of apathy, very detrimental to the true interests of the craft. This detriment, however, has been more in degree, than in kind, — for faint though the traces may be, the true land marks of the order have been carefully preserved by those who have, despite of all discouragements, maintained the repose and honor of the craft. The fault of this decadence in masonry is mainly to be attributed to the heed authorities in England, who knowing that Bengal had no Grand Master, have for a long time taken no steps to remedy the defect; nor indeed does it seem, that any steps could have been taken, had not some zealous and worthy brethren seeing the slough of despond in which the craft was fast sinking, strongly urged the matter on the attention of the grand lodge in England, through representations made on the spot, and indeed where alone they were likely to be effectual. The exertions of Brother Alexander Grant, aided by the *Free Mason's Quarterly Review* — a work never to be mentioned by Masons without gratitude to its worthy conductor — and the presence in England of other brothers, who took a strong interest in the matter, formed a concurrence of felicitous events, which resulted in the happy meeting which was witnessed on Friday last. The just claims of the masons of Bengal were duly acknowledged; the Grand Master Larkian retired from a chair, which he had worthily filled here, but the duties of which, it was impossible that he, at such a distance from the scene of his former labours, could perform, and the Grand Master of Masons honoured himself and craft in the selection of our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. John Grant, — a name which is eulogium in itself. Of that gentleman it may safely be affirmed, that had search been made from one end of India to the other, there could be found none so fit and worthy in every way to fill the chair of the Grand Lodge, none to whom masons, as well as the world at large, more look up, and reverence, none under whom they would so readily, and cheerfully, so gratefully have rallied. In fact, much as masons have to rejoice that the Grand Lodge has been restored, they have a greater cause for gratulation that it has been re-established in Dr. Grant's person — and that he may long enjoy his elevation is the ardent wish of every mason.

The Grand Lodge assembled at six o'clock in ample form, and it was a goosly sight to see the display of purple, the pink, and though last not least — the blue aprons. The last indeed was most gratifying, as shewing the kindly feeling existing among the craft at large, towards the new authorities, and their readiness to join in the installation of Eastern masonry. The ceremony of the reinstallation was admirably gone through by brother Blaquiere, who gave the right Worshipful Master an affectionate and appropriate address, which went to the hearts of the brethren and in delivering which he was sensibly affected. The Rev. W. Master, on assuming the chair, among the plaudits of the brethren addressed, them in a

manner which for bravery and effect sake, we will characterize as worthy of himself; and it was listened to with profound attention.

The R. W. M., adverted in strong terms to the unsolicited honor which had been conferred upon him, expressed his pleasure at being put into the chair by brother Blaquiere, who was his own friend and the father of masonry in India. He adverted to the cause of the decline of masonry, which he in part attributed to the non-observance of some of our wisest laws and established usages, and more especially to the laxity which prevailed in the admission of persons, who could do but little credit to the craft, and to the elevation to office of brethren not sufficiently qualified to rule, govern, and direct the lodge. In conclusion, he forcibly reminded all present, after adverting to some points in masonry, in respect to which errors had happened which required rectification, that the chief ornaments of masonry were rectitude of conduct and the practice of all the moral virtues that adorn mankind, which he strongly recommended to all present. The topic of a masonic hall, or place of meeting peculiarly adapted to one set apart for Free-masons, as well as the foundation of certain local charities were, alluded to as being contemplated, but as not being yet so definitively arranged as to be brought distinctly before the meeting.

After the address, the officers of the Grand Lodge were appointed and installed, according to due and ancient form, and the necessary business being transacted, the lodge was closed. The Brethren then proceeded to the banquet, which was spread by Brother Sponcer, with more than his usual liberality. They were marshalled by our respected and zealous Brother F. W. Birch, of the excellency of whose arrangements too much cannot be said, and the procession was closed by the deputy, the past, and the present Grand Master, preceded by their own and the lodge banners.

The banquet was sumptuous, and the meeting one continued scene of rational enjoyment, heightened by the prospect which it held forth of the success of masonry hereafter to be anticipated. It would be impossible to enumerate all the toasts, or to detail the speeches made on this occasion, but we will enumerate a few of the principal. The first four toasts were, the "Queen and the craft," "The Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of Masons," the "Grand Lodge of Bengal," and "All poor and distressed masons." The deputy Grand Master then rose and proposed the health of the Right Worshipful the Grand Master in nearly the following words.

"Brethren, I call on you to fill your glasses a bumper, and to drink it, if ever a bumper was drunk. I shall not detain you long because the subject does not require it, for it at once comes home to yourselves. The R. W. Master has set an example of brevity, and, in one of his speeches, has advised us to leave something to the imagination. I shall not ask you to do so, as we leave the personification, in the instance before us. Neither shall I make any eulogium on the person whose health I am about to propose, because, when you hear his name, his eulogy will be the spontaneous homage which will arise in every breast. It is, brethren, that combination of all that is excellent in private life, and all that is pre-eminent in masonry, our beloved R. W. Master John Grant. (Tremendous Applause.)

The R. W. M. Master returned thanks, in a most feeling speech, and concluded by proposing the health of Brother Robert Neave, the Deputy Grand Master, of whom he spoke in most handsome terms, as being an

old friend, and a most zealous mason, in proof of which he had appointed brother Neave to be his deputy, and from which appointment he expected much good would result to the cause of masonry.

The next toast was the health of brother Blaquiere, the Past Grand Master, which was received with great enthusiasm by the brethren, and the R. W. Past Master expressed his thanks with his usual feeling and felicity.

The healths of the senior and junior Grand Wardens, proposed consecutively by the R. W. Master, met with the applause they so justly deserved. The V. W. in his address set forth the future shed upon the craft by the acceptance of office by persons whose station in society and private worth are so well established. The R. W. senior Warden returned thanks in a peculiarly elegant manner, depreciating his own merits and yet lauding the system of masonry and devoting himself to carrying out its principles. It may be added in this, as in all other cases, humility is the invariable companion of merit; and however light the worthy speaker might think of himself, every one present esteemed him worthy of the highest places. The R. W. Junior Warden expressed his thanks in a speech replete with humour, wherein the modestly set forth his exertion in the good cause, which, as all who have known him in other parts of India, as we have, most assuredly entitle him to the high rank he now holds in the Grand Lodge.

In the course of the evening the healths of all the other grand officers were duly remembered and honored, but among them stands distinguished, for the complimentary speech by which it was preceded on the part of the R. W. the Grand Master, and the applause by which it was received, the health of V. W. A. Grant, Grand Secretary. In this worthy Brother, as the speaker said, we owe much of the revived spirit which Masonry now exhibits, and more to which for the future we look forward, for he is the "main spring of the Grand Lodge." Thanks were returned by Brother A. Grant in a feeling and appropriate speech.

The Brethren too paid a just and willing tribute to the recollection of Dr. Robert F. Crucifix, whose name is now become as deservedly endeared to the craft on this side of the world, as in his own more immediate sphere of utility. What a proud satisfaction must it be to that worthy man and excellent Mason to know, that here in this distant land his name is on our lips: and his good deeds, living in our hearts, stir us up to imitate the noble example of devotion to the good cause, which he has shewn us.

The Deputy Grand Master, with a humorous allusion to the singular propriety of the appointments to the Grand Lodge, and the analogy which existed between their secular and their Masonic duties, proposed the health of W. Brother H. Torrens and the Grand Stewards, whose politeness and attention had contributed so much to the comfort and hilarity of the evening. To the activity and exertions of Bro. Torrens he particularly alluded, and the feeling of the whole meeting in accordance with these sentiments was evinced by the plaudits which resounded.

The R. W. G. Master, with his usual felicity, paid a proper compliment to his deacons, which was acknowledged by Brother Egerton, and to the rest of the officers of the Grand Lodge, on whose behalf Brother F. Blyth returned thanks.

The D. G. M. proposed the health of those Brethren of the Lodges, who had attended the Grand Lodge, and who, although they proved a component part of that G. Lodge, did not bear office in it. He recommended to their serious attention the charge which had been delivered by the R. W. G. Master, assuring them, on whom so much of the well being of the craft depended, that if they acted up to what they had heard, Masonry could not but flourish.

Several good songs, Masonic and otherwise, enlivened the meeting by W. Brothers Torrens, Linton, P. G. Organist, Couger and Drummond. But all things must have an end, and even this happy meeting on so glorious an occasion, fell under the same inevitable rule. At 11 o'clock the toast was given "happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again," and the Brethren separated with sentiments of universal satisfaction.

The above is but a faint outline of what took place, but it must suffice for a fuller detail of a meeting, where reporters could not exhibit their skill for fear of the "poker." If this happy reunion be in any way typical of the degree in which we are to look for the revivification of Masonry, we shall expect great results, and may the realization prove abundantly more fertile than our expectations. One hint only we will give as a note of preparation to all the brethren in India, whose hearts are right towards the good cause. Masons never must rest until they have a hall dedicated to Masonic purposes, nor until they have established in an efficient manner, the charities by which the craft is adorned and beautified. This subject has not escaped the vigilance of our respected Grand Master, and we await with anxiety the matured results of his deliberation.—*Englishman*, March 2.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the public Library was held on Friday last. The report furnished matter for congratulation—there has been an increased circulation of books—and an accession of subscribers: the former having amounted to upwards of twenty-two thousand volumes in one year—the latter numbering, with the previous, two hundred and nine. The cash receipts for the year came to Rs. 10,233-5-2—which sum has been appropriated to the purposes of the Library. The vested fund amounts to Rs. 4,273. Nothing has yet been done about a building for the Library, but there are grounds for hoping that a plan will soon be submitted to, and approved by Government, for erecting a large building in a suitable site. The union of the Library with other institutions under the same roof, continues a favorite project, but the sum of six thousand rupees more is

necessary to enable the Curators of the Library to contribute a proper quota to the funds for such a purpose.—*Englishman*, March 2.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Members of the Calcutta Public Library, held on the 28th Feb.

C. W. SMITH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Present.—W. P. Grant, Esq., W. Byrne, Dr. Colbyn, Capt. Marshall, J. W. Twentymann, T. P. Morrell, Esq., H. M. Parker, Esq., and Col. Dunlop.

Mr. W. P. Grant read the following reports of the Curators and the Librarian.

The Curators refer to the accompanying report from the Librarian, and the accounts upon the table for statement of the affairs of the Library during the last twelve months, and are glad to have to congratulate the friends of this Institution, on the proofs exhibited of the growing appreciation of its usefulness by the public at large.

The only matter connected with the Library, not embraced in the Librarian's report, which the Curators have to bring to the notice of the proprietors and subscribers, is the prospect of a building being soon erected, to which the books may be permanently transferred. Committees of the Agricultural Society, Metcalfe Testimonial, and Metcalfe Library Building fund have frequently met, along with the Curators, and have cordially joined together in a proposal to erect with the funds of all the four bodies whom they represent, a building, the ground-floor of which shall be devoted to the Agricultural Society, and the upper one to the Library. The funds applicable at present, amount to little short of Rs. 40,000, and the Curators fondly hope, that the small sum which will be required in addition to these funds to erect a building every way suitable to the purposes contemplated, may be raised among the well-wishers of this Institution. The vested fund at present amounts to above 4,000 Rs.—an addition of less than 6,000 Rs. would do all that is necessary and would leave the Library to derive the benefit of the best half of the building for payment of one-fourth of its actual cost.

The Curators were in hopes of being able to report to this meeting, that the Governor-General had actually given the sanction of Government to the building, being erected on public ground. This has not yet been given, but the Curators know that his Lordship approves highly of the junction of interests which has been effected, and of the purposes to which the building is to be devoted. They have no doubt of being soon able to state, that the plan of the building has been submitted to, and approved of by the Government, and a suitable site granted for it.

Dr. Strong's generosity in continuing to afford the use of the present excellent apartments gratuitously, to the Institution, prevents it from feeling immediately the want of a building of their own.

Library Rooms, 28th Feb. 1840.

To W. P. GRANT, Esq., H. M. PARKER, Esq., AND W. CARR, Esq.

Curators, Calcutta Public Library.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit to you the annexed statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Library during the last year, and embrace this opportunity to observe, that the addition of another year to the age of the Institution has tended in no small degree to the augmentation of its popularity, and the extension of its usefulness. It is a source of sincere congratulation to observe that alike in respect to the accession of subscribers, to the receipt of monthly contributions, and to the circulation of books, it has made considerable progress—a circumstance which, gratifying as it is to those who are interested in its prosperity—can only be attributable to the increasing appreciation of its utility.

The Library now comprehends eighty Proprietors, nine of whom have died, and one hundred and thirty-eight subscribers.

The circulation of books during the last year was as follows.

	Sets.	Vols.
General Literature,	4233	7886
Prose works of Imagination ..	5391	12504
Periodicals,	1939	1939
	11563	22329

Giving an average monthly circulation of vols. 1861 nearly, while that of the year before last, though the greatest of all the preceding years, had reached only 1816 vols., which, averaged per month vols. 1393

The amount of subscriptions (taking what has been and what remains to be corrected) of the last year is, 2304 Co.'s Rs., averaging per month, 692 Rs., while the sum total of subscriptions of the year before last was, Rs. 5635 9-8 pie, giving an average monthly subscription of nearly 453 Rs.

It will be perceived from the annexed account that there is a balance of Rs. 1814 2 11 against the Library, supposing all demands were to be immediately met, but that it will not now take much time to make it up admits of little doubt—especially as I have observed that the monthly income of the Library increases more in summer than in winter, owing to their being more departures and greater activity of business in the latter season.

Since the last Annual Meeting, one hundred and seventy rupees have been contributed to the Vested Fund, and it now amounts to Co.'s Rs. 4273.—*Englishman, March 13.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The following letter from Mr. Curtis, to the address of the late Sheriff of Calcutta, is published for general information.

London, 4th Jan. 1840.

To J. YOUNG, Esq., Sheriff of Calcutta.

SIR,—I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th October, enclosing a copy of the vote of thanks which had been agreed to at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and the 5th October, in respect to my humble exertions in the questions of Steam Communication, and of the petition of the Inhabitants to the President of the Council of India, setting forth the great delays and irregularities attendant upon the present system of Communication. I feel deeply the flattering

testimony which the Inhabitants of Calcutta have afforded, of their sense of the poor services which hitherto I have been able to render to the great cause in which I have embarked. I feel that that cause is not alone connected with the commercial, social, or official interests and conveniences of the Empire of India, in its connection with England; but that the highest questions of the amelioration and advancement in moral, intellectual, and industrial attainments of the millions of people under British authority, are involved in carrying into effect this great proposition. The time is gone by when any attempt to arrest the course of improvement can be successful; and it seems to me a monstrous assumption of authority, when a government pertinaciously resists every offer to do that in good faith, which it must feel its

own incompetency to undertake with any certainty, I might say with any chance of success. I beg to assure you and the Meeting, that, deeply impressed as my mind is not only with the importance of the Company, which is now formed, and a prospectus of which has been this day forwarded to the Bengal New Steam Fund Committee, but also of its eminent success as a commercial enterprise, I shall with zeal, and as much activity as I am master of, continue to afford every assistance in my power to the Comprehensive. I have read, with all the interest the subject inspires, the detail of the grievances set forth in the petition, and I hope the East India Company may at length be disposed to entertain my proposal, but after the decided tone of their last communication to me, I have many fears. Mr. Larpent, in a recent publication, addressed, to the members of the East India and China Association, seems satisfied with the facilities offered at present by the convention between France and England. I allow myself to adduce a very recent instance of the admirable perfection which this notable convention has produced. The Mail of the 28th October, from India was, I suppose, too heavy to be brought on *entire*, and was, therefore, broken into two parts, one part arriving in England just 3 weeks before the other!—You see, therefore, that the vexations are not confined to your side of the water. I thank you very much personally, for the very kind and courteous manner, in which you have been kindly pleased to communicate the flattering impressions of the public Meeting towards myself.

I remain, Sir, your very faithful and obliged servant,
T. A. CURTIS.

Hurk., March 5]

The Steam Meeting on last Thursday evening, was attended by about two hundred persons. Several gentlemen were proposed, and all severally declined to take the chair, till, on the motion of Baboo Dewkanauth Tagore, seconded by Major Forbes, C. W. Smith, Esq., was elected Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, opened the business of the day by reading the requisition publicly advertised, calling for a meeting. He also read a note from Sir Jasper Nicolls, in which Sir Jasper expresses his regret at being precluded from giving his attendance at the meeting, and at the same time requests his name to be put down for eight shares more in the Comprehensive Scheme, in addition to the two shares he already holds.

MR. GREENLAW then rose, and stated that, on receipt of the documents by the last Mail from Mr. Curtis, the Committee had met, and resolved to call a meeting of parties who had paid first instalment to Mr. Curtis's Company, and of others disposed to support him, for the purpose of taking the documents into consideration; and he was directed to prepare a report for presentation to the meeting. He had done so; but he was sorry to say, that he had been unable, from the pressure of official duties, to complete it till the day before yesterday; and as, on circulation, objections were raised which rendered it necessary to have it discussed in committee before it could be adopted as the report of the committee, and as time did not admit of that being done, what he had to read, could not be taken as the report of the committee, but merely as a draft of a report prepared by him in communication with the Chairman. Mr. Greenlaw then read as follows:—

The committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, in calling together parties who hold shares in Mr. Curtis's Company, and others who may be disposed to support him, for the purpose of taking into consideration the documents lately received from Mr. Curtis, and published in the Calcutta papers, consider it proper to offer a few remarks prior to the meeting proceeding to the object for which it has been called.

The time is at length arrived when, in the opinion of the committee, the public of Bengal and Madras is called upon to redeem the pledges so often, and so fervently given. It is true there are shades of difference between the scheme now proposed by Mr. Curtis and his coadjutors, and that which he originally endeavoured to carry into operation; but they are shades with which the public of the two chief Presidencies of India at least, have no occasion to be dissatisfied, for all that Madras and Bengal require, a speedy and complete line of Steam Communication, between Calcutta, Madras, Galle, Suva and London, is comprehended and provided for in the present prospectus.

The committee, therefore, trust that those gentlemen who have withdrawn their subscriptions, will, now that a prospectus is come out, renew them with a view to their early remittance as required by Mr. Curtis.

The committee here consider it proper to state the reason why they have complied with certain applications for a return of 1st instalment paid—*first*. It was so paid consequent on a Resolution, that it was expedient that a Company should be forthwith formed—and although this might, under the circumstances, fairly be taken in a somewhat extended sense, yet certainly it was at the time expected that the Company was then in the act of being formed in England; and the Committee desirous not to allow it to be said that they wished to exercise undue control over the funds, were induced, for this and other reasons which follow, to refund subscription when applied for; although so applied for on erroneous grounds.

[Mr. Greenlaw here observed, that this last sentence had been objected to, and he would have waived it, as at the time he wrote it he thought parties had specifically intimated their withdrawal to be occasioned by non-fulfilment of a condition, viz.,—that the authorities would make a grant; no one had specifically done so, and, therefore, the sentence was erroneous, but yet many appeared to consider the grant to have been a condition. Now this was so far from being the case, that the contrary was the fact. It was expressly because the Court of Directors refused to treat with Mr. Curtis until a company was formed that it was resolved in Calcutta, that such Company should be formed, and the instalment was paid to such Company. So that with respect to this point we stand precisely in the same situation with Mr. Curtis, as we did at the time of payment; with this additional claim on his part, namely, that he has now formed the company. Mr. Greenlaw then continued to read.]

Secondly, and chiefly, the payments were made on the understanding that Bombay was to be included. The communication from Mr. Curtis, however, received by the Mail, which arrived before the last, intimated that Bombay would be excluded, whence it became imperative on the committee, when the proper time should arrive, to appeal to every individual who had paid his first instalment, to know if he would continue it under the circumstances; and this the committee would have done, even if there had been no application to withdraw.

That time is now arrived, and the committee, after this Meeting is concluded, will make the necessary application; but it is proper they should observe, that by the present communication it appeared not to be the intention of Mr. Curtis wholly to abandon the Bombay Line; but, on the contrary, to bring it on in either of two cases, viz., the Bombay community, to whom he has written, uniting in the scheme by taking shares; or the authorities granting pecuniary support—of which, although he expresses fears, he is not without hopes, so that in point of fact, Mr. Curtis's present proposition may be taken as all but identical with that on which the Bengal public paid their first instalment; and, being so, the committee are of opinion that public faith demands that, what was

so nobly begun, should be as nobly followed up; especially, as it necessarily must have had great effect in producing the present state of things at home.

The committee refer with confidence to the names of the gentlemen who have now associated themselves to bring out this great measure.

Headed by Mr. Curtis, the simple mention of whose name is quite sufficient—there next comes that of a gentleman not new to the consideration of the question. Mr. Perkins, the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, was chairman of the Original Calcutta Committee in 1823, and records of his zeal and active exertions yet remain in existence with the Secretary of the old committee.

The direction, fourteen in number, exclusive of the chairs, comprises no less than six gentlemen who have passed a considerable portion of their lives in India; the remainder; with the exception of Major Head, whose former zeal and exertions are a guarantee for his future conduct, and of one gentleman connected with Egypt; are from among the East India Agency Houses in London; the Auditors are the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England; and on the whole the committee are satisfied that the Board, so constituted, is entitled to the full confidence of the people of India; while the committee would further observe that, according to the terms of the Prospectus, the body of Directors and Auditors in themselves represent no less than 840 shares in the Company of the "*Eastern Steam Navigation*." Acting on this feeling, most of the members of the committee who hold shares will increase them; and they trust, now that Mr. Curtis has assumed a position to commence operations, that the same zeal and spirit which led to the original payment of the first instalment will be followed up by additional shares being taken and by the instalments being paid as required.

On this point Mr. Curtis requires, that 20 per cent. should be forthwith paid and remitted; that a further instalment of 20 per cent. be made in 30 days after the first, and a third of 10 per cent. 60 days after the second, it being only intended to call for half the amount at present.

The committee are disposed to allow the second amount of 20 per cent. to be made in two payments of ten per cent. each, by such parties as desire it. This will allow of the whole amount being remitted within the period required by Mr. Curtis, viz. 3 months, after which time, moreover, the share list in India will be closed to admit of the remainder being filled up at home. The committee, therefore, earnestly entreat all the friends of a perfect communication between the two countries, with as little delay as possible, to unite cordially in giving that support to Mr. Curtis and his associates, to which they are so well entitled, and on which it is evident they rely, as they have been justified in doing, by all our past proceedings.

Mr. Greenlaw then said, that he had no motion to make; but he had a resolution to communicate, which was that, as he considered every person who was favourable to a perfect intercommunication between England and India was bound to support Mr. Curtis, and that those who had been instrumental in inducing him to take his present position were more particularly so, he should double the number of the shares which he had been enabled to take at first, and present the four shares to the Company as a bonus.

Dwarkanath Tagore here asked Mr. Greenlaw, whether it was not always understood that remittance of first instalment to Mr. Curtis was dependant on the prospectus being approved.

Mr. Greenlaw replied, that the state of the case was that by the original Resolution, as prepared by himself,

it was intended that the first instalment should be remitted on receipt of prospectus of whatever character. It might be, leaving parties to pay up the remaining instalments as they might or might not like the prospectus. He was induced to this by two motives. First, notwithstanding he had been charged with a desire to monopolise all management, with holding the people of Bengal in leading strings, and other imputations of similar disposition, he had never been at all influenced by any such considerations. On the contrary, in the present instance he desired to have no power to interfere with the character of the prospectus with a view to stop the remittance.

Secondly, he certainly did desire that the remittance, thus being made without reference to the merits of the prospectus, should become a noble proof of the disinterested spirit in which it had been paid.

There were, however, objections raised to this course and some talk was had of the prospectus being submitted to a public meeting when it should come out; but on Mr. Clarke's proposition the words "authorized to remit" on receipt of prospectus were inserted instead of "shall remit." Mr. Clarke observed, that public meeting was ill calculated to consider a prospectus in its detail, and that it would be much better left to the committee to determine whether the 1st instalment should be remitted.

Mr. Greenlaw, however, observed, that the question was irrelevant to the proceedings on hand. As the integrity of the 1st instalment had been broken by the refunds that had been made to certain parties; whence it would, under any circumstances, have been necessary for the committee to make an appeal to every individual as they are now about to do.

Mr. Turton stepped forward to make a few observations on the new prospectus of Mr. Curtis, received by the last overland mail, in respect to which he remarked, that there was a great portion of the prospectus with which he entirely concided; but there were other parts which Mr. Greenlaw termed "shades of difference" and in regarding to these "shades of difference," he begged to make a few observations. He did not agree with some points contained in the prospectus, and never could he support that himself which he could not conscientiously recommend to others. He said he was not hostile to Mr. Curtis or Mr. Greenlaw, but he differed in his views in reference to the prospectus, and his present object was only to direct the attention of the meeting to the objectionable points he alluded to. Mr. Turton also referred to some private letters received from England, by the same mail which brought out the prospectus, and these letters he said, considerably tended to confirm his views. He added that if the calculation of Mr. Curtis could be shown to be possible of success, he would be the first to relinquish his present views and join Mr. Curtis. But he was satisfied that the prospectus was hastily got up and that the hopes it held out were altogether false. He would take care not to mislead others, but would judge for himself, notwithstanding the great names which may be appended to the prospectus. Mr. Turton then proceeded to examine the numerical details of the prospectus, which he considered both defective and insufficient, not only in regard to the impracticability of the plan, but the unfairness of monopolising the whole profit, the entire management and patronage in England, while no less than one-third of the capital was to be raised in Calcutta. In respect to the latter point, he believed that the object was more to provide place than the great object of having a perfect Steam communication between India and England. He concluded by observing on the impropriety of persons and influential persons particularly, lending their names to, and thus inducing others to join a plan which must inevitably fail.

Mr. Greenlaw was unable to follow Mr. Turton through the whole course of his remarks. He had not expected the present course of proceeding, or he would have come better prepared. He considered it to be a meeting only of those who actually had shares in Mr. Curtis's company or who were desirous to support him. The whole course of Mr. Turton's speech, however, had been of a directly opposite tendency. From what he remembered of the details of the original prospectus, he believed that Mr. Turton was mainly right as to the expenditures, but in the matter of receipts he believed that £140 were the net sum receivable from each passenger; exclusive of the victualling on board the Steamers, and the expense of the passage across the isthmus. He could not speak decidedly on this point, but such was the impression on his mind.

He confessed, however, that all this was a matter of comparative indifference to him, if we were to wait till we could have a prospectus that would be approved by the Precursor Committee we might wait to all time. He took a far different view of the question from Mr. Turton. Unquestionably every man, before he gave his money to a public object, had a fair right to satisfy himself on all points connected with that object; but yet there were certain occasions when relaxation on this point was necessary if the object was one of importance, and if its attainment was subject to risk.

He considered the present object to be precisely of that character, which required confidence to be bestowed that the present proceedings of Mr. Curtis offered the best mode of attaining that object; and, therefore, he should not scrutinize the details, but placing confidence in the integrity and information of Mr. Curtis and his associates, he would support him. He believed that no scheme, whether confined to this side of the isthmus or carried throughout, could pay without the pecuniary aid of the authorities, that those authorities would be disposed rather to support the whole line than the partial one, and that the establishment of Mr. Curtis's company would lead to such support being given; he repeated, therefore, that he would support it.

Mr. Turton had objected to it radically on one ground. He had said that if it were in every other respect good, yet he would oppose it because it proposed to build the Steamers in England, and to deprive the Artizans of Calcutta from enjoying any portion of the work. He thought this rather a curious objection to come from Mr. Turton who if he was rightly informed, had strenuously opposed building the precursor here. Mr. Greenlaw observed that he always thought the Steamers might and ought to be built here, at least a portion, and it was not then too late to require it; but even on this point he would not insist, but leave the whole to Mr. Curtis. Capt. Barber had touched on the subject to him in his private communication, but, as he before observed, not expecting this discussion, he had not come prepared; but if he (Capt. Barber) had not expressly said that it was intended to build the future Steamers here, it was at least an open question.

Mr. Turton had quarrelled with Mr. Curtis, on the ground that he had reserved to himself all the patronage—and insisted that some portion of it should be vested in Calcutta. Mr. Greenlaw hardly knew what was meant by patronage, whether the appointments of commanders and officers, or the local committee. For the former, for his part, he was one of those who were glad to have no patronage; and for the latter, the India Committee were to be chosen by the subscribers on the spot. Mr. Turton had the more insisted on this, because 6,000 shares or nearly one-third of the capital, was expected to be raised in India. He did not know the grounds on which 6,000 shares had been appropriated to India; but he had been informed that 10,000 were suggested by Capt. Henderson, one of the appointed Agents of the Precursor Committee. However,

although 6,000 shares had been so appropriated, it did not appear that Mr. Curtis could have much expectation of filling them; for he had limited the period of allotment of the 6,000 shares to three months after the arrival of the prospectus, when he would seek the remainder at home—a somewhat satisfactory proof that he did not despair of finding funds at home.

On the whole he considered, that the question was brought into a narrow compass, namely,—is Mr. Curtis deserving of the confidence and support of the Indian community? He believed him to be eminently so, and he would support him.

Mr. W. Prinsep next, after a few remarks on the imperfections of Mr. Curtis's prospectus, proposed the first resolution.

That this meeting expresses its great satisfaction at hearing of the formation of a Company in London, for the carrying out of a plan for Steam communication with India; but that, considering the very incomplete data which the prospectus now before the meeting presents,

Resolved, that the members of the comprehensive and Precursor committee now sitting, with power to add to their numbers, do form a joint committee, for the purpose of receiving and joining their serious consideration to the details of the plan which may be received from London, and for submitting their report on the same, at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, to be duly convened.

Mr. Turton also was about to put a resolution to the meeting, but waived it on Mr. Prinsep's coming forward.

Mr. Parker.—I have but a very few words to say upon a subject that has been so frequently discussed as this now before us; but, I desire to say a few in explanation of my own course of proceeding after my friend Mr. Turton's able address; more especially, as I am most anxious, that in a case where each man must and ought to judge for himself, none should be influenced by my example if I were vain enough to assume such a possibility. If I were a thousand miles from Calcutta, and not already pledged to support what I conceive to be the best prospect of a complete and comfortable Steam communication between Great Britain and India—if, I say, I was a thousand miles from Calcutta, and saw a project for a Steam Line between Calcutta and Suez, headed by men like my honorable friend Mr. Turton, my honorable friend Mr. Grant and others, known to be at the head of the Precursor Scheme, men of high character, of known judgment, of known sagacity—keen enquirers and not likely to be misled themselves or to mislead others, I should at once join the scheme, on the faith of such men having recommended and embarked their own capital in it. If in the prospectus I found what I conceived to be miscalculations or matters for doubt, I should put them down to my own ignorance and not a whit the less on that account abstain from joining the precursor or comprehensive, or whatever it might be. I do not say that I would risk my entire fortune, by such unscrupulous reliance upon other men. I might not, perhaps, have the sincere devotedness of Mr. Greenlaw, who has a few minutes ago doubled his subscription, and converted it into a donation to the great cause. I might not indeed be inclined to risk any thing upon such security if the subject were not one of vast national utility, in promoting which I was content to risk a loss for the chance of an enormous public benefit if I won. But where the object is one of vital importance to the comforts and interests of a whole community, where by the scheme of a chartered Company I was secured against any loss beyond the amount paid upon my shares; then, I say, I would, under the guarantee of names like those I have adverted to, take the prospectus as accurate, on the faith

of such excellent signatures, and cheerfully risk a reasonable sum, requiring no other security than such a guarantee that it would not be asked in vain. This, gentlemen, is the principle upon which I still follow Mr Curtis and his committee. I am satisfied, with the names attached to the prospectus. I am satisfied, that those gentlemen would not willingly mislead the public or involve themselves and others in loss. I am satisfied, that the acute mercantile world of England will not give their proportion of the capital, if not also satisfied that there is a chance of fair return. I am satisfied, that the scheme, if it succeeds, will be a more complete one, and more beneficial to India, than any other. I am satisfied, that if it does not succeed, my own loss (the chance of which I freely incur for a great public object) will not be more than I can put up with, nor ought any man who subscribes, and each must exercise his own judgment in subscribing, risk such a loss as would materially affect his fortunes. For these reasons, gentlemen, I turn a deaf ear to the 'charmer's' calculations, and comments on the miscalculations of others, delivered with an eloquence and persuasiveness with which he, and he alone, can invest such subjects, are poured forth upon my ear in vain.

It may be, I dare say it is, very foolish on my part, and I sincerely hope, that no one will be misled by my example who does not participate in my feelings on the subject; but I confide implicitly in those whom I conceive to have won and to deserve my confidence. Above all, I will take the risk, such confidence may involve; and adhere to the Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Communication under the management of Mr. Curtis and his Committee, because I think it promises better for India and for England than any other.

Mr. W. P. GRANT here came forward, and after animadverting somewhat severely on what had fallen from Mr. Parker, went on to decant on what he called "bubble speculators," who do not hesitate to lend their names to mislead others, and among this class he ranked Mr. Parker. Mr. Grant, however, thought that no public matter should be kept from examination, while, on the contrary, he was persuaded that every public investigation of a subject, tends to benefit it more than any thing else. He then, at considerable length, sided with Mr. Tutton in his views with regard to the prospectus, which he said was wrong in all its conclusions.

The Chairman embraced this opportunity to inform the meeting, that Mr. Gordon, of the Union Bank, had written to be put down for ten shares, and Mr. D. McFarlan for five shares, in addition to those they had already taken.

Mr. A. Beattie then seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Pinsep, and observed, that while he was no advocate for blindly following any scheme or prospectus he still agreed with Mr. Parker, that confidence should be placed in the gentlemen at home. He, however, thought the prospectus of Mr. Curtis rather insufficient, and in order to get some public data where on to proceed for its revision, he, with much pleasure, seconded the motion made by Mr. Pinsep, to appoint a committee composed of gentlemen belonging both to the comprehensive and precursor parties.

Mr. Greenlaw observed, that of course in the appointment of committees to attain a certain object, it was essential that such appointment should have a reasonable chance of effecting that object. Now he apprehended that a committee, formed as proposed, so far from attaining the object sought, was calculated to do essential injury to the cause. Under any circumstances, he, however, for one, could not attend to the duties required to be done, his official occupations would wholly prevent it. If, however, the committee were appointed, he would be happy to afford any assistance in his power; but he

objected altogether to the appointment of the committee on two grounds.

First.—It was altogether impossible to suppose that the Precursor committee could go fairly into the consideration of the merits of Mr. Curtis's proposition, seeing that they maintained principles directly adverse to those which influence Mr. Curtis. They insist on retaining the whole management of the communication in their own hands at Calcutta; and they peremptorily deny the necessity of any connecting Steamer on the other side. It is not in human nature, while they retain these principles, that they can go into the question of the merits of Mr. Curtis's proposition with that unbiassed disposition, or rather with that desire to find his proposition one that ought to be adopted by the people of India, which should influence parties appointed to such a duty.

2. Would the members of the precursor committee lay aside these principles for the occasion, not as admitting them to be erroneous, but out of deference to the wishes of the meeting? Would they, so laying them aside, undertake as gentlemen to sift the question in a fair spirit, to arrive at a just conclusion? Will they now say they will do it? No one offers himself to say that they will do so—but if they will do so then still see the consequence. You are to enter into communication with Mr. Curtis, that you cannot do till the next Mail goes—it will be two months from this date before he receives your communication, and two more before you get his reply. Are we to stand still during that time? and probably for a still further period for further rejoinders and replies? To him the measure appeared fraught with nothing but delay and loss of confidence in the measures in progress at home. We have been charged with doing nothing, and now when we are desirous of putting the final stone to the building, we are called upon to stop.

Mr. Greenlaw then resorted to the impracticability of the Members of the Precursor committee entering into a scrutiny of Mr. Curtis's prospectus, with such disinterested feelings as the case required—it was indeed too much to expect of them.

Mr. Greenlaw dwelt strongly and frequently on this point; and in conclusion said, that taking the proposition to be altogether injurious he would propose the following amendment, which was seconded by Major Forbes.

That this meeting do support Mr. Curtis, and request that the Calcutta committee will scrutinize the prospectus and suggest to Mr. Curtis such alterations and amendments, as may appear to them proper.

A desultory conversation here ensued, before the end of which the great bulk of the Meeting dispersed, and there remained no more than eighteen or twenty persons, when the resolution proposed by Mr. W. Pinsep, seconded by Mr. Beattie, and the amendment proposed on it by Mr. Greenlaw, were put to the meeting.

The show of hands on both sides numbered alike. The opposing parties then separated, and their votes being taken, were found to be nine against nine. Upon this, by general consent, the Chairman gave the casting vote in favor of Mr. Pinsep's resolution, which was accordingly carried.

Finally, thanks being returned to the chair, the meeting dissolved.—*Hark.*, March 7.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Company, held on the afternoon of the 7th instant, at the Town Hall, H. M. Parker, Esq., the Chairman, C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., the Secretary, Major Forbes, D. McFarlan, Esq., and Captain J. H. Johnstone, resigned their offices and seats, as Members of the

Committee, in consequence of their inability to act on Mr. Pinsep's motion, which was carried at the Steam Meeting, held on the 5th instant.—*Hark, Jan. 9.*

The undersigned consider it to be proper to publish, for the information of their constituents, the reasons as below why they have respectively resigned their seats in the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

H. M. PARKER.
J. H. JOHNSTON.
C. B. GREENLAW.

W. N. FORBES.
D. MCFARLAN.

MR. PARKER.

C. B. GREENLAW, Esq.

Secretary New Bengal Steam Fund Committee.

Dear Sir,—Considering the rejection of your amendment on Mr. W. Pinsep's motion at yesterday's meeting, to indicate a withdrawal of public confidence from the Committee, of the New Bengal Steam Fund, to which I have the honor to belong, I think it my duty to resign my seat in that Committee, and beg that you will have the goodness to record my resignation at your earliest convenience.

I remain, dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

H. M. PARKER.

Chowringhee, 6th March 1840.

MAJOR FORBES AND MR. MCFARLAN.

To C. B. GREENLAW, Esq.

Secy. to the New Bengal Steam Fund.

Sir,—The result of the meeting at the Tewa Hall, on Thursday last, having placed me, as a member of this committee, in a position in which I cannot give that cordial support, I am desirous of giving, to the general principle of the plan of efficient steam communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Britain, (in the first instance to Suez) partly developed in the prospectus recently received from Mr. Curtis, I have to request the favor of your communicating to the committee, and subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, my resignation as a member of the committee.

I have &c.,

W. N. FORBES.
D. MCFARLAN.

Saturday, March 7, 1840.

BY CAPT. JOHNSTON.

After the many sincere and strenuous endeavours fruitlessly made by the comprehensive committee to induce the precursor committee to join with them in such a line of conduct as should prevent a disunion of the public of India on the principle on which a steam communication between Great Britain and India shall be established:—After witnessing the extraordinary means resorted to by the precursor committee, to induce the withdrawal of subscription from the comprehensive scheme and the support of Mr. Curtis and to transfer them to their own Funds:—after the most satisfactory proof that the precursor principle of limiting their endeavours to the Indian side of Suez, and of entire independence of any Company concerned in the Mediterranean side of the Isthmus, will be rigidly adhered to by some of the most influential members of the precursor committee; and after having as a member of the comprehensive committee invited the exertions of Mr. Curtis and pledged myself to support him in the establishment of steam communication on the comprehensive

plan, I feel that I shall depart from the pledge given to Mr. Curtis, if I continue longer a member of the comprehensive committee, shackled as this committee will be by the resolution carried yesterday, associating with the precursor committee whose principles are avowedly adverse to Mr. Curtis's plan, for the purpose of examining and reporting Mr. Curtis's prospectus.

Having every confidence in Mr. Curtis's judgment and integrity, and believing that this course, if persevered in, would be subversive of comprehensive interests, I consider it my duty most respectfully to tender my resignation as a member of the comprehensive committee, and I hereby most respectfully tender my resignation accordingly.

J. H. JOHNSTON.

March 7, 1840.

MEMORANDUM OF MR. GREENLAW.

In order that no misapprehension may arise hereafter as to the cause of my retiring from the committee, I consider it proper to place any reasons on record in writing.

At our last meeting the spirit of our deliberations was, that Mr. Curtis should be supported, to which end several members of the committee declared their intention to increase their shares; and I expressly stated, that, backed thereby, and by a demonstration of confidence in Mr. Curtis at the meeting, I would go, as I had done before, round Calcutta, and doubted not the result.

In that temper the report was ordered to be drawn up and in that temper it was drawn up; and that it would have received the sanction of a majority of the committee, there can be no doubt, for it had that of the chairman, of Mr. Elliot, and I conclude of Mr. Smith, inasmuch as without making objection—be added a paragraph, Mr. Beattie merely put "seen" on it.

Mr. Tutton's objections, however, rendered a meeting necessary, and there being no time for it, the report could not be presented at the meeting as the report of the committee; but I had a fair right to expect that it would be recognized as that of the majority of the committee by its members; but be that as it may, it contained the sentiments at least of the chairman and of myself.

The only corresponding response which the meeting could make, was a vote of confidence in Mr. Curtis, and a resolution to support him. Instead of this the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Pinsep:—

"Resolved, that the members of the comprehensive and precursor committees, now sitting, with power to add to their numbers, do form a joint committee, for the purpose of receiving and joining their serious consideration to the details of the plan which may be received from London; and for submitting their report on the same; at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, to be duly convened."

To this Mr. Beattie succeeded in getting the following preliminary inserted; it being all, as I understood, he could prevail on Mr. Pinsep to adopt!

"That this meeting expresses its great satisfaction at hearing of the formation of a Company in London, for the carrying out of a plan for steam communication with India, but that, considering the very incomplete state, which the prospectus now before the meeting presents, &c."

This Resolution, it must be admitted, to say the least, conveys no confidence whatever in Mr. Curtis, but the contrary. It was, therefore, impossible that I could concur in it, I consequently proposed an amendment of confidence of that general nature which ought, in my

opinion, to have included all parties at all disposed to support Mr. Curtis. The impression being negatived and the motion, expressive of no confidence whatever in Mr. Curtis, being seconded by Mr. Driffield, and carried by the casting vote of Mr. Smith, the objection is that the committee cannot, if they conform to the wishes expressed by the resolution of a meeting called by themselves, act in the spirit of their own last meeting, or that spirit alone in which I for one can act; and therefore I withdraw, not only because I cannot so act, but because I will not embarrass the proceedings of the committee in carrying out the resolution of the meeting. I request that some gentleman may be appointed to take charge of the office records. I shall present a final statement of the accounts as soon as the gentleman who has them in hand can get this done.

There are two points to which it is necessary, I should especially draw the attention of the committee. First, they have a paid agent in Captain Barber, whose salary has not been arranged; and next they are committed to make some remuneration, to Mr. Walne, in Egypt.

I lay before the committee the accompanying list—First—one of parties who have withdrawn and had paid their last instalment; 2d of parties applying on printed lists directing their amounts to be paid to Mr. Lomond, and a third of parties applying in their own writing.

List.	Parties.	Shares.
1st	13	584
2nd	17	53
3rd	5	16
	35	653
The total was 450 parties		2057 shares.
CHAS. B. GREENLAW.		

Cal 7th March, 1840.

I ought to add, that I shall of course be happy, till some successor is appointed, to attend, as far as I can, to the wishes of the committee; but I hope an early appointment will take place.

C. B. G.

Hurk. March 10.]

At a meeting of the United committees of the New Bengal Steam Fund, and of the precursor company.

Present, C. W. Smith, Esq., chairman—Messrs. C. Lyall; T. Turton; Dwarkanauth Tagore; R. Scott Thompson; W. P. Grant; C. E. Newcomen; James Cullen; James Colquhoun; W. Prinsep; A. Beattie, and John Allan.

Mr. C. W. Smith being called unanimously to the chair, stated in a few words, his great gratification at being invited to preside at a meeting that he considered to be so likely to overcome all existing difficulties, and to arrive at the great object in view of steam navigation between England and India, without recurrence of any kind to past proceedings, and that he trusted that the gentlemen here assembled would give their joint aid with a true spirit of union, and friendly feeling.

Mr. Wm. Prinsep being invited to act as secretary to this United committee

The following letter from Mr. G. J. Gordon, dated 9th March, was read by the chairman.

To the Members of the United Steam Navigation Committee.

Gentlemen,—Without questioning the existence of error in the calculations contained in Mr. Curtis's prospectus, it must be at least admitted that it proposes to

carry out as far as possible, under existing circumstances, the views of the British public on this side of India, repeatedly expressed by word and deed on numerous occasions. I say, as far as possible, because it goes the whole length of effecting an easy and frequent communication by steam, between this side of India and England, but it does not immediately embrace Bombay nor rest on the careful support of the British and Indian Governments.

Differing thus far from the original plan contemplated by the subscribers to the new steam fund in important though confessedly not essential respects, there seems no inconsistency in requiring, as the condition of Indian support, such further modifications as may secure unanimity on this side of India, as well as amongst those parties in England who zealously concur in the most essential and vital part of the scheme, that of establishing regular steam packets on the line commencing at Calcutta and terminating at Suez.

Actuated by a desire for the early accomplishment of this paramount object, a considerable portion of the British community, despairing of the accomplishment of their wishes to the full extent originally contemplated, have some time ago combined to effect their purpose partially, and as a commencement, by subscribing towards the establishment of one packet to run upon the line in question, their ultimate object being like that of Mr. Curtis to have four steamers appropriated to that line.

They did not then, under all circumstances, nor do they now consider it necessary that provision should here be made for the conveyance of passengers or packets from Alexandria to England, an originally proposed, and it is only as I understand, in this respect, that there is any material difference between the plans of Mr. Turton and of Mr. Curtis.

Now, unless it be essential to the success of that part of Mr. Curtis's plan, which is embraced by Mr. Turton's, namely, the establishment of monthly packets from the Eastern side of India to Suez, that it should be extended so as to include the route from Alexandria to England, it does not seem unreasonable to ask, that so far as we are concerned, the exertions of Mr. Curtis and his friends should, in the first instance at least, be limited to the establishment of that line of communication which is, at present, totally unoccupied, leaving it open to a corresponding but distinct association in England to establish, if it thought proper, in friendly communication with the direction of the Indian line, another set of steamers for the conveyance of Indian packets and passengers from Alexandria to England. But, on the other hand, if the friends already addressed by Mr. Turton should, as well as Mr. Curtis, be of opinion that the requisite amount of assistance in the shape of subscriptions cannot be raised in England, unless on a project which embraces the whole line from Calcutta to England, if the establishment by the East Indian Steam Navigation Company of packets going direct from Alexandria to London, will insure a relaxation of the laws of Quarantine in their favor, if a charter cannot be obtained for a Company that does not embrace the whole line to England, and that to the support of such a project only can contributions from her majesty's and the hon'ble Company's governments be obtained, then and then only should the Indian subscribers be required to interest themselves in the establishment of the extended line.

In either case, from the nature of things, the exclusive management of the working of the steamers on this side of Suez, must rest with the Indian direction in Calcutta, where alone prompt measures can be taken to meet every emergency.

As to overights in the estimates of Mr. Curtis or trenchments in his calculation of the expenses of the management, the former, though they ought in justice to subscribers to be adverted to, cannot affect injuriously the success of the plan, and no doubt need be entertained that the expression of a wish to that effect will ensure every desirable regard to economy of management.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the services of an able and every way competent managing secretary, cannot be secured without a liberal salary, and that it is of the utmost importance that competent persons should be entrusted to superintend the builders in the construction of the steam vessels, and of others to examine every detail of the engines and boilers during their construction and erection.

I would accordingly suggest, that the United committee address Mr. Curtis on the one hand, and the public on the other, in the spirit of the foregoing remarks, trusting that the effect will be unanimity in the first instance, and gratifying success in the end.

Your obdt. servt.

G. J. Gordon.

March 9th, 1840.

It was then proposed by Mr. Beattie, and seconded by Mr. W. P. Grant, and resolved unanimously—

That it appears to this meeting, that the adoption of the views taken by Mr. Gordon in the paper now read, would be eminently calculated to bring about a union of all parties in the object of establishing an efficient steam communication between India and England.

It was then proposed by Mr. Allan, and seconded by Mr. Newcomen, and carried unanimously—

That without further waiting for information and details from Mr. Curtis, a general meeting, of all persons interested in the cause of steam communication with England, be convened on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the Town Hall, to form a committee in Calcutta, which may at once act on the spirit of the suggestions offered by Mr. Gordon, and give its support to those views, and that a letter to the address of Mr. Curtis, in accordance with them, be prepared and submitted to that meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. T. E. M. Turton, seconded by Bahoo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and carried unanimously—

That this meeting feels greatly indebted to Mr. Curtis, for the zeal and ability with which he has labored to establish an efficient steam communication between Great Britain and India, and tenders him and the other directors of the new company formed in London, their assurance of the grateful sense which this meeting entertains of their services.

It was proposed by Mr. T. E. M. Turton, and seconded by Mr. Allan—

That this meeting, strongly feeling, that it might never have been called into existence, and that the steam communication with Great Britain might have received a severe blow, but for the exertions of Mr. Beattie, and the conciliatory and healing voice of Mr. Smith, at the late meeting in the Town Hall, cannot separate without recording their sense of the obligations which those gentlemen have imposed upon all the friends of steam navigation with India.

Proposed by Mr. R. Scott Thomson, and seconded by Mr. Colquhoun—

That the following gentlemen be appointed a sub-committee, to draft the letter to Mr. Curtis, viz. Messrs.

Furton, W. P. Grant, C. W. Smith and Beattie, Mr. W. Prinsep, secretary.

(Signed) C. W. Smith, Chairman.

Hurk, March 11.]

Proceedings of a Meeting of Shareholders of the Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Communication,—proposed by Mr. Curtis—disposed to manifest their confidence in that Gentleman and his associates, by making an immediate remittance of 20 per cent. on the amount of their respective shares; and the remaining remittances to the extent in the whole of 50 per cent., at the periods required by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Company, in their letter of the 4th January last, published in all the Calcutta papers; and also of friends to the Comprehensive Scheme who have not taken shares—held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 12th day of March, One thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty.

The Venerable the Archdeacon Dealtry in the chair.

Proposed by Mr. J. G. Gordon, seconded by Mr. McFarlan, and carried unanimously—

1.—That, while expressing to Mr. Curtis our warmest gratitude for his past exertions, and our entire confidence in his energy, prudence, and judgment, we point out to him what appears defective in the Prospectus, or has a tendency to vitiate its calculations.

Proposed by Mr. H. W. Parker, seconded by Major Forbes, and carried unanimously—

2.—That we express our reliance upon the honor and integrity of the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, and Board of Directors, that if the calculations of the Prospectus are in their judgment irremediably vitiated by the corrections now made, the project will not be perverted in on its present footing.

Proposed by Capt. J. H. Johnston, seconded by Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, and carried unanimously—

3.—That we make our remittances and place our funds thus frankly in the hands of the Board of Directors, in the entire *understanding and confidence*, that according to previous intentions, the line between Calcutta, Madras Point de Galle and Suez, shall be completed in the first instance—each vessel being put on that line as she is ready.

Proposed by Capt. Harington, seconded by Colonel Dunlop, and carried unanimously—

4.—That we consider it inexpedient to start the Scheme with functionaries receiving high salaries either in India or in England; but that the fixed stipends should be on the most moderate scale, and the aggregate emolument of an office should be made to depend in some degree upon the profits of the concern.

Proposed by Col. McLeod, seconded by Col. Fiddes, and carried unanimously—

5.—That we understand ourselves to be advancing our funds to a Company assured of a charter.

Proposed by Major Irvine, C. B., seconded by Major Forbes, and carried unanimously—

6.—That we trust the first Steamer will be placed on the line between Calcutta and Suez, within eighteen months from the present date.

Proposed by Mr. Llewellyn, seconded by Mr. Robt. Campbell, and carried unanimously—

7.—That a Committee be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: The Venerable the Archdeacon; Mr. H. M. Parker; Mr. Greenlaw; Mr. McFarlan; Major Forbes, and Captain Johnston.

Mr. Greenlaw consents to act as secretary.

Proposed by Mr. Gurney, seconded by Mr. Wm. Forbes Gibbon, and carried unanimously.

8.—That if, in the judgment of the Venerable the Archdeacon and Mr. Parker, any Resolution shall be passed at the steam Meeting, convened for Saturday next, by the spirit of which the funds collected under the Resolutions now passed, can be remitted to Mr. Curtis by the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund; without prejudice to such Resolutions, the Committee now appointed be authorized to transfer them to the Committee of that fund, to be by that Committee remitted to Mr. Curtis.

The thanks of the Meeting were then given to the Venerable the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

T. DEATRY, Chairman.

Town Hall, Calcutta, March 12, 1840.

With reference to the above, Mr. Greenlaw requests that gentlemen, having paid 1st instalment of 10 per cent. on shares of rs. 500 each, who may be disposed to support Mr. Curtis under the above resolutions, will do him the favor to forward to him a letter to the Secretary to the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, authorizing the transfer of such 1st instalment to the credit of "The East India Steam Navigation Company, established in London," handing to him at the same time a further payment of 10 per cent. to make up the 20 per cent. required by Mr. Curtis;—with of course 20 per cent. on any additional shares which they may be disposed to take, especially under the circumstances of the call being only for 50 per cent. on the shares taken.

Mr. Greenlaw, in like manner requests gentlemen not holding shares in Mr. Curtis's proposed Company, who may be desirous of doing so under the above Resolutions, to forward to him 20 per cent. on such number of shares as they may be disposed to take.

Mr. Greenlaw begs to remind Gentlemen desirous of supporting Mr. Curtis, under the above resolutions, that the Mail for England leaves on Monday next, whence the absolute necessity of no time being lost in sending the first instalment of 20 per cent.

March 12th, 1840.—HURKARU, March 13.]

This meeting took place in the Town Hall on Thursday last, at 4 p. m. On a motion of Mr. H. M. PARKER, seconded by Mr. J. G. GORDON, the VENERABLE the ARCHDEACON was called to the Chair.

Mr. Parker, after reading the notification under which the meeting was convened, spoke as follows:—

The paper which you have been so good as to permit me to read to you, embodies the sentiments of the friends who do me the honor to act with me on this occasion, and my own. Before placing it on the table for the consideration of the meeting, I would solicit the leave of the Venerable the Chairman, and of the meeting, to offer a few remarks.

We, that is the advocates of the comprehensive scheme of communication between Great Britain and India, have been accused of delay. It appears to me, that comparing small things with great, the Duke of Wellington might as well be accused of delay, because he did not attack the French position at Waterloo, until the aspect of affairs assured him that attack and victory were one. He advanced at the moment when to advance was to triumph. We would do the same, and His Grace's surprise would have been much about as great as my own is now, if, when he cried "Up guards and at them;" the guards had begged to enter into a few explanations and communications with the gallant 95th. on the right, and

the veteran 37th. on their left, before they poured in one steady and triumphant rush upon the common foe.

Again, we are told, that we do harm by our concession from those who are not prepared, perhaps wisely and prudently, to push on now that the triumph of this long-fought battle seems within our grasp. I would ask, in the name of all that is reasonable, what harm? If we hang back, indeed, we might injure the cause; but, again, I ask, what earthly harm can we do by sending home our money to support it? We may, to be sure, lose our money—that is our look out; but, surely, we cannot injure the scheme which we desire to support. Is it meant to be said, that because we send our money, other people will not send theirs?—A way with such an idea—such a folly is impossible. I will not believe so ill of my fellow exiles. Yet, if we do not prevent others from giving that true and best test of a sincere wish for the success of the comprehensive scheme, what harm can our proceedings occasion in any quarter? We may be thought foolish, or hasty, or chivalric, or bad calculators; but with all this, it will not be easy to persuade any man in his senses, that by sending his money, he is injuring that scheme which he desires to support. Mr. Curtis and the Direction ask for our confidence,—we give it,—do we injure the cause by that? They expect our support and the 20 per cent. on our respective shares—we give them,—do we injure the cause by that? I do not speak of those who will not act with Mr. Curtis's direction, who will have no connection with an English Company, who will have no connection with Steamers in the Mediterranean; they may be, they probably are, both wiser and better men than myself; but I speak not of them, I speak of the parties who, up to a very recent period, have made the comprehensive their battle-shout—have cried up Mr. Curtis, as "their King, their Jove"—have pledged faith and fortune to support the principle of his scheme—have formed themselves into a company, and advanced monies, to enable him to present the Court of Directors with a "company already formed." What these parties can see injurious or objectionable in our proceedings, altogether surpasses my wit to understand. And here let me endeavour with all plainness, and, if I can, without one phrase that shall leave a doubt, to state the simple principle upon which myself and my friends are acting. In sending our money to Mr. Curtis and the London Board of Directors, we suggest—we do not stipulate. Are we wrong, or are we right? Are we wrong in placing confidence in the honor and business-like habits of some of the first merchants in London—in the integrity and prudence of men, whose names are highly and honorably connected with India? Above all, in that eminent individual, whose untiring zeal, whose unwearied assiduity, and uncompensated labours in our cause, have made us his debtors in an amount of gratitude, which deeds and not words most repay? (Cheers.) Gentlemen, your cheers tell me that I need not pause for a reply.

Gentlemen, this brings me to a point on which I would touch lightly and respectfully, but it must be touched upon. I think there is no impropriety, I am sure there is no ill-feeling on my part, in alluding to what is already before the public. I mean the meeting which is to take place in this Hall, on Saturday next. Now, gentlemen, I may do wrong to the recent amalgamation of Precursors and comprehensives. I may be, and I hope I am, a false prophet, or rather that I am over apprehensive in the matter; but I do I do apprehend that the meeting will end in nothing satisfactory, so far as our views are concerned. Let me intreat your patience while I again explain those views.

They are to make an immediate remittance of our money, (time being precious beyond measure in the present state of affairs) but also to point out to the London Direction, in the strongest terms, what appear errors of calculation in their prospectus, leaving it to their honor,

judgment and sense, as men of business equally interested in the success of the undertaking with ourselves, to give such weight to the corrections as they may appear to deserve, and act accordingly. On the other hand I fear, I greatly fear,—for I have eyes that see and ears that hear,—that the meeting of Saturday will not agree to immediate remittances. Or if it does agree to immediate remittances, it will permit Mr. Curtis's direction to appropriate them to the common cause only under conditions—not suggestions, gentlemen, but stipulations, which the London direction may not think favorable to its success, or which they may not be able to comply with. I fervently hope and pray, that I may be mistaken in my anticipations, and that the meeting of Saturday next, will not only determine to forward their funds to England by the mail of the 16th; but forward them in the same frank and cordial spirit of confidence in, and reliance on, the judgment and good faith of the Home Direction, which I endeavoured to embody in the Resolutions I had the honor to read to you. If this result, which I sincerely venture to hope for, though I earnestly desire it, should follow the consultations of Saturday next, I then pledge my word, that there will not be a man in Calcutta more ready than myself,—and I am confident I may say as much for the friends who act with me,—to place my entire subscription for remittance in the hands of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, as now constituted; to trust them in most unreserved manner, and to afford them all the aid and support in my power. With this declaration, I beg, Venerable Sir and Gentlemen, to place this paper on the table for the consideration of the meeting.

The Venerable Chairman then rose, and after alluding to the requisition which convened the meeting, explained his reason for attending on the present occasion, which, he said, was for the promotion of the cause of Steam Communication between England and India a cause closely connected with the interests and good of this country. He confessed that when the Precursor plan was first started, he was induced to join, as it appeared to favour the establishment of an immediate communication. When the Comprehensive Prospectus, however, as put forth by Mr. Curtis, was brought to his notice, he at once approved of it, and readily joined it. Mr. Curtis's Prospectus, it is true, contained some slight errors, but he was confident, that the bare suggestion of amendments would lead to their correction. He trusted, therefore, that the present meeting would be unanimous in the adoption of the resolutions which had been read by Mr. Parker, and not destroy the great and important object in view, by internal divisions. Considering the patience, perseverance and energy, with which Mr. Greenlaw has for so many years devoted himself to the Steam cause, he trusted, that gentlemen would even sacrifice their views a little in unanimously carrying out the object of the present meeting. The Venerable Chairman concluded by hoping, that all those present would attend on Saturday's meeting, when, he also hoped, the result would be the same as he expected it would be on the present occasion.

Mr. Greenlaw rose, and said that he had received several letters from parties willing to aid in the object of the meeting. Major Carter, from Barrackpore, had taken two shares, in addition to one previously taken; besides those he had before communicated from the former members of the committee; but he had much pleasure in reading the following letter from Futtyghur.

To C. B. GREENLAW, Esq.

Sery to the N. B. S. Fund, Calcutta.

Sir,—Having observed by the last overland mail, that Mr. Curtis, of London, has succeeded in forming the East India Steam Navigation Company, and being desirous of becoming a subscriber to the same, I have the pleasure to enclose you a draft on the Sub-Treasurer of Fort William, for the sum of Company's rupees two

hundred (Co.'s Rs. 200) being the amount of the first instalment for two shares, viz. one for myself, and the other for Ishur Chunder Deb, head assistant in the Gun-Carriage Agency Office at this place, and to beg the favor of your enrolling us separately, as subscribers to the above Company.

Upon enquiry, I find, there is no person here duly authorized to receive subscriptions to the Company, which I am inclined to think will cause some inconvenience to those wishing to become subscribers, and would, therefore, suggest the propriety of an agent being appointed with the least possible delay.

Separate acknowledgements for the above subscriptions, will much oblige.

Sir, your, &c.

MOSES SUZARS, Conductor,

Gun Carriage Agency.

Futtyghur, March 4, 1840.

Thus, Mr. Curtis had at least a beginning in the Mofussil, a beginning of cordial union between a representative as well of the British as of the Native population. Mr. T. Hyde Gardiner being unable to attend the meeting, had written to pass his share to Mr. Curtis under his prospectus.

Mr. Greenlaw then adverted to what had fallen from Mr. Parker, expressive of his apprehension that the meeting of Saturday, might not be inclined to adopt the views contained in the requisition under which the meeting was then assembled; and said, that the previous afternoon Mr. Beattie had communicated, to him his intention of moving, at the meeting of Saturday, a resolution, to the effect that the subscriptions of parties who might signify their wishes to that purport, should be sent home to Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Greenlaw had that morning waited on Mr. Beattie, and expressed a wish to see the tenor of the proposed resolution, because, if it was of such a nature as to satisfy the minds of those with whom he acted, he was sure, that if Mr. Beattie would attend the meeting and read the Resolution there, and undertake to propose, it the meeting would readily adjourn. He stated to Mr. Beattie, that he was satisfied if the tenor of the motion went to remit the money forthwith to Mr. Curtis, with any suggestions or recommendations whatever, not from us, but from the United Steam committee, provided the adoption of those suggestions and recommendations was left to Mr. Curtis's honor and judgment, this meeting would at once adjourn. The consideration was not that the motion should be carried, but that it should be proposed by Mr. Beattie. Mr. Beattie was unable, without conferring with his friends to give any decided answer; and subsequently, the following letter and reply had passed between them.

My dear Greenlaw,—I have only been able to see a few of the friends of the United committee, who all feel with me, that at the meeting on Saturday, we must move a resolution to send home to Mr. Curtis the first instalment of all parties, whose assent can be obtained to remit, but the terms of the resolutions come to at that meeting, during the course of Saturday and early on Monday. But as I have not time to go to the meeting to-day, I cannot do more than state to you this.

The great feature of the junction being, as I understand, that both parties should go on, in free communication with each other, and with the earliest possible final junction of interests, in giving us the complete line from hence to Suez immediately, and the other eventually should it be found necessary.

Yours, &c.,

(Sd) ALAN BEATTIE.

March 12, 1840.

My dear Beattie,—I am sorry that we can have no specific ground on which to rely, that our funds shall be remitted to Mr. Curtis under such terms, as we consider consistent with our own honor and his merits. I think it right to put on paper what I proposed to you, viz. That the remittance should be made to Mr. Curtis with such representations and suggestions as the United committees might determine upon, leaving the adoption of such suggestions, &c. to the honor and judgment of Mr. Curtis.

Yours, &c.

(8d) C. B. GREENLAW.

Mr. Beattie replied, shortly, that he feared the *claque* could not be introduced; so he, Mr. Greenlaw, considered Mr. Parker's apprehension to be but too well founded.

Mr. Gordon said, that, like the Venerable Chairman, he felt it necessary to explain how he came to be present at that meeting; for he was not, and never had been a subscriber to the Comprehensive Scheme. Neither, however, had he been a subscriber to the Precursor Scheme, but he was earnestly desirous of witnessing the extension of Steam communication with England to this side of India. But, like the Venerable Chairman, he thought, the attainment of this object could best be secured, by uniting, and this conviction he testified by at once subscribing to Mr. Curtis's prospectus, and recommending at the same time, for the sake of uniting, that modification of it, which was necessary to effect the union so greatly desired. He was willing to sacrifice such part of the Scheme as was *prima facie* of secondary importance, in order to secure the rest; but on this one condition only, that, if eventually such portion of the plan should prove to be essential to the accomplishment of the other, then he trusted there would be no difference of opinion that the whole must be adopted. But time pressed, and he therefore concurred with his friend, Mr. Parker, and the other requisitionists, that whatever might be the result of the attempt to reconcile the views of different parties, it was imperiously necessary to be prepared to remit the funds of subscribers, by the packet about about to be despatched. He therefore cordially joined with those gentlemen in begging all present, who wished success to that which all considered the paramount object, to be ready with the requisite amount of their subscriptions for immediate remittance.

Mr. Gordon then proposed the first Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. D. McFarlan.

I—that, while expressing to Mr. Curtis our warmest gratitude for his past exertions, and our entire confidence in his care, prudence, and judgment, we point out to him what appears defective in the prospectus, or has a tendency to vitiate its calculations,

Major Forbes, referred to the difficulty of SATISFACTORILY EXAMINING *estimates*, of which the prospectus only stated the *gross accounts*; and, having noticed that the number of passengers calculated on at first was probably too great he observed that a *much greater number might fairly* (have been stated) had the estimate, as is not unusual in similar cases, referred to the number which will pass along the line when the completion of its arrangements has rendered it—which all parties look to it becoming—the *great thoroughfare* between the two countries; a period when he stated he regarded it far from improbable the traffic by it might be found ten times greater than it is at present, by comparatively circuitous, and most inconvenient, routes.

Noting the expediency of forwarding to Mr. Curtis whatever recommendations or suggestions might be offered in this country regarding estimates, he concluded by reading a few notes on the general principles, which appeared to him particularly worthy of attention, as concerned the examination of the *undetailed statements as yet alone before us*.

The object he had in view, in referring to those notes, he affirmed, was an anxious desire to promote that *returning feeling of unity and concord*, so necessary to obtaining liberal subscriptions, and, therefore obviously so essential to the success of the undertaking.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore remarked, that when he came into the room, Mr. Parker asked him, what business he had there; but since he was permitted to remain, he begged to say a few words. He said that from the beginning he had tried to effect a conciliation between the dissenting parties. When Mr. Parker went to the committee meeting of the Precursor party and proposed his resolutions, he was the person that seconded Mr. Parker. But whether their arguments were not strong enough, or from what other cause, they failed in their endeavours. He was, however, glad to find on the present occasion, that the object of the chairman was also cordialization. But he asked if it would not be better to postpone the meeting to Saturday next, when it was not unlikely, that the matter might be altogether settled by causing a union between the parties. There was but one intervening day, and he asked what could be done in one day only, and what would be the harm done in waiting during that short space of time. A few thousand rupees at most may be sent in that time to keep their honour, but that would not assist the great object in view. Much could not be done in one day, nor any great harm accrue by waiting one day; he therefore suggested the expediency of postponing the proceedings to Saturday. He concluded by expressing his earnest wish to see the original union restored.

Mr. Parker.—In replying to my friend Dwarkanath Tagore, I would again ask, what harm this meeting will do by acting in the spirit of the resolutions placed before it. He says wait till Saturday. I, as a Comprehensive from the beginning, have no hopes of what Saturday will bring forth; but, if the Overland Mail did not leave Calcutta till the 1st of next month, instead of the 16th of this, I would add my voice to my friend Dwarkanath's and say, wait till Saturday. But, gentlemen, I beseech you to consider in what a position, the friends of the Comprehensive Scheme and English Company, would be placed in, if the proceedings of Saturday were adverse to what we conceive the course of trust and confidence, which ought to be followed. Saturday is the 14th, Sunday is not a day for business, and Monday is the last safe day for the Mail; so that we should positively have either to meet again on Monday, too late to settle anything satisfactory or encouraging to the Home Committee, or let the Mail go away without one sign of that confidence which I hope we entertain in the Home Direction, and with nothing but dark news of dissent and want of concord, unrelieved by one gleam of hope for the friends who have served us so well and so truly at Home. On the other hand, if we do find the Resolutions of the Saturday's Meeting, conformable in spirit to those on the table, we are prepared to join in the measure's heart and hand. Surely then, the mere circumstance of our putting down our monies on the 12th instead of the 14th, cannot have all the distasteful effects which Dwarkanath Tagore apprehends. Let me take this opportunity of again stating, that we do not put down those monies without pointing out objections to the scheme, which men of business, like our friends in England, would be mailmen and idiots to slight, it were only for their own sakes, for each member of the committee, holds as many shares as a house of agency does here. We only do not pay them the ill complement of binding them down by stipulations and conditions, as if we thought the temptation to their honesty from the sight of our funds, would be so great, that mere suggestions would be insufficient to restrain their cupidity. As many as think there should be such a return for all that has been done for us, will be right to act accordingly; but I am not one so to think, and I feel confident that

my friend Dwarkanauth, if he considered this subject dispassionately, and exercised his own good judgment, would think as I do.

Mr. Greenlaw could not understand on what principle was, that they could be called upon to stay their proceedings. He had already read a letter from Mr. Beattie, the gentleman who had mainly been the instrument of uniting the two committees, in which, not referring to his own sentiments alone, but after seeing "a few of the friends of the united committees," he declared they all felt that the funds should be remitted on resolutions to be come to at the meeting; but no hint whatever was given of the nature of the resolutions which would be proposed. He had hoped that a spirit of conciliation would have been evinced towards his proposal; but it appeared as if we were to yield all our very principles of action,—principles on which we have been proceeding throughout, without the slightest regard to what was due to our own characters, and, what was more essential, to what we considered necessary to the success of that which all sought, and for which we had been so long struggling.

For his own part he was on every account public and private, most anxious to be able to remit the subscriptions through the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund. Such a course would, as far as support to Mr. Curtis was concerned, bring it to one focus; and, as regards himself personally, it would relieve him from (what he was conscious he should otherwise have to undertake) further occupation of his time, which he could ill-borrow, under existing circumstances on this subject, however near his heart it might be. He, then, had every motive which could influence man to desire to throw the further prosecution of the matter in the hands of the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund; and to effect it, there was nothing he was not willing to sacrifice short of his own honor and Mr. Curtis's merits.

Mr. Greenlaw gave Dwarkanauth Tagore credit for the motives by which he was influenced, which doubtless were such as always influenced him in his public conduct, and such as always conferred honor on him. He gave him credit also for the manner in which he made his appeal, but it really was too much to come there and ask them to adjourn, and see what our friends on the other side would do for us on Saturday next. Such a proceeding would constitute our very names a *by-word* of folly. But, he thought that the spirit of Dwarkanauth's object might be obtained without any sacrifice of their own. Let us, said Mr. Greenlaw, proceed on our own way, and let us pass a resolution to the effect that, if, on Saturday next, a resolution shall be prepared, under which, in the judgment of certain gentlemen to be named, the funds obtained on the resolutions of the present meeting, can be remitted by the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, without a sacrifice of the principles of their own resolutions, the Funds shall in that case be transferred to the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, to be remitted to Mr. Curtis by them.

It appeared to him that this proceeding, while it would enable them to effect the object of their meeting, would leave the door open for unity of action as regards support to Mr. Curtis, unless on Saturday it was thought proper to close it.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore here enquired, if the original subscription was not conditional.

Captain Harrington observed that, as far as he could see, the only difference in the respective views of the two parties was, that while one wished to make suggestions merely, the other wanted to dictate and make conditions. And it would be a disgrace to the community of Calcutta, if they cannot agree where so slight a difference only exists.

Captain Johnston followed Mr. Parker.—He fully concurred with that gentleman in every thing he had

said. It could serve no good end, and would be exceedingly ridiculous, with the resolution then before them, to adjourn a meeting convened purposely to discuss that resolution. He had the fullest confidence in the judgment, zeal, and integrity of Mr. Curtis and the gentlemen associated with him, and instead of waiting for whatever might be the resolution passed on Saturday next, they should advance the cause of Comprehensive Steam Navigation, by passing the resolution before them unanimously, and set an example which others ought to follow with a well supported, a fully supported, an unanimous resolution, to send their funds home forthwith to Mr. Curtis, to be at his disposal, unshackled by any condition save the suggestions that might follow.

The Archdeacon then remarked, that if the resolutions to be put to the meeting were good, let us be Precursors and let them be Comprehensive, and let us set an example, and join in carrying out the resolutions.

Captain Johnston said, the truth is there is a little jealousy entertained up on the subject of this resolution, which it is desired that we should postpone; it is no good a resolution, that my friend Dwarkanauth is most desirous it should originate with his committee, and he would fain deprive this meeting of the honor and credit of it; but as I have no mind to let such a good, unenviable resolution go out of our own hands, I will urge it again. Gentlemen, that we do now unanimously carry the resolution as it has been read, and without any amendment.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore's amendment for an adjournment to Saturday, seconded by Mr. Davis, was then about to be put, but was withdrawn, as he did not think it would be supported.

The first resolution was here put and carried.

Mr. Parker then moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Major Forbes and carried:

2.—That we express our reliance upon the honor and integrity of the Chairman, and Deputy-Chairman, and Board of Directors, that if the calculations of the prospectus are, in their judgment, irretrievably vitiated by the correction now made, the project will not be persevered in on its present footing.

Mr. Parker.—In presenting the resolution, said, now, gentlemen, does this resolution propose any thing more than the home direction has merited at our hands? Is there any folly or softness, to use an expressive term, in trusting such men as Mr. Curtis, Mr. Laikins, Mr. Little, Mr. Thiburn, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Harding and Mr. Bagshaw thus far? Does not every man of common sense feel satisfied, that though we only suggest and do not stipulate, yet those suggestions will, to the integrity and honor of such men, be as binding as the most iron conditions that were ever forged into a chain for the embarrassment of distant friends? But, gentlemen, you will ask what are our suggestions? What are the calculations to be placed before Mr. Curtis as a direction? I think I shall satisfy you on that head. I think I shall satisfy you, that it would be difficult to urge any stronger than those we would propose to send home from this meeting. I applied this morning to my friend, Mr. Turton, for a copy of his calculations, (those placed before a recent meeting,) by which he shewed that the London Prospectus could not stand. I told him that it was my intention to propose them to this meeting, as the objections to the London Scheme, which we would place before the Home Direction. Many of them are beyond doubt strongly put and are apparently well founded—and what then? If the London Board can find no remedy—if they had Mr. Turton's calculations, fatal to the Scheme, can we not trust them with the amount of our shares for a little month or two, lest they should swallow them up in pure avarice and the love of jubbery? For it resolves itself after all,

the *Huskari* newspaper justly observed, into this, viz. a matter, if the worst comes to the worst, of remittance and re-remittance. If, after considering our objections, they can conscientiously, as men of honor and men of business, use our money in the great scheme, which so deeply interests us all, in Heaven's name trust them to do so; if they can not they will return it, and there's an end of the matter; but in the mean while, time, which is more precious at this juncture than gold—time, gentlemen, will be saved. Under any circumstances, however, I trust we could not have proceeded more fairly or more openly than to submit to this meeting, for adoption, the searching, and we may be assured not too favourable, analysis which Mr. Tutton has obligingly permitted me to use.

Capt. Harington here took the opportunity to observe, that it was not improbable that an increase of passengers on the other side, would follow, when over such Steamers as the *British Queen* was brought on the line. The greatest people of England might take passages for pleasure.

Capt. Johnston then proposed the third Resolution, which being seconded by Mr. Greenlaw, was carried:

3.—That we make our remittances and place our funds thus frankly in the hands of the Board of Directors to the entire understanding confidence, that according to previous intention, the line between Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle and Suez, shall be completed in the first instance—each vessel being put on that line as she is ready.

After this resolution was put from the chair, Mr. Parker rose and observed, that it might be irregular, but he could not bring to the notice of the meeting, a letter which bore on the subject of the resolution. He would read it.

To C. B. GREENLAW Esq.

Secretary New Bengal Steam Fund.

Sir,—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being desirous of the earliest possible establishment of steam communication between this side of India and England, request the favor of your remitting to Messrs. Curtis and Larkins, Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the "East India Steam Navigation Company," the first instalment of our respective subscriptions, according to the terms of their prospectus, and that you will be pleased to effect such remittance by the next overland packet.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obt. servt.

J. G. GORDON.

Calcutta, 7th March, 1840.

The letter had the concurring signatures of Sir Jasper Nevill, Messrs. Parker and McFarlan, and Major Forbes, and Mr. Parker, proposed that it should be put round the table, which was done.

It was then proposed by Capt. Harington, seconded by Col. Dunlop, and carried:

4.—That we consider it inexpedient to start the scheme with functionaries receiving high salaries, either in India or in England; but that the fixed stipend should be on the most moderate scale, and the aggregate emolument of an office should be made to depend in some degree upon the profits of the concern.

Proposed by Col. McLeod, seconded by Col. Fiddes, and carried:

5.—That we understand ourselves to be advancing our funds to a company assured of a charter.

Proposed by Major Irvine seconded by Major Forbes, and carried:

6.—That we trust the first steamer will be placed on the line between Calcutta and Suez, within eighteen months from the present date.

Proposed by Mr. J. J. Llewellyn, seconded by Mr. Robt. Campbell, and carried:

That a committee be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: The venerable the archdeacon; Mr. H. M. Parker; Mr. Greenlaw, Mr. McFarlan, Major Forbes, and Captain Johnston.

Mr. Greenlaw then proposed the following resolution, after a few remarks to the same effect, as has already been given. Mr. William Forbes Gibbon seconded.

8.—That if, in the judgment of the Venerable the Archdeacon and Mr. Parker, any Resolution shall be passed at the steam meeting, convened for Saturday next, by the spirit of which the funds collected under the resolution, now passed, can be remitted to Mr. Curtis by the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, without prejudice to such resolutions, the committee now appointed be authorized to transfer them to the committee of that fund, to be by that committee remitted to Mr. Curtis.

Thanks being then voted to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.—*Hulk*, March 14.

Pursuant to the requisition in the public papers, about a hundred and fifty gentlemen interested in steam matters, assembled in the Town Hall, on Saturday morning last, at 10 o'clock. On a motion of Mr. James Pattle, seconded by Mr. T. E. M. Tutton, the Venerable the Archdeacon took the chair.

The venerable chairman then rose, and addressed the meeting, saying, that he did not expect to have been present at the meeting, having all along been satisfied to be a silent, though anxious, spectator of the progress of steam matters. But the subject of a steam communication having arrived at an important crisis, he had been induced to attend the present meeting, when he hoped to find every gentleman yielding a little, and thus restoring union in the midst of the existing divisions. He hoped that none would impugn the motives of any, but considering the great object all have at heart, join unanimously in carrying out the object of the present meeting, and thus inspire confidence in England. An efficient steam communication between England and India, has now arrived, as it were, to the verge of completion, and he trusted from his heart, that instead of destroying this desired end by divisions, gentlemen would even make a little sacrifice for the attainment of it. For his own part, the venerable chairman would feel very thankful, if any thing he could do, would lead to a happy union of the contending parties, and the eventual attainment of the grand measure of steam communication.

Mr. W. Pinnep, in presenting to the meeting the report of the proceedings of the united committee, and the draft of a letter prepared by a sub-committee, to be addressed to Mr. Curtis, remarked that the chief object of the present meeting, was to reconcile the difficulties which caused divisions between them, and he hoped the result would prove satisfactory, by leading to unanimity. He then proceeded to read the proceedings of the united committee, including a letter from Mr. J. G. Gordon, and the resolutions passed by them, which he begged to submit to the meeting.

Mr. J. W. Cragg, then proposed the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore.

Mr. H. M. Parker, here begged to put one question to Mr. Cragg. If the approval of the report necessarily included the approval of Mr. Gordon's letter also?

Mr. Cragg replied, that he was in the hands of the meeting, and the question also was open to them.

Mr. J. Pante observed, that approving the proceedings would imply the approval of Mr. Gordon's letter also.

Mr. Prinsep here suggested, the first resolution being put, when—

Mr. D. Elliott remarked, that as the draft letter alluded to by Mr. Prinsep formed a part of the proceedings, he thought that the letter should also be read before the proceedings could be received by the meeting.

Mr. A. Beattie, however, differed from Mr. Elliott, and explained, that as the proceedings were the basis of the letter, they should be first passed before the letter could be put in.

Mr. Parker got up to say, that he was placed in a delicate situation, not having come to the meeting from his own free will, but having come as the representative of a large body of subscribers, who had subscribed on the condition not to bind Mr. Curtis to conditions, but merely to make suggestions to him. This was the situation in which he was placed before the meeting, and in order to determine this point as the representative of a large body of subscribers, he had but one only present to support him, namely his venerable friend the Archdeacon. He was bound to support the side of remitting in mercy to England with unlimited confidence in Mr. Curtis, and if any thing like want of confidence in Mr. Curtis was brought before the meeting he, for one, acting as he did, as the representative of a number of absent subscribers, could not give his vote in favor of it. Mr. Gordon's letter went to make conditions and not merely suggestions to Mr. Curtis, and he could not commit himself on the body of absent subscribers he represented, by giving his approval to it.

Mr. Turton replied to the preceding speaker, and in effect said, that it was not his intention to say any thing on the present occasion; but from what had fallen from Mr. Parker, he would put it to the meeting, if gentlemen opposing their own principles to the principles of others, were not preventing union, which was the chief object for which the present meeting had been called. All were in duty bound to make some concession. Others had conceded a great deal, and the large body of subscribers represented by Mr. Parker, should concede likewise, particularly when the subscription of only three different houses amount to the same as that of the large body of subscribers. If this large body of subscribers, however, were determined not to make conditions, he was certain that they were opposed to union also, and then, he was satisfied, the object of this meeting was not to cause a general union. Mr. Turton went on to say, that he could not acquiesce in the condition mentioned by Mr. Parker, of placing unlimited confidence in Mr. Curtis. He considered Mr. Parker's party as a third party, distinct from the Comprehensive and Precursor, and he designated them as the blind party, who had not come to the meeting for the object of union. But they had no business there. Let the blind, said Mr. Turton, go their way and grope in the dark, and not cause a confusion among those who have a different task to perform. There was no hope of bringing them over to join without large concessions, and they had better not have come, therefore, as the object of the meeting was union.

Mr. Turton then proceeded to allude to him, whom he called the peace-maker, who had not been pledged to any party and boasted that he was neither a comprehensive nor a precursor, and who, he remarked, had better have stayed away until union was restored. He spoke, he said, of Mr. Gordon, who had come to Mr. Turton, and professed to be unpledged; but he finds that he is

come to the meeting with principles opposed to union. He referred to the letter of Mr. Gordon, addressed to Mr. Greenlaw, which he did not, however, object to; but he objected to Mr. Gordon's pretending to be indifferent. Mr. Turton was obliged to confess, that all this served to throw suspicion on that letter.

Mr. Turton again referred to placing unlimited confidence in Mr. Curtis; who, if he wanted the blind party to sail through America, they would consent to it, and talk about paying a visit to the city of New York. If we are to make suggestions, and suggestions only, to Mr. Curtis, then he is to drive all freedom and we all slavery. If this was the way, Mr. Turton proceeded, say the meeting was to commence, he thought there was not any use of proceeding further with the business. He concluded by proposing the following

1st—Proposed by Mr. Turton, seconded by Mr. Grant, and carried, That this meeting does distinctly and unquestionably adopt as the basis of future proceedings, the letter of Mr. J. G. Gordon, dated the 9th inst., addressed to the United steam committee, as containing the terms which ought to govern the union between the respective parties engaged in the promotion of steam navigation between England and India.

Mr. Parker here left the meeting, saying, that as one of the benighted he would make his exit, and Mr. Turton very courteously acted as chaperon, and led him, by the arm, as far as the door of the Hall.

Mr. J. G. Gordon then rose, and said, that he wished, that in justice to him, Mr. Parker had remained. He then, in explanation of what had been remarked by Mr. Turton, said, that he belonged to no party; he was not a Comprehensive nor a Precursor, but he was anxious for the establishment of an efficient steam communication between England and India, and therefore he was ready to adopt the plan best calculated for this end. But no plan, he thought, could carry out this plan without union. Mr. Turton had misapprehended the letter addressed to Mr. Greenlaw. In the course of its getting signatures, the difference between Comprehensive and Precursor was sufficiently understood, though all concurred in the subject of steam generally.

After offering a few further remarks on this head, Mr. Gordon went on to say, that he did not concur with Mr. Parker. He observed, that he did not consider those who attended on Thursday, had pledged themselves as to the form of applying to Mr. Curtis, whether to tell the terms under which they placed the funds in his hand, or merely to suggest to him. With the latter course, however, he did not agree. In remitting our funds to Mr. Curtis, we were not addressing him as a son of pomp, dressed in purple raiment, but in the ordinary course of business. We tell him in all civility and politeness, that on these terms we will give you our money, which if you do not agree to, we will not give it. And as to the suggestions, Mr. Parker and his party wish to make, are they not to be to Mr. Curtis's honor, and is not honor binding? But Mr. Curtis would much rather be definitely dictated to than not. Mr. Gordon went on to refer to Mr. Parker's resolutions and the resolutions of the united Committee, which being joined, would be concurred in by all, except perhaps Mr. Parker himself, and two or three others.

Mr. Gordon concluded by observing, that as the matter at present stood, it was, as one of the gentlemen said, on Thursday, a question simply of words.

The venerable chairman rose and explained, that he was not going blindly to work, but that he saw the exact position of Mr. Curtis. And all the contention was whether Mr. Curtis was to be free or bound. He had come to join in Mr. Parker's amendment, which he sincerely hoped all present would carry out.

Mr. D. Elliott suggested, that both the resolutions should be amended.

Some conversation here issued when—

Mr. W. P. Grant said, that instead of three speakers there should be one speaker at a time. He said he was one of the first supporters of the establishment of steam communication, and on the present occasion he wished nothing should be done, unless they all united. Their object, for assembling this-day, was not to flatter any parties, nor to applaud any parties, but to ascertain the exact difference that may exist, to find out what we are to give up, and how much we are not to give up.

The next point to which Mr. Grant directed the attention of the meeting, was Mr. Gordon's letter, which in recommending the adoption of, he never wished to pledge people to the precise words of it. This he thought would be more than reasonable. The pledge was not to the phraseology of Mr. Gordon's letter, but the spirit of it. If we only approve of the spirit of the letter, we should unite in it, join with it and adopt it. Mr. Grant concluded by saying, that he was anxious that all present would come to a distinct declaration as to Mr. Burton's resolution, whether they would unite in the adoption of Mr. Gordon's letter. If they will join, it is not necessary to abide by the exact wording of the letter, the expression wrong suggestion might be substituted for decided coalition. The meeting was not called to try the strength of parties, but to consider the best terms on which a union can be effected.

Some rather desultory talk followed, after which

Captain Johnston requested that the requisition should be read once more, and after it had been read, he explained his reasons why he maintained that the money should be sent to Mr. Curtis unshackled. First, he was satisfied from his long experience in steam matters, that neither the comprehensive nor the precursor would by itself pay. Whatever had been subscribed, and whatever may yet be subscribed, would sink, unless government assistance was obtained. He felt persuaded that the assistance of government could be obtained, but they would afford support to the plan most comprehensive. Another reason for sending money unshackled to Mr. Curtis was, that unless the communication comprehended the other side of the isthmus, the advantage of British capital could not be got. And it was paramourly necessary to look to pecuniary advantages, before we give our capital. At present but few take any interest in the improvement of India, and some emolument must be held out in England, to ensure the assistance of English capital.

Mr. Pattle here rose, and after making a few observations on the party who are led by Mr. Parker, and who profess to place confidence in Mr. Curtis's honor, as well as his intellectual powers, went on to ask, if Mr. Curtis was not to be considered in the same light as agents generally—and how they could place unbounded confidence in him, when he was not acting singly but had other associates with him. He asked if any scheme in the world was ever entrusted to agents, with such unbounded confidence? For his own part, he was assured, that Mr. Curtis and his associates, so far from considering it disrespectful, would prefer receiving definitive instruction in regard to their future actions. Unbounded confidence, and honour, and all that, no doubt, sounds well, but are all only wordy nonsense. Mr. Parker's party may be so many Solomons and we fools, but if we give Mr. Curtis our confidence, let us give our instructions and point out our wishes with it.

Mr. Pattle concluded by saying, that it could never be done as Mr. Parker wished it.

Mr. Elliott here begged to suggest, that if they were to pledge themselves to a principle, they should first learn what those principles were, and as the draft letter was the result of the proceedings of the united committee, he said that letter should be read before the proceedings themselves could be adopted.

Mr. Beattie explained, that it would scarcely be in order to take Mr. Elliott's amendment, as the draft letter drawn up by the sub-committee had not been received, nor even submitted to the united committee.

Mr. Prinsep remarked, that the chief object of the United company was merely to conciliate all differences.

Major Forbes said, that Mr. Grant had explained the whole satisfactorily.

Mr. Burton explained, that Mr. Gordon's letter had been before the public for a whole week, thus allowing ample opportunity for considering and canvassing it. But the draft letter was only then publicly brought forward, and it could not be understood, unless Mr. Gordon's letter was taken as the basis of it. The draft would be put to the meeting afterwards, and then it could be repudiated or adopted, but Mr. Gordon's letter should be first received. The immediate question before the meeting, therefore, was, whether Mr. Gordon's letter was approved or not.

Mr. G. A. Bushby said, he would vote for Mr. Elliott's amendment, as opposed to Mr. Gordon's letter.

Mr. Grant remarked, that if Mr. Elliott's amendment were carried, they would all take up their hats and walk away.

Mr. Burton agreed with Mr. Grant.

Mr. C. W. Smith here begged to say a few words about the principle of honour. He said, that suppose he were to go to a tailor to make him a coat, and did not first give his measurement, the tailor would certainly take him to be a simpleton. Accordingly he thought, that the draft letter could not be considered, unless Mr. Gordon's letter, which formed the basis of it, were first received.

The Venerable chairman acquiesced with this opinion as reasonable.

Some further conversation took place, when Mr. Elliott withdrew the amendment he intended to propose, and the first resolution, proposed by Mr. Burton and seconded by Grant, was put and carried, with only one opposition.

Mr. Prinsep then read the draft letter addressed to Mr. Curtis, and drawn up by the sub-committee. The letter was as follows:—

LETTER TO MR. CURTIS ADOPTED AT THE MEETING.

TO T. A. CURTIS, ESQ., &c. &c. &c.

Sir.—On the part of the newly constituted committee, for all matters connected with steam communications between this country and Great Britain, I have the honor to transmit to you the results of a late meeting at the Town Hall as per margin, where, with a view to combine the good will and co-operation of all persons who were interested in this great object, it was resolved to refer past differences and present objections to a committee combining the several opinions held upon this important subject, which, though apparently hostile, were from the first entirely devoted to one and the same object, and whence it was confidently believed, would emanate such a plan for future proceedings as would satisfy the Indian public and yourself, and sink all difference and discordance in the one great

and earnest desire to carry out the scheme, to which your much admired real and able services have been so long and arduously devoted.

The proceedings of this united committee comprising names already familiar to you, with others, that of them, selves are sufficient guarantee for future friendly, unanimity and zealous support, laid before you as per margin, and in pursuance of the second resolution of that committee, confirmed by the proceedings of a general meeting held at the Town Hall this morning, a copy of which is herewith handed to you as per margin, I have the honor to call your attention to those points which are considered with reference to the prospectus lately received from you, essential to the effective co-operation of all those who have given their subscription or their aid in any manner, or to whatever scheme, for the bringing about a direct steam communication between this country and England.

It is felt by all, that division can only be injurious and perhaps destructive to our long-desired hopes;—it has been unquestionably allowed that by unanimity and perseverance everything may be reasonably expected where, whatever plans may be finally adopted, they are in the hands of such a respected body as yourself and your colleagues;—with this as the prevailing sentiment of all connected with this subject, and without referring to the causes which led to those differences and separation of interests, which in fact have been those only of action and not of feeling, we proceed to lay before you the reasons why your present prospectus and plan for future proceedings must be subjected to considerable modification, and then to detail to you the basis upon which it is earnestly hoped you will be able to rest the constitution of the company you are forming in England, so as to secure its effective combination with that already formed here, under the style of the Eastern steam navigation company, really formed (as already advised you by the directors of that company in their letter of the 11th January 1840,) as well as to carry with it the active support of all India.

Your present plan comprises the immediate remittance of a large portion of the funds subscribed to the comprehensive scheme. But you will perhaps remember that the original subscription to this scheme had in view the entire comprehensive plan, including Bombay as well as the expectations that the British government and East India Company would contribute a large aid towards it. That only 10 per cent. was paid up upon the shares subscribed for, and that the continuance of the subscription was conditional to the plan to be proposed, and that the sanction of each subscriber must now, therefore, be procured, before remittances can be made, or further contributions be demanded. A large portion of the subscribers have already signified their consent, and a further part may reasonably be expected from those persons in or about Calcutta, before the departure of the present overland mail. It is thought that the prospectus you have now forwarded will not so entirely bear examination as to carry conviction to every mind as to the results held out, while more certain information is required as to the method of carrying out and working a plan that will depend so much upon good management as well in England as in India; still there are many whose confidence is so entirely and deservedly placed in yourself and the gentlemen connected with you in the London direction, that they will doubtless at once place their subscriptions at your control, if they will aid you in carrying out the great scheme you have projected, there are others who will more anxiously wait till they see the plan more fully developed. And to these must be added a very considerable portion of the original subscribers who have supposed that by immediate action in the devoting their subscriptions to the construction of one steamer of 1,500 tons, with less than 450 horse power, and the

placing her as soon as possible upon the line from Bombay to Suez, they will most beneficially support the original intentions of all who have desired to open this direct communication by steam. This party is already in action, as their reference to yourself will have shown you—they cannot stop their progress, £10,000 have been already remitted by them to their agents and £5,000 more are going by the present mail, and very probably ere you receive this contract will have been completed for both vessels and engines.

Your scheme embraces the whole line of communication on the mediterranean side as well as that of the Red Sea.

It is the deliberate opinion, we believe, we may say, of all the subscribers in India, that their views and capital should be devoted to the sole object of completing this side of the connexion, namely, from Suez to the ports of India, and the crossing from Suez to Alexandria, particularly since they have found so little likelihood exists of getting any early support in the more comprehensive scheme from either Her Majesty's government or the East India Company.

There is likewise, I may add, a conviction of the necessity, that under any circumstances the constitution of whatever company may be formed for carrying out either the above views or those of your directors, should embrace the entire independence of the local management in India, and its selection and nomination of all the officers or assistants that may be considered requisite. This will be found in no way incompatible with the best interests of a joint stock company, working simultaneously in London and Calcutta, as may be seen from the result of similarly constituted societies now in active operation.

With these observations before you, I proceed to call your attention to that part of the late proceedings, which is accepted by all parties, as the grounds for your future guidance in carrying into effect the great object all are bent upon.

First.—That for the present, the line between Suez and Calcutta, which is totally unoccupied, should have all your attention, as it is sure of all the support of every friend to steam in India.

Second.—That the line between Alexandria and London be left to a separate, though corresponding association in England.

Third.—That only upon the following provisions will a very large portion of the Indian subscribers consent to interest themselves in the double or comprehensive plan, viz.

1st.—Should it be found that the requisite number or amount of subscriptions cannot be obtained in England, without accepting the complete line of communication on both sides.

2d.—Should it be found that a charter cannot otherwise be obtained.

3d.—Should it be found that no otherwise can the aid of H. M. Government and Court of Directors be obtained.

4th.—Nor the quarantine laws relaxed, and

Fifthly.—That under any circumstances the entire arrangements for the management of India shall rest with the direction in Calcutta.

Whit these remarks before you, which the proceedings above referred to will shew you have been confirmed by all, I have only to add the earnest hope of the united body of contributors to steam communication, that you may be induced so far to modify your scheme, as to embrace their views and wishes. Your company may thus with facility be amalgamated with that already in operation here, and form one company, though under

the operation of a double engagement. - It is considered that this has many advantages, but the first, the greatest, the paramount one is, that it will unite all in one common object, all will struggle together as friends to establish the great desideratum instead of pulling against each other, and perhaps defeating, certainly endangering the common object.

In the correspondence which is directed to yourself, as well as to their own agents in London, by the company formed here, namely, the Eastern navigation company, you will observe that if in your opinion jointly with that of their agents or committee in London, some decisive advantage, as described in Mr. Gordon's letter, and referred to in the above provisions, is to be attained by completing the comprehensive scheme, and which cannot otherwise be obtained, that company will not object to concede this important point. But they will require that such advantages shall be to their agents in London most clear, and apparent, before they will consent that their friends shall be embarked in any steam enterprise beyond Alexandria.

I have further merely to call your attention to that resolution of the meeting of this morning, which refers to the appropriation of the funds, which it is hoped will be a sufficient guidance for you in that respect.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours sincerely,

WM. PRINCEP.

Provisional Secy. to the United Committee.

It was then proposed by Mr. G. A. Bushby and seconded by Mr. J. Pattle :

2d.—Proposed by Mr. Bushby, seconded by Mr. Pattle, and carried, That the draft letter now read be adopted by the Meeting.

The Venerable chairman here suggested some slight alterations to be made to the letter, but after a short conversation, the resolution was put and carried by a majority, there being only three against it.

Mr. Grant then enquired what was to be done in pursuance to the letter ?

Captain Johnston observed, that it would be acted upon according to the conditions of the chartered committee, as previously made.

Mr. Beattie got up, and proposed, the appointment of a committee, to carry out the objects of the letter.

This resolution originally elected Mr. Parker, chairman of the committee, Mr. Turton, deputy-chairman, and Mr. Princep, the secretary for the present, all a secretary with a suitable allowance, was entertained.

Mr. Turton said, he had no advantage to remain in the committee as the deputy-chairman, but would rather, that Mr. Parker kept the chair himself.

Major Forbes expressed his disinclination to belong to the committee,

Captain Johnston likewise was reluctant.

Mr. Turton also objected to the appointment of Mr. Princep, and the omission of Mr. Limond, as their secretary.

Mr. N. Alexander agreed with Mr. Turton on this point.

It was finally arranged, to make all into a committee, and accordingly Mr. Beattie's amended proposition, seconded by Mr. C. W. Smith, which was as follows, was put and carried unanimously :—

3d.—Proposed by Mr. Beattie, seconded by Mr.

Sixthly That the Committee now formed, made up of individuals representing the views of all parties here, in conformity with the fifth paragraph of the letter of Messrs. Curtis and Laing, addressed to Mr. Greenlaw, bearing date the 4th January last, which shall consist of the following gentlemen: Messrs. H. M. Parker, T. E. M. Fenton, J. Pattle, Major Forbes, Captain Johnston, Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, R. S. Thomson, Baboo Duttanath Tagore, Mr. Daniel Elliott, Baboo Ram Churn Sein, Mr. Stephen, J. A. Gordon, G. A. Bushby, G. Newcomen, J. Colquhoun, F. W. Ferguson, J. Collen, J. W. Craig, J. Allan, Baboo Motilal Seal, Mr. C. Lyall, N. P. Grant, and A. Beattie ; which Committee shall forthwith place themselves in direct correspondence with Mr. Curtis and his Board of Directors in London, in order to give effect to the foregoing Resolutions, and that they shall have power to appoint a Secretary and other officers, with suitable salaries, and that for the present Mr. Princep be requested to act as Secretary to the Committee.

Mr. Beattie then read the fourth resolution for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Turton, in reference to it, begged to enquire what would be done with the money, after it had reached home ! The letter made no provision for the disposal of this point. He, therefore, would suggest, that if Mr. Curtis failed to form a company at home, the money should be handed over to their agents. As the matter stood, they had done nothing, no instructions had been given, nor any stipulation made in regard to the disposal of the funds.

Mr. Turton, therefore, proposed an amendment to the fourth resolution as read by Mr. Beattie.

Mr. W. F. Ferguson also drew up an amendment to the same resolution, somewhat differing from that of Mr. Turton.

Considerable conversation on the subject took place, and it was ultimately agreed on all hands, that it would be but just that a certain period should be fixed upon, for the establishment of the plan at home. In case they succeeded, the precursor party should resign their funds, &c., to Mr. Curtis's company, and on the other hand, if they failed to mature a company within the stipulated period, in that case the monies should be all made over to the agents of the precursor party at home.

The fourth resolution accordingly being amended and proposed by Mr. W. F. Ferguson, and seconded by Mr. J. F. M. Reid, was put and carried unanimously.

4th.—Proposed by Mr. W. F. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. J. F. M. Reid, that the Secretary of the New Bengal Steam Fund, be requested to obtain the consent of as many subscribers to the conditional fund as possible during this day and Monday, to the remittance of the first instalment required by Mr. Curtis ; and, that the first instalment of the remaining subscribers, who cannot be communicated with before the departure of the first Overland Mail, and who may subsequently signify their consent, shall be remitted by the forthcoming Mail ; the remaining instalment to follow in due course, as prescribed in paragraph third of Mr. Curtis's letter of the 4th Jan. last. And further, that if within six months of the receipt of this, a Company be established by Mr. Curtis, on the terms and conditions specified in the letter agreed to by the Directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, shall cause to be handed over to that company, the funds remitted on vessels and engine-building, Mr. Curtis's Company taking up the engagement of the E. S. N. Company, and, on the other hand, if Mr. Curtis should fail in establishing, or

decline to establish, or join in a Company, such as is contemplated by this Meeting, in accordance with the suggestions and provisions of the letter of the United Committee, read and approved this day, that he shall then hand over the funds to the Agents of the E. S. N. Company in London.

Thanks being then voted to the venerable chairman for so ably presiding on the occasion, the meeting dispersed near one o'clock.—*Hurk. March 16.*

To WILLIAM PRINSEP, Esq.

Secretary to a Committee appointed at a Meeting at the Town Hall, on the 14th March 1840.

Dear Sir,—I request that you will do me the favour to withdraw my name, from the committee appointed at the meeting on Saturday last, for the reasons which at that meeting I professed my apprehension would be established, viz., that the Resolution then carried would not remove the objections of the committee of the previous Thursday, to join their funds with those of the precursor committee. At the meeting on Saturday, I stated my reasons for holding the path I do, and I will here, with your permission, repeat them.

1. From my experience in the expenses of Steam vessels, and after a careful consideration of the estimates that have been put forth, I am convinced that neither the 'comprehensive' nor the precursor scheme can be maintained, except with the aid of a large annual pecuniary grant from Government, and I believe that all the money expended in endeavours to establish either scheme, will be so much capital uselessly expended, if the Government aid be withheld; but most advantageously employed if it have the effect of at last winning the necessary support from Government.

2. I am most sanguine of the support required, being granted to an efficient and complete scheme when established. By efficient and complete, I mean a scheme comprehending a sufficient number of vessels to maintain a monthly communication, and extending throughout the whole line between Calcutta and an English port.

3. Such a scheme cannot be undertaken without the aid of British capital being subscribed, as the money here may be without a fair hope of profitable return. The least of the advantages that we Indians expect from the money we may thus cast upon the waters, is pecuniary profit, though, with the exception of our few relatives and friends in Britain, it is the only one that can be expected to operate with the mass of our countrymen.

4. By sending your money in aid of the complete scheme, which assures them present profit on their ships and machinery, and remuneration for their time and exertions, with other advantages in prospective, you give them a bonus to loosen their purse strings and exert their energies in your cause, without which they must remain inactive, I have limited my subscription to an amount that I am prepared to give in this way; and if every man in India, who cares for rapid communication with his relatives, whether by letter or in person, and if every man who beyond these enjoyments has a delight in contemplating the advantages that India and other Eastern nations must derive from such free intercourse, will give only to the same extent, the bonus will prove sufficient, and before two years have elapsed, Mr. Curtis may be in a position to claim the support, promised by the Court of Directors, to "any well devised scheme for extending the communication by steam to this side of India."

Sir, it is from the above consideration, that I hold fast by the committee who have sent their money to Mr. Curtis, unshackled by conditions, though accompanied with suggestions to which Mr. Curtis may attach what weight he may consider advisable.

When the precursor scheme was first published, I said await the next meeting of Parliament, and if Mr. Curtis has not by that time a scheme on foot I will join you. The next mail brought intimation of Mr. Curtis's scheme, and therefore I have not joined that of the precursor. Their scheme, I hoped, would at once have been withdrawn; it divided the public mind and fostered dissension, and I have no hesitation in declaring, that had the precursor scheme never been introduced, India had now been unanimous in support of the comprehensive Mr. Curtis's scheme, as advocated ably and indefatigably through a period of 17 years, by my friend, Mr. Greenlaw, who, at the moment when his exertions had brought matters to the present promising crisis, is requited for all his good services by the desertion, I will not say of India, for India will still support his measures, but by a great part of Calcutta, and, if not "by the nose," still led, or pushed along, by the go-a-head impetus, the flattering promises, or fearful threats of those who put in their sickle to a harvest (of fame and honor) that they have not sown.

I withdraw from the united committee, because as my friend Mr. Turlton says the reciprocity of that united committee appears to be all on one side. Before Mr. Curtis's prospectus appeared, the language of the comprehensive committee was "wait until June" and "then, if Mr. Curtis has not a company on foot, we shall become precursors." The precursor scheme was therefore to be supported by the comprehensive party, only if Mr. Curtis, to whom the latter stood pledged, should fail to establish a Company; but now that Mr. Curtis has established a company, instead of holding by their own principles or at least to the extent of making the comprehensive scheme the primary instead of the secondary consideration, they yield their ground to the precursors, falling into all their views and advocating all their principles—dictating to Mr. Curtis, "You must establish a Company between Calcutta and Suez, independent and unconnected with any Company North of the Isthmus of Suez, unbiassed and influenced by any interests save those of the Directors of the company in India. You must do this if it be practicable, and only on failing to accomplish this, and on no other terms whatsoever, and which endeavour to accomplish, and impracticability to carry out, must be made apparent and satisfactory to our (Precursor) Agent, you will be at liberty to pursue your own plans!!—Call you this backing of your Friends?"

Yours very obediently,

March 18, 1840.

J. H. JOHNSTON.

Hurkarn, March 20.

* Two conditions on which our money is sent home are those which form a part of Mr. Curtis's original scheme. The first is, that the Company shall be a Chartered Company.

The second.—That the line between Calcutta and Suez, shall be first completed.

† Our facetious great precursor, Mr. Turlton will reply, yes to be sure it is, it is backing them out—just what I want.

MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY,

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at their apartments last night—the Hon'ble Sir Ed. Ryan, President, in the Chair.

The proceedings of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed, and the following gentlemen were ballotted for and elected Members of the Society, Messrs Jas Colquhoun, J. H. Swetnam, C. K. Hobson, T. C. Cadogan, R. H. Mahon, and M. Howard, the last as an Honorary Member. Professor Street, of Bishop's College, and Rajah Kunnath Roy, were proposed as Members.

Several works on various subjects had been presented from scientific and literary bodies, &c., since the last Meeting.

Major Ouseley of Sumbulpara, had sent a short notice of the mode adopted at Harakatta for washing gold dust.

Read a letter from Lieut. Abbott, dated Camp Peshawar, 15th January, accompanied by several *warim* specimens of coins, &c., which had been found in that part of the country.

The Secretary drew the attention of the Meeting to a curiosity which was on the table—a piece of the Nelson of the *Royal George*. It had been sent from Spithead by Mr. J. P. Parker, through Dr. Wallich. The fragment sent had been forced up at the recent explosion of the wreck, the wood is in beautiful preservation, and has one of the bolts through it also in good preservation.

Mr Fabin presented a sword-fish and hammer-headed shark which were on the table.

The question of the appointment of a Curator, was next brought before the meeting. In accordance with the resolutions of last Meeting, the Committee of Papers had framed a report, which had been submitted to Dr. McClelland, and Dr. McClelland had been again offered the situation on the terms agreed to at that meeting. Dr. McClelland's reply was read to the Meeting, and several gentlemen spoke on the subject, but as we think it would not be fair either to the Society or to Dr. McClelland to give a sketch of the speeches without also inserting the Committee of Papers' Report and the reply from Dr. McClelland, we abstain from saying anything further on the subject till we observe the papers alluded to published in the monthly proceedings of the Society in their own Magazine sufficient to say, that

on the proposition of the Hon'ble W. W. Bird, Esq., seconded by Mr. Piddington, the report of the Committee of Papers, with only two dissentient voices, was confirmed.

The President then mentioned that there had been several applications for the Curatorship, and in consequence of Dr. McClelland having declined the situation, it was for the Meeting to determine the mode which should be adopted in the selection of the fittest person to the office; the better plan, he considered, would be, that the applications should be circulated through the Committee of Papers, and that they be requested to make their report upon the claims of the different candidates at the next Meeting. Should any difficulty be found in procuring a person in this country who shall have all the qualifications requisite—then, it will have to be considered if reference shall be made home for such a person.

It was, therefore, proposed by Mr. R. Walker, seconded by Mr. R. J. Eschschew—that the Committee of Papers be requested to consider the claims of candidates and submit their report thereon at the next Meeting.

The Secretary then begged the attention of the Meeting for a few minutes, to something which he doubted not would prove of greater interest than what had just been discussed. On the table was exhibited the very apparatus which had been used by Daguerre at Paris, in the obtaining and fixing of drawings from the Camera Obscura. The Secretary said that the process was very simple and yet very unintelligible, and then proceeded to explain the process through which the drawings are obliged to pass ere they reach a state of perfection. Several drawings were exhibited to the Meeting, of the Esplanade and other parts of Calcutta, which had been taken by him. In one part of one of the drawings, a black speck was observable to the naked eye, but with a microscope of great power it would be seen that the speck represented a kite which was at that moment perched on the building—and though so small, even the wings and tail of the bird could, with a lens, be easily distinguished, so minute and yet so true to life was the picture. The Secretary mentioned too, that this instrument had lately been used in Europe in the taking of miniature portraits—in which the exactness of the likenesses was most wonderful.

The meeting appeared highly delighted with this exhibition and adjourned at eleven o'clock, after voting a return of thanks for the various presentations, &c. the Meeting broke up.—*Calcutta Courier*, March 5.

THE BOMBAY BANK.

COMMUNICATED.—We are given to understand, that an answer has been received to the memorial inserted in our paper of the 4th instant, respecting the claims of certain individuals to be shareholders in the proposed Bank of Bombay, wherein the memorialists are informed that, having obtained their shares after the 25th of March 1838, and in contemplation of a private joint stock Bank rather than a Government chartered Bank, they have, as it seems to the president in council, been rightly excluded from the share list of the institution to be established by charter. The memorial is, however, to be transferred for further consideration to the Legislative Department.

In our columns of to-day, will be found another memorial of certain of the same individuals, which we are informed has been lately transmitted to the Supreme

Government. The document certainly appears to throw a new and most favorable light upon the claims of the memorialists, and although beneath the 'Glimpses of the Moon' the principle of 'flat justice' admits, for the most part, of very partial application so that, in the ordinary course of human affairs, the most unquestionable rights of the few are frequently constrained to succumb before the interests of the many, the sentiment is nevertheless strong within the bosoms of mankind, that though they will not venture upon 'ruin calum' they generally feel sincere pleasure to find, that what they are inclined to consider, the fair and equitable, shall be carried into effect.

On reference to the memorial, it will be seen, that the memorialists rest their claims, principally, upon the

unquestionable right of public bodies to pass resolutions by a majority of votes binding upon all their members; upon various resolutions thus passed at meetings of the Shareholders in the proposed chartered bank previous to the receipt of the letter of the Court of Directors authorising a chartered Bank; and upon a report of the chartered Bank committee, read to their constituents at a meeting held on the 2nd of October 1838, informing them that at their meeting of the 20th of March 1838, they had unanimously resolved to relinquish their claim, in any charter that might be obtained after that date, in favor of such of their body, with others, who resolved to establish a Bank without a charter.

The passage now printed in Italics, obtained the same distinction, in the authorized version of their proceedings, not long since published by the Bank committee, with the view of placing the Question then depending between the Bombay community and the Bengal Government, in its true light. It is strongly in favor of the Memorialists, and should their memorial, like its predecessor, be submitted, as it no doubt will, to the Legislative Council, they may feel confident, that authority will pause ere it proceed, by an *ex post facto* law, to deprive them of what they may perhaps justly consider, their legal rights.—*Bombay Courier, Feb. 18.*

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The Humble Memorial of the undersigned Shareholders in the proposed Bank of Bombay.

SHEWETH,—That on the 11th of January 1837, a meeting of the existing body of Proprietors of the then proposed Chartered Bank, was held at Bombay, and that at the conclusion of the said meeting, the parties there present, agreed to support a Joint Stock Bank, in the event of the charter granted by the Bombay Government not being confirmed by the home authorities.

That at another meeting held at Bombay by public Advertisement on the 2d of February following, a prospectus for a Joint Stock Bank, was approved and adopted, and it was resolved "that the same gentlemen forming the provisional committee of the Chartered Bank, should act as the committee of the Joint Stock Bank, and that applications for shares in the said Joint Stock Bank would be received and registered at the office of Messrs Skinner and Co. of Bombay, until further notice."

That on such last mentioned resolution being publicly notified, your memorialists applied for and obtained shares in the said Joint Stock Bank; and paid up the deposits required from them.

That on the 20th of March 1838, at another meeting of the Proprietors of the proposed "Chartered Bank of Bombay, it was resolved, that if a Charter were not received in Bombay duly sanctioned by the Honorable Court on or before the 1st day of October then next, all further right, title, and claim whatsoever, to participate in such charter, or in the Bank thereby contemplated, should be considered to have ceased and determined at such last mentioned date;" and in order "to facilitate the payment of the deposit required for the shares taken in the Joint Stock Bank by Proprietors of Shares in the proposed Charter Bank, it was resolved, that the Treasurer should be authorized to comply with such directions as the Committee might give them, for the transfer to the Joint Stock Bank, of such amount of Deposits, as subscribers might apply to the Committee to be so transferred, for the shares they might possess in the said Joint Stock Bank."

That pursuant to such last mentioned resolutions, the respective Proprietors of Shares in the said proposed Chartered Bank, (with the exception only of about sixty *separate individuals*) authorized the transfer to the

Joint Stock Bank, to the full extent of the same parties therein, of the Deposits made by them on account of their shares in the chartered Bank.

That the said last mentioned meeting afterwards resolved itself into a meeting of Proprietors of the Joint Stock Bank, when it was resolved "to take immediate steps for the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank at Bombay, to be designated "The Bank of Bombay," and that "provided no decisive answer was obtained from the Home Authorities, relative to a charter, on or before the 1st of October then next, that the Bank should then be opened for business, or as soon thereafter as the requisite arrangements might render practicable; but that, nevertheless, every effort should be made to procure a charter, and, for that purpose, that the Committee in London should be solicited to continue their valuable exertions towards effecting that object."

That on the 2nd of October 1838, no intelligence having been received in Bombay that the establishment of a chartered Bank had been authorized by the Honorable the Court of Directors, another meeting of the proposed Chartered Bank Proprietors, was held, when a report of the Committee was read, wherein it was stated amongst other things, that the Proprietors of the said Chartered Bank had, at their last meeting above mentioned, unanimously resolved to limit "the period for the continuance of all existing obligations to the 1st of October 1838, and thus to relinquish their claims to any charter that might be obtained after that date, in favor of such of their body with others who resolved to establish a Bank without a Charter."

That immediately after the said meeting, the Chartered Bank Proprietors there present, again resolved themselves into a meeting of Joint Stock Proprietors, and resolved (amongst other things) that, in accordance "with the 2nd Resolution of the 20th March last, the Bank of Bombay (to be under a trust deed) is declared to be established from this day's date, viz. 2d October, 1838."

That no intelligence of the Honorable the Court of Directors having authorized a chartered Bank, was received in Bombay until the month of December 1838, and that under the circumstances above mentioned your memorialists became and at the receipt of such intelligence in fact were, members of the only existing body of Bank Proprietors in Bombay.

That your memorialists have reason to believe, that the report of the proposed Chartered Bank Committee, above referred to, cannot have been brought to the notice of His Honor in Council at Calcutta, for after that Committee had thus clearly expressed in their report to their constituents, the nature of the resolutions they had passed, and after that report had been circulated and acquiesced in by the Proprietors at large, your memorialists cannot conceive it possible that His Honor in Council, with full knowledge of what had passed, should come to the conclusion* that the two resolutions passed unanimously on the 20th of March and 2d of October 1838, were a virtual and actual dissolution of that body, without transfer of their rights to any other body; and your memorialists respectfully submit, that although as stated in Mr. Secretary Reid's letter to the Committee of the 22d January last, your memorialists had been "connected only with the Joint Stock Bank, and had not in fact been applicants for shares in the chartered Bank before the 1st February 1837," the rights of the proposed chartered Bank Proprietors were thereby wholly transferred to your memorialists, and such of the Chartered Bank Proprietors as joined your memorialists in their resolution to establish a Bank without a Charter.

Letter from the Secretary of the Government of India, dated, 6th November 1839.

That your memorialists beg leave respectfully to insist upon the right originally possessed by the Proprietors of the proposed Chartered Bank of Bombay, in common with all associations of men united for a common and lawful purpose, to pass resolutions by a majority of votes binding upon all their members, and your memorialists feel convinced that had their claims and the grounds on which they rest, been specially made known to the Honorable the Court of Directors, as they would certainly have been had their rejection been contemplated by your memorialists, the Honorable Court, in their Dispatch of the 10th of May last, would undoubtedly have recommended an amicable arrangement of their claims, in common with, at least, if not in preference, to those of the original shareholders of the proposed chartered Bank, who separated from the Joint Stock Bank.

That your memorialists have, however, no desire (provided for) to obtain those advantages, to which they humbly deem themselves legally entitled, at the expense even of those who, by refusing to join the Joint Stock Bank, might perhaps be justly considered to have forfeited their rights; but that your memorialists humbly conceive they are entitled to expect that the resolutions passed unanimously on the 20th of March and 2nd of October 1838, and the explicit assurance they received at the meeting of the 2nd of October 1838,

that they as well as those of the Joint Stock Proprietors who had been Proprietors of shares in the Original Chartered Bank, should be entitled to the benefit of any Charter that might be subsequently obtained, should be literally fulfilled.

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray, that your Excellency in Council will be pleased again to take the case of your memorialists under consideration, and that upon a review of all the circumstances above set forth, and having due regard to the fact that your memorialists have not only long since paid up their deposits, but for many months past, on the faith of their acknowledged rights, kept large sums of money undisturbed in order that they might be prepared to pay up the capital amount of their shares, you will be pleased to direct that such arrangements may be made as in your excellency in council shall seem meet, in order that the just claims of your memorialists may be satisfied, and that your memorialists may be admitted shareholders of as many shares in the Bank of Bombay, as they held in the proposed Joint Stock Bank.

And your memorialists will ever pray,

(Signed) _____

Shareholders of the proposed Bank of Bombay.

Bombay, 11th February, 1840.

[Ibid.]

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

At the First General Half Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of the Assam Tea Company—Present, Messrs. J. Pattle, J. Becker, J. Colquhoun, Dwarkanath Tagore, A. de H. Larpent, G. F. Remfrey, H. Chapman, W. Prinsep, R. J. Lattery, H. Burkinyoung, C. Burkinyoung, S. Smith, A. D. MacLeod, and Prononocoomar Tagore.

J. Pattle, Esq., in the Chair.

The accounts and correspondence were laid on the table, and after reading the unbinned report of the Directors, of the proceedings of the Company, since its establishment, the following resolutions were proposed and carried.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Smith, and Resolved.—That the report just read be approved, and printed for circulation among Proprietors—and that the recommendation of the Directors for the election of Messrs. Larpent, H. Holroyd, Prononocoomar Tagore, Henry Chapman and James Cullen, to complete their number, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Larpent, seconded by Mr. Colquhoun and Resolved.—That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to Mr. William Prinsep for his valuable services, rendered gratuitously as Provisional Secretary during the past half year.

Proposed by Mr. W. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Remfrey and Resolved.—That the Shareholders assembled having understood that the Agricultural Society having applied to Government through the Tea Committee, for a considerable portion of the produce of the past season, do now request the Directors will apply in like manner for some packages of each description of Mr. Bruce's next despatch.

Proposed by Mr. Colquhoun, seconded by Prononocoomar Tagore, Esq., and Resolved.—That the Directors address a letter to the Governor-General in Council, expressive of their thankfulness for the important aid now afforded the object of the Association.

Proposed by Mr. Lattery, seconded by Mr. H. Burkinyoung and Resolved.—That the thanks of the Meeting are due to Captain Jenkins and his Assistants, Captain Veitch and Captain Brodie, and also to Major Davidson, for the warm interest they have taken in the prosperity of this Association.

Mr. W. Prinsep having stated to the Meeting, that great difficulty had frequently occurred in collecting a sufficient number of Directors to make a quorum for the conduct of business and that in many public bodies where important business was to be conducted, a system of fines for attendance and fines for non-attendance had been found wholesome in practice, he proposed and Mr. A. D. MacLeod seconded—

That the payment of one gold mohur to each Director, for attendance in Committee, and the fine of a similar sum for non-attendance, is ordered and confirmed. Carried unanimously.

Mr. H. Chapman then proposed, that the thanks of this Meeting be offered to Mr. Pattle for his able conduct in the chair. Mr. H. Burkinyoung having seconded this proposition, it was carried unanimously, and the Meeting separated.

The following is the report :

FIRST HALF YEAR'S REPORT.

Upon the proceedings of the Bengal Branch Assam Company, established 1st June, 1839.

Amidst difficulties and obstacles of every possible description, and without that assistance and encouragement, which a great company formed expressly to give effect to an enterprise most important to Great Britain, and most advantageous to this country, had a right to expect from this Government, and the Court of Directors, the committee of direction of the Assam Company have still the gratification to lay before the Shareholders a very encouraging and satisfactory statement of the progress made during the past six months in the creating

of establishments in Upper Assam, and preparing means and locations for the future manufacture of Tea especially, but without limiting their views to that article of produce alone.

1. Before going into the details of these arrangements, it is necessary in the first place, to notice that the December Mail has brought replies from the Home Committee to the despatches from hence of June last, fully and unequivocally confirming the conjunction therein advised, upon the terms demanded from hence, by which the two proprietary bodies of Calcutta and London, have become one and the same association.

2. In compliance with the resolution of the last General Meeting here, and with the wishes of the Shareholders in England, a draft of a deed of Co-partnership, was prepared and submitted to Government on the 21st August 1839, last, with a prayer that it be embodied into an Act of incorporation, such as have been granted already by this Government to the Bonded Warehouse Association. The assent of this Government has been signified, and the papers have been forwarded to England for the confirmation of the Court of Directors; orders having been lately received that an act of incorporation should here be given, which has not first received the sanction of that body. A draft of a deed something similar, prepared by the London Company's Solicitor, had been received, and Mr. Collier, the Solicitor of the Company in Calcutta, having proceeded to England in the Maidstone, has been requested to put himself in communication with the Committee in London, for the purpose of amalgamating the two deeds, so as to embrace all that is necessary to perfect the double administration, necessary for the purposes of this Association.

3. Notwithstanding the public pledges given by the Court of Directors, published in the proceedings before Parliament, and again by the authority of this Government here, in the proceedings of the Agricultural Society, and upon the faith of which this great enterprise was undertaken, we have as yet received no satisfactory reply to the application made for the transfer of the experimental means and gardens, which are still kept up by Government, and which, from the circumstance of a fresh arrival of artificers and means from China, it seems probable, will be increased. In reply to our first application for this transfer, upon the grounds that our Company was in a position to work out the experiment, which had now been proved successful, to any extent, we were informed that none of these means could be given to us, and in reply to our further demand for grants of waste land, whereupon to increase the cultivation, we were informed that we might take up locations for our Superintendents and Surgeons, for the purpose of looking about and examining the capabilities of the country, but that no grants of land whatever could be allowed to us until the Rules and Regulations for settling these provinces were divulged, and which would fix the terms upon which such grants would be given. The grounds upon which the order of Government was passed, were the fears of giving to our Company powers and privileges that would amount to an injurious monopoly of the Tea cultivation in Assam. Those Rules and Regulations have not yet been completed, but the publication of Mr. Bruce's report having proved the fallacy of such grounds, by showing that the extent of the tracts of the wild tea exceeds greatly the quantity of land even which our large capital could bring into cultivation. The authorities in Upper Assam have, under authority of Government, relaxed their restrictions and permitted us to take up several positions, where tea plants have been found, upon the understanding that when cleared and surveyed, our Company will have the first option of receiving positive grants of such locations, as soon as these authorities have orders to give them. As regards the Government experimental establishments, with its

means of manipulation, there has been no relaxation in the refusal to our Company of all assistance (therefrom). Mr. Bruce has stated his willingness to take service with us, as soon as permitted to retire; but in the present position of the Government tea manufactory, and the apparent wish of the higher authorities in England, to retain and to increase its produce, it is difficult to say, whether it is likely to be of any assistance to our company, or, on the contrary, to be placed in most powerful and injurious competition with us. The London Committee have strongly memorialized the Court of Directors and the India Board, and our Committee is likewise before the Governor-General's Council, with a remonstrance of a similar nature, pointing the original pledge of encouragement to any parties prepared to carry out in a proper manner, the experiment begun, by this Government disavowing totally all wish for monopoly, and showing the serious injury, which the withholding of the means they possess, and failing a competition against us, must inevitably create. We are not without hopes that our case will have a fairer consideration than it appears to have received up to this date, and that at least a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the advantages now possessed by Government, will be accorded to our Company, since we have pledged ourselves in such case to give to Government, when required, all the information which they could derive from the continuance of their own small factory, as well as to deliver a fixed number of seedlings from our nurseries, in full proportion to the number we might thus become possessed of.

We now proceed to report upon the assets and expenditure.

The Directors finding from Mr. Secretary Pridmore's correspondence, that the amount paid up in England was £5 per share, an immediate call has been made for thirty rupees per share from the Bengal shareholders in addition to the twenty already paid, and it is now in course of liquidation. This contribution upon 10 000 shares, places at the disposal of the directors about five lacs of rupees, and even with the heavy establishment it is requisite to support, at starting so great an enterprise, they do not expect that it will be necessary to make another call upon the proprietors, during the whole of the following year.

The amount collected in Calcutta will be Co.'s Rs. 1,00,000 2 6

The amount as yet received from England, less charges, 1,90,280 0 0

The accounts the Calcutta Branch are now submitted, showing a total expenditure divided into the separate heads, as per annexed statement. For explanation of this large expenditure, the committee of direction lays before the shareholders the following report upon their proceedings in Upper Assam.

Mr. J. W. Masters, who was sent up by the late Mr. Cockerell, to make enquiries for the London company, has been appointed superintendent of the company's locations in the Nazira division, upon the river Dikho, and has by his zeal, activity, and undaunted perseverance, under circumstances of much privation and difficulty, proved himself to be worthy the confidence of the company in every respect. He arrived in Assam in the month of June, and visited Luckimpore, Jaepore, Rungpore, and Nisira, during the depths of the rains, and greatest height of the inundation, thus enabling him to form the best judgment upon the positions he has been subsequently enabled to take up. His doing so was greatly retarded by the difficulties noticed above, the authorities in Assam not feeling themselves authorized to permit any approach on the part of our Company, to the Tea Baras already found

by Mr. Bruce. The first meeting of the Assam Company at Nazira, was not subsequently found until November, when Mr. Masters forwarded the

annexed sketch of its position. He has then erected the several huts and storehouses, and has begun the reception of the people and supplies sent up to him. This station is well situated upon the Dikho river, opposite to the Old Fort of Gurgang, and is the foundation, comprising about 400 acres, and to the immediate neighbourhood of a considerable population. The great Duodun Hills, or highness, going from Nazira to Gurgang, runs continuously on the western side of the Grant.

The next position, also, was at the mouth of the river Dikho, where it was necessary to place an assistant with a canoe to erect huts, store-houses, and a place for the reception of people, stores, and grain, the Dikho not being navigable during the dry season for any thing but a small canoe, formed out of a hollow tree. Mr. Alexander's progress there has been highly spoken of by Capt. Jenkins, and when the bridge, that surrounds this station, have been repaired and completed, it is hoped that even during the season of inundation, this station may become a valuable one for the above purposes, as well as from the capabilities it possesses for an extensive rice cultivation.

The next object of Mr. Masters was to penetrate the jungles, surrounding Nazira, in search of Tea plants, the report of Mr. Bruce having placed 13 bari in its immediate neighbourhood. In this search he came upon a small place covered only with grass, in which was an excellent font of sweet water, about 100 by 500 feet square, in as good order as if only recently dug.

The place is called Ligri Pokuri, and the distance from Nazira being only four miles, it was thought to offer advantages for another excellent position; an assistant has accordingly been placed there with coolies, to prepare buildings and commence clearance of jungles in the direction of the Tea bari, and already Mr. Masters has reported having come upon 6

different patches of Tea jungle, and though rather small in extent, the fact of one of this Tea trees being upwards of 30 feet high, establishes the fitness of the soil for the cultivation. Mr. Masters is availing himself of all the seed he can collect, to increase the importance of this position.

The arrival of other assistants, enabled our superintendent to send off people to take possession of the bari at the foot of the Gabroo Hills, and a sketch has just been received of the survey of the location by our own officer.

Mr. Owen, which is here denoted, comprising 330 acres; but it is supposed that this area may be extended up the side of the hills to the west. It is bounded by a fine rice cultivation, and labor is to be had here with comparative facility, an advantage of no mean importance.

Nazira will thus form the Sudder station of the gardens, which will be established without delay in every position, where the soil will admit of it from Gurgang Part up to Charido on the north side of the Dikho. It is proposed to establish an extensive bari at Gurgang, where the old Fort, will probably be made available to us, and where, from its position, the central point of most of the great branch roads, it is expected that the natives from all the neighbouring districts will soon congregate when grain, salt and manufactures are placed therein

whenever. By a system of barter the tea leaves and other valuable productions of the country, it is hoped to establish a valuable business to the Nazira station, and the services of Mankarum, the

Instructions have been given to Mr. Masters, to place people both at the Dikho end and on the Dikho

Dikho, to collect it wherever found, so as to form people in different places by the time it will be required for the company's steamers. There is little doubt of its abounding in many parts of Upper Assam, but whether its position or quality is suitable or not for the purposes of the company, it is to be ascertained.

In addition to the above locations, orders have been given for preparing, immediately, houses and bari at Nazira, Jijora, and on the Thugri Nallah, and that the Chinese laborers already sent up, and another way to Assam, may, as soon as possible, be made available for the carrying of the tea leaves to the Matak country, and for the manufacture of the leaves now to be found there, or to be collected from the neighboring districts, and we have lately been told to expect that some of the native chiefs will enter into contracts to deliver the produce of their provinces for the consideration of a monthly salary to themselves, and the value of the tea, delivered by weight. This will make these places of establishment, and lead more rapidly to the extension of the cultivation among the natives than by any measures of our own, and become a most important auxiliary to our own establishment in Assam.

At the mouth of the Dikho river, where Capt. Vetch has lately formed a new station, we have placed an assistant with some coolies, to form a depot, that will hereafter be in a position to reap all the advantages that may exist on the northern border of the Matak country, having a fine river for purposes of traffic in small boats.

With these commanding positions, properly applied with means, we do not hesitate to assure the shareholders, that we shall soon be able to develop the resources of the country in a manner that will yield a handsome return for the capital embarked, and where great obstacles exist, and every thing has to be begun in a country so entirely new as Upper Assam, no discouragement should be felt if these returns are protracted for a year or two. In the cultivation of Tea, Mr. Bruce has shown in his valuable report, that it is necessary to burn and destroy the bari, as they now exist, to secure the increase of more healthy plants, and in greater abundance, and that in the third year a crop of leaves may be gathered from them. Coffee plantations in like manner, cannot be expected to yield a profitable return in less than four years. Sugar, Hemp, Flax and other articles, more rapid in their growth, will soon, we trust, be turned to account, as Mr. Masters has reported the soil, peculiarly well adapted to them all. But one of the first objects must naturally be the cultivation of grain, of various kinds for our own people, and the establishment of a farm of supplies in each division, that we may not, as at present, be obliged to send them up from bari, and from Rubna and Rungpore. For the first year, or so, a portion of our establishment must thus be employed, and the produce of the soil of Upper Assam is so splendid in its returns, according to Mr. Masters's observations, that this branch will soon pay its own expenses.

One of the greatest difficulties and sources of heaviness and expense, has been the means of transport to Upper Assam. The boatmen of Bengal could scarcely be induced, even for any consideration, to proceed up the Brahmaputra, higher than Gowahatee, and the obstacles of stream wind and banks affording no tracking ground, make this a matter of no surprise, when combined with the atrocities practised up to a very late period, by the wild tribes above, upon all strangers coming among them and the unhealthiness of the stream generally. The greatest difficulty has been found in the transport of our people, our stores and materials, and it has been found absolutely necessary to construct

Boats. boats adapted for this trade. Twelve of these are in hand, of various sizes, and one flat boat 60 feet long, with a deck and coppered hold, has been despatched on trial with grain and stores. She draws but little water, is coppered, and will afford the best protection for a Tea cargo eventually. To overcome this important difficulty, the London committee has concurred with the wishes of our own, and with the aid of Captain Henderson, and a sub-committee, there appointed for the purpose, have entered into contract with Messrs. P. & Co., for an Iron

Iron Steam Boat. boat, and Messrs. P. & Co., for a 100 horse power engine, to be placed in her. She will be constructed, as to draw less than 2 feet, and to afford sufficient place for stores and cargo, so as to avoid the necessity of being followed by a flat, and thus make her voyage in less time, and at a less expense of coals. We have little doubt that the boat will find profitable employ upon the river when not running for the Assam Company. In addition to this boat and engine, a steam engine Saw Mill has been ordered, for the preparation of Tea

Saw Mill. boxes and other general purposes, to be erected at our station. Both are expected to reach this country in about 10 months. By the "Vernon" and "Walmer Castle," a quantity of prepared sheet metal has been received

Metal Sheet. for lining the Tea boxes, at a much cheaper rate than by the present process. A model has been received from London, to guide the workmen of this country to the simple method of putting this metal together. It has been proposed to the London committee to adopt our own size and weight of box, instead of those used in China, say the bazar standard of 82 lbs. for our whole or half chest, since our Tea will soon have a character of its own, and why not therefore our packages.

The annexed list of establishment in Assam, will best show what gentlemen we have placed under Mr. Masters, and where and how it is proposed to employ them, and it will be found that they will soon have, all of them, full occupation in their several vocations. Mr. Bruce's two assistants, Mr. Grove and Mr. Duffield, both well versed in the art of tea-making, have joined us, and will be placed so as to bring the produce of our locations into the earliest perfection possible.

With the assistance of the following gentlemen, who were taken into the service as second assistants for this special purpose, we have set up a considerable gang of laborers and settlers, at the monthly pay of 3-8 to 4, and artificers of different descriptions, at from 8 to 16.

Mr. Vaughan from Howrah, ... 681 } Labourers and Settlers.
24 Artificers.
Mr. Swedland (since discharged) } Labourers.
from Bowsing, ... 14 }

Mr. Reeves (since dead) from Chit- } Labourers.
tagong, ... 85 }
25 Artificers.
Mr. Busch (not on the service) } Labourers.
from Rungpo, ... 194 }
Mr. Rhadant from Dacca, no advice Hillmen.
Mr. Stewart from Cholanagore 632 Dungers.

In addition to these we engaged in Calcutta, several Chinese, who offered themselves, viz.,

as Tea makers, 18 at 45 pr. mth.
Chinese Labourers. " Carpenters, 4 at 45 "
& " Apprentices, 18 at 20 "

We also adopted the recommendation of Dr. Lumqua, and sent a very respectable Chinese merchant, who had resided in Assam, to seek for volunteer laborers in Penang and Singapore, and especially for men, who knew something of cultivation, and manufacture of Tea. He sent us from Penang, altogether 216 able bodied laborers engaged at 16 pr month

Total about 500 for 3 years, and has just returned to Calcutta from Singapore with 245 more Chinese laborers, on the same terms; but he was not successful in finding any experienced artisans. These men are, however, all ready to place themselves as apprentices under the Tea makers now in Assam, and as Chinese will always more readily teach their countrymen than the natives of the country, we shall in a short time have a considerable body of Tea artisans at the command of our superintendent, and we are informed by our correspondents at Singapore and Bangkok, that they have every hope of procuring for us, through their Chinese friends, some regularly-bred artisans from the Chinese Tea provinces, though they cannot be available for the present season.

With reference also to the proximity of the Chinese province of Yunnan, in which much fine Tea is manufactured, we have procured, through the kind intervention of Capt. Gordon, the political agent at Munnepore, permission from the Burmese authorities to send a Chinese messenger straight across their country to Bamoo Meeco, which is a large mart in direct communication with the frontier town of the province of Yunnan. We have sent up to Munnepore a few small boxes of trade, such as silks, muslins, beads, cutlery, and small ornaments of the value of about 60 rupees 1,162 for our messenger, who was procured for us by Lumqua at 40 pr month, and who speaks Burmese and Portuguese as well as Chinese, to carry with him, and he has instructions to endeavour to establish a regular communication, if possible, so that Chinese artisans may find their way across with facility, from Yunnan, through the Burmese territory, into Assam. If once they are allowed to come freely, we shall probably have a yearly supply of men just fitted for our purpose. The importance of this communication was considered by our committee, as well worth the small expense to be incurred in gaining it, but if disapproved by the shareholders, generally, there is time now even to stop the mission, as our messenger has not yet reached Munnepore.

In addition to this endeavour to procure artificers, we have also written to Macao, to Hankok, and to Singapore, and replies have been received stating, that our correspondents are in great hopes of succeeding in finding some experienced artificers in each description of Tea, in box-making, packing, &c., &c., and that they hope to send them round so as to be in time for the season 1841.

With regard to the extent that the cultivation of Tea can be carried to, we have been informed by the authorities of Upper Assam, that they considered the capital

necessary for this purpose to be 300 per acre, consequently, that our company might be allowed grants to the extent of 30,000 acres, as the equivalent of our capital, and it is stated at the same time, that there is room for at least six such companies as our own. The shareholders will consequently feel an apprehension upon this head, and it is, we think, fully confirmed, by Mr. Bruce's own report.

Since writing the foregoing, which gives a faithful report of all proceedings up to the 1st January 1840, the Directors considered that their task should be unfinished if they did not add to their report the important circumstance, which has taken place subsequently to the proceedings of the past half year, and for this reason not introduced into the body of the above report.

Immediately upon Lord Auckland's return to the Presidency, a deputation of the Directors waited upon his Lordship, with a memorial, stating the position of the Company in Assam, particularly as regards the difficulties expected in its progress for the want of means of manipulation, and of Mr. Bruce's experience to put our workmen in the right course, and the probable consequences of injury to the prospects of the company, as well as to the working of the government experimental factory, from the pollution of the Chinese laborers belonging to each establishment, as also from the competition which could exist for native labor and produce. His Lordship appeared to be fully conversant with the difficulties with which our enterprise was beset, and freely allowed that its importance deserved every encouragement at the hands of government, and he dismissed the deputation with the assurance that he would not lose a day in laying before his council a resolution that should give to our company all the assistance that we required, compatible with the present position of the province lately ceded to Upper Assam, and with the determination of Government to retain their experimental factory at Jaipore, as a school for apprentices, open to all parties, who they hereafter desire to prosecute the same objects, and as a nursery for the propagation of the best tea plants to be collected; but this will be on a limited scale, as to offer no obstacle whatever in the way of competition, but, on the contrary, be of much advantage from the increased number of native artisans, who will be available to us hereafter from this school.

The orders from Government are as follow:—

1. That the Assam company be allowed to form such a settlement south of the *Orders of Govr.* *Bruce Dehing river, as may be sufficient only for the residence of their workmen and laborers, and, if necessary, for the growth of grain for their support. That this settlement be either at the spot at the confluence of the Tingri with the Bootee Dehing, or at some other point, which may be found convenient by the agents of the company, and may be approved by Captain Vetch.*

2. That the agents of the company, be allowed to collect and purchase Tea leaves in the Mattock country, either to the North or South of the Tingri river, as may be determined, in the same manner as has been done by the agents of Government, the local officers being specially charged to see that the rights of individuals or of communities, are not injured by their proceedings.

3. That it be at once settled that the company is eventually to have the option before other parties, of receiving within a certain circuit of their place of first settlement (say of 5, 8 or 10 miles) a tract of land in the Mattock country, when the political condition of that territory may admit of it, within defined limits, and suited to the extent of their capital and means, on

such conditions may be prescribed by the government, such tract to belong to them for their exclusive use and occupation.

4. That 2-3rd of the government present establishment for the cultivation of Tea, be made over on their consenting, after a full explanation to them of all circumstances, to the terms prescribed to the Assam company, the local authorities being directed to modify this general rule as they may find to be requisite for ensuring to the government a complete and efficient experimental establishment, though upon a limited scale. One half of the portion of the establishment to be transferred to the Company will be reclaimable by the Government at any time within five years, on a three months previous notice, and for a longer term, say 10 years, all processes of cultivation and manufacture within the Company's limits, shall be fully open to the examination of any parties deputed by the Government. The transfer of the manufacturers and workmen brought from China, to be made with their assent, upon the understanding that the Company will adopt every beneficial condition made with these persons, and upon their assenting to the change, will reimburse the Government for the expense incurred in procuring and transporting them to Assam, on a statement to be rendered to the Company from the accounts of the Tea Committee. The Company also to pay the value of any stock or materials received by them from the Agents, on the part of the Government.

5. That the expense of the portion, about 1-3rd of the establishment, to be retained by the Government for the prosecution of experimental Tea cultivation and manufacture, be in future confined to an amount not greatly exceeding 1,000 rupees per annum.

6. That the division of the Nurseries and Tea Bazaar between the Government and the Tea Company, be left to the local Officers, who, after consulting Mr. Bruce, will determine the particular Nurseries which it may be most convenient for all parties that Government should retain, as well as the particular trades to which its operations should be restricted.

7. That Mr. Bruce be made over on his own consent to the Company, and that Mr. Duffield be appointed Superintendent of the Government reserved establishment, on a salary of 200 rupees per month for the present. The transfer of Mr. Bruce's services will be made, on the condition that for a certain period, say 3 years, Mr. Bruce's advice and instruction shall remain fully available to the Government for the guidance of its establishment in all processes of the manufacture with which they may be imperfectly acquainted. The services of Dr. Lamour, who receives as Chinese manager and interpreter, a salary of 400 rupees per month from the Government, will also be made over to the Assam Company, on their engaging to fulfil the terms on which the Government engaged his services.

8. That the growth of Peppy on the lands granted to the Tea Company or other grantees in Assam, be entirely prohibited.

In pursuance of these orders, an arrangement has been made, in the presumption that Mr. Bruce will now accept the terms offered to him by our Company, for cancelling Mr. Duffield's covenant, and giving up his services to Government for the conduct of their establishment at Jaipore.

The Chinese artisans procured by Dr. Gutzlaff, and lately arrived from Macao for the Government concern, have joined our Company, upon the payment of their passage-money and expenses to Assam, and have just been despatched in fast boats, in the hope of reaching Assam in time for the second crop of May next. With means now at our command, and the great addition of

hampire placed at the disposal of Mr. Bruce, the Directors may now safely congratulate the Shareholders upon the certainty of having at last a fair portion of the produce of the coming season, as the commencement of their returns for the outlays incurred.

No question any longer exists, as to the estimation Quantity of Tea. This tea is held in by the brokers and dealers of London, for, by the closest analysis, the leaf has been found to contain every property that constitutes fine Tea in the fullest degree, and the experience of the manipulators has already so much improved the preparation and packing of the different qualities from fine young Hyson down to Pouchong, that when the last year's produce of the Government establishment, amounting to above 195 chests, reaches England, its character will place it fully on a par, if not above, the same descriptions of the direct importations from China.

It is the painful duty of the Directors to report the loss by death, during the past half year, of their Chairman, the late Mr. R. H. Cockerell. Mr. Theodore Dickens was chosen Chairman in his stead. In addition to this vacancy in the direction, the resignations of Major Becher, and W. R. Young, Esq., have been accepted, these gentlemen feeling it incompatible with their position in the Government service, to take any active part in the management of this association to complete the effective number of the Committee, Mr. A. De H. Carpenter, Mr. H. Holroyd and Baboo Pronono Omar Tagore, have given their valuable assistance to the

Directors as Honorary Members, and their names are now recommended to the Proprietors for confirmation. Mr. J. Becher, also retires from the direction, being on the eve of departure for England; his partner, Mr. Henry Chapman, having qualified himself by the purchase of 25 shares, is also recommended for election in his room. Baboo Muttu Lall Seal being unable to afford time for weekly attendance at the Committee, likewise tenders his resignation, and Mr. Joe. Cullen is recommended for election in his stead.

The Directors give their report by stating, that the Junction of the London and Calcutta Companies, having now been fully confirmed, Mr. William Becher has closed his arduous labors as Provisional Secretary, and handed over the books, papers, and vouchers to Mr. Francis Robert Hampton, who has been formally elected, from among nine candidates, Secretary to the Directors, upon a salary of 500 rupees per mensem, with a residence and office, taken by the Company, at the rent of 250 rupees per month, at No. 3, Somerset Place.

(Signed) T. DICKENS, Chairman.
 " W. PAINTER,
 " J. FESLER,
 " G. REMY,
 " J. COLCLOUGH,
 " A. D. H. LANSFORD,
 " H. HOLBORN,
 " EDWARD STOLLER,
 " PRONONO OMAR TAGORE,
 Directors.
 Calcutta, March 7, 1840.—Harkara, March 9.

INDIGO PLANTERS' MEETING.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, MARCH 5, 1840.

Present.—C. Dearn, Chairman; W. F. Gibbon, K. R. Mackenzie, T. P. Marrell, G. F. Remfy, J. S. B. Scott, J. Storm, G. Vint, and R. Watson.

Read the following report by the Sub-Committee, to which the matter had been referred:—

"Instead of the formation of a Charity, we are of opinion that it would be more useful to establish a Provident Fund, confined to members; and we would shortly suggest.

"That the shares be 500 Rs. each, for the benefit of Widows and Orphans; but Bachelors permitted to dispose of their interest by will, and dying intestate and childless, the shares to lapse unto the fund.

"The amount of the share to be paid on the demise of the Subscriber; or at the option of the Treasurer, an equivalent annuity may be substituted.

"The rate of subscription to be at once regulated by the age of the party at the commencement of his subscription, it being expected that much lower rates of premium will suffice than prevail in the existing Insurance Institutions of Calcutta.

"The subscriptions to be payable quarterly, and any person neglecting for two successive quarters to pay up his subscriptions, shall thereby forfeit all interest in the fund.

"Surpluses to be applicable to special purposes of charity, sanctioned by a general meeting."

Read also these Rules for the management of a Charity Fund, submitted by Mr. Richards:

1st. The Managing Committee shall be composed of all donors of one thousand rupees in one sum, all subscribers of one hundred rupees per annum, and the

members of the General Committee of the Indigo Planters' Association.

2d. The principle of distribution of all funds to be divided, unless provided for by subsequent Rules, shall be decided by the Managing Committee of their fund.

3d. All proceedings and accounts of the Managing Committee, shall be recorded, and be open to inspection of all persons, donors and subscribers to the said fund.

4th. No person shall be considered as a subscriber, unless he subscribes for the current year.

5th. Until otherwise authorised by a resolution at a quarterly meeting of the Indigo Planters' Association, no relief shall be afforded to parties, other than those who have been connected with the planting interest of the Bengal and Agra presidencies.

6th. It shall be the duty of the Managing Committee, to furnish a report of the proceedings of the past year, to be read at the annual meeting of the Indigo Planters' Association.

7th. All Planters and others connected with the planting interests of Bengal and Agra, shall be requested to refer any case of distress capable of being relieved by Rule 6, to the Managing Committee through their Secretary.

8th. It is expedient to lay by all donations and a quarter part of the annual income of the funds, for a reserve fund, until such time as it be decided at the annual meeting of the Indigo Planters' Association, that a sufficient fund has been accumulated.

9th. No relief shall be afforded the first year of the existence of this fund, which shall date from the presentation of Messrs. Dunlop and Co's donation, and it shall be the duty of the Managing Committee only to

appropriate the second year three-fourths of annual subscriptions and accumulations of interest received during the first twelve months.

10th. The above rule shall not prevent the Managing Committee from receiving any donations intended to be for the relief of any specific case or cases during this or any other year, and paying over the same to the parties for whom they may be intended.

11th. With reference to the foregoing rules, it shall be in the power of the Indigo Planters' Association, either at an Annual or Quarterly Meeting, or by a majority of votes upon circulation, to distribute a part of the reserved fund to any case of distress, upon recommendation of the Managing Committee.

12th. Should from unforeseen circumstances, the sums given for relief not amount to three-fourths of the annual divisible income of fund, (according to Rule 6,) the Managing Committee shall be empowered to distribute such surplus for charitable purposes, as may seem to them most desirable.

13th. The Managing Committee shall be empowered to make rules for their own guidance, in the distribution of any funds, which, according to the preceding rules, may be applicable for distribution.

In conclusion, Mr. Richards proposed that, in sending this sketch of rules to the Planters generally, the general committee should suggest, that a small sum annually per chest or maund, subscribed by the various members of the Planter's Association to the charitable

fund, would soon place the Managing Committee in such a position, as would enable them to afford efficient aid in every case of distress that they might be called upon to relieve.

The sentiments of the members of the Association will be taken on the preceding plans.

Read a letter from Mr. Agnew, enquiring whether or not Moonseef's have jurisdiction in cases of breach of contract for Indigo plant between Englishmen and Natives; and an opinion given by Mr. Imlach, pleader in the Sudder, that Moonseef's do not possess such jurisdiction.

Mr. Imlach took the occasion of this reference to him, to offer to the committee fund professional aid gratuitously for the present year; which liberal offer is accepted with acknowledgments.

A donation of 100 Rs. has been received from Mr. Marcus, for the general purposes of the Association; and one of 16 Rs. from Mr. Agnew, towards a Charitable Fund.

Passed 17 bills for advertisements Co's Rs. 69 10-0, 1 for printing Co's Rs. 80, 1 for table Co's Rs. 67, and 12 chairs Co's Rs. 48, 1 for punks Co's Rs. 53, 1 for establishment for February Co's Rs. 36, and one for binding books Co's Rs. 2.

C. DARRIS, Chairman,

Hurk. March 13.]

MEETING OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MARCH 12TH, 1840.

JOHN ALLAN, Vice President, in the Chair.

Having perused the Prospectus of the Steam Company proposed to be established by Mr. Curtis in London, and the recent Proceedings of the United Committees of the New Bengal Steam Fund and of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, the following Resolution were passed unanimously:

On the motion of Mr. Beattie, seconded by Mr. Cragg,—That the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to Mr. Curtis for his zeal and public spirit, evinced on behalf of India, in his exertions to establish a regular Steam Communication between all parts of India and England; and the Chamber expresses its reliance on his further aid, and that of his associates, in carrying out the wishes of the public on this side of India, in that part of the Comprehensive plan, the completion of which is most urgently required, namely, the establishment of monthly Steam Packets between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez.

On the motion of Mr. Darris seconded by Mr. Cullen,—That, in the full persuasion that it is of material importance to the success of that portion of the scheme in which this Chamber is principally interested, that the spirit of the wishes expressed by the United

Steam Committee should be acceded to, the Chamber earnestly recommends to Mr. Curtis, and the gentlemen associated with him, the adoption of the plan indicated in the Resolutions of that committee.

On the motion of Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Newcomen,—That this Chamber, looking forward to the near and certain accomplishment of the great public object in question, desire to record their opinion, that, to the late Secretary of the Steam Fund Committee, Mr. Charles Beckett Greenlaw, India and England are deeply indebted for the zeal and vigor with which he has so long and so ably kept public attention awake to the importance of extending the benefits of Steam Communication to this side of India; and as a small acknowledgment of gratitude for such services, resolve, that the members of the Chamber invite the public in general, to unite with them in subscribing for a handsome Service of Plate, to be presented to Mr. Greenlaw.

On the motion of Mr. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Church,—That the invitation shall go forward to the Public, headed with a subscription of 100 gold, mohurs from the members of the Chamber.

JOHN ALLAN, Vice President.

Hurk., March 13.]

THE SAILORS' HOME.

The second Annual Meeting of this institution, was held at the premises in Police Ghat, on the 12th instant. There was a large attendance on the occasion, and Sir John Peter Grant was called to the chair.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Grant, then read the report for the past year, including the statements

connected with the pecuniary condition of the Home. After the reading of the report, Mr. Wight moved, and Mr. Pope seconded,

That the report should be adopted and published. But the resolution was interrupted by the Rev. Mr. J. Atkins, coming forward and delivering the following address:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—Before this Meeting be requested to adopt the report which the Secretary has read, and the preceding speakers' motion has been moved and seconded, I beg permission to offer upon it a few observations. This indulgence, Sir, is craved, because, in my opinion, the present is a crisis in the history of this institution; for if, as I think, it will be no difficult task to shew, that the Society is based on unphilosophical and unscriptural principles, and that the working of them, has not merely prevented many beneficial results, but, in addition, has inflicted much positive evil, it then will be imperative on this assembly to reorganize the institution, or to vote for its immediate dissolution. As, however, I believe, that several members of the Committee of Management, entertain erroneous opinions, in regard to the nature and objects of a Sailors' Home, and also, that a large number of the subscribers, are unacquainted with the real character of this Society, I respectfully, solicit the attention of this audience, while briefly I glance at topics, for the information both of Committee and Subscribers. And, Sir, in the execution of my task, the first remark I beg to make is, on the necessity which existed, and which, in many parts, still exists, for the establishment of Sailors' Homes. This necessity arose from the depraved, and servile condition of British seamen, who were the helpless victims of the crimping system, a system which impoverished, brutalized, and enslaved the seamen; injured to a considerable degree the shipping interest, and inflicted upon society in every part, serious evils. Influenced by the seductive acts of crimps, thousands of comparatively honest and virtuous sailors, have, in foreign parts, by desertion, broken their engagements, or through improper conduct, obtained their discharge where, after having been robbed of both money and clothes, enervated by dissipation, and diseased by the commission of crime, they either have been recruited, deeply involved in debt and almost destitute of clothing, or have remained to increase the number of the pests of human society. It is unnecessary for me to detail how that abominable system has affected the shipping interests, because commanders of vessels, and mercantile gentlemen, have a vivid recollection of it, through its pernicious influence on their affairs. Nor am I required to speak of its effects on society, or to shew how it has injured the British character, and obscured the glory of Christianity. The stigma, on the name and religion of Britain, exist in every foreign port, and the impressions made by them have been so deep and permanent, that in the estimation of some it is problematical, whose influence has been more potent, British seamen to curse the Heathen, or Christian missionaries to bless them.

These few remarks, Sir, it appeared desirable to make on the necessity for the establishment of Sailors' Homes. My next observation is, on the objects contemplated by the founders of these institutions. As the crimping system has consumed the pecuniary resources, and impaired both the physical and moral energies of the seaman, and it has retarded the progress of commerce, inflicted injuries on society, and has made on foreigners, and Pagans, a false impression of the character and religion of Britain, the founders of Sailors' Homes, resolved, by all legitimate means, to exterminate that diabolical system. It has been observed, that through its influence three distinct classes, which include the seamen, the shipping community, and society in general, have been injured. To the latter two classes the existing evils assumed an alarming aspect, and by an united effort they resolved to grapple with it, till its extinction should be effected; but, the former class, through the wretched victims of the crimps, continued, and, in many cases, still continue, their willing slaves. By the united efforts, therefore, of merchants, and Christian

philanthropists, asylums have been provided for destitute seamen, and the comforts of a Home, for those who have been legally discharged, and who possessed the means to pay for their support, to prevent them from being defrauded of their money depositories, have been opened for the reception of their wages, till they should return to sea; and an Agency has been established to procure them berths, and, in cases of necessity, to cash their advance notes. The British seamen, though naturally distinguished for generosity and courage, become powerless, except for evil, under the crimping system; hence, on the establishment of Homes, they required protection from their enemies, and their own affairs, to be superintended with a paternal solicitude. So far, indeed, as they possess the ability and inclination ashore, to protect themselves from injury, and procure rational enjoyment, they were, and still continue to be, children, and as such, by their friends, they should be treated. In this respect they were viewed by the enlightened founders of the London Sailors' Home, and in consistency with these views, the institution was established, and has been conducted; and, therefore, the London Home, stands pre-eminent among all kindred establishments. Whenever, indeed, by the conductors of Homes, seamen have been treated as men, and not as children, their benevolent efforts, to a considerable extent, have proved abortive. From the preceding remarks, Sir, I am naturally led to examine the principles of the Calcutta Sailors' Home, and to ascertain the amount of success which has resulted from the operations of the Society. Omitting, for the present, details of minor importance, I beg, Sir, to direct the attention of this assembly to three particulars of paramount interest. The first of them is, that the Home is a house licensed for the retailing of ardent spirits—and to enjoy this unenviable privilege, there have been paid from the funds of the institution, during the last year, 380 rupees; and in order to possess that Punch-house distinction, your late Superintending Secretary, though a Christian Minister, was a licensed publican. It is admitted, that laws have been enacted, to diminish the evils inseparable from the existence of the bar; but they never have been enforced, by some members of the Committee, the bar has been regarded a legitimate and an important source of revenue, and, therefore, they have exerted their influence to increase the sale of spirits, and, I can assure this meeting, without the fear of contradiction, that my efforts to lessen the evil, have been thwarted by indirect means. In order to form a correct opinion of the extent of the pernicious influence of the bar, I beg to mention, in round numbers, the quantity of spirits, wines and beer, that has been consumed on the establishment during the preceding year. They are as follow:—brandy 150 dozens, gin 14 dozens, wine 90 dozens, beer and porter 300 dozens. The cost price of these was about 2,600 rupees, and from the sale of them, there have been realized about 3,000 rupees; from which statement, it appears, that a profit has been obtained from the bar, after deducting the amount for licence, of upwards of 600 rupees. This justifies the conduct of those Members of Committee, who represent the bar to be a lawful source of revenue. But, Sir, the enquiry may naturally be proposed what sacrifices have been made to secure this profitable return. In answer to which, I observe, that you have degraded the character of the Home, to a level, in this respect, to a common Punch-house; the peace of the establishment has been broken by night, as well as by day, by drunkenness, profane swearing and fighting; many both of men and officers, have acquired the habit of drinking, and through an extravagant expenditure at the bar, a loss has been sustained in the boarding department, equal to the gain from the bar. The second particular, which I wish briefly to notice, is the regulations in regard to deposits. The language of the prospectus is this, the

committee are desirous of inducing the men to deposit their earnings with the Superintending Secretary during their stay in Calcutta. There is, however, no law, to make the depositing of money, a condition of admission into the Home, and even when deposits have been made, the Secretary possesses no power to hold them till the owners of them shall be re-shipped. It is, therefore, desirable to ascertain how the deposit system has worked. By urgent solicitation, I received deposits, during the twelve months which I superintended the establishment, to the amount of 15,500 rupees, and refunded to the men on leaving the Home, the small sum of 450 rupees, leaving the large balance of more than 15,000 rupees, which sum was spent during a short residence in Calcutta. This amount of deposits was made by 340 men and officers, which were about two-thirds of the number admitted into the Home during the year. As many of these persons, in addition to the money received in Calcutta for past services, obtained from their next employer, on being re-shipped, an advance of from fifty to sixty rupees, they could not have spent from their deposits for board and clothing, more than 5,000 rupees, by which reasoning from the yearly deposits, there remains a balance of 10,000 rupees, most of which has been spent, in excesses and debauchery. No inconsiderable number of the inmates who possessed money, have habitually spent daily, from one to ten rupees. And what has been the result? The laws of the institution have been broken with impunity; for though a rule of the Home enjoins that the outer gate be locked at ten o'clock, and that the lights be extinguished by half past ten, at which time the residents are expected to retire to rest; yet, habitually, out of the men who have money to spend, not more than one half comply with this regulation. The durwan, for a faithful discharge of the duty, has been frequently beaten, and, on some occasions, his life has been endangered; the gate has been broken open by violence, the walls have been scaled; and the repose of your Secretary has been interrupted, not unfrequently three times in the week, and often twice or thrice during the night. At midnight, and at one and two in the morning, it has been no uncommon occurrence for the residents to return from Punch-houses, and, if possible, from more polluting places, in a state of intoxication. These, favored by the darkness of the night, have, by scaling the walls, entered the house, and by language the most obscene, have disturbed the peaceable inmates of the establishment. Here, however, I may observe, few are long peaceable, who possess the income of obtaining unlawful gratifications. So intimate has been the connection between crimps and the inmates of the Home, that by the latter upwards of twenty robberies have been committed on the establishment, during the preceding year, for to procure the pleasures, which, for money or property, are to be purchased in the bazar. Sailors have robbed their ship-mates of their clothes, while asleep, and have broken open chests during the night, and have taken the contents of them to their seducers in the bazar. So general, indeed, became the latter practice, that at my suggestion, a godown has been appropriated, to secure the property of the seamen, from the nightly plunder of their fellows. Many enter the Home on account of the cheapness and good quality of the board, and because of the facility and small expense of having their advance notes cashed, who spend most of their time and money, at Punch-houses, and are entirely devoted to the interests of crimps. One of this fraternity, indeed, a few months ago, who entered the Home, and whom I discharged from the premises, with an oath, told me, that he gained by seamen more than we did, and, Sir, I doubt not, that his assertion was true. The friends of seamen, to promote their interests, incur a large expense; crimps and prostitutes reap the pecuniary advantages. Though, however, Sir, this is an impartial statement of the case, yet, the Home was established under very auspicious circumstances. The Government lent its influence, and gave its

assistance, by granting the use of a house, worth 500 rupees per mensem; captains, merchants, and the public, hailed the establishment of it with delight, and united their energies to rescue seamen, from the tyranny of crimps. During each of the last two years, there have been received for the support of the Home, by subscriptions and donation, upwards of 6,000 rupees, and during the last year, one half of this sum was given by houses of Agency. If, therefore, the value of the rent of the house, be added to the amount of subscriptions and donations, there will be produced the sum of 12,000 rupees, which exceeds only by 2,000, what has been spent, in brutal and sinful indulgences. This abuse, however, of the munificent kindness, of both the Government and public, is limited to the profligate expenditure of deposits; but as now, it devolves upon me, to notice the subject of advance-notes, the sphere of vicious operation will be extended, and as a consequence, instead of 10,000 rupees, having been taken by residents of the Home during the past year, to purchase unlawful pleasures, and to enrich crimps and their dependents, the amount will be increased to at least 15,000 rupees. But, Sir, on a topic so important, I will not confine myself to assertions, and, therefore, shall endeavour to prove them by a brief statement of facts. In the preceding year, about 520 men and officers were received on the establishment, and within the same time 450 advance-notes were cashed to the amount of 14,000 rupees. If then, from the number admitted, there be deducted 30, who have been expelled for dishonesty, drunkenness, or theft, there will remain 490; and the difference between these and the 450 whose advance-notes have been cashed, is 40 only. Though, therefore, 320 men out of 520 deposited cash to the amount of 15,500 rupees, yet only 40 men returned to sea during the year, without having received an advance of wages. When, however, I calculate only 5,000 out of 14,000 rupees derived from advance notes, to have been consumed, in the procuring of debasing gratifications, I mention a sum considerably under the amount, because not a few of the men who received an advance, having from their deposits delayed their boarding expenses, took one or two month's wages to indulge, for a few days, in excess. But, Sir, hitherto I have merely noticed some of the evils which have resulted from the advance-note system, and, therefore, solicit the attention of this audience to some other particulars of it. No small number of men, who having entered the Home destitute of money, were sober and well-behaved before they obtained a berth, but no sooner had they settled their accounts, and received the balance of their advance, than a great change was effected in their general conduct. Then they felt their independence, set at defiance the rules of the Home, and left it to revel in a Punch-house. The interval between the time of paying men the balance of advance to the sailing of the vessels, always has been to me a period of great anxiety, because I was apprehensive lest disorders should occur, for not unfrequently they have been brought several times from the bazar, put on board, and ultimately coerced. Many times there have been excited within me, the most painful emotions when captains have informed me that the men they shipped from the Home, had not fulfilled their engagement; and, especially, when they added, that the expectations they had formed of the establishment, had been disappointed. The injuries inflicted by the advance-system in seamen, captains, and the Home, were so serious and numerous, that during the last six months of my superintendence, I, on my own responsibility, fixed the amount. It has been my practice to ascertain the real wants of men, to defray their expenses, and to purchase suitable clothing, and in accordance with their necessities, to regulate their amount of advance. Much additional trouble this has given, but in general I have rescued the

operation of the captains, and, as I believe, it is to be my public duty, I persevered, and often when two months' advance has been demanded, I have reduced it to one month; and, in some cases, where it was not required, have refused to give any advance; yet, with these precautions, the losses of the Home in the advance-note department have been nearly 900 rupees. These losses have been sustained through the desertion of about thirty men, and in some cases the money has been refunded to the agents, in others the deficiency has been supplied by the shipping of extra men: The Home has lost the confidence of captains, and in their applications to it for seamen, they are influenced more by necessity than inclination. Several lately informed me, that their crews have given them more trouble, during the stay in the port of Calcutta, than on any former visit to it. Since the establishment of the Home, there has prevailed among seamen, a desire to be discharged, and to procure the means of coming ashore for a month or two. Many, through their insubordinate conduct, have forfeited their wages and have been committed to prison, and not a few of these have ultimately become residents of the Home; for though the law prohibits the admission of undischarged men, while the vessels to which they belong, remain in port, yet, your Secretary possesses no authority, to prevent their admission, after the vessels have proceeded to sea. And what is the consequence? Such men, in revenge for the loss they have sustained, by a desperate attempt to break a legal engagement, resolve to desert from the next ship, from which they shall obtain an advance. But, Sir, by this time I presume, some members present, are ready to say, if this is the real state of the Home, dissolve the Society immediately. To which I reply, give it another trial. The present plan was only an experiment, and it has failed entirely to accomplish the legitimate objects contemplated by the friends of seamen; and, therefore, in my opinion, a strong case has been made out to render it imperative on the members of the society, without delay, to reorganize the Institution. At then, through the bar, the reputation of the Home has been tarnished, and your Secretary degraded, as through its influence many of its residents have acquired habits of intemperance, and have contracted debts; and as it has produced general insubordination, and serious quarrels, fighting and robbery, annihilate it by a vote of unanimity. Further, as the facilities of obtaining a daily supply from the deposits, make men dissatisfied in the service of their commanders, and urge them, by unlawful means, to obtain a discharge; as they furnish them, while inmates of the Home, with the means of gratifying for weeks, and sometimes for months, their vicious propensities, and increases rather than diminishes, the potency of the crimping system, make the depositing of money a condition of admission into the Home, and place all deposits under the controul of the executive authorities. Moreover, as the general practice of cashing notes is inimical to sailors, captains, and the institution, tempting the men to contract unnecessary debts, and then to desert their vessels; often causing to captains great inconvenience and frequent delays, and giving anxiety to every conscientious Secretary, and inflicting much pecuniary loss on the Home, refuse henceforth, to cash notes except in cases of absolute necessity.

I implore you to appoint a new Committee. On this subject, however, I propose to enlarge, when it shall be before the attention of the Meeting. Before, therefore, I sit down, I beg permission, Sir, to move as an amendment the following Resolutions:—

That the bar be abolished. That the depositing of earnings be a condition of admission into the Home. That advance-notes be not cashed, except in cases of absolute necessity, and that to carry these Resolutions into effect, a new Committee be appointed. With

these imperfect remarks, on a subject of vital importance, I thank the Meeting for their indulgence, and I shall feel obliged to some Gentlemen to second my Resolutions.

Mr. Atkins's resolutions, however, were not seconded by any gentlemen present.

Sir JOHN PETER GRANT then rose and observed, that he did not consider the resolution put forth by the last speaker, could be passed without due examination of the points to which they referred. For a proper sitting and investigating of the subject, therefore, he would suggest the appointment of a Select Committee. Sir John likewise adverted to the two chief points advanced by Mr. Atkins, namely, the bar and the subject of deposits. He admitted, that too free and too frequent an access to the bar, was certainly conducive to inebriety and its concomitants, but he considered a moderate use of spirits not at all objectionable. It was manifestly absurd to have seamen and deny them the use of liquor altogether, unless, perhaps, it was intended to proceed on the principle of a Temperance Society and, on this head, the learned chairman made a few facetious remarks, about some temperance-society folks bawling spirits, and indulging themselves with wine as a reasonable substitute. In reference to the other point, regarding deposits, he also considered, that too much money being given would lead seamen to evil. On the whole, he believed, that not the use, but the abuse, of these things, should be put a stop to.

Mr. Charles Dearn next rose and briefly remarked on the points under discussion. Under any circumstance he was assured, that if the residents of the Home were to knock about in the bazars, more wine would be consumed than that consumed in the Home. He then alluded to the regulations of the institution, that no seamen should be admitted, while in a state of intoxication, and that no more than two glasses per diem should be allowed to each man. In regard to these rules, he observed, that to the circumstance of the men being permitted to infringe them, was to be attributed the evils, noticed by Mr. Atkins. And with reference to the deposits, he remarked, that he was positive that if a seaman was asked to give up all his money, he would give none, but would go and spend the whole in the bazar.

Mr. Atkins here got up to say, that it would be impossible for a Secretary to preserve order, or insist on the observance of the regulations, so long as spirits continued to be sold in the bar. He also repeated that he was prepared to substantiate every one of his assertions. He concluded by expressing his acquiescence to the appointment of a Select Committee, into which, however, he proposed, that no one belonging to the present committee should be admitted, and that, in justice to himself, he should be included.

Mr. Henry Chapman observed, that it could not be supposed that the gentlemen present took a part in the business from any party feeling, but it was a work of charity, and every thing, therefore, should be examined and reported upon in quietness and harmony.

After a little conversation—It was finally proposed, by Sir John Peter Grant, seconded by Mr. Henry Chapman, and unanimously carried, that a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Chapman, Porteus and Wight, should be formed to investigate and report on the subjects discussed at the Meeting.

The first resolution for the adoption of the Secretaries' report was about to be put, when Mr. Atkins again opposed it, on the score, that since a Select Committee had been formed for investigation, and his own report (for such he considered the statement which he had brought to the notice of the meeting to be) had been in some

degrees recognised; he therefore argued, that the Secretaries' report should remain in abeyance till the report of the Select Committee was made.

Mr. Boss, in reply, remarked, that the Secretaries' report, containing as it did, merely statistical accounts, had nothing to do with the subject, for the investigation of which the select Committee had been formed.

Mr. Chapman here observed, that if the report contained only statistical accounts, it was not sufficiently full to be published. He, however, proposed, the adjournment of the Meeting till the select committee had drawn up their report. This was seconded by Mr. J. W. Alexander, and carried.

Sir John Peter Grant, at this stage of the proceedings vacated the chair, which was filled by Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Atkins again remarked, that he had not taken the committee by surprise, having previously intimated to them his intention of opposing the report in the manner he had done, and he here read the correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Chapman then proposed, that the present committee should continue till the next General Meeting.

Mr. Atkins, however, objected to the passing of this resolution, because he considered several of the members who belong to the committee, were ineligible for

the office, three or four of them not having paid their subscriptions for a whole year. Besides, the committee were always divided, and at hostility among themselves on almost every subject before them. As an example he was going to say, that one party some time ago insisted on the practice of having prayers regularly in the homes when, he had heard, Captain Vint expressed himself in profane terms on the subject; and spoke about the Minister being thrown into the river.

Mr. Atkins was here called to order.

Mr. Boaz remarked, that Mr. Atkins's intention was to involve the committee into trouble.

Upon this a very exciting, though desultory, conversation followed, pending which the Meeting abruptly dissolved.

The two honorary Secretaries and the ex-Secretary, however, still remained in the room, and between the latter and one of the former, namely, the Rev. Mr. Atkins and the Rev. Mr. Boaz, sundry recriminating compliments were exchanged. Rev. Atkins said, he would "meet" Rev. Boss any where, and Rev. Boaz sneered at Rev. Atkins, and enquired "for what?" and then applied a not very enviable epithet to him. Further altercation and recrimination took place, between these Rev. gentlemen, which we do not think it necessary to report, and with this clerical exhibition the business of the day terminated.—*Herk, March 13.*

COTTON CULTIVATION.

ON THE COTTON OF GUZERAT.

It affords us sincere pleasure to witness the increasing interest every day evinced in the improvement of our cotton staple. We have been favored with the copy of a pamphlet—entitled "remarks and observations on the cotton of Guzerat" by Mr. Vaupeil of this place, who has had favorable opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with the subject, from his intimate knowledge of the native character and language, and having resided seventeen years in the province of Guzerat, during ten of which he was engaged in the cotton trade. Mr. Vaupeil has had the work lithographed at his own expense, and extensively circulated amongst the mercantile community, and others who may be supposed to take an interest in the subject.

It contains a mass of highly interesting and useful information on the two grand divisions of the cotton plant, the one producing black seed and long fine silky staple, the other green seed, with shorter, thicker and more woolly staple; then follows a minute description of the different varieties of these divisions—the qualities of soil—the mode of picking—of cleaning and the most approved methods in use among the millmen of adulterating the cotton—the expenses incurred in its transmission to Bombay—suggestions for improving the cultivation—besides a variety of other useful and interesting matter.

We are precluded by want of space from quoting largely from the work. The following remarks on the difficulties—though by no means insurmountable—of inducing the natives to deviate from the old established usages of their forefathers, are valuable:—

"It is pretty evident that of late years the quality of the Northern produce has deteriorated considerably, more particularly in respect of cleanliness, which may be an additional reason why it has lost that character it once maintained in the Bombay market. The agents

employed between the grower and exporter are generally banians, who, to the Eastward of the Gulf of Cambay, are termed Wakarnahs. These people are a kind of middlemen or forrestalliers, who make the necessary advances to the ryots to enable them to cultivate their fields, and become responsible to the collector of government share of the produce on condition of having the refusal of receiving all the cotton in seed (rapas) they may cultivate, either at the market rate or at a rate previously agreed upon: it is these people who find their interest in adulterating the cotton previous to disposing of it to the exporter. If they could by any means be persuaded or compelled to relinquish such iniquitous practices, they would materially contribute to the preparation of the article in a clean, marketable state, and consequently improve its quality in this respect, but until it can be made their interest to do so, it is not probable they will otherwise attend to any suggestion which may be offered for the attainment of so desirable a result.

The cultivator has, generally speaking, no immediate inducement to render the produce of his fields unfit for the market, for as in most cases he disposes of the cotton in seed, in the state in which it is gathered, from that moment his concern about it ceases, and it rests with the purchaser or middleman to prepare it for the exporter. If the patells of each village, particularly those who are in easy circumstances, could be induced to prepare all the cotton grown in their own village and give due attention to its preparation, a considerable degree of improvement in quality might be expected to follow, and while they derived a reasonable compensation for their trouble, they would essentially contribute to the production of a superior article, enhance its character and value, and confer a lasting benefit on the country; they would at the same time exclude the banians from interference in its preparation, and consequently put it out of their power to deteriorate the

quality of the produce. But so much it is feared cannot be expected from the native character; unaided by European skill and capital, their dread of innovation in whatever form, added to their apathetic indifference to improvement, present an insuperable bar to any reforms or deviations from the customs of their forefathers.

Another forcible reason which presents itself, if more were wanting, to render the improvement of Indian cotton a matter of great importance, is to enable it to compete with and rival the American Cottons in the British market. The staple is generally approved of, and the Surats have been reckoned equal to the Georgias; this is a material—the chief obstacle to its successful competition with those from America is the difference in cleaning, and that, it must be admitted, is a very formidable point to overcome. From a superficial view of the subject it might appear a matter of easy accomplishment, but experience shews the reverse. It is well known there is nothing so difficult to manage, as the introduction of novelty or change in the customs, or usages of the natives, and they allow this feeling to descend undiminished from questions of religion and caste down to their ordinary avocations. This was once put to the test by an endeavour to substitute a pecuniary compensation for gathering, to the established one of payment in kind, and notwithstanding nearly double the value of the cotton that fell to the share of each gatherer was tendered in money to induce them to put it in a particular way, their reply was “there was only one way of picking or of compensation that they either understood or would attend to:” this however is to be expected, and repeated disappointments looked for. Nor should they be permitted to discourage those whose efforts might be attended with no success in the first, second or third attempt; a steady perseverance, in a determinate plan, the great object and ultimate benefit of which to the country and community at large being constantly kept in view, has every likelihood of attaining the wished for result.”

The following remarks are well worthy of attention:—

“Under intelligent European superintendence, the ryots, if duly encouraged and gradually and imperceptibly led on step by step from one improvement to another, by patient and persevering efforts, and a disposition manifested to remove and obviate, instead of creating or making difficulties, ultimate success might with certainty be looked for.”

“The first and most obvious course that suggests itself, for the government to encourage the establishment of villages on all waste lands, by holding out every encouragement to native cultivators, and to enjoin that 2-3rds or 3-4ths of such lands shall be laid out in cotton cultivation, by offering suitable rewards for those who produce the best and cleanest samples and by making some reduction in the ordinary land tax, which, generally speaking, amounts to one half of the village contributions, so as not to place the ryot so much in the power of the lower grades of tax-gatherers, who are employed to estimate the crops, and assess them, without reference to any fixed standard or rule, seems absolutely necessary.

The nature of the climate, and difference of constitution of Europeans, will not admit of their risking much exposure to the sun or personal labour in the preparation of cotton, and in forming expensive establishments for the introduction of improvements. The apathy and determined adherence to ancient custom of the natives, together with their great abhorrence of innovation of any kind, may in some degree account for the difficulties hitherto met with in the way of ameliorating experiments.—Although ample room exists in Guzerat for introducing improved methods of cultivating, gathering and cleaning the cotton, still these, experience teaches, can only be

effected gradually and by persons of skill and enterprise, determined to carry them through in spite of all obstacles and impediments; yet with a due regard to native prejudices and a conciliatory and persuasive demeanor, to win them over from their inveterate habits of opposition to new measures.”

A correspondent after calling attention to the importance of improving the cotton cultivation, offers the following suggestions, with which we for the present take leave of the subject—first remarking that the thanks of the public are eminently due to Mr. Vaupell for the public spirit evinced by him in so disinterestedly placing before them the highly interesting and valuable information embodied in what our correspondent justly terms his “luminous essay:”—

“There can be little doubt that the natives of India can with difficulty be made to assist themselves; they are shackled with prejudices which invariably engender apathy, indifference, and idleness, and unless Government were to take the lead they would shrink at the very appearance of innovation; but once shewn the way, and after they have experienced tangible proof of the superiority of the system, then (and not till then) will they not be found wanting to “put their shoulders to the wheel.” To expect private enterprise to anticipate Government in carrying out so vast an object, is to expect too much; but from the well known intrepidity of the British and Parsee merchants of Bombay, their indirect aid might be safely calculated upon. But the result of such a system as that pointed out by Mr. V., in his luminous essay, can need no extraneous recommendation, it will be the harbinger of its own superiority, and soon become an object of imitation and improvement.

A twelve month or two, or at most three, at an outlay of perhaps £1,000, or £1,500 per annum (a trifle compared with the advantages which must result therefrom) would at once prove that the cotton of British India is fully as good as any from America, and the E. I. Government would begin to find that it can be made to compete in the British market, with the best Americans, a result of the most paramount importance to both Great Britain and British India. Government might in the first instance, invite the services of Europeans or intelligent East Indians, inured to the climate of Guzerat, and who not only understood the language but the usages also of the natives of the country, and who would be prepared to make every allowance for the prejudices and cases of the people amongst whom they were called upon to sojourn, in order to carry out this grand system of commercial prosperity, which must ere long tend to the moral and intellectual amelioration of the natives of India.”

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION. Merit Rewarded.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following account from a native correspondent, of a Durbar held on the 15th instant, at Broach, on the occasion of a mark of honor being conferred by Government on Merwanjee Hormujee, Esq., an estimable Parsee gentleman, whose successful efforts in improving the cotton cultivation in Guzerat are so well known, and been so highly appreciated:

To the Editor of the Bombay Times.

Sir,—Being desirous to communicate for the information of the Public, but more especially of the mercantile community, a short account of a Durbar, or levee, lately held on the occasion of presenting a “Sir pao” to a Parsee gentleman by a European Government officer

at Broach, I embrace this opportunity to beg that you will be good enough to allow me to do so through the medium of your valuable Commercial Journal, at the same time feeling assured that, at a crisis like this, when the question as to extension and improvement of the Cotton Cultivation has engaged the increased attention both of the government and the Public, it will afford no small degree of interest to learn the result of a Durbar thus held on no common occasion. The Durbar alluded to was held on the 15th instant, by one of the advocates and promoters of the welfare and prosperity of India, Mr. J. H. Pelly, senior, of the civil service, the collector of continental Customs and Excise, for the purpose of investing a highly respectable and enterprising Parsee gentleman, named Merwanjee Hormusjee (late native commercial agent) with a pair of shawls, authorized to be bestowed on him by the government, as an additional mark of the sense entertained of his energetic and spirited exertions in improving and extending cotton cultivation; nor must I omit to add, this very individual, at no remote period, received a similarly distinguished mark of honor from the hands of the late governor, Lord Clare, at Bombay. In short, to speak of the Durbar itself it was a splendid scene, and indeed I may say, second only to that held on the late occasion of Mr. Mill's departure from Broach in 1832. Crowded it was to the number of about 4 or 500 of the principal inhabitants of the Town of Broach such as the Desaees, Muzmoodars, Wazirdars, Quazee, Shroffs, Parsee Shettis, the cotton Traders and Brokers as well as Government servants holding respectable situations, namely the Duffers, Moonis, Manludars, &c., &c. At half past 10 A. M. Merwanjee was received by the assembly with great honor, and the chief and most attractive feature of the Durbar was the manner in which Mr. Pelly, as a Government Functionary, explained in the native language the object of the Durbar. He began with noticing the high and estimable character borne by Merwanjee Hormusjee, both in public and private life, and alluded in the first instance, to his important services in the Sea Customs department at Lannah, whilst many years ago, holding the responsible situation of an Inspector, and the suppression by him of frauds long in existence there, by introducing checks calculated to defeat them; the result that followed being a large augmentation of the Customs Revenue, and secondly, his services in the late commercial residency were brought forward whilst filling the office of so high a trust as that of native Agent, the reforms introduced and the economy enforced by him and the salutary checks imposed by him against frauds previously practised to the greatest detriment of the Cotton Trade, and which he kept in force up to the cessation of the Company's Trade, occasioned by the new Charter, were commented on. His enterprize however, Mr. Pelly said, did not end with the department, for he continued to endeavour to advance the improvement of cotton, and his exertions in a private capacity were not less conspicuous, he having incurred a considerable outlay in the erection of lofty and commodious warehouses and screws at Broach, an undertaking encouraged by the grant of the Umzud Baug free

of rent by the Court of Directors, and he thus laid a solid foundation for promoting and encouraging the improvement of cotton. The first cotton he prepared in this establishment, almost equalled the best uplands American in the Liverpool market; these effects were followed by repeated commendations from the Bombay authorities, and in particular by Lord Auckland in his minute on a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 14th August 1839—nor did Mr. Pelly omit to praise him for his private liberality towards the poor and distressed around him, and for his affording accommodation to the public at large, by exciting Durumallas and other places, for example, that under the very eye of the assembly just completed by Merwanjee on the flank of the Nurbudla. Mr. Pelly then drew the attention of the audience to the views the Government entertain regarding the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation, and pointed out the disadvantage to which Indian cotton is exposed in England, owing to the want of care in picking and preparing it for market, in a clear state, free from those adulterations which render it inferior to foreign cotton. He then mentioned to the assembly the stimulus likely to be afforded by Government in the way of rewards, bounties, &c. to be held out for superior cotton, requesting them to reflect on the advantages of exertion, both to themselves and India generally. To all this Mr. Pelly displayed great zeal and interest, and his language was most encouraging to the individual who was the occasion of this durbar. So soon as the speech terminated, Mr. Pelly rose and presented the valuable pair of shawls to the gentleman for whom they were designed, and what to some might be still more interesting at the time, was, the emphatical manner in which the "chopdars, or mace bearers in waiting," did their part by lustily hawling out "Neecha roshum," and soon a solemnity observed by the Eastern monarchs, and one which the British chobdars, therefore, emulate and imitate. This had scarcely passed over when Merwanjee stood up and pronounced himself undeserving of so high a distinction. He said, though he had the prosperity of the trade at his heart, still his exertions were inadequate to the object. He then accepted the "Kbelut" with deep gratitude to the authorities bestowing it. Mr. Pelly afterwards again rose and presented to the circle immediately around him, nose-gays, ottur, rose water and paunsooparee. The durbar adjourned at 12 at noon, and then to complete the honor on the part of the assembly towards Merwanjee, they attended him to his residence in the Dutch factory, where they were regaled with nose-gays, rose water, paunsooparee, &c. in return for the compliment paid him by their visit.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me beg that you will excuse the trouble I have been giving you. I would have given you a somewhat longer account, but I have avoided doing so, fearing you may think even this too long, and in the hope that this imperfect account of the durbar may not be unacceptable to some of your readers,

I remain, Mr. Editor, your most obdt. servt,
Goozrat, Feb. 17, 1840. A NATIVE LOOKER ON.
[Bombay Times, March 4.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th March 1840.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

(FIFTEEN MEMBERS PRESENT.)

The proceedings of the last General Meeting and of the Special Meeting held on the 19th February, were submitted and confirmed.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The gentleman proposed at the February Meeting, were elected members of the Society, viz.

Messrs Wm. Quinton, Geo. Henderson, James Davidson, F. Williams, H. Astell, and R. H. Rattray—Capt. E. P. Nisbet,—Major J. R. Ouseley,—Honours Hurroauth Roy and Rangopaul Ghose,—Messrs F. C. Cadogan, A. De H. Larpent, Edward Whyte, Matthew Herring and C. C. Fussell,

FOR ELECTION.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election.

Dr. Dunsell, of Clenchowah Factory, Pohna—proposed by Mr. Chas. DeVerneux, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Forbes Scott Brown, Esq., of Penang, proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Alex. Stuart Brown, Esq., of Penang, proposed by Dr. Wallich—seconded by Dr. Spry.

C. E. Newcomen, Esq., (Firm of Cockerell and Co.)—proposed by Mr. W. E. Feigunson,—seconded by the Secretary.

F. R. Hampton, Esq., Secretary to the Assam Tea Company—proposed by Dr. Spry,—seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Adam Scott Glanville, Esq., (Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.)—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Thos. Hugon, Esq., proposed by Mr. Piddington,—seconded by Dr. Spry.

APPROPRIATION OF THE SUM OF 10,000 RUPEES FOR THE PURPOSES OF A BUILDING.

The Hon'ble the President adverting to the motion of which he gave notice at the last meeting, begged to recall to the recollection of the meeting the acquiescence which had been accorded by the Society at a former Meeting, to assign a portion of the fixed Assets to the purpose of a Building for the accommodation of the Society, and he now begged to propose that the sum of 10,000 rupees should be passed for this purpose.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal had not as yet returned an answer to the letter which had been addressed by the Society with reference to the grant of a piece of ground, but he (the President) believed he might state that a suitable site would be granted although the locality of Bank Square might not be the one assigned. The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

LIBRARY.

A memoir on the proposed improvements in Indian Cotton,—by Henry Piddington,—presented by the Author.

MUSEUM.

1. Plant, stem, flower, and bark of the paper plant of Nepal, called in the language of the country Daircon or Daircon, (even being for a tree) from the hills about Darjeeling. Presented by Dr. Pearson Civil Surgeon at Darjeeling.

Dr. Spry in submitting this specimen to the Meeting mentioned that a full description of this plant which is the *Daphne Canadina* of Lawreux and D. *Odorata* of Thunberg, has been fully described by Dr. Wallich in the 13th volume of the Asiatic Researches, and is the identical plant whence the almost impervious paper of Nepal, (the particulars of which by Mr. Hodgson and Dr. Campbell are to be found recorded in the 5th volume of the transactions of the Society) is prepared. The flower is full of odour and much resembles the Jessamine in smell. A sketch of the plant or Nepal paper is to be found in Dr. Wallich's description. For its fibre too, the plant would seem to be well worthy attention.

2. Seeds and cones of various kinds from the hills about Darjeeling.

Dr. Pearson, who forwards these, as a contribution from the Darjeeling Plantation Society, mentions, that there are at least three if not four sorts of Oak at Darjeeling, one an immense tree affording a dark mottled timber, in appearance much like the English heart of oak, from 40 to 60 feet long, and 6 or 7 in diameter, or even larger still. One sort is what is called *phulant** in Nepal, and is said to resemble the "she oak" in Australia. It grows to 40 or 50 feet long, but Dr. Pearson has not seen any

that is more than 2½ or 3 feet at most in diameter. The wood is close grained, reddish, brown in colour and mottled; and exceedingly tough, though, easily split. It makes excellent tool handles, superior indeed to ash itself, and would, Dr. Pearson considers, be valuable for gun carriages, for although it splits readily yet it is a tough, strong wood, and does not fly in splinters, besides warping less and being less affected by the weather than any wood with which Dr. Pearson is acquainted.

Some of the seeds forwarded are reported by Dr. Pearson to afford flowers of a delicious fragrance, one resembles a myrtle—a second a cherry—a third a chestnut—a fourth a large tree having a broad leaf and most beautiful flowers, which hang in clusters, and vary in shades of colour from deep crimson to light scarlet. A fifth are the seeds of a large tall and very beautiful tree, having a leaf and wood, which is very like the holly; and a sixth is the Geelah.† Dr. Pearson further stated that the consignment of plants sent by the society to the Darjeeling Garden reached for the most part safe and in tolerable good order. A second supply of vines, current, apple, and pear trees, from the Cape, sent up by Mr. Bruce, reached in such excellent condition, that Dr. Pearson is anxious to give the particulars of packing. It appears the plants were packed in a long tin case with a quantity of reddish earth around them quite wet, so much so that at first view Dr. Pearson thought them rotten, but on examination found all to be alive and some to be budding. Some plants, sent from America, which were packed amidst dry moss without earth and in tin cases, reached in a dead state. The Darjeeling garden is getting on better, Mr. Pearson states, than could be expected. English potatoes and hive bees are much wanted at Darjeeling.

3. Specimen of ginger, cotton, and wild yam, produced in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling and collected in the valleys by the Lepchas, presented by Dr. Pearson, who mentions in his note that the yam plant is a creeper having a leaf much like a pawn leaf, but twice the size, at the root of which the yam is found at a depth of from three to four or five and even six feet. It is quite uncultivated, even self-sown, yet of a flavour and whiteness far surpassing that of the plains—some specimens are however of a pinkish purple hue. Dr. Campbell and Lieutenant Montgomery, from whom these particulars were obtained by Dr. Pearson, saw the plant growing in abundance on a recent expedition, which they have been making. In the Lepcha language the plant is called "Bookh," in Purbutnah "Turool," and in Bhooteah "Kew."

The ginger was pronounced to be a very superior article and well worthy of attention. The cotton is indifferent.

4. Tea from the Tipperah Hills.

Mr. Watt, who forwards the leaves, states, that while on a tour in the Tipperah hills last month, (February) his party came on large tracts of trees from which the leaves were taken, and considering it to be the Tea plant, a quantity of the leaves were taken into camp and prepared in a rough way, by roasting in a fry pan and infused in boiling water. The result was, considering the hasty manner in which the article was got up, the infusion had really a very agreeable flavour of ordinary tea.

The examination of the leaf excited much curiosity among the Members present, from the circumstance of such an abundant supply of tea being found so near home as the Tipperah Hills, and although it was difficult from the leaf merely to pronounce whether it belonged to the genus "thea" or "camelia," yet in point of importance the distinction was not likely to prove of great consideration. The fact of the specimen sent imparting the flavor of ordinary tea, shows how closely allied these two ge-

* *Phallant* by the Parbuttees. *Quercus Annulata*.
H. H. S.

† *Simoda scandens*.

6. Fourteen specimens of wool from various quarters of the globe. Submitted by Mr. Robert Smith.

7. China Aster plants in full bloom. Exhibited by Dr. Spry.

These plants were raised from seed furnished by Colonel Smyth of the 3d Cavalry, when at Caubul. The flowers vary in color. Some are white, others purple, and one plant is giving double flowers of a delicate peach blossom in color.

8. Coffee, Hemp and seeds of the Arnette and Sapan trees. Presented by Dr. Strong.

Dr. Strong designs the Bakhum* or Sapan seeds for distribution among Members as it forms a prickly good hedge and is a valuable wood for its dye. The coffee was grown by Dr. Strong at Rassapuglah, and was dried as recommended by the London brokers, without sun, and has not the marks and blemishes, the sample formerly sent to London by Dr. Strong had, which had been dried upon a masonry floor and in the sun which causes the berry to crack—dries it too much and in fact spoils it for taste and sale.

9. Fleeces of four sheep that obtained prizes at the last Cattle Exhibition. No 1, an imported Merino Ram—No 2, a Merino Ram Lamb bred in 1839. No 3, a Merino Ewe Lamb bred in 1839. No 4, a half-bred Ewe Lamb by a Merino Ram and Patna Ewe in 1839.—Presented by Mr. Gibbon.

10. Six mounds of the Mauritius "pois noire," or black bean, from the society's nursery.

11. A bag of the "pois noire" direct from the Mauritius.

Mr. Hugon, who forwards this present, states, that on the island of Mauritius these beans are sown in the old cane fields and by the thick covering they afford the fertility of the soil is restored in two or three years. It is of hardy growth, and hardly requires any care. The bean affords a cheap and good nourishment for cattle.

It was also stated at the meeting that these beans when young afford an excellent dish for the dinner table, and in Hindoostan is an admirable substitute for the broad bean of Europe.

12. A sample of cotton from the third generation of acclimated Peruvian plants.—Presented by Mr. W. C. Hurry.

Mr. Hurry states, that he has no doubt that any quantity required could be grown in Bengal. The plants are remarkably large and woody, and bear well.†

13. The leaves, flower and fruit of the purple fruited "Granadilla," described in part XVI of the Encyclopedia of Gardening, p. 983.—Presented by Major Wood.

14. A machine for separating cotton from the seed. This machine was made as an improvement on the Guzerat Churka. It has been invented by Mr. John Potter of Manchester, and differs from the machine lately sent out to India as the invention of Mr. Holdsworth of Glasgow. Any number of them can be set in motion by an adequate moving power, a bullock could turn 20 or 30 of them. That shown to the Society is one of several lately imported into Calcutta. Exhibited by — Potter, Esq.

15. A sample of Black Pepper from a garden at Barrapore, about 16 miles from Calcutta. Presented by Mr. Homfray—This pepper is very good of its kind, and

* *Cosmopolina Sapan*. H. H. S.

† This remark coincides with the experience of Mr. Quantin at Palmstead near Sook Saugor, where the Peruvian cotton seed has improved under acclimation.—H. H. S.

the plant whence it is obtained, grows luxuriously at Barrapore, where it appears, it was introduced some years ago by a gentleman from the eastward. The tree yields abundantly and grows without requiring any husbandry. Mr. Homfray will readily furnish cuttings to any one desirous of obtaining them.

IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN WOOLS.

The first paper which engaged the attention of the meeting, was one on the interesting subject of Indian wools, from the pen of Mr. Robert Smith, who also has forwarded samples, thirteen in number, in illustration of his subject.

Mr. Smith, during a recent visit to England, directed his attention to the subject of the wool trade in general, particularly with the view of ascertaining the proper steps to be taken in the improvement of our Indian wools; and Mr. Smith thinks, that the result of his experience may not prove uninteresting to the members of the society, who may be engaged in the growth of this rising staple of our Asiatic territories. For much of the practical information contained in Mr. Smith's communication, he is indebted to his brother, who is of the firm of J. T. Simes and Co., wool brokers, London, aided by personal observation of the wool stapleries in the South of Ireland.

The first step to be taken by the Indian wool grower will consist in selecting from the various breeds of Asiatic sheep, one which, crossed by Australian or Cape Merino blood, promises best to realize the expectations which are entertained of an amelioration in the quality of Indian wools. Without venturing a decided opinion on a point of so much importance, where all has yet to stand the test of experience, Mr. Smith thinks, after careful consideration, that we must look to the Punjab and Khorassan as the localities from which to procure Ewes; as it is from those quarters that the principal part of the wool known in the home market as "East Indian," at present proceeds;—and which, though intrinsically of an inferior quality, is much superior to the wool produced in other parts of the East. The Rams, as before mentioned, should be of New South Wales, or Cape Stock; bearing in mind, that the surest method of establishing a valuable fleece in India, is not to commence by breeding "hns" but by gradually breeding "upward" from a coarse stock to a finer, until the best commercial standard is obtained, of which the climate is susceptible. But as this part of the subject is scarcely within the intention of his paper,—Mr. Smith must refer those who are desirous of obtaining particulars respecting the various races of sheep, their breeding and management, to a volume in the Library of useful knowledge for 1837, entitled "sheep, their breeds, management and diseases," which contains very copious and correct information on all points connected with this topic.

A comparison of the specimens of wools, submitted by Mr. S. from different quarters of the world, will enable a ready judgment to be formed of the essentials, in which the superiority of the one over the other consists. The doughy elastic feel, fineness, softness and spiral fibre of the German Merino, Sydney superior, Sydney average, Spanish Merino, Van Dieman's Land English Merino—compared with the in-elastic, coarse, hairy and straight composition of the Mogadore,—Russian "Zigai," East India superior; Peruvian, Smyrna, East India average, Russian "Donkoi,"—and English wether, sufficiently indicate the difference. Yet this is principally the result of cultivation; since the specimen of English wether was taken from a South Down wether in England, and can be matched from almost any Patna bred sheep pasturing on the maiden of Calcutta. Yet, inferior as the latter specimens seem, they are in demand for blanketings, carpets, druggists, and all low goods, when, as is frequently the case, English

Wool is at a full price; though at all other times they could not command a ready market. Respecting East India wool, the following remarks of an eminent wool broker may be quoted:-

"The wool is applicable to the manufacture of blankets, padding, and all articles where weight is required. As at present imported, it has more the appearance of wool shaven as hair, then shorn as wool; but proves in manufacture better than it looks. Although not positively improved in quality; it has improved of late in public estimation, coming to hand, whiter, better assorted, and got up; and at its relative value is currently saleable. The last quotations are,-

Superior white, free from grey hair, d. d.
soft and kind (relatively)..... 10 to 11 per lb.
Fair quality, and fair in other respects. 8 to 9 "
Inferior,—mixed with yellow, or gray. 6 to 7 "
Grey and low..... 4½ to 5 "

From the prices paid, with the costs and charges, it is said not to leave a profit, and from the remarks made, it is evident, it must be improved in quality, before it can assume a firmer place in the home market."

When the improvement which has been effected in Australian wools is taken into consideration, the suggestion naturally presents itself, whether the same result may not be produced in India, possessing as it does so many varieties of indigenous sheep with a choice of climates, and the advantage of procuring within an easy distance, the male stock which is to lay the foundation of improvement. Without judicious selection of climate, the most careful breeding will avail little. The Cape commenced long before the Australian Colonies,—but with every precaution, the South African wool affects an unkindly handle, which is attributed to the nature of the soil and climate.

The remarkable improvement in the Australian wools is not to be safely tested by comparing them with those of Germany. In the latter country, wool is grown as an exotic, in-door production, the sheep being carefully housed during a great part of the year, and the rapid decline in the fineness and every other property in which the excellence of German wool consists, is so great when the least neglect or undue exposure to the weather has been suffered to take place,—that by one year's bad management the produce of a flock is often deteriorated to the extent of 25 per cent.

Not paying attention to this difference of system, the earlier wool growers in Australia, attempted to raise wool, which should compete with the finer produce of Germany, and failed; and even had they succeeded, would only have had a fleece weighing 1½ lb. at 3 = 4s. 6d. They now have a less costly but more marketable staple, averaging 4½ lb. at 2s. = 9s., and not unfrequently 5 to 6 lb per fleece; but it took some years to retrieve the error that had been committed at the outset.

That the following is the relative standing of the different kinds of wool sold in England:

1. { Saxon.
- { Silesian.
2. Odessa Merino,—produce of flocks imported into Russia.
3. Australian.
4. { Spanish } Merino.
- { Cape. }
5. { English } Merino.
- { Italian }
6. English improved cross breeds.
7. Zigni,—called the original Macedonian breed.
8. Italian cross breeds.

{ Italian Native.
Russian Donkoi.
" Native.
Peruvian.
East Indian.
Smyrna.

The following wools are washed on the sheep's back, and contain a large percentage of grease or yolk:

Saxon and Silesian, Australian, English, Italian, and Peruvian.

The following being washed after shearing are white and dry:

Spanish, Odessa, and Russian, of all kinds.

The prices in the London market are principally regulated.

As to the finer kinds by the result of the German wool fairs in the month of June.

Of Spanish, Odessa, and the middling descriptions, by the sales of Australian wool in June and July.

Of all by the English clip.

The small proportion which the whole amount of imported foreign and colonial wool bears to the English clip may be estimated from the annexed statement.

The annual produce of the United Kingdom is one million twenty thousand packs of 240 lbs. each.

In 1838 the importations were as follows:

German.....	79,390 bales
Spanish.....	8,577 "
Australian.....	32,210 "
Sundries.....	61,675 "

181,772

The importation of Australian Wools was in 1814, 32,000 lbs. In 1838, 32,000 bales of 250 lbs each.

The progressive increase in the importation of E. I. wools has been as follows:

1835.....	1500 bales
1836.....	3400 "
1837.....	5600 "
1838.....	6117 "

Bombay has taken the lead in this new speculation, and it is known, that more than one house in Liverpool is engaged in plans for extending operations in that quarter. It may not be uninteresting to learn, that the late Ruler of Lahore, Runjeet Sing, not long ago, forwarded a quantity of Shawl wool for sale. It was, however, so indifferently got up, and so full of "kemp" or short hairs, as to be unsaleable for any thing near the price put on it.

Much valuable information for growers and shippers is contained in the following Circular addressed by Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co., to Australian constituents, and the remarks are equally applicable to India.

It cannot fail to afford gratification and encouragement to the Australian Wool growers, to learn that the produce of their flocks is at this time in very high and deserved repute in England. This reputation arises chiefly from the peculiar softness of the cloth, and other fabrics made from these wools, it is therefore very desirable that the growers should exert themselves to combine the highest possible degree of fineness, with the softness of handle, making it a rule to breed from Rams of the finest wool, and purest race they can obtain; purity of blood being the great essential towards producing wool of that uniform fineness of fibre, elasticity and closeness of staple, which alone can enable the manufacturer to make a cloth small on the face as well as soft to the touch.

Defect in breeding has undoubtedly much to do with the coarseness of the hair of a great portion of the wool grown in Australia. To this general failing some choice flocks in each Colony are decidedly exceptions, and it is only by carefully attending to purity of blood, in the selection of the Rams, that the inferior flocks can be brought to the same degree of perfection; and that perfection when arrived at, can only be maintained by constant attention to fresh crossing with pure blood.

Though it is highly necessary to the perfection of the fleece that its fibres should be acted upon by the air, it is also strongly recommended that fine wool flocks should be kept under sheds every night, their constitutions being unable to sustain the effect of the cold nights, and heavy dews, which commonly succeed the hottest day, from which transition they must be carefully guarded: care should therefore be taken to provide a constant succession of clean litter in the sheep stalls, that the full effect of perspiration on the fibre may not be interfered with, by the fleece being loaded at the extremities with an accumulation of filth of any sort.

It is of great importance that the fleece should be well washed, that the wool may be brought to market with as bright a color as possible; every convenience, and a plentiful supply of pure water, should therefore be provided: a running stream being most desirable.

The preferable mode of washing, is that which is performed before shearing, according to the German manner. Some growers have tried the plan of washing after the fleeces have been shorn and sorted; and as it is supposed, have used tepid water, following the French and Spanish method; but this has been approved of by the buyers generally, and particularly by those who buy for combing purposes.

The breaking of the fleece and washing after shearing, gives the wool more the appearance of Spanish than of German wool, and consequently reduces it to a lower standard of comparison. It is well known, that the sheep of those German flocks that are best washed are after that operation driven into some shed strewn with clean litter, or penned up with hurdles on clean grass, that the utmost care is taken to prevent their exposure to dirt or whatever else might tend to sully their whiteness, and that they are not shorn until a sufficient degree of moisture is deposited in the fleece by perspiration, to impart a soft handle to the wool. It may here be added, that it is very important, if possible, to prevent the sheep from filling their fleeces with grass seeds, broken leaves, and other extraneous substances which cannot be removed in the operation of washing, and which are productive of labor and expence in every process of manufacturing; in some cases indeed rendering wools almost unsaleable. It may here be observed, that so conscious are the Spaniards of the superiority of the German mode of washing and assorting, that they are making every effort to introduce it.

In order to assimilate the Australian wool as much as possible with the German in preparing it for market, the fleeces should not be broken, but merely divested of the greasy and stained locks, and so assorted or arranged that each package may contain fleeces of the same character as to color, length of staple, fineness of hair and general quality.

If the washing has been performed at the same time and place, and with an equal degree of care, the color is likely to be uniform and it will then only be necessary to attend to the sorting of the fleeces as to length, fineness and general quality: but if a large Grower has flocks and different breeds, and fed on different soils, care should be taken that the fleeces be separated

first as to color, and then again as to length, fineness, &c.

The fleeces being assorted as already suggested, should be spread one upon another, the neck of the second fleece being laid upon the tail of the first, and so alternately to the extent of eight to ten fleeces, according to their size and weight. When so spread, the two sides should be folded towards the middle then rolled together, beginning at each end and meeting in the center, and the roll or bundle so formed, held together by a slight packthread.

The baggage should be of a close, firm and tough nature. The material hitherto most generally used, has been sail canvas, which very ill resists bad weather on a long voyage, and when received here even in favourable condition, is so dry and crisp that it will tear like paper. A thicker, twisted, more flexible and tough material would be preferable. The size and form of the package may be in length about nine feet, and width four feet, sewed upon the two long sides, and at one end,—the other end being left open, and the sheet so formed, being suspended with the open end upwards, to receive the bundles made up as before directed, which are to be put in one at a time, one of the flat sides of the roll or bundle being put downwards, and so on in succession, being well trod down until sufficiently filled for the mouth to be closed. This is the German mode of packing, but it is doubtful whether smaller packages of the dimensions that have been hitherto sent from the two colonies, may not be more convenient for so long a voyage.

The operation of screwing should be discontinued, where it has been practised; as the pressure by the screws and remaining compressed during the voyage, occasions the wool to be cake and matted together in a manner that is highly prejudicial to its appearance on arrival. The practice also of winding up each fleece separately, and twisting a portion into a ball, is productive in a minor degree, of the same prejudicial effect, and it is to avoid this, that the making German bundles of eight or ten fleeces, is suggested.

It is very desirable that the wools should be shipped and sent away from both Colonies, if possible, in all the month of January, so as to arrive in England in June.

J. T. SMITH & CO.

Coleman-street, London, 1st March, 1838.—Hulk. March 16.]

COMMUNICATION FROM THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The Association, in returning thanks for the several numbers of the Society's proceedings which were forwarded, desires to state how much that body appreciates the desire of the Agricultural Society of India to make it acquainted with the progress and improvement of the agriculture of India in which it takes a lively interest and always feels it to be its wish to promote. Such an interest is taken by the association that it desires all the former numbers of the Society's proceedings may be sent, and that the Society may be convinced how strenuously the committee of the association, has advocated the subjects of East India Rum and Tobacco, a copy of the papers the committee has addressed to the Government is sent, and the committee trusts, that the ensuing session of parliament will not pass by without equalization in the duties being effected.

The papers on the subject of the growth of cotton which the society sent to the Association, are deemed by the committee to be very valuable, and the committee express a hope, that the several trials will lead to that

success which will eventually make the Manchester Locomotive in a great measure independent of America.

Extract of letter addressed to the Right Hon'ble C. P. Thompson, President of the Board of Trade, London 19th April, 1839.

"The committee of the East India and China Association beg leave, again most respectfully to bring under your consideration, the difference in the duty charged upon spirits and Tobacco, the produce of the East and West Indies, and they feel a conviction that the present Session of Parliament will not be allowed to pass without provision being made by law to put them on an equal footing, because it has been admitted in the instance of sugar and coffee that it is not a just system of taxation for the produce of the British Empire to be charged with higher duties than those of another."

PROMISE OF SEEDS FROM THE INDIA HOUSE.

The last overland has brought a letter from Professor Royle, to the address of Dr. Wallich, in which the former refers to an application which was made to him for a supply of seeds in accordance to the announcement made by the Court of Directors in their despatch to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on the 13th of February last year.

Extract. "I have had a letter from Dr. Spry applying for seeds. I have mentioned the subject to the authorities at the India House, and I have obtained permission to send seeds to the Agricultural Society."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL BRANCH SOCIETY.

The next communication which was submitted was the Report from Mr. Herklotts, the secretary of the Branch Society at Berhampore, of the result of the meeting held for the exhibition of Horticultural prizes.

The meeting was held at the house of the President of the Branch Society, F. W. Russell, Esq., Civil and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, and there were present on the occasion Messrs. T. A. Lushington, C. Smelt, J. Alexander, Revil, Mr. Patterson, Major Norton, Lieut. Goldie, Baboo Kissenchunder Chowdry, Ramanaut Majumdar, J. D. Herklotts, Esq., and several visitors.

The native gardeners with their several baskets of vegetable, were introduced to the meeting, and the President selected the Revd. Mr. Paterson, Major Norton and Lieutenant Sismore to be the umpires.

The first prize was won by Mr. Russell's gardener, for the best supply of peas, curly cabbages, Brussels sprouts, crowned cabbage, capsicums, celery, leeks and French beans.

The second prize to Mr. Elliott's gardener, for the best citron, knole knole, Jerusalem artichokes, Windsor beans, tomato and peas.

The third prize to Mr. Herklotts's gardener, for the best brinjals, carrots, endive, sweet potatoes, love apples, turnips, cross beans, plantains, oranges, gooseberries, (country) and French beans.

The society's garden produced the best cauliflowers, cabbages, country carrots, beet roots, lettuces, turnips, and radishes.

Three medals were awarded and the sum of fifty rupees in money. It was also resolved that a second meeting should be held in February* at the president's house, when three other silver medals, the expense of which Baboo Takoor Doss Mookenjee had generously offered to bear, should be awarded.

* The particulars of this has not yet reached the Parent Society.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT HOOGHLY.

The report of Dr. Esdaile, Secretary of the Branch Society at Hooghly, of the result of the second Annual Horticultural Exhibition held at Hooghly, for prizes on Saturday the 1st ultimo, was next submitted. The two silver medals allowed by the parent society and the sum of thirty-four rupees, were awarded to competitors: and Dr. Esdaile mentions, what he feels assured the Parent institution will be glad to learn, namely, that the number of Exhibitions this year greatly exceeded that of last: On the first occasion, only three or four native gardeners came forward whereas, on the last show the number exceeded 50,

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT AZIMGHUR.

Mr. H. C. Tucker, the Officiating Collector of the Azimghur District and Secretary of the Branch Society here, communicates the particulars of the exhibition held at the station of Azimghur, to compete for prizes, amounting to the sum of 300 rupees, which he had set apart as a donation from himself, to encourage the people of his district to exertion.

Mr. Tucker, in his interesting communication, states that the Annual Meeting for the Parent Society's prizes and his own, came off the 9th January, in the presence of the respectable Landholders both Europeans and Natives of the district.

The competition among the growers of the Otaheite sugar cane was very spirited, there being no fewer than twenty competitors.

A silver medal and 50 rupees were won by Mr. R. Nicholson, whose ten heaviest canes weighed seventy lbs. At the meeting Mr. Nicholson stated, that he had during the present year sold seed cane, the produce of one bighah of land for 500 rupees, an announcement which created a great sensation among the Landholders present at the meeting. Mr. Nicholson also exhibited ratoonings of the 2d and 3rd year, which to appearance, were hardly inferior to the first year's growth. "The effect" adds Mr. Tucker, "in favor of the cane was immense, and there is little doubt that it will soon be extensively spread throughout the district."

A subscription is in progress for rewards for the best agricultural productions of next year. The successful competitors for the Parent society's medals are Messrs. Nicholson of Maharaigunge and Gilbert D'Rozario of Azimghur.

BOOKS FROM ENGLAND.

The receipt of two letters from Captain Grindlay furnishes the intelligence of the despatch of a small consignment of books for the use of the society, which had been written for. Captain Grindlay desires that a selection of one of the parcels may be made and presented to the society in his name, as a sincere well wisher to the prosperity of the institution, and on all occasions Captain Grindlay states he shall give due attention to the wishes of the society, and obtain such proceedings and reports of the home public bodies, as will be given in exchange for those of the society. Captain Grindlay further, states that he will lose no opportunity of giving publicity to the views and movements of the Agricultural society of India, which he thinks destined to assist in the birth of a new Era for India.

STATE OF HORTICULTURE AT MORADABAD.

Major Sleeman in a long and interesting letter with which he has favored the Special Cotton committee, on the subject on which they were engaged, mentions incidentally that about thirty-five years ago Mr. Laycenter introduced into his garden at Moradabad, a Bombay graft,

and that now Bombay mango-trees are spread over the whole station, giving double value to estates in the estimation both of Natives and Europeans; and that nobler fruit is not to be found in the world, or delicious and wholesome. Thousands of grafts are now ready, Major Sleeman adds, to be carried over the country. Every garden has them for any one that will take them, and every gardener understands the art and is spreading it. The apples and pears, which have been introduced are utterly useless. The peach trees are also bad. In the city at Aloradabad, very fine cauliflowers can be purchased at one pice a piece—four for an anna and so on. The bazar is full of them, so of turnips, radishes, &c., but good carrots are rare.

BLACK PEPPER IN BANGAL.

An extract of a letter from Mr. Dearman, Deputy Collector at Dacca, was next submitted, in which the gentleman mentions that the black pepper grows not only in the Dacca district but in the adjoining district of Tipperah, and that he has himself met with it there in several villages growing very luxuriantly and bearing plentifully. It is planted at the foot betel and mango trees, and attaches itself to them in the same way as ivy does to trees at home.

For all the foregoing presents and communications the thanks of the meeting were awarded.

HARRY H. SEAY, M. D., Secretary.

Hurk. Jan. 18.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's apartments, 7th March, 1840

Present.—James Hintonson, Esq., C. Egerton, Esq., D. Stewart, M. D., H. H. Goodeve, M. D., W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D., R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., J. Jackson, M. D., G. Bayfield, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service.

The following papers were read and discussed:—Case of Albuminous Urine communicated by H. H. Goodeve, M. D.

Paper on the Epidemic diseases of Calcutta, during the Past quarter, by Duncan Stewart, M. D.

Case of amputation of the right arm in a sepoy, after injury on explosion of a gun, by J. Menzies, Esq., 55th N. I.

T. Allen, Esq., of the Hon'ble Company's ship Amherst, proposed at the last meeting, was duly elected a Member of the Society.

A treatise on Indian serpents, presented to the Society by T. Cantor, M. D.

Journal De Medecine De Bourdeaux, received since last meeting, was laid on the table.

J. Jackson, M. D., Secretary

Medical and Physical Society.

Hurk., March 20.]

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 3.

Sudder Board Circular orders to the Commissioners of revenue—instruction regarding the orders of Government.—In continuation of a circular order of the 15th ultimo, No. 1, the secretary is directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to request, that the commissioners will communicate to the collectors and independent deputy collectors of their division, the annexed copy of orders of Government, under date the 30th ultimo. No. 204.

No. 204.

To E. CURRIE, Esq.

Secy. to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 28, dated the 15th instant, and to request, that you will inform the Board in reply, that the Hon'ble the Deputy-Governor of Bengal approves of their proposition to notify to Government all transfers of the charge of treasures, and compliance with their

recommendation, will direct the publication of all such transfers in the Gazette for general information.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, 30th Jan 1840.

No. 4.

Rule regarding the travelling allowances of junior covenanted civil officers.—The secretary is directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to send for the information of the Commissioners and that of their subordinates, the annexed rule, passed under date the 13th ult., by the Hon'ble the President in Council, in communication with the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, regulating the allowance of junior covenanted civil officers, while employed in the interior of their districts.

Rule.—Whenever the salary and other allowances of an officer, amount in the aggregate to less than the rate of rupees 23,000 a year, he shall receive five rupees a day as travelling allowance, whilst actually employed on duty in tents at a distance from his sudder station, so much within that allowance as shall make his total receipts amount to that rate.—Hurk. March 27.

SUPREME COURT.

FEBRUARY 27, 1840.

QUEEN V. JAGGUTHDOOLAH SING.

The Clerk of the Crown read the indictment to the prisoner, when he pleaded "not guilty."

The Advocate-General then addressed the jury to the following effect:—The learned speaker commenced by adverting to the charge against the prisoner, which was for receiving a Company's paper to the amount of 12,000 rupees, knowing it to have been stolen. He then proceeded in his address, and detailed to the

jury, that in July 1836, at the time when robberies of notes were prevalent, Kistomungul Bysack, who carried on business with his brother, Manick Chunder Bysack, in Calcutta, sent a letter to the latter. That the letter was delivered at the Dacca Post Office, but which did not arrive. That the packet into which this letter containing the notes, was put, had thirty-three letters; but that thirty-two only arrived in Calcutta, and the one, in which the note was enclosed, was the thirty-third one, which was missing. That the packet was duly sealed before despatch. That it arrived at the Calcutta Post Office at half past five in the evening. That then it was sealed. That before its being opened the following morning, the seal appeared unbroken, but that the letter was still missing; and from the circumstance, that letters containing notes, at that time used to be marked with red ink on the envelope, connected with the above circumstances, the conclusion seems natural, that the letter must have been abstracted from the packet intermediately to its arrival, and its being opened. The learned counsel then went on to advert to these papers being valuable security, which he said, would appear on two grounds: first, that if the stealing of them be felony, then receiving them must also constitute a felony; and, secondly, that were not the note a valuable security, the company would not require security for granting a duplicate for it; the object of which is, evidently, to indemnify themselves in case of the original turning up. In respect to the evidence, the Advocate General passed on to say, that it would be the duty of the jury, first of all to consider, whether the notes were stolen or not. It would transpire by the depositions, that thirty-three letters were put into the Dacca Post Office, thirty-two of which arrived, and one was not forthcoming; and this was the only one containing valuable enclosures, and consequently, the only one marked with red ink on the envelope. These circumstances will be proved, and from them the only conclusion would be, that the notes were stolen. The next point that would require to be proved against the prisoner was, his guilty knowledge, and this could be inferred from these circumstances: That the prisoner had three Company's papers only, one for 12,000 rupees, and the other two for 11,000 rupees together; all three of which papers, astonishing to say, were either lost or stolen. The paper for 12,000 rupees was found in a box, in the prisoner's house, which box, it will be proved, did belong to him, and which he still denies to belong to him. Now, why should he deny the ownership of the box? but for his guilty knowledge, that the paper it contained, was a stolen one. Furthermore, it will be proved by his own nephew, that the note was purchased by the prisoner for only fifty rupees; and, how could this be accounted for, but by the fact, that it was stolen, that the prisoner had run the risk of fifty rupees to possess it, knowing it to be such. This is an additional circumstance to prove the guilty knowledge of the prisoner. But there is another circumstance still to show this point. The prisoner is not an extremely rich man, so as to account for his keeping the interest in arrears for four years, as was the case with this note. On the contrary, these were the only papers he possessed, and how probable it is, that he should allow the interest all along to remain in arrears, unless it be for his guilty knowledge, that they were stolen. Again, two of the three notes, to the amount of 11,000 rupees, were given in trust for a note on hand of 10,000 rupees, from a mere pauper. Under all these circumstances, the learned counsel concluded, that there would be ample proof to show the guilty knowledge of the prisoner.

The following witnesses were then called for the prosecution:—

Kistomungul Bysack, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I am a merchant and a shroff. My brother Manickchund

Bysack, is a partner with me in business, as well as my father, Ram Sirdar. In July, 1836, I resided at Dacca, at which time I had some Company's papers in my possession, of which the one shown to me belonged. I had it in July, 1836, and my father and brother owned it with me. In July I despatched by dāk two papers, one in my own name and one in that of my brother. This one was in my name. I got a receipt from the Post Office for them, and two drafts also with them. It was a blank receipt, dated the 23rd July. This is it, written in Bengallee (the interpreter here read it) by Rajkinto Bysack, and stamped at the Post Office. It was sent to the Post Office by my servant, Ramruten Dutt. I have been in the constant habit of sending letters to the Post Office, and the receipts always return with a Post Office stamp, similar to this mark. This Company's paper shown to me, is one of the two I enclosed on that occasion, which I did not see after that time till only eight or nine days ago, at the Police Office. After the despatch of the papers in consequence of some information, I made enquiry about them of the Post Master, at Dacca. In consequence of my application an investigation followed. Manickchund Bysack was in Calcutta at the time I despatched the papers at Dacca. Since the despatch I never saw the other Company's papers, nor the envelope in which they were contained. The envelope was addressed to Manickchund Bysack. All the endorsements in the name of Kistomungul Bysack are in my hand writing, but the last endorsements in the name of Rajnarain Mittra, is not in my writing, nor do I know whose writing it is. The whole of that on this paper is in my hand writing, and the superscription also.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prinsep.—This last endorsement on the note was there, at the time of despatch, as also the English writing. I did not go personally to the Post Office. I have been residing at Dacca, and my brother usually resides in Calcutta, having only once gone home about a year ago. I generally sign myself free Kistomungul Bysack. I got a paper in lieu of this Company's paper about eight or nine months after the loss of the original.

Ramlochin Dutt, examined by the Advocate-General, —I am in the service of the last witness and his father. In July, 1836, I received a letter from the last witness to be put into the post. I read Bengallee a little. This was the receipt I took with the letter to the post, where he stamped it bears, was put on. The letter was sealed with sealing wax when Kistomungul gave it to me; and, in the same state, I received it. I delivered it to the Post Office, paying postage on three sicca weight.

By Mr. Leith.—I can read Bengallee, and this receipt is dated.—(here he read the receipt). I delivered the letter to the Mohurrir of the Post Office, whose name I have since learnt, is Ram Churn Dhar. I uniformly carried letters to the Post Office for my master, which happened every three, four, or five days. I do not recollect the year, month, or date, when I took that letter.

By the Court.—There was an impression of a seal, on the sealing wax, with which the letter was sealed.

Callinmuth Banerjee, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I got employed in the Dacca Post Office in 1835, and was there in July 1836. This chullan is signed by me, and written by another writer of the Post Office, named oosim Ally. It is customary for me to compare the letters together with the chullan before being finally packed, and the chullan I sign. On the occasion in question, to the best of my belief, all the letters in that chullan, were correct. There were thirty-three letters full post paid, which were all packed up in my presence, as well as in the presence of every body, connected with the packing. Including the thirty-three full post-paid,

there were others not paid, making in all fifty-nine letters. Subsequently, a communication was made from the Post Office here to the Post Office there. Kistomungul also complained to the Post Office to the same effect, about a letter being missing. In consequence, an investigation took place, which related to the despatch under this chullan. The missing letter was never found.

By Mr. Prinsep.—At the time of the packing there were three mohurras and six or seven pawns. Previous to my entering the Post Office, a letter had been lost in its despatch from Calcutta. This letter was afterwards lost, as also a watch; which last was detected at Sylhet. The packet was sealed and despatched in my presence with all the letters.

By the Court.—The letters are altogether counted three times. (The witness here detailed the process of packing the despatch.) The packet was sealed, on that day, with sealing wax and the Post Office seal, in my presence.

Ramchurn Dhar, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I was employed in the Dacca Post Office in July 1836. I know this chullan, it is in the writing of Cossinuth, and signed by the dawk moonshee. My duty at the Dacca Post Office was, to receive letters for despatch, which I would register and count. From the circumstance of Kistomungul Bysack having lodged a complaint relative to a letter, I remember of his having sent a letter for despatch, which was delivered at the Post Office. The complaint was made about eight days after the delivery of the letter. I cannot tell if an official communication from the Calcutta to the Dacca Post Office was made before or after Kistomungul's complaint. The letter was not found afterwards. After registering that letter with others, I delivered them to the dawk moonshee. I delivered thirty-three paid letters, and fifty nine altogether. I saw that chullan at the time. The name of the dawk moonshee is Kalinath. The usual manner of granting receipts is by making a stamp.

By Mr. Leith.—I kept a regular register of the letters in which every letter received is to be found entered. This circumstance happened four years ago; before and after which, I received hundreds of letters. I recollect about the letter from having seen it entered in the chullan, as well as from great enquiry having taken place relative to it. I referred to the registry for it, and even before I had it in recollection.

Francis Xavier Hendriques, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I am a delivering clerk of the General Post Office, in which employment I was in July 1836. This chullan I know, and according to it fifty nine letters ought to have been received, but only fifty eight arrived. The missing letter was a full post paid letter. There ought to have been thirty-three post paid letters, of which only thirty-two arrived. The jemadar and myself counted the letters. The bail, or paper packet was opened by me at half after six in the morning. I examined the wax cloth and seal of the packet before opening it. The packet arrived at half past five in the evening, and during that time to the time I opened it, it was in charge of the jemadar Fuzzel Ally, who has since been discharged, on what account I do not exactly know. Fuzzel Ally was acquainted with the manner in which packets are made up. I do not know to whom the missing letter was addressed. On finding the letter missing, I reported the circumstance to Mr. Moore, the Deputy Post Master. I am not aware if any communication was made to the Dacca Post Office; but it is the practice to make communications in such cases. The chullan only contains the number of letters despatched in the country Post Office. When a letter is

missing, a list of the letters with names and address is made.

Manickchand Bysack, by Mr. Clarke.—I am brother to Kistomungul Bysack, and son to Ram Sunder Bysack. These four endorsements in this Company's paper are in my brother's writing. The paper I saw before it was lost, having sent it from here myself. In July 1836, I did not receive this paper from my brother. I did apply for a duplicate to this paper, at the Government Council Office. I got a duplicate of this paper and a duplicate of another paper of 10,000 rupees, which was in my name, though not without first giving securities to the Company's attorney. After the loss of the paper, I did not see it till the 12th or 13th of last Aghsan in the Calcutta Police Office.

Mr. McCann of the Police, was then sworn, and the principal portion of his evidence was, that under warrant he went to the house of the prisoner, and on going there, he found the note in the box.

David McFarlan, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I am the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. I investigated this case and took the examination of the prisoner, which I did correctly.

Robert Haberley, examined by Mr. Clarke.—I act as interpreter to the Chief Magistrate. I explained the deposition of the prisoner correctly.

Gopal Chunder Ghose, examined by Mr. Clarke.—The prisoner is my maternal uncle, with whom I am at present on friendly terms. I know this box, which I have seen in my uncle's house from two or three years. My uncle won this box in a lottery, which was drawn in Mr. Cantor's house, where the prisoner was employed. It was two or three months in the house of Koor Kistomungul Roy, and since with the prisoner. I saw this paper in Koor Kistomungul's house. My uncle gave it to me to put it by. I heard from my uncle, that he had got the paper from Prannauth Bomerjee. Poon before last, it was in my custody. He told me, he had given fifty rupees for the paper.

By Mr. Leith.—I have been employed by the Company for the last twenty-six or twenty-seven days, the time when I was first brought as a witness in this case. I was formerly a resident in the prisoner's house till I was brought to give evidence. Previously I was altogether supported by the prisoner. Since I was brought to give evidence, I have been living with the thanadar. Kisto Sunder Hazra and Comlacanath Paul took me away and made me write a letter stating, that if I gave evidence I would be supported by the Company. This was last Sunday. I was taken hold of by Comlacanath and carried to the jail, and made to write to the address of my uncle at their dictation. I was taken to the apartment of the prisoner, where were present Comlacanath, Kisto Sunder and the prisoner. At the gate of the jail I saw sentries and peons. I arrived there at four o'clock. I saw a great many other persons. I did not write that letter in any house or any place in Calcutta. This is the letter. In regard to this matter I deposed in the police one day according to the instruction of the prisoner, and again according to what I thought to be the truth. I gave different statements; one of which was false. I don't know the calling of Prannauth Bomerjee, I do not know where he is. For about a year now, I have not seen him. The last time I saw him, was, about four years ago.

James Smith, examined by the Advocate-General.—I know the prisoner at the bar, from about the year 1834. I went to England in February 1828 and returned in February 1829. In May last, I renewed my

acquaintanceship with the prisoner, and continued intimate with him up to the time of our imprisonment. These Company's papers I received from the prisoner. This is the note of hand, written by me for 10,000 rupees, given to the prisoner in favor of Gopal Chunder Ghose, and in consideration of two Company's papers.

By himself.—And on account of an understanding of my entering into co-partnership with the prisoner as pawn-brokers and commission agents.

By the Advocate General.—From the general appearance of this paper for 12,000 rupees, it is the same, I was in treaty to purchase from him. I have very frequently seen that box. I never had one like it, and it never belonged to me. The prisoner has a demand against me of thirteen rupees.

Mr. Prinsep here got up to cross-examine this witness, when immense risibility was excited throughout the Court-room, while Mr. James Smith, nearly drowned within the compass of the witness-box, was scraping and howling, nodding and winking, and embracing every opportunity, of saying a word for the case and two for himself, and his pawn-breaking, and commission agency business, and various other interesting items connected with the affluence, respectability and liberality of the said James Smith.

The pith and marrow of his circumlocutory deposition (very rapidly delivered) are as follow:—That on his return from England, his pockets were at a discount, which uncomfortable circumstance induced him to borrow thirteen rupees from the prisoner; or, no doubt, he should not, in all probability, have put himself under obligations to Juggutdoolub. That he had no boxes in the house of the prisoner; but had a few articles of a different kind, which were not boxes. That he was frequently in the house of the prisoner till late hours at night—frequently, indeed, to 9, 10 and 11 o'clock; but, indeed, never did he take up his lodging all night, as this of course, would not be proper. That he occupied a house in Doggattallah, though the name of the landlord of the house did not, at the time of speaking, "rebound" to his memory. That when he was in England he was by no means a poor gentleman, not by any manner of means, as would appear from his acquaintanceship with the Marquis of Hastings; and, in fact, but for the unfortunate demise of his poor friend, Thomas Cutlar Ferguson, he might have been a little more successful in his views. And this would show, how far he passed himself off as a poor gentleman from India. But his wonted extensive liberality itself would testify to the contrary. That he was acquainted with the late Mr. Ravenscroft, who, he heard, had been murdered. He remembered the occasion of his murder; but never did his conscience accuse him of the cause of that murder, with a view to evade certain demands. That he was a *trifle* in the debt of Mr. Laurie, and had deposited the two Company's papers with him, intending to draw upon them from time to time as circumstances required. That he would not say how he was enabled to come out in the *Zenobia*. [But the Court informing Mr. Smith, that he was bound to answer the question he said] That no subscription was raised for his passage out, but that he had entered into a settlement with Captain Owen. It was no business of the counsel if he paid his passage or not, enough it was to the purpose, that proper arrangements had been made on that head. That at present he had not his property in Calcutta; though even here he was not destitute of property, as he had a great deal of property at Serampore, and enough to ensure him the means of moving in that respectable sphere of life to which he belonged. Moreover he said, for the special information of the counsel, that he was as much a gentleman as himself (Mr. Prinsep) and had property

to enable him to maintain that rank. Besides the expectations he had of soon setting up in business in a *genteel* way he expected somewhere about 50,000 Rs. in advance from the prisoner, to open his Pawn-broking and Commission Agency establishment; and though that prisoner had abused his confidence and disappointed him, he still expected to obtain Indigo factory and a talook from Rogouath Gosain, of Serampore, by purchase, and that he was at present negotiating matters to that effect. That he would not set up in business with any sum below fifty thousand, though he might be induced to do it out of condescension only. That his benevolence and liberality were well known, and he believed there was not a European in Calcutta of the middle and lower classes, who has not tasted of the sweet milk of his liberality, though the police officers have not been especially lucky in this experience. That he has not had an opportunity of coming to final arrangements, in regard to some property he expects from the East India Company. That he would not debase himself to satisfy the idle curiosity of the Counsel, in enlightening him further, with regard to his possessions or expectations. [But again being pressed by the Court he went on] That besides what he has already stated, he has his out-standings, namely, his debts. That he would not mention his debtors to the counsel, but being urged by the Court, he would say, that were he to receive his rights, he would come in from the Indian Government only, to the exceedingly insignificant sum of *twenty lacs*! That besides this the counsel should not know one debtor more; but being again pressed to answer, he would only mention, that the dancing master—he meant Dupuis—owed him; yes, seriously, the dancing master owed him 280 Rs. for which sum, however, it being so paltry, he held no note of hand. In this strain the witness kept on for a considerable time such to the amusement of all present, ever-and-anon, talking about his Indigo factory and talook, and Pawn-broking and Commission Agency establishment; after which, he was told to stand down.

The next witnesses called was Mr. Oxborough, of the Treasury, whose important part of whose evidence was that a duplicate had been granted for the note, which formed the subject of the trial, in consequence of the original being said to have been stolen.

Three other witnesses were called to identify the box, as the one the prisoner had won in a lottery, which however they failed in doing.

The depositions, as taken before the Chief Magistrate, were then read by the Clerk of the Crown, together with other papers, connected with the case, about some of which, however, some technical discussion took place between the contending counsel.

At seven o'clock Mr. Prinsep, counsel for the defence, got up, and in a long speech, dilating on the features of the case with great eloquence, which took up above a full hour, addressed the jury. The principal points the counsel urged were as follow.

That the chief points the jury would require to be satisfied of, before giving in a verdict against the prisoner was, first, that the note had been stolen, and next, that Juggutdoolub had received it, knowing it to be stolen. The first point the counsel for the prosecution had failed in establishing. They had attempted to show that a letter was sealed and put into the Dacca Post Office; that the despatch for that day was duly and carefully packed; that the packet arrived at the Calcutta Post Office, and was found to be unbroken, but that on opening it, a letter was missing. This was all that was shown. It might be that the letter was lost or missing, but this was not for the jury to consider, it was for the jury to be satisfied that it had been stolen. The only witness that said anything regarding this point was, Mr. Oxborough; but it

was from hear-why only, that he even could tell it was stolen. It was only an alleged theft of the originals, on which the duplicates had been granted. Under these and other circumstances, which the learned counsel brought forward, he contended that it was not proved that the note had been stolen. On the other point respecting the guilty knowledge of the prisoner, Mr. Prinsep also dwelt largely, adverting to the respectability of his client and the responsible position he held, and various other circumstances, enough to fill a couple of columns.

The Court then at considerable length charged the jury, who at 10 o'clock returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."—*Hurkaru*, March 2.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

SECOND TERM OF 1840.

This day being the first day of term, their Lordships took their seats in Court at the usual hour. No business was taken except uncontested motions.

THE QUEEN V. RAJAH RAJNARAIN ROY.

Mr. Prinsep applied for the liberation of the defendant upon bail. He hoped their Lordships would take into consideration the circumstance that the defendant had now suffered imprisonment for nearly six weeks. It was no fault of his that the interrogatories which had been exhibited, were not answered long ago.

The Court, however, refused to let the defendant out on bail until the interrogatories had been answered.

Refused.

J. HILLS V. C. BURY.

Mr. Morton mentioned this case in which an application had been made to Mr. Justice Seton in Chambers, to allow the plaint to be amended after plea pleaded. The amendment required was simply the substitution of the word "and" for the word "or." The learned judge had referred the case to the full Court, as he doubted whether the application was not the same in substance as a motion made in this cause last term to amend the plaint and the replication, the latter part of which only was granted by the court. It was now submitted that the 9th Plea Rule vested the court with much more extensive powers of amendment than the substitution of one simple word for another, and that this application was in no way prejudiced by the previous one, because in one case a general amendment in the other a specific and limited amendment was asked for.

Mr. Leith submitted that the two applications were virtually the same, and that the 9th Plea Rule did not apply.

The court were of this opinion, and refused the motion.

Refused.—*Hurk*, March 3.

MARCH 4.

This morning the Court was more than usually crowded, and the constables were more than ordinarily impudent, in consequence of the trial for murder of the two sons of Rajah Buddinath Roy. No less than four barristers appeared for the defence, and the case took up the whole day, till nearly seven o'clock in the evening, when, to the disappointment of the supporters of the *Eastern Star*, and the satisfaction of all those who heard the slight evidence for the prosecution, the investigation terminated in the honorable acquittal of the young Rajahs. A full report of the case will be given to-morrow.—*Hurk*, March 5.

MARCH 4.

TRIAL OF RAJKISEN ROY AND KALIKISEN ROY FOR MURDER.

The court was unusually crowded this morning, to witness the trial of the two sons of Rajah Buddinath Roy on the heinous charge of murder. The prisoners were placed in the bar, and being arraigned, pleaded "not guilty." Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sandes appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. Prinsep and Barwell on behalf of the prisoner Kalikisen, and Messrs. Leith and Mr. Morton for the other prisoner, Rajkisen.

Mr. Clarke then opened the case for the prosecution in a very appropriate address, comprehending the chief features of it. The learned Counsel began by adverting to the importance of the case, important alike to the prisoners and the public. He also alluded to the responsibility of the jury, on whose verdict depended the life of the prisoners. He then detailed the leading particulars of the case, which in effect were as follows: That on the night of the 12th December last, while a chowkedar was going his round in the vicinity of Raja Buddinath's house, he heard a noise proceeding from the house. That upon this he ran to the gate of the Raja's premises, which he found open and a sentry posted at it. That near the sentry on duty, he saw a man sitting apparently in a state of intoxication. That the prisoners, afterwards, came down to the spot where the deceased was sitting. That Golam Naib, also a little while after, came to the Raja's house. That Rajkisen was seen to fetch three slaps to the man, who upon that said, don't slap me. That the man being asked who had brought him there he replied that Mohun Sing had brought him. That afterwards Kalikisen took him by the hair of his head. That Rajkisen again gave him a blow with a stick. That these circumstances would be proved by the evidence that would be produced, and that it would appear that four blows only had been inflicted on the deceased. That the police people proposed to institute an enquiry in regard to the man, but that they were told to go out, when however they heard no further noise within the Raja's premises. The learned Counsel concluded by observing, that all possible information would be produced; that the evidence taken before the Coroner would be brought forward, in addition to that taken before the Chief Magistrate; and that Dr. Grant, the Apothecary General, had also been subpoenaed for his opinion in regard to the evidence of the Police surgeon, by whom the body was examined.

The following evidences for the prosecution were then taken.

Mr. R. J. Rose, officiating Superintendent of works and conservancy, who had made out a plan of the premises of Rajah Buddinath Roy, was examined by Mr. Sandes regarding the height of the terrace and the situation of the different apartments, &c.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith. A lane runs to the East of the stables, and there is an open court between the latter and the house; a person could not proceed from the flat roof to any other part of the house. From the terrace which I have already described, there is another passage leading into the Court yard, I have alluded to. The stairs lead to the passage marked F. F. It is a steep flight of brick stairs, which leads from the terrace to the Thakoor Dullaun. The breadth of the steps is narrow; the pink coloured spots on the map, represent the pillars in the Thakoor Dullaun. There is a ledge round the bottom of the plinth.

By the Court.—On the two sides of the court, the house is only one story high, height of the rail is shown by the transverse section. There were no rooms pointed out to me, as appropriated for the prisoners.

Salabut Khan examined by Mr. Clarke.—I am a Naib attached to the Jorah Baugan thanah, and was on duty at 3 o'clock in the morning, and of that day I was going my round accompanied by Hurra and Hingun chowkedars, and on approaching towards the house of Rajah Buddhuath Ray, I heard a great noise proceeding from it, calling out that a thief had been caught. I was near the premises when I heard the noise, and the gate was open. I went up and saw a party on duty there. There was a great number of persons near the gate and in particular, I noticed a man sitting down, who appeared to be in a state of confusion. I was unacquainted with the prisoners then—I was on that night for the first time. The man who was sitting was struck two or three thumps by some person from the crowd, whom I could not distinguish. About a quarter of four I had got to the gate, the prisoners came there. I am not positive whether the man was struck previously to, or after their coming. I did not see the prisoners do any thing. A person took hold of the man by the hair of the head, and drew him into the compound. There was a great confusion, and I cannot say whether the prisoners were there or not. I also saw a person strike the man with a stick, about the thickness of my wrist, and a foot in length. I do not know who struck him, as there was a great crowd at the time.

The witness was here warned by the Court to speak the truth.

I wanted to take the man into custody but I was told by the prisoner that he was a thief, and after it had been enquired whether he had any companions or not, he would be made over to my charge. I then went out in the street, the gate remained open. The two chowkedars who came along with me did not go in, but remained outside. I know Golaum Ruzza, he came there after me, and was within the premises when the man was drawn by the hair of his head and struck. I did not lose sight of the man after he had been drawn in the manner already described, as it was at a distance of about two or three cubits. When I went out, I could not see into the premises. The man when drawn by the hair of the head, went very slowly, he appeared to be in a very weak state. I stood outside about a quarter of an hour, and then returned to the thanah and informed the thanadar of the circumstance. I did not ask a second time for the man, as the people were looking about inside, and there was much confusion.

At six o'clock in the morning I saw the man again, but found him dead. The body was placed in a godown opposite the Rajah's premises, and one of the chowkedars of my thanah named Wooseer Khan was sitting near it. The body was a little after removed to the Police hospital, and I pointed it out to Dr. Maxton. I had been examined regarding this case, before the Coroner, and subsequently by the Chief Magistrate.

Cross examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I did not remain to take charge of the man, because there was no complaint, and I had no witnesses, nor did I see the prisoners use any violence towards him. None of the Police people wanted, and the gate remained open all the time.

By Mr. Morton.—There was a light at the gate. When I was outside I heard no cries or shouting. I saw people on the terrace, where there were lights also. This was before day-break. There was no mourning.

The Susteetollah thanah is near the Rajah's house, little to the southward of it. I could have obtained assistance from there if I wanted.

Golaum Ruzza, examined by Mr. Sandes.—I am a Naib attached to the Susteetollah thanah. I was so on the 12th December last. I was on duty, and on my round about 3 o'clock in the morning of that day, I heard a noise proceeding from the direction of the Rajah's house. I approached it, and distinctly heard of a thief having been caught. I went up to the gate, and saw about 25 or 30 persons inside, but near it, I perceived a man sitting down—I did not see the prisoners then, but afterwards. I enquired of the man where he came from, and how he had come there. He spoke in a low and feeble voice, and replied, that a person of the name of Mohun Sing had kept him sitting there since 8 o'clock in the evening. On hearing this, the prisoners enquired of their servants, and were told that there was no person in the house of that name. I remained there a few minutes. The man was reclining against the knee of another man who was sitting down, and had hold of him by the hair of the head. I did not know who the person was. The prisoners told me to go away for the present, and they would make enquiries into the matter, and then send for me. I did not hear the prisoners put any questions to the man while I was there. Before I left the place, I saw a person take hold of the man by the hair of the head, and another strike him with a stick about half three quarters of a cubit in length. I cannot say who they were; but the prisoners were in the crowd. The man was sitting when he was taken hold of by the hair of the head, and struck. I went to my thanah and informed the thanadar of what occurred, he replied that it was not in his division. The man appeared to be under the influence of liquor, and quite weak. The words uttered by him were spoken in a very low tone, he did not have any complaint. When I saw him struck, I did not see any thing, as it was only a slight blow. I know Sir about Khan. I saw him at the gate, he had got there before me. I again saw the man at the Police hospital, he was dead, and had been dissected. I was examined before by the Coroner and the Chief Magistrate, my depositions were signed, and the contrary must have been explained to me. I do not recollect it.

Cross examined by Mr. Barwell.—While I was outside I did not see any search made, from my thanah I saw lights on the terrace.

John Maxton examined by Mr. Clarke.—I am Physician-Surgeon of Calcutta. On the 13th of December I examined the body of a person at the Police hospital, pointed out to me by Salabut Khan. The only external marks were a contused wound on the left shoulder, the right shoulder and right hand swollen. On opening the head I found a considerable effusion of blood serum between the scalp and the skull. This is different from an effusion of the brain. The membranes were natural, with the exception of two chronic tubercles. These are swellings quite distinct from accident, and must have been growing for some time. In my opinion they were of long standing. On opening the chest, I found the third, fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth ribs of the right side fractured, as also the sixth and eighth on the left side, the lungs natural, the pericardium adhering to the heart all round. The liver and spleen considerably enlarged, the latter soft in its texture, and ruptured in two places, the stomach and intestines natural; the bladder distended with urine. There was a slight effusion of coagulated blood in the abdomen, but no what had taken place in the spleen, none of the other organs being ruptured. It is probable that the effusion of blood in the abdomen arose from a kick. None were ruptured except those connected with the spleen. The skin on the left shoulder appeared rubbed off about the size of half a rupee, but it did not appear to have been occasioned by a blow, the other shoulder was swollen. I saw no external appearance on the head that led me to believe that it had been injured.

I scarcely think it possible that the effusion of blood and serum between the scalp and the skull, could have been caused by a blow without some external appearance. If a blow were struck by a strong man with the bottom of his fist, it might cause the effusion without any external marks. There is no external mark where the ribs are fractured; I scarcely think it possible that the ribs could have been fractured by blows without having external marks. The fracture could not have been caused by a man pressing on the body with his knees, as they would have left marks, neither by the feet, as they also would have left marks. I saw no external mark on the body which could lead me to believe that the person had been beaten. With the exception of that swelling on the right shoulder and right hand, I consider it quite possible that independent of the external injuries, all the other severe injuries could have been produced without violent beating. It is my opinion that the fracture of the ribs, and the rupture of the spleen caused the man's death. I could not detect any other injury, to warrant me to say that his death was caused by violent beating. The effusion of blood and serum between the scalp and skull, was not in that state as to occasion death. It is very hard for me to answer how long a person might live after receiving the injuries already described, all depends upon the constitution; one man might survive two days and another perhaps only a few hours. It is possible that a man might be capable of walking about a hundred feet or more after having received those injuries, and it is very probable that he might be able to descend a flight of stairs of fourteen or fifteen steps. I should scarcely think he could sit up, and he might or might not be able to reply to two or three questions.

Cross examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I have seen the prisoners of the Raja Budinanth Roy. It is quite possible that those injuries might be occasioned by a fall. I heard the evidence of Mr. Rose regarding the inner court. I think a fall from the upper story might cause all those appearances without any other violence. I would not say that it was impossible, that he could pass the inner to the outer court as described.

By Mr. Leith.—If a person were beat with violence by a stick like that described by the two witnesses, I should certainly have discovered marks on the body. The enlargement of the spleen showed that the organ was in a diseased state, the rupture of which and the fracture of the ribs, caused the man's death.

Re examined by Mr. Clarke.—It is possible that a man might walk such a distance as described after such a fall; there certainly are exceptions. One man might do it, and another might die on the spot. If a man fell from the height described by Mr. Rose, insensibility might or might not be produced as we have some extraordinary cases upon record. An effusion between the scalp and skull would not produce insensibility at that stage, and if the effusion were added to the other injuries, even then I do not believe insensibility would be produced.

Dr. J. Grant examined by Mr. Clarke.—I am a Surgeon in the Company's service, and am Apothecary General. I have heard the evidence given by the last witness. I was perfectly ignorant of the case before. I do not think the evidence of Dr. Maxton complete, and before I give my opinion, I would like to put to him one or two questions. The Court had no objection, and Dr. Grant put the following questions Dr. Maxton.

Q. Upon what part of the brain had the effusion of blood and serum taken place?

A. On the upper part of the head.

Q. What was the extent of the effusion?

A. About half the breadth of one's hand.

The examination continued.—I think this effusion might have been occasioned by a blow from a strong man, or by pulling the hair violently. If a person were enveloped in clothes and struck with a heavy bludgeon, it is possible that it would not leave any external marks. It is possible that if a man were trampled or kicked upon, marks would be left, and if the man were drunk, it would have aggravated the external appearance. It is difficult for me to answer whether a man, after falling from the height described, would be capable of walking. I should expect under ordinary circumstances a concussion of the brain and spinal marrow would take place. In all cases of rupture, and enlargement of the spleen, I should expect immediate nausea and faintness, which would also tend to prevent the man walking immediately after the accident. I have merely asserted what I conceive would take place under ordinary circumstances. I do not say that this would have happened in this case. If the fracture of the ribs did not injure any organ of importance, a man might walk. I think it possible that in that state, he could descend a staircase of 14 or 15 feet height, but would have a difficulty in doing it. I do not attach much importance to the effusion of blood between the scalp and skull, a man could walk after receiving that injury. A man could not immediately after having received the injuries already described, be capable of answering two or three questions, he might be able to do so some time after. It depends upon the constitution how long a man might live after receiving them. I should have expected that he would have lived longer than what has been described, and my reason for stating this is, that according to the statement of Dr. Maxton the effusion of blood from the rupture of the spleen, appears to have been but small.

Cross examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I think the rupture of the spleen is the most dangerous. It would not of itself cause insensibility, but nausea and faintness. It might be caused from concussion of the brain. It does not signify on what part a man might fall for a concussion of the brain to take place. If he fell from a height, there must have been some degree of insensibility; if his fall had been broken, the object that broke the fall might have occasioned great injury in itself, it might cause broken ribs.

By Mr. Morton.—If the man had fallen from a height of 14 feet, there would have been a concussion of the brain and the spinal marrow. He might have fallen from that height without occasioning any insensibility.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarke.—If the fall had been broken, and produced the broken ribs, it might or might not be attended with external marks. In all instances of a fall there is a concussion of the brains and spinal marrow.

By the Court. The fall must have caused temporary insensibility, it is impossible for me to say how long it lasted, all depends upon the constitution perhaps 5, 10, or 15 minutes.

Woojee Khan being sworn, was examined by Mr. Sandis.—I am a chokedyar attached to the Jorah Bagan Thubnah. I know the house of Raja Budinanth Roy. I went there on the morning of the 12th December last. A man came to the Thannah at about six o'clock, and told the Thannadar that the Raja wanted him. By the desire of the Thannadar, I went along with him to the house. I saw a man lying dead in the compound, and the prisoners ordered the body to be removed from the premises. Their people took it to a godown opposite. The Thannadar desired me to remain with the corps. After the lapse of nearly an hour, Captain Birch, Superintendent of Police, came. He ordered Salabut Khan and a chokedyar to take away the body to the Police Hospital.

Rambukh Sing being examined by Mr. Clarke, said, — I had a brother named Ram Dyal Sing, who is dead. I have not seen him for the last three months. The last time I saw him was at the latter end of the month of Aughraun. From these clothes and silver armlets produced, which I recognize to be his, I think he has been murdered by the sons of Rajah Buddinath Roy. My brother was employed by a woman named Hurro. He was in her service up to the time I missed him.

Hurro Raur being sworn and examined by Mr. Clarke, said, — I had a durwan named Ram Dyal Sing. He left my house in the month of Aughraun, about eight o'clock in the evening. He said he was going to eat, but he never returned, and I have not seen him since. I cannot recognize the clothes he used to wear.

Rondh Sing being examined by Mr. Sandes, said, — I am a durwan in the service of Stichunder Baboo. I knew Ram Dyal Sing what he was in the service of Hurro, he used to come and take his meal with me. I did not see him for four or five days, and I was afterwards told that he was dead. I would recognize his clothes if I were to see them. These clothes produced were his, also the silver armlets. He had them on the last time I saw him.

Frederick William Birch, being examined by Mr. Clarke, said, I am Superintendent of the Calcutta Police. On the morning of the 12th December last, I received intimation of the man's death from Rajah Buddinath Roy, the father of the prisoners personally, in consequence of which and also at his request, I proceeded with him to his house, it was about half past 6 o'clock. On arriving there, I saw the body lying in a garden on the opposite side of the road. I was told by the prisoners that the man had died inside of the Rajbarry. I examined the body but not very minutely, and the impression on my mind was, that the deceased died from drinking. I did not hear when he died, but as the joints and body were not stiff, I think it must have been a little before I went there. There was a report brought to me about 3 o'clock in the morning. Nothing was then said about the man's death, consequent on which I requested the thanadar to enquire more particularly into the case. It was Rajah Buddinath Roy that first informed me of the man's death.

Cross examined by Mr. Pinsep — I have known the prisoners for two and a half or three years, and I did not perceive the least agitation in their manners, on the contrary they afforded me every information.

Sonatin being examined by Mr. Sandes said, I am a pyke in the employ of Rajah Buddinath Roy. I was on duty three or four days before the end of Aughraun. After 3 o'clock in the morning I heard the noise of something falling from the interior, the females occupied that part of the house, I awoke Cossee and Lalla Khanamah, and cautioned Shukram the sentry at the gate. It was a dark night, I went round and searched, and afterwards saw a man near the gate. He was groaning and I asked him who he was. He did not answer but kept groaning. I do not know from where he fell. On enquiring, the sentry told me, that the man came staggering from the interior. I then went back to my duty. I was examined at the police, but how long after the occurrence I do not recollect.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barwell — I was on the road outside when I first heard the noise of the fall. My duty is to go round the house. When I heard the noise I gave notice to the sentry at the gate, after awaking Cossee and Lallah.

Cossee being examined by Mr. Clarke said, — I am a khansamah in the employ of Rajah Kelly Kissen Roy. On the morning of the 12th December last, Lalla and myself were asleep when Sonatin came and awoke us. We got up and searched about, and then went up to the terrace to know what had fallen. I did not hear the noise of the fall distinctly. Rajkissen Baboo asked us what we were about. We told him and recommenced the search. The havildar named Bhubany Sing, called out that a man had been stopped at the gate. We came down and found a thief lying on the north side of the Rowuck. Rajkissen who had followed us, requested us to see, if the man were shamming. I endeavoured to make him sit up, but he could not speak and the Baboo told us to place him upon the Rowuck, and then desired the havildar to get a mace palankern, and ordered us to search the house and see if there was any one else in it. We went towards the hma edpartment, and looked about but found no one, we then came down and informed the Baboo who was sitting in the verandah; a little while after Rajah Buddinath Roy arrived from his garden at Cosipore. It was about gun fire. He was not in the house. The Rajah gave orders to go and call the thanadar, but before he could come, the man expired.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barwell. When I first saw the man he was unable to rise. I did not hear him speak up to the time of his death. The whole house was disturbed on this man's falling. When the alarm was given no strangers from outside came in.

By Mr. Leath. Lallah and myself first looked down in the verandah, and then went up on the terrace. The verandah is used by the females of the house. Previous to my going to the inner compound where the man was lying, none of the prisoners had got there, they but came immediately after me. I was present, and saw no person strike the deceased nor pull him by the hair. I tried to make him sit up, but he fell back. He had a head of hair.

Lallah being examined by Mr. Sandes said, I am a khansamah in the service of Rajah Rajkissen Roy. About 3 o'clock in the morning of the 12th December, Sonatin called out to me and I awoke, that something had fallen. I was not asleep at that time, and heard the noise also. We went out in the verandah and searched, and then proceeded on the terrace. The havildar called out, and we went down, and saw a man near the gate lying down about seven cubits from the sentry. Rajkissen Baboo requested us to go and search if there was any body else.

The rest of his witness evidence was to the same effect as that of the last.

Cross examined by Mr. Pinsep. When we placed the deceased on the Rowuck, about four or five persons were present, and there was no violence used towards him. When the prisoners ordered us to go and make a search, they likewise went and searched on the upper floor.

Ram Sebuck being sworn, was examined by Mr. Clarke. He said, I am a sepoy in the employ of Rajah Buddinath Roy. On the night of the 12th December, I was on duty at the gate. At about 3 o'clock in the morning, Sonatin, who was keeping watch on the outside, told me to be vigilant, as something had fallen inside. A little while after, I saw a man come staggering along. I challenged him, and asked him who he was, but he gave me no answer. I repeated my challenge, and he replied in a very low and weak voice, that he was a bearer, and then fell on the ground. I called out to the havildar,

and pointed out the man to him. Neither of the prisoners came down then, they did so afterwards. A short time after I was relieved, and went to sleep. The deceased was alive then. I got up at 7 o'clock and did not see him again.

The Court at this time observed to the jury, that there were three more witnesses and if they thought it necessary to proceed further with the case, they would be called and examined, but if they thought that a case had not been made out against the prisoners, they are at liberty to return a verdict accordingly.

The jury replied, that the evidences adduced were not sufficient to establish the charge preferred against the prisoners, and they were unanimous, and prepared to return their verdict.

They accordingly returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

Mr. Clarke said, that after the examination of the two first witnesses, he was satisfied that a case had not been made out against the prisoners, but as so much has been said about the case, he thought it his duty still to proceed with it.

Mr. Phipps remarked, that it was well that his learned friend had done so, as the prisoners now may leave the Court without the least imputation on their character.

The Court then addressed the prisoners as follows :

You are now discharged of the crime preferred against you, and it cannot but be satisfactory to your relatives and yourself. It is better that the trial has taken place. Our law sets the greatest in the same equality with the lowest. In a case of this kind, it is the duty of the Magistrate to cause it to be investigated, and then to send it before a jury, and has been the case, and the result has been satisfactory. When the two first witnesses had been examined, I thought it was impossible to make out a case against you. On the other hand, it was not fair to bring all the witnesses before whom the preliminary examination was held. You may now go, in the opinion of the jury and every person, perfectly free from all imputation of not only malice but cruelty.

I would recommend to you, that if a case of the like kind happens on any future occasion, to call the officers of the police, and deliver up the offenders to them. It were better if you had followed the step that your father had adopted, — you would not then have been subjected to this trial. I have nothing further to say than that you are discharged. — *Hark, March 9.*

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1840.

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF SHAK FEMAMUDDEN
V. PEER ALLY.

This trial, which was a prosecution for perjury in an answer to a bill in Equity, occupied the Court for three days, and was only concluded to-day at a late hour.

Mr. Lenth and Mr. Morton conducted the prosecution, and the Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke the defence.

The Equity suit was instituted by Shakh Femamuddeen and others, large Commission-ary contractors, at Calcutta, against the defendant, for an account of the profits of the business in Calcutta, carried on by him (as the bill

alleged) as the *Gomastah* of the complainants. The bill charged that in 1821, the complainants entered into a contract with the Commissionary in Calcutta, to supply provisions to the troops, and that up to the year 1829, the contract had been conducted first by one Azimuddeen, a member of their co-partnership, and afterwards by one Shakh Foraub, another co-partner, and that in the year 1829 the defendant Peer Ally, was sent down from Calcutta to manage the business as *Gomastah* in Calcutta, upon 50 rupees a month wages. The bill further charged, that very large profits had been made by the defendant, and that he had accounted for a very small proportion, and that he had now accumulated property to the amount of nearly two lacs, although he had been some years ago a cooly, and afterwards a chup-rassee, and subsequently in other menial capacities, at a low rate of wages.

The defendant, Peer Ally, by his answer, admitted, that he had carried on the Commissionary business in Calcutta since 1829, and made profits, but he claimed the business as Principal, and he wholly denied that he ever was the *Gomastah*, or paid servant, of the co-partnership or any of the members of it.

Upon this answer, the indictment, containing a great number of assignments of perjury, was preferred by the prosecutors.

A great many witnesses were called on behalf of the prosecution. Some of the officers of the Commissionary were subpoenaed and examined.

The Advocate General made a long and able address to the Jury, but called no witnesses for the defence.

The Jury deliberated for two hours, and at eight o'clock returned a verdict of

Not guilty.

There is one case of the present Sessions remaining, and one on the Traverse Board.

It is understood, that a motion will be made in Rajah Rajnarain Roy's case on Monday. — *Hark, March 9.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1840.

(Before Sir J. P. Grant.)

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF J. H. PETERS V. C.,
READ AND E. READ.

Mr. Morton stated the case to the Jury. This was a prosecution for two assaults committed upon the prosecutor on the 23d and 24th November, by the defendants, who were husband and wife. In April last, the prosecutor and defendants took a house in Calcutta jointly, and lived upon good terms until November. In that month the defendant wished to get rid of the prosecutor, as a joint-tenant, and they mentioned a complaint against him at the Police office, charging him with being a trespasser, but the complaint was dismissed. On the evening of the 23d, when the prosecutor returned to the house, he found the gate barred, and upon obtaining with difficulty an entrance into the house, the defendants commenced a violent assault upon him. Upon the following morning, the prosecutor returned to the house to fetch

his child, which had been left there during the night, intending to quit the house voluntarily; and the defendant Read, again repeated the assault with great violence. The prosecutor was very severely injured, and unable to attend to business for several days. Both assaults appeared to have been gross and unprovoked outrages.

Several witnesses were called for the prosecution. It was sworn that Read, (who was a Sheriff's Officer), struck the prisoner violently with his fists, and dragged him by the throat down a flight of stairs on the first occasion, and that on the second occasion he kicked and maltreated him so severely that he was insensible for a time. The witnesses stated, that Mrs. Read brought a sick of her own accord, at the first assault, and that the prosecutor with it. The clothes worn by the prisoner were produced, and appeared to have been saturated with blood.

Mr. Leith addressed the Jury for the defence, and urged that it appeared from the prosecutor's own evidence, that the defendant had only acted in defence of his own home, which he contended the prosecutor was a trespasser in entering. He commented upon the improbability of such an assault having been committed, without some provocation.

No witnesses were called for the defence.

Mr. Justice Grant, in summing up, observed, with regard to the defendant, Mrs. Read, that it was for the Jury to say whether she committed the assault (if they found the fact) *under the control of her husband, or independently of him*. If the former, they were bound to acquit her, but if the latter she was liable to the consequences.

The Jury returned a verdict of *guilty* against Mr. C. Read, and acquitted Mrs. E. Read, his wife. The trial occupied the whole day.

Mr. Leith applied to postpone the judgment, that he might have an opportunity of putting in affidavits in mitigation, and he hoped the Court would allow the defendant to be at large in the meanwhile upon the same bail.

Grant, Justice.—Let the defendant be brought up the day after to-morrow, but he must be committed in the meanwhile.—*Herald, March 11.*

• WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

(Before Sir F. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Wilson.

LEITCH V. LEITH, AND THE OTHER CAUSES.

Sir F. Ryan, C. J. said, with reference to the above causes, that the Court could not at present make the decree, which was asked for. Before making the decree, it was the only necessary to ascertain who could be for the benefit of the infants. The Master's Report had certainly found that it would be for their benefit to hold to carry into effect the compromise between Mr. E. K. Hume, and Mr. Stephen the elder, and this Report had been confirmed; but the order confirming it had been made *sub oleatone*, and without the Court having the facts before them. Now the question depended upon the nature and tenure of the real estate, for by the terms of the will, the infants might be entitled to the whole upon one contingency. (His Lordship then referred to the clause in the will of Mrs. Marjiam Hume,

relating to the real property.) Another question arises as to the after born children, whose title depends altogether upon the question of the nature of the estate; at present the Court is disposed to make a decree that an account be taken of the personal property, and of the debts, legacies and outstanding, and that the Master do enquire and report whether any part of the Company's paper was reduced into possession in the lifetime of the testatrix. There must be an inquiry as to the title, tenure and nature of the real estate, and until this is ascertained, we reserve the questions arising upon the will and the compromise.

The Advocate General said, that Mr. Home had acted upon the compromise already, and had paid a large sum (of which the infants had had the benefit) upon the faith of the Master's report being confirmed.

Some discussion then took place among the Counsel for the different parties in the cause.

Sir F. Ryan.—Perhaps the most convenient course will be for the Court to hand to the Registrar the minutes of the proposed decree, and then Counsel can be furnished with copies, and the Court will hear any arguments they may have to urge.

W. GRAYES V. PHAWNSSEN DAUGHTER.

Mr. Morton moved, that final judgment be signed and that execution do issue in cause in which a verdict had been obtained last term. The Prothonotary declined to sign judgment, because the counsel for the defendant had mentioned the case to the Court, and announced his intention to move for a new trial. From the minute, however, it appeared that this was moved on the four days, and the application therefore was too late. The defendant's counsel, in making the application, had misinformed the learned Judge, who was presiding, (Mr. Justice Grant) that he had forgotten to make the motion within the four days, but that he had been instructed in the course of the fourth day. Now, it was questionable, whether the Court had any discretion at all in the matter, the limited time having expired, because it was laid down in Archbold, that a new trial could not be moved for out of the four days *even upon the consent of the parties*. But, at all events, there was nothing to tie up the proceedings and prevent execution from issuing. Nothing but a rule nisi could stop the proceedings, and *non constat* that the rule would be granted after all.

Sir F. Ryan, C. J.—This has in effect been disposed of already. We are clearly of opinion that the Court has a discretion in extending the time granted, and allowing the motion for a new trial to be made, under special circumstances, out of the four days. This discretion has been exercised in the present case by the presiding Judge Mr. Justice Grant, who allowed the new trial motion to be mentioned as of prior day.

Mr. Morton begged to explain, that he moved not to satisfy Mr. Justice Grant's order that the execution should issue notwithstanding, on the ground, that there was nothing to tie up the proceedings.

The Court said, that the motion was refused.

Talk nothing.

PHAWNSSEN DAUGHTER V. WILLIAM STORM.

Mr. Sandes opened the proceedings.

The Advocate General stated the case.—His action was brought to recover a sum of Rs. 1,229 in the hand

of Mr. Storm as stakeholder. In April last, this sum was deposited in the hands of Mr. Storm by the plaintiff, pending a compromise which was then a foot between the plaintiff and Mr. William Greaves, but which compromise ultimately went off. Mr. Greaves had brought his action against the present plaintiff, and recovered his whole claim, not giving credit for the sum in Mr. Storm's hands. Under these circumstances, it was submitted, the present plaintiff, the depositor of the sum, was entitled to recover it in an action for money had and received.

In evidence it appeared, that the sum in question had been deposited with the defendant *pending the action of Greaves v. Prannkissen Bhanghee*. This action was afterwards tried and Mr. Storm was a witness. His deposition was now put in. From the deposition it appeared, that the money was received on account of Mr. Greaves, but he was not to get it, in which certain letter had been written to the Bank of Bengal by Prannkissen, to take off the intervention upon certain notes stopped by him at the Bank, and alleged to have been lost.

Mr. Leith, (with whom was Mr. Morton) for the defence.—The plaintiff must be satisfied for upon his own evidence it appears, that the money was received to the use not of plaintiff but of Mr. Greaves.

The Advocate-General.—It is immaterial upon whose account the money was originally received, if the use has subsequently resulted to the depositor. If a stakeholder receives money from A. for the purpose of a compromise which afterwards fails, A. may recover the money back from him. In the present case, if this money were to be considered the money of Mr. Greaves, he might recover so much in excess of his real due, but he has already obtained a verdict for the full amount of his claim, without crediting this sum, which is alleged to have been paid on his account.

Mr. Leith in reply.—But by no means appears before the Court. Besides, even if it did, although the verdict may be taken for the whole amount, execution may be sued out for a portion only. There is nothing whatever to show that the compromise spoken of in Mr. Storm's deposition has gone off, or that it is before the Court, in fact, that the money was originally received by the defendant from the plaintiff on account not of the latter, but of a third party, and it does not seem that any contingency has happened upon the happening of which the money was to be refunded to the plaintiff as the depositor.

Sir Edward Ryan.—At present we will give a verdict for the plaintiff, with liberty to the defendant to move to enter a non-suit. In the mean time the motion in the case of *Greaves v. Bhanghee* will have been disposed of, and we shall then be enabled to do substantial justice between the parties.

Verdict accordingly.

CONNELLAUL TACOUR V. DEFRONAUT DUTT.

This was an action upon a promissory note. The defendant had pleaded that he did not make the note, but no one appeared at the trial to support the plea.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith appeared for the plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff.

Contested motions will be taken to-morrow. A considerable number are standing over, but on account of the suspension of Term business by the unusual length of the Sessions.

On Tuesday, the several prisoners convicted during the Sessions received their sentence respectively as follows.—

The native women convicted of child stealing, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Goherdhone, who was found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to two months' confinement in the common jail.

The four Jews convicted of assault and outrageous conduct in the house of a French Jew named Simon Atokeah, were sentenced to twelve months' confinement in the Common Jail. — *Herald, March 12.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

MONDAY, 1868

The Advocate-General moved to make a rule absolute that the taxing officer should review the taxation of two allocations for costs.

Mr. Morton took a preliminary objection that the motion was unclear. The costs had actually been paid, a rule for an attachment for non-payment having first been granted, and made absolute upon return. If the application were to be entertained now, it would lead to the utmost confusion and inconvenience, and it was difficult to see how the Court had power to enforce any order now, if made, as then summary process on over the costs was made as soon as the costs were actually paid. They could only be recovered back in an action for money had and received.

The Advocate-General said that this was the first preliminary which the party had had of moving to the Court to review the taxation. Cause had been shown against the rule for an attachment upon the ground that certain items had been improperly allowed, and the Court then refused to enter upon the question, because they considered it no answer to the motion for an attachment.

The late and present taxing officers, Mr. W. H. Smolett and Mr. Vaughan, were sent for by the Court, and the practice of the taxing office was inquired into. As it did not appear from the practice, that the party necessarily had notice of the items allowed, before the placard was served upon him, the Court overruled the preliminary objection.

Mr. Morton then shewed cause upon the motion. There were three objections raised, first, as to the allowance of a brief fee to counsel upon attendance before a Judge in Chambers to strike out two counts in the plaint under Rule; secondly, as to the costs of setting down the demurrer, which was set down by the party demurring after it had been sent down by the other side; and lastly, as to the allowance of certain costs, after the party had been admitted to sue in *forma pauperis*.

The Advocate-General waived all but the first, and he contended that the allowance of counsel was clearly unnecessary where the application was to strike out two

of the common counts; though he admitted that difficult questions upon the point might be raised, when the attendance of counsel would be very proper.

The court said, that there was no doubt difficult questions might be raised with reference to the striking out of counts and pleas, and in such cases the attendance of counsel would be proper; but the present did not appear to be such a case, and the item had been improperly allowed. It must, therefore, be referred back to the taxing officer.

Mr. Morton consented in order to save expense, that the item should be struck out of the allocatur at once with out referring it back to the Officer, and that the amount should be repaid.

Order accordingly.

MUNNAIOLI BABU V. SITIYANAM BAROO, AND THE OTHER CAUSES.

This was an application to set aside for irregularity, all the proceedings in the above causes, since August 1835, on the grounds that no process to compel the answer of the present defendant had been issued out, and that interrogatories had nevertheless been exhibited and witnesses examined, as if the cause had been at issue.

It appeared that the original defendant died in February 1835, and that a bill of revivor and supplement was thereon filed against his widow (the present defendant) and his mother and daughter, as his heiresses. The mother and daughter put in their answers, but the widow (who appeared by the same attorney) never answered, and no process of contempt was issued against her. Interrogatories were exhibited and witnesses examined on behalf of the complainant and also of the mother and daughter, both of which latter had died since any further proceeding were taken in the cause. There was a question whether the bill of 1835 was anything more than a mere bill of revivor as against the present defendant.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morton shewed cause.—The bill of 1835 was a supplemental bill as against the mother and daughter of the original defendant but a bill of revivor only against the widow, who is the present defendant. There is no irregularity in the suit as it stands, at present. It is only necessary for us to revive against the present defendant, which we shall do in due course. Even if there was irregularity, the length of time elapsed since the evidence of constructive notice, would amount to a waiver.

The Advocate-General contra.—The bill of 1835 contained supplemental matter as against the present defendant as well as against the others, and it is impossible that the evidence of witnesses whom we have had no opportunity of cross-examining, can be read against us. As far as we are concerned, the cause is not even at issue.

Per Curiam.—According to your argument, the proceedings are a mere nullity, and the motion to set them aside is unnecessary! What is to prevent the defendant from filing her answer to-morrow?

The Advocate-General.—By filing her answer, she would waive the irregularity, which no act of hers has yet waived. Where irregular proceedings have been taken, though they should even be in effect a nullity, the opposite party has a right to come in and apply to

set them aside, because if he acquiesces, he may be barred.

The Court took time to consider upon the questions raised.

Cur. adv. vult.

CROWN SIDE.

THE QUEEN V. RAJAH RAJNAHAIN ROY.

Mr. Prinsep moved to expunge certain of the interrogatories which had been exhibited touching the alleged contempt of the defendant for want of a sufficient return to the writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Sreenauth Roy.

Some discussion took place with reference to the practice. It appeared that in *Rex v. Barber*, Strange's reports, and in a case in the reports, *tempore Lord Hardwicke*, similar motions had been made in the court of King's Bench.

The Court acquiesced and thought that the motions were regular.

Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Leith, and Mr. Morton were then heard on behalf of the Rajah, who had demurred to eight out of the thirteen interrogatories, and answered the rest (only in number). The objections to the interrogatories demurred to, were, first, that they were irrelevant to the question of the contempt, and, secondly, that they tended to criminate the party interrogated. There could be no doubt that the party was not bound to answer matters which did not relate to, or were only remotely connected with, the alleged contempt, and it was equally clear that he was not bound to answer in matters, prior to the alleged contempt, *criminatorum of himself*. Now part of the interrogatories related to matters which occurred before the writ of *habeas corpus* was even issued so that it was difficult to conceive how these matters could have reference to the contempt which consisted in disobedience to the writ. Again, some of the interrogatories demurred to, related to the original taking of the body, and thus too necessarily referred to prior matters. Lastly, there were questions as to the mode in which Sreenauth Roy was treated when he was first seized, and these questions gratuitously suggested that tortures had been inflicted and gross ill-treatment adopted while Sreenauth Roy was in the Rajah's custody. Such matters, (if the fact were so), had nothing to do with the contempt, and might be made the foundation of other and different proceedings. The object clearly was to entrap the Rajah into admissions which might be used as evidence against him in other proceedings, and unduly to influence the court and induce them to award a heavier punishment for the contempt.

Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke contra.—The interrogatories which relate to prior matters, may be perfectly relevant and proper. The return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in the present case, was founded upon the alleged want of jurisdiction, and we are at liberty to inquire into any matters which are evidence of the fact that the Raja was subject to the jurisdiction, and that his being a person amenable to the jurisdiction, was within his own knowledge at the time. Then with respect to the question of the original caption, and the cause, we are clearly entitled to answers upon those points, inasmuch as the writ itself requires a return of the time and cause of the first taking, and no return has been made here. The treatment Sreenauth Roy experienced is important, as a collateral circumstance, and tending to mitigate or aggravate the contempt.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J.—The only question for our present consideration is, whether these interrogatories which have been demurred to, are to be suppressed or not. Upon the arguments on the return, we decided, not that the party was in contempt, but that there was such evidence before the court as to warrant us in committing him to answer interrogatories touching the supposed contempt. We are quite clear that the party is not bound to answer to matters cumulative of him, and not bearing on the contempt; but he is bound to answer as to the original taking and the cause, and all matters which may be evidence of the nature and degree of the alleged contempt. We allow, therefore, the objections to the interrogatories which relate to the mode of treatment pursued towards Sreenanth Roy, which embrace the 8th, the greater part of the 9th, and the whole of the 10th interrogatories. These interrogatories, therefore, must be suppressed, and it must be referred back to the Clerk of the Crown office.

Order accordingly.

THE QUEEN V. C. READ.

Mr. Leith put in affidavits of good character, on behalf of the prisoner, who had been convicted of a serious assault upon Mr. J. H. Peters.

The Court, in consideration of the good character borne by the prisoner, passed a lenient sentence, fining him 100 rupees, and ordering him to be imprisoned until the fine should be paid.

Order accordingly.—*Hurkaru*, March 13.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

MUNNALOIL BABOO L. SITTANAH BABOO, AND THE OTHER CAUSES.

In this case a motion was made yesterday to set aside the proceedings for irregularity. It was incorrectly stated in yesterday's report, that the answer of the *infant* had been put in. Lutchmun Bibee alone answered. The bill certainly was in effect a bill of revivor and supplement against all three.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J.—We think that this application cannot be granted. The bill certainly prays an answer from all the three (then) defendants, and the evidence on the interrogatories could not have been read against the two defendants, who did not put in their answer. But the suit was regular, *as far as it went*, and the interrogatories could not have been suppressed as against Lutchmun Bibee; so that the evidence might equally be read against the present defendant as her *representative*, though not in her individual capacity. The suit might have become irregular if it went on. As to the application for permission to file the answer, there is no necessity for it whatever, because the defendant is not in contempt, and indeed the foundation of the motion is that no process of contempt ever issued against her.

Order discharged.

IN EQUITY.

CHAUND BEEBEE AND OTHERS V. OWEN JOHN FYLAS.

The Advocate-General, and Mr. Leith, moved upon notice for an order to stay all proceedings in the suit, until certain costs incurred in other proceedings (an ejectment at law being one) had been paid, and until security had been given for costs. The learned counsel moved upon voluminous affidavits, in which it was stated that

the defendant and his family had been ⁱⁿ—but a question the property in question for 40 years, ^{Mr. Elliott, which ap-} been harassed for some time past with ^{standing}, but while he in this Court and in the ^{had been} ^{in which} ^{facta done} had been incurred. The affidavits further state, ^{that} no intelligence could be obtained of where the parties resided, and it was doubted whether they were not fictitious persons altogether. Upon the objection being applied to, he had stated that he did not know the (female) complainants personally, and could not point out their place of abode. The learned counsel cited a late case in Keene's reports, where security of costs had been ordered to be given under circumstances nearly similar.

Mr. Morton opposed the application.—There was no authority whatever for applying to stay proceedings in equity until costs at law had been paid. The first part of the motion had at least the advantage of novelty!

The Court said, that the learned Counsel might confine himself to the latter part of the application. If the facts stated in the defendants' affidavits were true, there was strong *prima facie* reason, especially in this country, for ordering security to be given. There was no affidavit of the complainants' attorney denying that he had stated his inability to point out his own clients.

Mr. Morton.—Because the fact is so. The attorney cannot be personally acquainted with his own clients when they are as in the present case, *pydah females*. We have the affidavit of the native manager, who is nearly related to the complainants, and who is the only person to make affidavit in the matter. He states that the complainants reside in Calcutta, and are well known there. If this is false, let the defendant indict him, but, in the mean time, the last affidavit is to be believed. With the exception of one or two special cases, and those two of very recent date, the courts of law and equity have never required a plaintiff to give security for costs, except where he is residing abroad, where the process of the Court cannot reach him.

The Court said, that they should require the facts to be brought more fully before them, and that the solicitor for the complainants must make affidavit of all the matters in his knowledge. For this purpose the motion must stand over until Thursday next.

Stand over for further affidavits.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF AMBER KHAN V. MEER ISPAHANEE.

The Advocate General moved for a new trial in this ejectment, in which a verdict for the defendant was found last sitting. The main question related to the validity of a deed executed by a Mahomedan lady, and alleged by the plaintiff to have been executed by her in her last illness, and therefore good for one third only. The Court at the trial found the fact to be that it was not executed in her last illness, though only a few weeks before her death. The chief testimony on this point was, that of a native Doctor, who swore that in his opinion the fatal illness commenced only immediately before her death. The learned counsel had now the affidavits of three European medical gentlemen, who stated that in their judgment (upon reading the depositions) the fatal illness must have been the result of the prior illness, and virtually a continuance of it.

The Court refused the application. New trials were rarely granted in ejectment where the verdict was for the defendant. There was nothing to prevent the lessor of the plaintiff from bringing a new ejectment.

Rule refused.

of the common law questions upon the assistance of counsel. General moved, on several grounds, for the assessment of damages (assessed at Co.'s Rs. 1000) to be set aside, and the damages to be assessed.

The court was set down for trial on the 17th of inquiry for Saturday, while Monday was the last day of term. Secondly, the verdict recovered varied materially from the particulars of demand. Thirdly, there was no evidence given that the defendant was subject to the jurisdiction. Lastly, the learned counsel relied on an affidavit which went into the whole case, and went to show that there was a substantial defence to the greater part of the demand.

The Court overruled all the points. With respect to the first, though Sunday was a *dies non*, so far that it was of course not a working day, it was still to be counted as a day in the term, and setting down a cause therefore for Saturday, when Monday was the last day of term, was no infringement of the rule that it could not be set down for the last two days. Secondly, the particulars were no part of the record, and were not before the Court upon assessment of damages, though upon a trial they are annexed to the record by special rule of Court. Besides, upon referring to the particulars, no variance appeared. Thirdly, proof of jurisdiction was unnecessary, except in *ex parte* actions, and in defended actions, where notice to contest the jurisdiction was given at the time of filing the plea. Lastly, there appeared nothing in the affidavit of the defendant, (taking it in conjunction with the evidence produced at the trial) to induce the Court to entertain this motion.

Rule refused.

R. BAGGICHSE V. W. STORM.

Mr. Leith moved for a rule to set aside the verdict in this case, tried on last Tuesday (see *Hurkaru* of Wednesday,) pursuant to the liberty reserved.

The Advocate General suggested that, as the Court had intimated at the trial, that upon the motions in this and the preceding case coming on, they would endeavour to give substantial justice to all parties, it would save expence to drop this motion, and if his client's costs in this cause were paid, he would consent to the sum in Mr. Storm's hands being paid over to Mr. Greaves, the plaintiff in the former action, in part liquidation of the amount for which he had recovered judgment.

Mr. Morton on the part of Mr. Greaves, consented of the arrangement and agreed, that Mr. Storm's costs should be paid, but he could not consent that his client should pay *Prawnkeeun Baggichse's* costs of this action.

No arrangement however was come to, the present plaintiff insisting upon his right to his costs in the present action.

The Court refused the rule, as they considered that though the money was originally paid on account of Greaves, his subsequent repudiation of the contract made it money paid to the use of the plaintiff, the present deponent.

Rule refused.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 14.

Monday, March 16.

This being the "latest safe day" for Overland letters, no contested motions were taken, and the Court

at an early hour, their Lordships and the Bar being all anxious to write home.

Hurkaru, March 17.

Tuesday, March 17.

SEAR ARSENAM BANYOO, S. MOONHIES, DOO AGLY AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton were heard in support of a motion upon notice for discharging the order for taking the bill *pro confesso*, upon payment of costs, and for leave to file the plea to the jurisdiction of one of the defendants, and the answers of the rest. This motion was made upon the ground of an affidavit explaining the delay, by shewing that the party was awaiting the decision of the Court in a case nearly similar, where a question of jurisdiction was raised upon demurrer. This case was *Bissaur Roy v. Rumsutton Bonnerjee*, in which the decision of the Court was postponed for several days after the argument. The affidavit in the present motion certainly did not shew that the costs of contempt were either paid or tendered according to the strict words of the Eq. Rule 26, but as the order asked for was only for leave to clear the contempt and file the plea and answers upon payment of costs, the rule would be substantially complied with if the order were at once granted, because the payment of costs being made thereby a condition precedent, it would not be available until the costs were actually paid. There could be no question that under special circumstances the Court had full power to abate the rigour of their own rules and orders, especially where the practice had been contrary.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith contra, contended that the Court had no power whatever to alter or modify their own printed rules to suit particular cases. According to the Equity Rule 26, the costs must be paid or tendered before a contempt proceeded to a commission of rebellion could be set aside, and a plea filed. Even if a contrary practice had grown up the Court were bound by the rule, as soon as the question upon its construction was raised.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. According to the strict construction of the 29th Eq. rule, the terms have not been complied with, as far as concerns the application for leave to file the plea. But there is nothing in the argument that the Court have no power to modify their own rules according to the circumstances of particular cases. It is done *every day*, both on the plea and on the equity side of the Court, terms being imposed according to our discretion. We shall allow this application upon the payment of all costs, except the costs of delivering the briefs upon setting down the cause for hearing *ex parte*, and except the costs of the present application.

Order accordingly.—*Hurk*, March 18.

Tuesday, March 17.

RANSABUCK MULLICK V. DEBOUZA AND OTHERS.

The plaint was in *assumpsit*, and set forth that certain opium of the plaintiff of the value of Co. Rs. 80,000 was to be consigned to Messrs. Gemmell and Co., the agents of the defendants in China, to be there sold and the proceeds remitted to the plaintiff in Syce, dollars or government bills, and that the defendants in consideration of 2½ per cent. commission, to be paid out of the proceeds, granted the safe returns of the proceeds of the said consignment. The plaint further stated, that the opium arrived in China, and was received by Gemmell and Co., who disposed of it to one Charles Elliott, and that no returns of the proceeds had been made in Syce

dollars or bills, but that certain opium had been retained at the plaintiff which he refused to accept.

The fourth plea to this plaint was an elaborate special plea, setting forth that Gemmell and Co. were British subjects at Canton, and that the said Charles Elliott was Superintendent of the British trade there, and vested by Act of Parliament with certain extensive powers and authorities over British subjects in China, with reference to such trade—that the said Charles Elliott, in the exercise of his said powers, published a certain "proclamation" (which was set out) demanding the surrender of all British-owned opium at Canton, and that Gemmell and Co. accordingly surrendered the opium in question, the same being at the time at Canton, and within the terms of the proclamation, as they were thereby prevented from performing their contract to guarantee the returns of the proceeds in dollars or bills.

Replication, that Gemmell and Co., were not bound to obey the said proclamation or to surrender the opium.

Special demurrer, showing for cause, that the replication tendered no issue of fact but traversed matter of law, and that it, moreover, appeared upon the face of the plea that Gemmell and Co. were bound to surrender the opium.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton for the demurrer.—It is laid down in numerous authorities, that matter of law cannot be traversed. The question whether the defendants were bound to surrender is a mere question of law arising upon the face of the plea, and the replication is nothing more than an informal general demurrer. If this issue had gone before a Jury, there would have been no question for them to try, for it is not their province to determine whether a legal inference is or is not correctly drawn from admitted facts. If any of the facts are disputed, the replication should have denied the facts themselves, not the alleged result.

The court were clear that the replication was bad, and directed the learned Counsel to argue the plea.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton.—The plea shows, that Mr. Elliott had full powers to issue the proclamation, by virtue of the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., and Gemmell and Co. were bound to obey as British subjects, as much as if it had been a proclamation by Her Majesty herself. The general rule, no doubt, is, that where a party has expressly and unconditionally bound herself to perform a certain act, it is no excuse that the act of a third party has prevented it or even rendered it physically impossible. *Medeiros v. Hill*, 8 Bingham, *Cooling v. Higgins* 1 Campb. 451. It therefore, in the present case, the defence had been that the Chinese Government had seized and confiscated the opium, it might well have been doubted whether this would have furnished any excuse in law. But if the performance of the contract be prevented by an act of the British Government, the defendant stands excused. In *Hubbard v. Tontang*, 3 Bos. and Poll. 301, Lord Alvanley, C. J. says, "Where the policy of the state intervenes and prevents the performance of the contract, the party will be excused." And in *Atkinson v. Ritchie*, 10 East, 585, Lord Ellenborough thus lays down the law. "Neither can it be questioned, that if from a change in the political relations and circumstances of this country, with subsistence to a contract lawful at the time of making, such contract becomes incapable of being carried into effect without derogating from the clear public duty which a British subject owes to the sovereign and the state of which he is a member, the non-performance is not only excusable but matter of peremptory duty and obligation."

Per Curiam.—That is quite certain—but a question arises how far the proclamation of Mr. Elliott, which appeared to have been issued voluntarily, but while he was in personal duress, could have been binding. Could his acts, under such circumstances, be deemed acts done by the authority which he possessed as superintendent, under the statute referred to?

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton.—The duress could not have deprived him of the powers and authorities vested in him; nor does it appear that he ever afterwards repudiated what he had done. There is no authority for such an application of the law of duress. It would indeed be a dangerous doctrine to hold that every man called upon to obey the mandate of a public functionary and representative of his own Government, was first to inquire whether such mandate was so far coerced by the acts of a foreign Government as to dispense with obedience! Who is to be the arbiter of this? The question might be raised in almost every instance, for every public order of a foreign ambassador or other such functionary, may have reference to some proceeding or other of the foreign Government, and thus the question of moral coercion in a greater or less degree may always be raised. But the sole question is whether British subjects were not bound to obey such a proclamation, purporting to be under the authority given to Mr. Elliott, and whether they are not excused in such obedience. There seems to be no sort of analogy between this case, and the case of a private individual doing some act while under personal duress.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke contra.—The replication is good and the plea bad. As to the replication, it does not traverse a mere matter of law, but a mixed question of law and fact. Such a traverse is perfectly good according to the authorities. Then the plea is clearly defective in substance for the reason pointed out by the Court. The involuntary act of the Superintendent while in personal duress, was a nullity. The Proclamation was in effect the act of the Chinese Government, and defendants' guarantee extended to indemnify the plaintiff against acts of the Chinese, though not of the British Government.

The learned Counsel were stopped by the Court.

Mr. Leith was heard in reply.

Sir E. Ryan C. J.—This is special demurrer to a replication. We are satisfied, that the application is bad and that the demurrer to it must be allowed, because it clearly denies no matter of fact, but traverses only what is matter of law arising on admitted fact. But we are of opinion that the plea is substantially defective, and discloses no sufficient answer to the action. Upon the face of the plea it appears, and it is recited in the "proclamation," that the Superintendent, Mr. Elliott, was acting, while under personal duress, and we are of opinion that under such circumstances his act had no binding power. There must, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiff on this issue.

Demurrer allowed to replication, but judgment for plaintiff on the plea.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18,

RANDPHONE NUNDNY V. BOOKLOLL MRSFR.

This was a demurrer to a replication on the ground of departure.

The plaint was in assumpsit, and set forth that the defendants contracted to deliver certain goods within a specified period, and that if they should be wet at the time of their arrival, they should be dried. Brought, that defendant refused to deliver according to the terms of the contract.

Plea, that, within the limited time, defendant tendered the goods, and plaintiff refused to accept them.

Replication, that the goods when tendered were wet, and not dried according to the terms of the contract.

Mr. Prinsep, for the demurrer.—The breach in the plea is the *non delivery*, while the replication admits a delivery, but tenders a new issue, namely, that the goods were not dried. If this were to be allowed, new and different matter might be tendered in every successive pleading, and issue would never be joined at all. If the plaintiff intended to complain that the breach was the refusal to dry, he ought to have assigned that breach in his plea. The two agreements are substantive and distinct agreements, and after assigning the non-performance of one only in his first pleading, the plaintiff is not to waive that and assign the breach of another in his subsequent pleading. Hence it does not appear by whom the goods were to be dried, or at what time. It may be that they were to be dried by the plaintiff himself, and after, not before, delivery. Either there is a departure in the replication or an uncertainty in the plea. The rule of pleading is that every ambiguity is to be construed most unfavourably for the party pleading.

Mr. Morton, contra.—The fallacy of my learned friend's ingenious argument consists in considering the breach assigned in the plea to be *non delivery in fact*. The breach assigned is the refusal to deliver according to the terms of the contract, which may be supported by proof either, that there was no tender at all, or a tender of goods different from the contract. The replication therefore, fortifies and supports the plea, for it shows how the goods were not according to the contract. In the plea the breach is general; in the replication specific, but obviously included in the former. The plaintiff is not bound to develop his whole case in detail at once. With respect to the alleged ambiguity in the plea, that is a ground of special demurrer, and is cured by pleading over. The rule that an ambiguous expression is to be construed unfavourably for the party pleading is confined to the case where there is no clue furnished to solve it; but here the publication itself furnishes the clue, and does away with the ambiguity entirely. The two pleadings must be taken together, and the Court will construe it *magis ut valent quam ut perant*. The clause in the plea is admitted to be capable of two constructions, of which the replication has adopted one;—will the Court adopt the other, for the purpose of creating the very repugnancy which constitutes the objection raised?

Mr. Prinsep replied.

The Court were of opinion, that there was a departure and that the demurrer must be allowed. The replication in effect set up a different contract, and assigned a different breach. The plaintiff might have leave to amend.

Demurrer allowed, with leave to amend.—HURKARU. March 19.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

IN THE MATTER OF UDDITHANAIN SAIN.

Mr. Bernall moved for a commission of lunacy. The motion and affidavits were entitled "in equity." The learned Counsel contended that it was the practice in this Court to move it in equity, and that in England it was moved in chancery.

The Court were of opinion, that the motion and affidavits ought to be in lunacy, and not entitled on either side of the Court.

THE *GRAN V. NARAIN NARAIN ROY.*

The report of the Clerk of the Crown was brought up and read this morning. The Clerk of the Crown reported that the defendant had answered all the interrogatories exhibited (except those to which demurrers had been allowed) and that he had not cleared his supposed contempt.

The Court fixed to-morrow for this case, and the defendant will then be brought up by *habes corpus*.

CHANDU BEEBEN AND OTHERS V. OWEN JOHN KYLE.

In this case a motion was made last Monday, and stood over for further affidavits. The motion was, that all proceedings should be stayed in the equity suit until certain costs (not incurred in this suit) had been paid, and until security for costs should be given. (See *Hurkaru* of Friday.)

Mr. Morton now produced the affidavits of the attorney and one of his writers, who stated all that they knew concerning the whereabouts of their clients. The affidavits certainly went chiefly upon hearsay, and this most necessarily be the case where the complainants were native *pardah* women. It was impossible the attorney should be acquainted with them personally, and he could only make the usual inquiries and act upon the best information which he was able to obtain. Security for costs could not be ordered in the present case, unless the Court were prepared to establish a precedent for making for security in all cases where *pardah* females were plaintiffs. The first part of this motion was merely experimental.

The Advocate-General (with whom was Mr. Leith) contra, contended, that the affidavits were satisfactory. The attorney, perhaps, could only speak from information, and not from personal knowledge; but he might at all events swear to his own *belief*, which had not been done. There were one or two instances even in England, where Courts of Equity had ordered security for cost to be given, although the party was not out of the jurisdiction and much stronger reasons prevailed in this country.

The Court said, that with reference to so much of the application as related to the security for costs, they should make the order absolute, fixing the amount at one thousand rupees. The rule as to requiring security from plaintiffs, was not applicable, with the same strictness which prevailed in England, to cases here especially in the instance of parties who were *Pardah* women, against whom it was as difficult to execute the process of the Court. The affidavits might have been much more satisfactory than they were, and this was the ground upon which the Court ordered security. The first part of the application had been already disposed of, and each party must pay their own costs of the present application.

Order accordingly.

JOGGUTHUNDER MOOKERJEE AND THREE OTHERS V. NARAIN MOOKERJEE, &c.

This was a rule to shew cause why a judgment entered up, on a warrant of attorney, should not be set aside on the ground of irregularity. There were two objections; first, that the bond was in the name of *fitz obligees*, (the four plaintiffs and Benjamin Preston) while the warrant and judgment were only in the names and the four.

Secondly, that it did not sufficiently appear by the jurisdiction clause in the plaint, that the defendants were subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith showed cause. At the utmost the first objection shows only an irregularity, and the defendants have waived it both by the length of time elapsed (three years) and by taking steps in the same. But there is nothing at all in the objection itself for the judgment duly follows the warrant, and the bond is not part of the record. As to the jurisdiction, there is a sufficient admission of it. Judgment by confession is a stronger admission than judgment by default, and where judgment is signed by default, proof of jurisdiction is unnecessary.

The Advocate General and Mr. Clarke contra. The error is not a mere irregularity;—it makes the judgment a nullity. Where there are several obligors in a bond, and the action is brought in the name of some only, and judgment is recovered, such judgment may be set aside by writ of error. It is error apparent on the face of the record, for it appears by the plaint that there were five obligees.

The Court took time to consider.

Cur. adv. vult.

CANTON V. SUGGLEDODDAB SING.

This was a motion to justify bail, the defendant being in custody.

The Advocate-General opposed the justification, and objected to the form of the notice. The notice was that the bails had been put in and it gave six days' notice of justification. According to the 19th Bail Rule, where the defendant is in custody, he is to give six days' notice of putting in bail.

Mr. Nott contra, admitted that the words of the rule were so, but contended that the practice had always been the other way. The object of the rule clearly was that six days' notice altogether should be given and such notice had in fact been given here.

The court considered the notice irregular according to the terms of the Rule.—*Hurd. March 20.*

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

CHAUND BIKER V. OWEN JOHN ELIAS.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. With reference to this case, which was urged yesterday, observed, that the Court thought it would be convenient and proper to refer it to the Registrar to settle the amount to be required as security for costs. The Registrar, especially in this Court, was best able to judge of the amount necessary in each case.

Order accordingly.

THE QUEEN V. RAJAH RAJNARAIN ROY.

The Advocate-General moved for judgment, against the defendant.

Mr. Prinsep proposed to put in an affidavit in mitigation.

The court said, that as far as the contempt was concerned, they could only proceed upon the report of the clerk of the Crown, (which was to be taken as a conviction and not, traversable) and the answers to the interrogatories such answers being annexed to the report. The affidavit would be received if it only went to mitigation and not to denial.

Mr. Prinsep. That it certainly was in mitigation only for the fact of the contempt was not pretended to be, denied.

The court, however, would not put in, but voluntarily withheld in order to prevent the other side from having the reply.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke were then heard for the prosecution. They contended that the answers to the interrogatories were in many respects inconsistent and evasive, and that upon the face of them the contempt of Court was greatly aggravated. Instead of bringing in the body of Sreenauth Roy, as soon as the return to the writ was declared insufficient, the defendant detained him for several days, and to the present hour it appeared he had not been since heard of. By an answer to one of the interrogatories it came out, that the defendant had advertised his house in Calcutta to be let several months ago, and the learned Counsel argued that the purpose of this clearly was to remove himself from the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the perpetration of the outrage was probably even then contemplated.

Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Leith, and Mr. Morton were heard in mitigation. They contended, that the contempt stood as it did originally after the return had been held insufficient, and that the supposed circumstances of aggravation were negatived upon the face of the answers to the interrogatories. The real contempt after all was the insufficient return only, and if the case had stood there above, the degree of contempt would have been quite trivial, for it was founded upon an error of law, and the return was made by the advice of counsel. But the defendant no doubt ought to have produced the body when the writ was declared insufficient. It appeared, however, that Sreenauth Roy was afterwards detained but a short time, and then sent to the house of a friend (Auchon Day) by his own desire. The non-appearance of the man to the present time was explainable in two ways, and the more probable story was that he was kept back by the prosecutors themselves for the purposes of this prosecution. The defendant had already suffered two months' imprisonment, and it was hoped the Court would consider this a sufficient punishment for the contempt incurred.

Some discussion arose, concerning the right to reply.

The Court said that where there were no affidavits in mitigation, the defendant's Counsel were first heard and then the Counsel for the prosecution. If there were affidavits, the Counsel for the prosecution were first heard upon them, and then the defendant's Counsel; but in neither case was there a reply.

Their Lordships deliberated for some time as to the judgment to be awarded.

Ryan, C. J., addressing Rajah Rajnarin Roy, said. It is necessary that I should now pronounce the judgment of the Court. From the first there could be little doubt of the fact of the contempt having been committed, and your answers to the interrogatories have been confirmatory of it. There can be no doubt, nor is it attempted to be denied by yourself, that the original taking and detention were without a shadow of legal excuse. Your defence was the alleged want of jurisdiction in the Court. This return we overruled, and it was then your duty immediately to have brought in the body of Sreenauth Roy according to the exigency of the writ. The Court taking into consideration the long period of imprisonment which you have already suffered, are not disposed to subject you to further imprisonment; and their sentence is that you do pay a fine of one thousand rupees to the Queen.

The fine was paid immediately, and the defendant was there-upon discharged from custody.

Order accordingly.

SHEPHERD V. SHEPHERD & ANOTHER.

This was an action of assumpsit upon the common money count. No one appeared for the defence.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith for the plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff. — *Hurk. March, 21.*

MONDAY, MARCH 23.

The Court sat this morning at eleven o'clock as usual, and some contested motions were heard, but none of any interest, and their Lordships rose at an early hour.

There is a common-law cause for trial to-morrow. The equity board will be taken afterwards. — *Hurkaru, March 24.*

(From a Correspondent.)

We were in Court on Thursday last, when we heard Mr. Turtan say something to the bench about fixing a time to hear in Chambers the application he had to make, and concerning which he had spoken to them before; when the Chief Justice stated, that Mr. Richard Vaughan, the taxer of costs, had some important business to attend to—and therefore they could not fix a time until next week. This excited our curiosity, and led us to make enquiries amongst the solicitors, and we find that in consequence of the taxer of costs having struck out of their bills, various charges which have been hitherto invariably allowed them under their table of fees, upon a plea, and we believe an untenable and unjustifiable plea, that such charges are not allowed in England, the solicitors have filed the objection to such a mode of taxation, and have regularly given notice, and delivered briefs to counsel to bring the question before the Court. This then is the question so standing over, and it does seem to us surprising, that it should be made a hole and corner affair. It appears that the business, which now engrosses the time of the taxer of costs, is the examining and altering tables of fees preferred by the solicitors, and delivered to the Chief Justice more than three years ago. We shall watch this proceeding although it is to take place at Chambers, for we find the solicitors complain bitterly of the treatment they have received, and we believe they have been very harshly used. We are unable at present to enter into particulars, because having lodged their complaint, the solicitors will not now give us information; but we shall be able to obtain it when their case is heard, and we think, the matter is of very great importance to the public, so many of whom are or may be clients. — *Englishman, March 23.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

PLEA SIDE.

RUTTON MONEY DOSSER V. NEELRUTTON HOLDAR.

This was an action upon a promissory note. The plaintiff had a verdict.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith for the plaintiff.

The Advocate General and Mr. Nutt for the defence.

Verdict for plaintiff.

IN EQUITY.

WOOMACHURN DOSS V. ROSSMONEY DOMES, &c.

In this case the bill was filed in 1837 for an account and partition of the alleged joint and personal real estate. The property involved in the suit is estimated at about forty lakhs. Voluminous evidence has been taken for the complainants and defendants.

The only real question in dispute being the alleged jointure in estate, the Court suggested that an issue or issues at law should be directed at once to try the fact. In a case of this nature, the Court could not undertake to decide upon expressly contradictory evidence, on paper.

The Counsel for the defendants, however, strongly objected to an issue being directed without going fully into the case.

Mr. Prinsep, the leading counsel for the complainants, accordingly opened the case at considerable length.

The evidence for the complainants was then read, and occupied the Court until a late hour, when their Lordships adjourned the further hearing until to-morrow.

Adjourned. — *Hurkaru, March 25.*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

WOOMACHURN DOSS VERSUS ROSSMONEY DOMES.

The hearing of this Equity cause was continued this-morning.

Certain exhibits were proposed to be put in, by the complainant and proved *vide* *ante* at the hearing. This was objected to on the ground of the order being irregular, it not having been served until yesterday morning, whereas the rule was that it should be served on the opposite party two clear days before the hearing.

Sir F. Ryan, C. J., said, that the order certainly was not regular, but if the objection was pressed the Court would postpone the further hearing in order to give time duly to serve the order. The Court was not disposed to exclude the exhibits altogether from an irregularity in the service of the order.

The objection being thereupon waived, the exhibits (three letters) were proved *vide* *ante*, and put in and read. This closed the complainant's case.

Mr. Morton was then heard upon the evidence for the complainants, and addressed the Court for about two hours.

A question arose whether Mr. Sanders, who appeared for a party, who was a defendant on the record, but in reality in the same interest as the complainants, was to be heard next or after the case for the defendants had been opened.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the Counsel of a defendant in the same interest with the complainants, must certainly be heard before the case for the defendants had been opened. He was in effect one of the complainant's Counsel, and he was not entitled to a reply to the arguments for the defendants.

Mr. Sanders was then heard on behalf one of the defendants on the record, Banneymadub.

The Advocate General, the leading Counsel for the defendants, had partly opened their case, when the Court rose.

The further hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

Adjourned. — *Hurk. March, 26.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

WOMACHURN DOSS V. ROSEMARY DOSS.

The Advocate-General for the defendants resumed his address this morning, and concluded about two o'clock.

The evidence for the defendants was then put in.

A question arose whether parts of the complainant's answer to the cross-bill could be read for the defendants without making the whole of the answer evidence. It was contended that the cases having been set down for hearing on the original bill only, and not on the cross bill, the answer in the cross cause could only be used as an exhibit, and as it was nothing more than an answer to a bill of discovery.

The Court were of the opinion, and said, that parts of the answer could not be read without making the whole evidence.

About five o'clock the Court adjourned, the cause not having been nearly concluded.

IN THE MATTER OF NUNDORAM SING.

The Advocate-General said, that in this matter in which a writ of *habeas corpus* had been granted, directed to Mr. C. Steer, Magistrate of Nuddesh, the return was to have been made to-morrow, but he hoped the Court would enlarge the return, and it might perhaps be taken by consent on some day in the sittings as of the term. He believed his learned friend, who had moved for the writ, was aware that the man, Nundoram Sing, (a Sheriff's bailiff) had been enlarged since the coming of the writ, and there could be less objection now to delay. The day after to-morrow was the last day of the term.

Mr. Morton said, that he certainly believed Nundoram Sing had been discharged from custody, and was now at large. He understood that a receipt for the body had been demanded at the Sheriff's Office, but declined to be given, and that the bailiff had then been set at liberty. He would make no objection to the return being enlarged to a day in the sittings, and taken as of the term, but it seemed questionable whether it could be done even upon consent.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., said, that a writ issued by a Judge in vacation, might be made returnable before the full Court in term, but his Lordship doubted whether the return of a writ issued and returnable in term, could be enlarged to a day in the vacation. The Court would consider the point. The return might be enlarged by consent to the first day of next term at all events.

The Advocate-General offered to send to his learned friend a draft of the intended return. A fair copy had been sent up to Mr. Steer to be signed by him, and had not yet been received back.—Hulk, March 27

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

WOMACHURN DOSS V. ROSEMARY DOSS.

This case was continued this morning (the fourth day.)

Mr. Clarke, Mr. Leith and Mr. Darwell followed for the defendants.

Mr. Nott appeared for certain infant defendants.

A vast number exhibits having been put in on behalf of the defendants, the Court postponed the further

hearing until Monday, in order to give the learned Counsel, Mr. Prinsep, time to look into them, and prepare his reply.

Adjourned to Monday.—Hulk, March 28.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

ANUNDNARAIN MOONERJEE V. RAMNARAIN MOONERJEE.

This was a rule nisi to set aside a judgment upon a bond and warrant, for irregularity. (See former report in the *Hulk*.)

Sir E. Ryan, C. J.—We are of opinion that there is no irregularity on the face of the judgment, because the terms of the warrant of attorney are strictly followed in entering up the judgment. Independently of this, a question might arise, even if the warrant had been in the names of the *ses* (the obligees to the bond), whether the omission of the name of Benjamin Preston, the Cryer of the Court, as one of the cognizees, in entering up the judgment, would have vitiated it, because it appears that he was a mere trustee not beneficially interested, and made a party merely for the purpose of giving jurisdiction. In equity, it has been held over and over again, that when the Cryer of the Court is made party to a deed for the mere purpose of jurisdiction, he is not a necessary party to a suit. But we do not decide the point on the plea side.

Rule discharged.

PATRICK V. ANUNDMOHUN KHAN.

This was a special demurrer to a replication.

The Plea was on a special contract for salt accepting certain salt, of which it was averred that weight was to be taken on board a certain ship in the river Hooghly, and delivery made to the defendant.

Plea, that by the Custom of Calcutta, where such a contract is made and no place of delivery is specified in the contract, the delivery is to be taken at one of two particular Ghauts, to wit Sulkea Ghaut or the Custom House Ghaut.

Replication, that the plaintiff was not bound by the said custom to deliver the salt at either of the said ghauts, and that the same was deliverable on board of the said ship, according to the terms in the plea mentioned.

Demurrer, on the ground of uncertainty and departure and that no proper issue was tendered.

Mr. Leith for the demurrer. It is not shewn by the plea that the contract was to deliver the salt on board ship, for the weighing may be made at one place and the delivery at another. Besides, even if the delivery was to be on board the ship, this is not incompatible with taking delivery at a particular ghaut. The substantial objection is, that the plea shows no place of delivery, and the replication attempts to supply one. The very same objection in principle was taken and allowed in the case of *Ramdhane Nundy v. Sooklall Musser*, argued in Court a few days ago.

Mr. Prinsep contra.—Whether the replication be bad or not the plea is clearly bad, for it does not confess and avoid. The breach in the plea is the non-acceptance of the goods of which delivery was tendered on board the ship lying at anchor in the river Hooghly, and where, according to the terms of the contract, delivery was clearly to be taken. The plea in effect denies the contract as laid, and relies upon a custom which is applicable not to the contract stated in the plea, but to the different contract set up by the plea.

Ryan, C. J.—Then you might have demurred to the plea.

Mr. Prinsep.—The objection is equally available now. It is often a question of policy in pleading whether a party shall demur himself or drive his opponent to demur.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. said, the Court were of opinion, that the replication was bad, and that plea was bad also. The replication offered no material or proper issue, and the plea was not in confession and avoidance, but in denial, according to the construction which the Court put upon the contract stated in the plaint, because they were of opinion, that the place of delivery sufficiently appeared on the face of the plaint. Under the circumstances each party must pay his own costs, and each might have leave to amend.

Order accordingly.

This was the last day of Term.

The Court fixed Tuesday for hearing counsel upon certain important questions concerning Taxation of Costs lately raised.—Harkara, March 30.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

SITTINGS AFTER SECOND TERM OF 1840.

WOONACHURN DOSS V. ROSSMUNY DOSS.

PRINSEP DAY.

Mr. Prinsep addressed the court this morning in reply, at considerable length and with great ability.

The Court requested to be furnished with the briefs of counsel, containing the pleadings and evidence on both sides.

Stands over.—Hark. March 31.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MARCH 7. 1840.

(Before Sir U. W. Seton.)

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD EDWARDS.

The assignee asked the insolvent whether he had advanced his attorney any costs, or did any person do so on his account; to both of those questions he replied in the negative, and there being no opposition, he was discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF FRANCIS FAVIER.

The assignee put the same question to the insolvent regarding the advance of costs to his attorney. He said that he had advanced the sum of 86 rupees. On being asked why it had not been entered in the schedule, he stated, that he had done so subsequent to the filing of the petition.

After swearing to the truth of his deposition, he was discharged.

In the above cases, Henry Perie, the messenger, was asked by the Court, whether he had served the notices on the creditors and explained their contents to them. He replied, that they had been served; but that not being sufficiently acquainted with the Bengallee language, as as to be able to explain to them the contents, he took a person with him, who did so. The Court observed, that if that person would swear to the truth of it, it would be sufficient.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOBS.

Previous to this case being called on, Mr. Clarke, who is for the opposition, spoke to the Commissioner of his inability to attend, being engaged in the perjury case, at the Supreme Court, consequent on which the case was postponed till the 4th of April, being the next Court day.

Mr. Stretwell stated, that if there was any opposition to be made to the additional schedule, already filed, he begged the Court would mention the grounds, as it would save the insolvent from being remanded again. His imprisonment has, he said, been already protracted to a great length, and he and his family have in consequence been very much embarrassed in circumstances. The Court referred the insolvent's attorney, to Mr. Barwell, for any information he required.

The assignee told the Court, that the grounds had already been mentioned to the insolvent. The insolvent

stated, that the assignee wanted him to enter some silver plate in his schedule, of which he had not the least knowledge. He could not, therefore, do it, and if the Court were to remand him as often as it thought proper, he could not throw more light on the subject.

IN THE MATTER OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANDREW HARVEY.

In this case Mr. Clarke was to have shewn cause against the order now passed at the last Court day, but consequent on his absence, it was adjourned to the next Court day.

IN THE MATTER OF PETER POSTER.

The case was postponed till the next Court day.

IN THE MATTER OF MANUK MALCOLM MANUK.

This case stands over till the next Court day, on account of the absence of Mr. Clarke.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM HENRY GILBERT.

This case was put off for the same reason.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES BLACK.

Adjourned on the same grounds.

IN THE MATTER OF RAJESORE SEN.

Postponed on the same account.

IN THE MATTER OF MOBIN CHUNDER GHOSH.

Put off as above.

The following dividends were declared. The estate of William Fairlie Clarke and others, 2: Company's Rupees on 100 Sicca rupees.

John Palmer and others, 1 Company's rupee on 100 Sicca rupees.

Henry Alexander Elliott, 10 Company's rupees on 100 ditto.

Thomas Philpot, 22 Company's rupees on 100 ditto.

This day was fixed for Michael Schlatter to declare a dividend, but the insolvent could not to do so in consequence of not having received his accounts. His attorney stated that he had expected the accounts by the last overland mail, but had been disappointed; when the accounts arrive he would declare a dividend, as the money was all ready to enable him to do so, —Harkara, March 9.

MISCELLANEA.

Calcutta

ATTARY.—Mr. Samuel Palmer, who has lately been appointed the Commissioner of Attary, was on Friday last relieved from his duty as Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, by Mr. Torrens, his successor, and is shortly expected to proceed upon a circuit to the interior, to investigate various points in the Attary Department. A new batch of Deputy Collectors is shortly to be created for the Attary Department. There are to be three grades, namely, the 1st at 300 Rs. the 2nd at 250 Rs., and the 3rd at 150 Rs. each, per month.

KNOWN.—Mr. J. N. Vaghart, on his way from Chinsurah on the 6th instant, between the hours of nine and ten, fell over board while standing on deck, by a sudden roll of his boat, near Cosmopolis. Efforts were made to save him, but in vain.

DEATH FROM DRUNKENNESS.—A young European named John Johnstone, was on the 7th instant, found drowned in the well of a house in Coolcotoollah, into which he had fallen in a state of drunkenness.

MURDER.—Reports have been published, during the month, of five children being murdered for the sake of some silver ornaments that were on their persons and of one man having killed his brother through jealousy, and of another having assassinated his sweet heart, because she would not become his mistress.

CONSTRUCTING.—The works at Dordjeling progress rapidly. The whole of the northern wing, table d'hôte, and part of the southern wing of the hotel, armed in, the floors of the western rooms of the former wing, and the whole of this building, and the private residences, are in a state of great forwardness. The road too, cut in several places in the solid rock, has been finished from Pookbarren to Kuteangary.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Robertson took charge of his office, as Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, at Allahabad, on the 4th instant, and Mr. Henry Shoby Prinscep was on the 11th instant, sworn in as Third Ordinary Member of Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

THE STEAMER.—The number of letters taken by the Steamer on the 29th of February, was so large as 17,069 an evident proof of the increasing advantage in which is taken of the overland Communication between this country and England.

IRON STEAMERS.—The Court of Directors have ordered the shipment to this port, of six more iron steamers similar in size and power to those at present out here, for the navigation of the river to Allahabad. Two of the vessels with their machinery, &c., complete, have already arrived, and are being put together as speedily as possible at Kidderpore—the remainder are also shortly expected.

THE GAILLARDON.—The *Gaillardon*, is reported to be on shore nineteen miles to the southward of False Point, and in want of assistance.

After several efforts to get off, the *Gaillardon* in one of which two boats were destroyed, and Mr. Hall of the pilot service lost his life in attempting to save some of her cargo, all hopes have now been given up of ever getting her afloat, and the captain and the remainder of her crew, were coming up in the Pilot despatch vessel.

The hull of the *Gaillardon* was, on the 12th instant sold by Messrs. Jenkins, Low and Co., for the sum of thirteen hundred rupees.

There was no other ship reported. So little is known of the Government's movements and operations in regard to the Chinese Expedition, that any little information with reference to it must be acceptable. We therefore subjoin the names of the vessels which have been chartered for a period of three months certain, and are being daily despatched to the China Seas, with others, &c. to be added to the following number, two vessels, the *John Adam* and *Rutledge Cowages*, have already been sent off. The names of the vessels yet to go are:—The *Atalvia*, Captain Clarke; the *Broomer*, Captain Gillem, the *Distance*, Captain Egypt, the *Edenburgh*, Captain McDougall, the *Elizabeth Anstie*, Captain Lytler, the *Erased*, Captain Hill; the *Indian Oak*, Captain Rayne; the *Mahomed Shaw*, Captain Ovanstone, the *Marion*, Captain Pope, the *Medusa*, Captain Purdie, the *Rohmanau Nacods*, the *Seymour*, Captain Morton, and the *Victoria*, Captain Potter, making in all, inclusive of the two already despatched, a complement of fourteen hulls.

WILL OF THE SHIP RICHMOND.—The hull of the ship *Richmond*, of 700 tons new measurement, was sold on the 14th instant, at Howrah, by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., to a native, for the sum of 4,600 rupees. This vessel was built in America in 1835.

SANS SOUCI.—Mrs. Francis was fortunate in procuring a bumper house for her benefit; Lord Auckland and the *Mirae Eden*, attended by a large party, were present on the occasion, and although *Naval Engagements* was played for the fifth time at the *Sans Souci*, the audience seemed to be highly delighted with the last performance, the Government-House party, seemingly, not relishing it the least of any of the spectators. The characters in the piece, were admirably sustained, with a degree of spirit quite unprecedented and one continued roll of laughter, resounded through the theatre, almost from the raising of the curtain until it fell, the titers, we thought, considerably predominating. The part of Dennis, was performed by a real Irishman this time, and there was no mistake in the character.

The *Maid and the Magpie*, was rendered additionally attractive by the bow scenery, the opening and last scenes being highly admired and the prospective effect in so small an arena as the *Sans Souci*, was truly surprising. Martin and Annette, were really well played, and the *Magpie* was beautifully managed. We congratulate Mrs. Francis on her success, and wish the *Sans Souci* prosperity. We understand, that there is to be only one more performance at the *Sans Souci* this season, for the benefit of the deserving Secretary, which, sans doute, will be crowdedly attended.

J. J. DAVIS.—John James Davis, of Theatre Royal, Sydney, whilom reporter to the *Englishman* newspaper office, and subsequently pleader in the Court of Requests has made his bow to the Indian Public.

About a fortnight ago, he told several persons that he was going on the salt water lakes on a shooting excursion. On Day after day passed, and still he did not return. His clients waited a few days more, and yet there was no sign of him; they then began to suspect that some foul trick had been practised upon them. To be explicit, they came to the conclusion that the conveyancer had conveyed himself away. These suspicions were subsequently confirmed, when several cases that he had to conduct at the Court of Requests, when called on were one by one consumed. Three or four days ago several of his clients called at Mountain's hotel, where he resided, and ransacked his papers for their bills. We understand that the amount he collected and conveyed away is between 3 and 4,000 rupees. The poorer class

of his clients, are the greatest sufferers, as they not only have lost what was actually due to them, but who the ends of their suits. It appears that Davis took passage on board of a vessel proceeding down, and we are credibly informed that a letter has been received in town from him, by a friend of his, requesting him to apologise to his clients for his sudden departure, which was unavoidable. He said that he was bound to England, and that as soon as he reached that country, which would be in six months, he would write to them, and remit the monies he had collected on their account.

MR. STEER.—Mr. D. C. Smyth has been appointed a Commissioner, for the trial of certain charges preferred against Mr. C. W. Steer, senior, of the Civil Service, formerly Commissioner of the Baulseah division. The prosecution is a Government one, and its management has been entrusted to Mr. M. A. Bignall.

FREE MASONRY.—Free masonry in Bengal, is likely to be restored shortly, to its former flourishing state. Doctor John Grant was, on the 28th instant, duly installed Provincial Grand Master, and appointed the under-mentioned brethren officers of the Grand Lodge.

R. W. Robert Newve,.....	D. G. M.
R. W. W. C. Blackquiers,.....	F. D. G. M.
R. W. Sir Edward Ryde,.....	S. W. G.
R. W. W. Burken,.....	J. W. G.
V. W. R. J. Bagshaw,.....	G. Treasurer.
V. W. Samuel Smith,.....	G. Registrar.
V. W. Alexander Grant,.....	G. Secretary.
W. H. B. Henderson,.....	S. G. D.
W. C. C. Egerton,.....	J. G. D.
W. F. W. Birch,.....	G. Director of Ceremonies.
W. Geo. Parbury,.....	G. Superintendent of Works.
W. John King,.....	G. Sword Bearer.
W. William Linton,.....	G. Organist.
W. F. P. Strong,.....	G. Stewards.
W. William Patrick,.....	
W. Henry Torrens,.....	
W. J. F. Leth,.....	
W. Robert Fith,.....	G. Pursuivant.
W. R. C. Macdonald,.....	
W. A. Cameron,.....	
W. J. A. Guest,.....	G. Tyler.

MR. PATTON IN PETTICOATS.—The disorderly characters, whom Mr. Patton succeeded in capturing, by disguising himself in petticoats, have been sentenced, four to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of one hundred rupees each, in default of payment to three months' more; and three to three months' imprisonment, in the jail of the 24 Pargannas.

MORTALITY AT BARASAT.—Great mortality is caused in the town of Barasat, from cholera.

THE ORATORIOS.—A fresh opposition has been started to Mr. Linton's advertised Oratorios; but in this instance the opposing parties, have proceeded with more judgment and in better taste. They have published a pamphlet, in which they have endeavored to show, by argument, that these oratorios are very naughty things; but we don't think that they have been very successful—they won't take much by the notion.

EXAMINATION OF THE ORIENTAL SEMINARY.—The annual examination of this institution, was held at the Town Hall yesterday morning, in the presence of Sir Edward Ryan, supported by Dr. Grant and Professor D. L. Richardson, together with the Rev. Messrs. Mackey, Ewart and Bosz. There were many respectable native gentlemen also present, and among others Rajas Kalikesen and Narendro Krishna Bahadoors.

This was the tenth annual public examination of the Seminary, and the youth did really stand the test with credit to their teachers and to themselves.

The students of the first class study Milton, Shakespeare, Byron and Young; History, Blair's Rhetoric, Say's Political Economy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Geometry, &c. In nearly all these branches they were questioned, and if we may judge from the sa-

tisfaction, expressed by Sir Edward Ryan, their improvement comes up to the highest expectations of every promoter of higher education. The examination occupied the best portion of the day in the courts of which several recitations were given with considerable propriety.

Baboo Gourmohan Addy, the proprietor of the Seminary, deserves the success he has attained, and he has our best wishes for its continuance and increase.

MAJOR HAWKINS.—Major Hawkins is to accompany the China expedition, in control of the commissariat, and is to have the rank of a Deputy-Commissary-General, and liberal allowances.

NEW MODES OF MAKING OATHS.—The long wished-for boon, has at last been granted by the Supreme Government to the Native inhabitants of this country, in reference to the mode of making an oath in a Court of Justice. It was heretofore the practice that the Hindoos should swear by the Ganges' water, and the Mussulmans upon their Koran, but this custom, though a long established one, was nevertheless quite repugnant to the feelings and religious persuasions of the people. Government, having attentively watched the working of the system in question, for a considerable period, has at last perceived and recognized the expediency of substituting a mode of making oaths in public Courts, to which no objection either on the score of caste, creed or conscience can be offered. "I solemnly affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that what I shall state shall be truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," is a mode of solemn declaration, which will exercise a more salutary influence on every mind, that has the slightest regard for truth, equity and conscience, than the mere administration of an oath through the channel of the Gunga Water or the Koran.

ON DUTY.—On duty, that Mr. Dickens, the present Equity and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, signified to the Judges his intention of resigning his office. It is said that the Registrarship, upon the resignation of Mr. Dickens, will be given to Mr. H. Holroyd, who at present holds the offices of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, and that Mr. Holroyd will be succeeded in his present appointment by Mr. W. H. Smoult. The Registrarship is the only office in the Court which is now paid by fees, all the rest having fixed salaries attached to them. This appointment is considered worth 6 or 8,000 rupees per annum. The salary of the Prothonotary is 3,000 per month. It is said that Mr. W. P. Grant, the Master in Equity, has declined the Registrarship.

THE INDIAN FREE SCHOOL AND BABOO NOBINCHUNDER SING.—The subscriptions for the establishment and defraying the expenditures, of the Indian Free School, have got on well. Baboo Nobinchunder Sing, in whose neighbourhood the school is to be established, has not subscribed any thing as yet; but it is said, that on the proposal being made, the Baboo had very generously offered to make a donation of a house for the use of the institution.

A NEW SCHOOL AT CHITPORE.—An English school was, about two months since, established at Chitpoore. It is called "the Union School" and has already about one hundred boys for daily attendance, divided into five classes.

THE UNION BALL.—The "Union Ball," on the night of the 9th instant, went off with great éclat, and to the entire satisfaction of the invitees and the invited, the former, including the members of the Union Club, and the latter, all Calcutta and his wife.

MAJOR WILSON.—Major Wilson of the 68th Regt. N. I., has been appointed Paymaster to the expedition proceeding to China.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.—On the 9th instant, a Hindoo convert, of the name of Rumsack Pauli, married a country woman of his, at Christ's Church, in Wellesley square. The Reverend Krishna Mohuna Banerjee, the clergyman of the church, officiated as priest in tying the conjugal

gal knot. This is the first time that a marriage has been performed at Christ's Church:

DEPUTY SHERIFF.—Mr. George Henderson, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta, vice Balthie deceased.

MR. DAVID HARRIS.—Mr. David Harris, has been appointed to the Commission of the Court of Requests reddered vacant by the departure of Mr. Macleod.

MR. HALLIDAY.—It is said, that the Governor-General is about to appoint a Junior Secretary to the Government and that Mr. Halliday is selected for the office.

ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.—On the 14th inst. that two additional Judges will be appointed in the Sudder to bring up arrears.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITIES.—It is said, that there is reason to expect that the nine annuities prayed for by the Civil Service, in their memorial of April, 1838, will not be granted this season, but that in lieu, sanction will be given to a contingency for the ensuing year, of the six annuities at quarter premium, to wit, at 25,000 Rs. instead of 50,000 Rs.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER AND LITERARY REGISTER.—This paper has at last been issued, from the Commercial Advertiser Press, and promises well. The mechanical department of the double number, uttered on the 14th instant, is rather defective, but this will be amended in the succeeding numbers.

CHOLERA.—That dreadful plague, the cholera, which has been rapidly depopulating Orissa and the lower part of Bengal, for some time past, is now committing dreadful havoc in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. The number of other woe's than Hindus, that fall victims to this fearful malady, is not known; but the amount of deaths among the Hindus, must be very great, as we have observed several wreaths of the smoke of Hindu cremation, rising from each of the many burning-ghats daily.

DACOTS, &c.—This month too, the commission of several dacoities has been reported, and in one instance, a whole gang of the robbers, was captured in the neighbourhood of Dum-Dum, in attempting to rob the house of a Brahmin. In Calcutta, the "long-fingered gentry" have been very industrious. On one occasion, they managed to get under the foundation of a house in Government Place, by means of a public sewer, and, cutting a hole in the floor, took away articles of millinery, to a large amount, the property of a Miss Bennett, who has just come out to India as a milliner.

NEW DISPENSARY.—Baboo Dwarkanauth Gopta, one of the ex-students of the Medical College, in conjunction with Baboo Goury Sunkar Mitter, who is attached to the College still as a pupil, has at last opened the Dispensary, which had been contemplated by them for some time. They have just received a supply of English medicines, through Messrs. Cockerell and Co., by the Windsor, and intend charging much less for the drugs than is done by the other dispensaries in Calcutta, so as to enable the natives, whose means are limited, to obtain English medicines.

MR. BACON'S STUD.—On the 13th instant, Mr. Bacon's splendid stud was brought to the hammer, by Messrs. Hickey and Co. The manions Picaroon and Clarion were the only ones, of note, purchased, the former at rs. 3,000, the latter at 3,300. They have gone to Mr. Allright's stable. An actual bid was made for Frodo of 4,000, but those who had charge of him evidently attempted "to run him up;" this failed, and he was offered to the actual bidder, for the sum he was knocked down for, viz. 4,500. The offer was very properly refused. Corriantone was bought in for 6,000! and Samlick for 1,900!

MAIL LOST.—The Mail which left this City for Bombay on the 19th of February, was carried off from the dock surveys by robbers between Jaulnah and Karooja.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The out and out Curtis Steam Subscribers, amount to 230 shares, out of which 63, are new, exclusive of Mr. George's donation of first call of 50 per cent., on four shares, equal to 1,000 rs.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.—On the 16th instant, the arrangement talked of, consequent upon the departure on leave from Calcutta, of Mr. Macleod, had settled. There are to be three divisions instead of five. First it to extend from Chitpore to Colodolish, second from Colodolish to Dhurrumtolla, and the third from Dhurrumtolla to Birjettullah. Mr. O'Hanlon is to be the Magistrate of the 1st Division; Mr. Robinson of 2d, and Mr. Blaquiere of the 3d. This arrangement is to take effect from the 23rd inst.

THE REV. W. H. PEARCE.—That much-esteemed gentleman, the Reverend W. H. Pearce, is no more. The immediate cause of his death was Cholera, by which he was attacked about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning of Thursday the 17th, and which ended his days on earth about 9 o'clock the same evening. The community have lost, in Mr. Pearce, a most worthy and sincere Christian.

THE REV. MR. WITHERS.—Professor Withers, of Bishop's College, fractured his thigh very severely a few days since, by a fall from his horse. The Reverend gentleman is gradually recovering.

RAJA RAJNAHAI ROY.—Raja Rajnarain Roy was on the 20th instant brought up in Court, and discharged from custody, upon payment of a fine of one thousand rupees, in addition to the two months imprisonment already undergone. It is said by some parties, that Sreenauth Roy, the Editor of the *Bhaskur*, is actually in durance still, and mysterious stories are told of the gloomy donjon keep, of which he is supposed to be a denizen at Andool, but the general belief is; that he has been at large long ago, and that it is he and his friends who have been playing the tyrant of late.

A MARVELLOUS SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Stewart and Hitchens, recently performed a rather difficult operation on a young lady, about seventeen years of age. She was good looking, but was unfortunately born defective, she was hare-lipped and the opening was nearly one inch long. Her parents wishing to remedy the defect, consulted an eminent professional person, who told them that the attempt would be attended with serious and perhaps fatal consequences; she would, he said, get a lock-jaw, and it was better to leave her alone. A short time after Dr. Stewart happened to see her at a seminary, where he was medical adviser, he spoke to the school mistress and said, that if he were allowed, he would remedy the defect. The lady wrote to the parents of the young lady on the subject, and they very willingly availed themselves of the offer; a day was fixed for the operation, and Dr. Stewart called at their house in company with Drs. O'Shaughnessy and Hitchens and told the parents that the operation would perhaps be attended with pain, but, nevertheless, there was no great danger, and that she would after forty-eight hours, be free from all danger.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy took the most active part, and went through the operation admirably. The young lady is now quite well, and appears quite another person.

GOVERNMENT DOCKS.—It is said, that Government purpose to extend their present Docks adjoining the Kidderpore Docking Company's premises, and to run a road from the bridge over the newly purchased ground to the cross-road from the Dock Gates to the Kidderpore Bridge—thus cutting off the angle made by the two roads at present in existence.

SILK.—The produce of cocoons is not so good as usual in the District of Baulla, and consequently the March Band of Silk is not expected to be a favourable one.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—It appears from General orders, that spirits will not be issued as rations to the

European troops, but in lieu thereof each man will receive a compensation of 3 rupees 2 annas per mensem—the Canteen system will be established on board, but no man will be allowed to purchase a greater quantity of spirits than two drams a day.

The European Commissioned Officers are to have four months' advance of pay and allowances and the troops two months.

THE JURY LIST.—By the order of the Chief Magistrate, an analysis of the Jury List has been drawn up. According to this analysis the aggregate number of names of those serving on the Grand Jury, is one hundred and eighty, and those on the Petty Jury, seven hundred and forty-six; and the different classes of persons are as follow:

Grand Jury.—Government servants, ten; Merchants, one hundred and twenty-four; Zemindars, fifteen; Baniyas, twenty-seven, and Miscellaneous, that is, Editors, &c. four.

Petty Jury.—Government servants two hundred and eighty-one; Merchants' Clerks, one hundred and nine; Tradesmen, Mechanics, &c. one hundred and sixty; Tradesmen's Assistants, seventy-two; Native writers, one hundred and twenty-two, and Baniyas two. Making altogether, including both Grand and Petty Jurors, a total of nine hundred and twenty-six persons, who, session after session, devote a great portion of their precious time and talents, all for justice sake, on behalf of the Queen.

ASSAULT.—Three seamen, named Walsh, Whalan and Rayner, were convicted of an assault on Archibald Brown and Charles Yarnold, the Chief and Second Officers of the *Windermere*. Walsh was fined ten rupees, and Rayner and Whalan one hundred rupees each, and ordered to be imprisoned for two months, in default of payment.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Chopin, an assistant in the Office of the Judicial Department, committed suicide on the 24th instant, by taking laudanum. Domestic squabbles, it is said, drove him to perpetrate this rash act.

THE CAMPODIANS.—This gallant regiment embarked for China on the 24th instant, in admirable condition.

HINDU COMPOSITION, &c.—Lord Auckland has given the students of the Hindu College, a well chosen subject, on which to compose an essay. The best essay will gain a handsome prize. The subject is, *Moral Courage*.—The Committee of Public Instruction have just obtained from Government a very large addition to the sum hitherto devoted to the cause of education, and great changes and improvements are about to take place in many of the Colleges and Schools under their superintendence.

MAJOR GENERAL FAITHFUL.—Major-General Faithful, of the Artillery, died on the 25th instant, of a spasmodic affection.

THE MASQUERADE.—The Masquerade given to the Misses Eden on the 26th instant, was a brilliant affair.—It is small praise to say that the arrangements were super-exquisite, and it at some hundreds of very excellent people were highly delighted with the entertainment. Masquerade certainly it was not, for there were but a few straggling apologies for masks, and their owner-seemed longing to get rid of them. Fancy dresses, however, were abundant; some of them were superb, others fantastic, and the rest amusingly ridiculous.

H. M. P.'s Bear and the Boslaw. was as well acted as it could possibly have been, and more we cannot easily say for it. Grave judges and graver members of Council were in ecstasies, and the sides of the magnate of the land were shaken to very exhaustion. It would be difficult to say who played the best or who laughed most at the players.

A capital incarnation of the *Grand Comprehensive* made its appearance somewhat late in the evening—a moving mass of something or other like a windmill with a chimney out of it. The figure made its way in the first instance to the Precursor, but the Precursor would

have nothing to say to it. We heard somebody proposing to pitch him, bodily, into the plate light out for subscriptions; but the suggestion was not acted upon, and the Comprehensive made off.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The native populace have been crying out during the week, against the outrageous conduct of the regiment. The accounts of the plunder and ravages committed by these daring men, in Halligunge and other places, have spread throughout the town, disseminating a general panic among the native shop keepers. On Thursday morning an uncommon stir occurred in the neighbourhoods of How Bazar and Short's Bazar, in consequence of a report that two or three hundred of the volunteers were out and coming to that part of the town with the intention of a general scramble, it being the persuasion of the natives that the conduct of the sepoy has been sanctioned by *Comprehensive* hookum.

With this fear, every shop was closed and every door secured, while mobs of natives collected about the street in anxious expectation of every moment seeing the approach of the lawless band. It is true, the event did not justify the rumour, but had the volunteer sepoys really come, and the report proved true, what would have been the consequence? The Police force would have been inadequate to suppress the riot or capture a body of a couple of hundred rioters, and are military assistance could be obtained much mischief, and even bloodshed must have ensued.

PERSONALITIES OF THE PRESS.—During the month, the *Englishman*, in consequence of Mr. G. W. Johnson, the Editor of the *Courier*, and ex-Editor of the *Englishman*, having published what he, in common with many other individuals, considered to be the principles on which the *Englishman* is conducted, has been attacked in a most violent manner by the Editor of the *Englishman*, who represents Mr. Johnson to be an ignorant plagiarist. This is a rather queer statement at this time, when Mr. Stoeckeler himself exonerated Mr. Johnson from the charge of plagiarism, preferred against him by the *Courier* and *Hurkaru*, and even went so far as to state, that if there was any plagiarism committed, it rested with him, Mr. Stoeckeler, as the following brief history of the affair, copied from the columns of the *Hurkaru* will show. We leave Mr. Stoeckeler to reconcile the discrepancy of his two statements of the affair, as best he may.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF A LARGE PLAGIARISM.

The *Englishman*, in his paper of the 7th of May, inserted Mr. Johnson's long plagiarism from the *Spectator*. On the evening of the same day, (the 7th) the *Courier* exposed the plagiarism. On the 8th, (the next morning) the *Englishman*, in an editorial column, asserts most positively, that the supposed plagiarism was "a mistake of the compositor"—"a mistake of the printing office"—further expounds of the impossibility of such mistake as given in the *Courier* of the evening of that day (the 8th) and in the *Hurkaru* of the morning of the 9th. On the same day, after seeing the *Hurkaru's* editorial, to which he refers, the Editor of the *Englishman*, writes a letter to the *Courier*, in his own name, asserting that the omission of the inverted commas, and the use of editorial instead of extract type, were the printer's mistake, and that the interpolations, which made the article read like an original one, were his own, and not Mr. Johnson's. On the morning of the 10th, he alludes again to the "utterly unmentioned" charge of plagiarism, and once more on the morning of the 11th.

Thus, on the morning of the 8th day, after the charge brought against his colleague, of a gross plagiarism, he continues to relieve him of the odium, by throwing it on the Printer!

On the 23d of March 1840, nearly eleven months after the appearance of the plagiarism, and in consequence of an attack in the *Courier* upon the *Englishman*, the Editor, Mr. Johnson, is publicly reminded by

the Editor of the *Englishman*, that he, Mr. Johnson, was by him dismissed from his employment, on account of a "stinky plagiarism!"

In the *Englishman* of to-day, the 27th instant, the Editor has the following note in reply to Mr. Johnson, who had asserted that the *Englishman* himself had cleared him of the charge:—

"Impudence.—The *Englishman* did not show that Mr. Johnson was innocent. The Proprietor tried to do so for the honor of the paper, and because he could not believe so contemptible an offence had really been committed by Mr. Johnson; but the evidence of the *Head Printer*, which it was thought proper afterwards to take, and the studied silence of Mr. Johnson; when the *Harkara* and *Courier* invited him publicly to declare his innocence of the theft, left no doubt on the Proprietor's mind, that the piracy had been deliberately committed. He then resolved on Mr. Johnson's dismissal *sans retour*."

How was it that the evidence of the Printer was not taken, when for five days, and longer, the *Englishman* threw the whole blame on him?

NEW POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.—In consequence of the departure of Mr. McMahon for England, it has been settled, not to have a person for his *locum tenens*, but to apportion out the business of his division between the other three Division Magistrates. Consequent on this change, Mr. Robison will come in for 200 Rs., in addition to what he at present gets. How the onus pertaining to Mr. McMahon's division, are to be farmed out, is not stated.

CALCUTTA DOCKING ASSOCIATION.—The Calcutta Docking Association declared a dividend of ten per cent., at the 25th of February.

Mofussil.

MERRUT.—The Bishop of Calcutta arrived in Meerut on Saturday the 23d and was received with the honors due to His Lordship's rank, by a salute of 17 guns.

Lieutenant Colonel Warren's Detachment, with the State Prisoner, Hajee Khan, Khakkur, embarked on board their boats, on the 27th ultimo, at Ghurmuckeesur Ghaut, and dropped down the Ganges, in progress to Chunar, on the morning of the 1st instant.

DELHI.—The following is the decision of Government on the case of Post Office Smugglers:

A. U. C. PLANDIN, Esq.
Collector *Gout*, customs, Agra.

Sir,—I have the honor to annex a copy of a communication received this day from the Superintendent, Post Office Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

H. B. DALZIELL.

Agra Post Office, Feb. 28, 1840.

To THE POST MASTER, Agra:

Sir,—Adverting to the unlawful acts committed by the Custom House Officers at Delhi, in seizing the public baggage on the road, I have the honor to inform you, that Government has strictly prohibited a repetition of such proceedings, and I subjoin for your information and guidance, a copy of the orders just issued on the subject, by the Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor of the N. W. Provinces.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RANKEN,
Supt. P. O. Dept. N. W. P.

Camp Shahabad, Feb. 27, 1840.

Extract of a Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieut Governor, N. W. Provinces, to the Secretary of the Sudder Board of Revenue, in the Superintending Revenue Department, dated the 27th February, 1840.

Para. 3. The Board are requested to desire the strictest attention on the part of the Custom Officers, to the principles laid down in Mr. Officiating Secretary Davidson's letter, regarding the seizure of parcels in transit through the Post Office, the detention of the bhangles en route, being a procedure His Honor cannot approve.

True Extract.

(Signed) R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Offg Secy to the Govt N. W. P.

SONA.—The court martial on Gunner Steel, was held on the 12th, and occupied but a couple of hours. The prisoner in his defence disclaimed all ill-feeling in selecting Lieutenant Conran as the object of the outrage he had committed, and dwelt at some length on his esteem and popularity, with which Lieut. C. was regarded by the men under his command. The offence was committed with the view of leading to the prisoner's transportation.

SUNVA.—The following is an extract of a letter from Punjab, dated 22d March. "A party of about 250 Chinese labourers, in the employ of the Assam Tea Company, in charge of three European assistants, arrived here this morning about 6 A. M. Immediately after their fleet had "luggedown," a large body of Chinamen with sticks in their hands, entered the bazar and began to attack and plunder the "Bunneahs." The Magistrate accompanied by the police force of the station was soon at the scene of action, and the Chinamen were speedily disarmed and placed on board their boats, which were ordered over to the other side of the river. Before the arrival of the Magistrate, one man who was defending his property, was murdered near the ghaut where they landed, by the Chinese, and another young man was so very much maltreated, that his life is stated to be in imminent danger. At the request of the people of the town, who had been robbed, the magistrate proceeded in person to search the boats of the Chinese, and it is said, that a considerable quantity of different kinds of property which had been plundered has been discovered in concealment in the boats. The magistrate and his assistant were employed during the whole day in searching the boats, and in enquiring into this unfortunate occurrence, which has caused considerable alarm and excitement in the neighbourhood. The result has been that about 50 of the Chinese, who were recognised as active participants in the various outrages which have been perpetrated, have been committed to jail on the charges brought against them."

Native States.

AFGHANISTAN.—Letters from the Grand Convey, destined for Afghanistan state, that it crossed the Itavee, 12 coes from Lahore, on the 19th February, in the following order:—

Drafts of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

Draft of the 1st European regiment.

The 2d regiment N. I.

Treasure, and Ammunition, about 500 camel-loads, followed by the depot Companies of native regiments in Afghanistan, and the mountain train.

The troops (about 2,000) were all in high spirits.

The number of camels proceeding with the Convey do not fall short of 2,000, and perhaps twice that number of camp followers.

Letters from Jellahabad state, that the detachment sent to Koomah and Pushoot, was suffering dreadfully from cold and want of supplies, and the camp followers were dying daily, as it has rained, and snowed, without intermission; while the North Easterly winds have been piercingly severe.

A small party guarded by 10 Affghans, was sent out by an officer with supplies, but was attacked by 60 men.

The Affghans fled immediately. One of them was killed on the spot, and one of the coolies dreadfully cut with a tulwar.

The roads are represented as infested with robbers. Capt. Fraser, 2d Light Cavalry was sent to escort ammunition and Commissariat supplies, and was afterwards joined by Captain Ponsonby of the same corps; during their march, the marauders threatened them three times, but finding our party prepared to give them a warm reception, they moved off.

It is difficult to say, when the detachment will return, but it is not expected at Jellahabad much before the end of this month.

A recent letter from Afghanistan mentions, that 20 men of the Queen's 13th Light Infantry had died, at Cabul, in the short space of seven weeks—while but seven men of the Company's European Regiment at Jellahabad, had died during a period of four months.

Dost Mohammed and his son, who had been residing under surveillance at Bokhara, had, in consequence of an attempt to escape, been seized and made close prisoners by the King, who is disposed to treat with our Government for the surrender of his prisoner. Of this disposition our Government will, of course, lose no time in taking advantage, for with the Ex-King of Cabool at large, the object of their Affghan Expedition must to a great extent be incomplete and unsatisfactory. This change of feeling on the part of the King of Bokhara towards our Government, is ascribed to the Russian movement on Khiva, and their very probable subsequent advance to Bokhara, where a number of Russians are held in slavery. The King is very apprehensive of their approach, and has, it appears, opened negotiations with us. Lieutenant Abbott of the Artillery, is already on his way to Bokhara to put the ordnance and defences of that city in a serviceable state. This is "a check" to the last Russian move.

Shah Sonjah has offered a defection in the person of Sadut Ally, who had fled to join the standard of a Khyber Chief. Captain Conolly immediately gave chase, but Sadut having had six hours start, it is not supposed the Captain will come up with him. The Shah was actively raising fresh troops, for the defence of his new king.

A letter from Bamean, dated February 8th, mentions, that Dhost Mahomed, as has already been stated, met with something very different from the hospitable reception, which he expected at the Court of Bokhara. His sons attempted to escape, but were brought back, and all his followers have been sent to Kooloom. They are, it is said, in a miserable condition for want of the common means of support. Jubber-Khan is reported to be about to make overtures to the British on behalf of his brother. This is somewhat late in the day. The following Extract relating to the climate of the confines of Afghanistan, will be interesting to the majority of our readers.

"We have had very inclement weather lately; since the 13th ultimo, the valley has been under snow, and between the 18th and 5th no dawks came in—the hills being blocked up. Lately the thermometer, a little after sunrise, has stood at ten degrees below zero, and that too not outside, but after being brought in-door for exhibition. We have been here four months, and, at a moderate calculation, have 6 more before us; three of them winter or cold—making 7 months of winter—a terrible proportion out of the twelve. This is what people are pleased to call, a good climate; it is a very fine climate—rather too fine, I think—indeed so fine, that the poor Hindustanees die off tolerably fast. A man of the infantry was frozen to death the other day on the way out to Abrobat. He complained of cold and sat down by the road side; when his absence was remarked a party was sent back to look for him and he was found a rigid corpse! The cold is certainly intense. I never felt any thing like it in England. It freezes throughout the

24 hours in our rooms—yet we have often fine sunny days, a bright sun but a biting air. Then the reflection and glare from the sun and snow are almost insufferable. We have spirits—(principally Cabul spirits)—to help us out—and in the absence of any thing better they are acceptable—we are looking forward with no little anxiety. The Sheik Ali Hazareah road, which leads from Cabul to this by way of Shiber is said never to be blocked up by snow. Sir A. Burnes sent three cosais by this road, but we have seen nothing of them, although it is more than a fortnight since they left Cabul. I fear they have been destroyed—vastly unpleasant his, as the packets contain nine days, Calcutta. Dawk. All idea of a Turanian campaign seems to be vanishing—even the politicals are almost silent about it."

HERAT.—A letter from Herat, dated 14th January, mentions, that the last report that had reached them regarding the movement of the Russians on Khiva, is, but the advancing force, not more than six thousand strong, was still forty five or fifty marches from Khiva, and that the Cholera had broken out with violence in the Russian Camp. It is believed there, that the Russians will not reach Khiva this year. There is an Envoy from Khiva at present in Herat, and he seems to be confident of the truth of the above.

The inhabitants of Herat, who had fled about the time of the late siege, are returning, and trade is reviving. Confidence is somewhat restored; and it is again under cultivation in the valley, and bazars crowded, so that all looks well.

The Grand Convoy crossed the Jhelum on the 6th instant, but in consequence of the heavy rains, which had fallen a day or so before, were obliged to go much higher up than usual to obtain a fording place, every one, however, got over safely and the whole body had marched for Rhotas.

It is rumoured that the Khyburries are assembling in great numbers and making preparations for a foray upon the treasure; and so much has this rumour gained ground that it is feared the 27th and 48th, under command of General Sale, have been ordered to move down to Peshawar to assist in bringing up the treasure. It is not unlikely that they will make attempts upon the party until they are aware of its strength.

The Convoy is in excellent health and spirits, and the climate and scenery are described in rapturous terms by some of our friends.

LAHORE.—Little news can be got from the Punjab, for the greatest secrecy is preserved; but it is confidently reported, that the Court of Lahore has thrown every obstacle in its power to the entry of the Grand Convoy for Afghanistan into that country; and it was with no little difficulty that Mr. Clerk carried his point. The growing jealousy evinced by the sirdars more than the ruler himself, will no doubt soon break out, especially as the flame is fanned by the heir to the throne, who burns with anxiety to measure the strength of his nation with the British arms. As the position of the Sikhs must in a short time, to all appearances assume that so lately occupied by Dost Mahomed with much greater power of inflicting injury to the British interests, few doubts can be entertained that a campaign in the Punjab must be the result, and the complete annihilation of all imperial states on our North Western frontier the consequence.

RAJPOOTANA.—A private letter from Jhansi, dated 11th March, states, "On the 8th instant, the Bundel and Legion marched from this at the request of the Governor-General's Agent, to attack a strong body of Phakoor, who had taken up their position in a fort, about 25 miles from this, called Jingee. Yesterday morning, the Legion, commanded by Capt Wm. F. Featoun, came up with the enemy, who had taken up in entrenched position outside the fort, and about sun an action began, the enemy suffering severely, but

carrying along with them their dead and wounded. The Legion had six sepoy killed and 23 severely wounded, and a gun corporal wounded. The enemy's fort is found to be too strong for the six-pounders attached to the Legion, consequently the Legion is encamped out of short distance, till heavier guns come from Sipree, when I have no doubt the Legion will give them a lesson a lesson they will not forget. Young as this corps is, officers and men behaved yesterday in a manner that would have done credit to any European corps. The steady coolness with which they faced the enemy's heavy fire, before they drove them from the heights, is beyond all praise. Capt. Watson has much reason to be proud of the officers and men under his command. Lieut. Warrepper, the officer with the advanced guard, had his horse severely wounded at the commencement of the action."

OF A LION.—A letter from Gwalior, dated the 13th inst., reports the following catastrophe. A sepoy of Lieut. Snook's company, of the 23d Native Infantry, yesterday wounded in a dreadful manner, his Subadar and a sepoy. As usual in such matters, a lady was in the case—who stood in the relation of wife, or in that which the ties are of Cupid not Hymen,—to the assaulter, whose nephew—the wounded sepoy—was the successful rival of his uncle, in his aunt's affections. The Subadar was wounded in interposing between the uncle and his darling nephew, and would have been killed, but for the timely assistance of another sepoy, who possessed himself of the assaulter's tulwar, after he had inflicted three wounds on the Subadar—one on the head, a very severe one.

SCINDS.—The following interesting items are the latest from Scinde.

The Navigation of the Indus is proceeding in a very successful manner, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to state that the *Snake* steamer of only 10 horse power, made her way from Sukkur to Char Char opposite Nutenkote, a distance (according to Burnes) of 170 miles, in 7½ days. The *Comet*, a fine boat of 60 horse power, and drawing two and a half feet water was to follow from Sukkur in a few days from the departure of the *Snake*, and it was expected she would reach Ferozepore in 21 days. The full depots had hitherto answered famously, and Mr. Hall of the Indian Navy, commanding the *Snake*, states that he encountered no difficulty in his passage to Char Char.

Hojar Khan Dookme, Dirja Khan Fakrannee, Beloonuck Boogtee and all the other noted plundering chiefs are safely in custody in Sukkur Fort. We are given to understand that Mr. Bell, to whom Government owe much for his indefatigable efforts in their cause, is using every exertion to establish an annual fair at Sukkur, and his efforts are likely to be attended with success; in fact, the public will have to thank Mr. Bell for numerous other arrangements about to be entered into for the security and advantage of British and Indian Commerce, and the treaty now ratified with the Ameers of Scinde (extracts from which we annex) affords assurance of the great advantages Western and Upper India will now reap so long as a proper selection of Political Officers is made.

Brigadier Stevenson has superseded Brigadier Gordon as commandant in Upper Scinde, and had gone upon a tour to his outposts of Bagh, Shereef, Phyrogee, &c. &c.

Lieutenant Baker, to whom we alluded in one of our numbers last, we are told, finished his line of levels along the Sutlege, with a view to canals being excavated for the irrigation of the neighbouring country.

We have but little news from Jellalabad, but a letter just received to the 29th February mentions the probability of the Shah returning to Cabul about the middle of march. Captain Macgregor with a part of the Shah's 3d Infantry still remained at Kunso. The report of the 37th and 48th N I being ordered to leave Jellalabad for

Peshawar to escort the Convoy through the pass is confirmed.

Bikaner.—A party of twenty Bedawuts, attacked a village of Bikaner on the Bhaddi Frontier, and after plundering it of every thing they could lay their hands upon, made off. We are sorry to learn that the Northern portion of the Bikaner territory is infested with these villains, rendering that part of the country quite unsafe for travellers.

Bombay.

LORD JOHN KEANE.—Lord John Keane arrived at Bombay on the 25th of Feby.; afterwards in the H. C. brig *Palmerston*. His Lordship is in excellent health.

ACTION FOR AN ASSAULT.—In the Supreme Court on the 24th of February, a trial, of considerable interest to the Parsee community, was brought to a conclusion. The plaintiff was the Editor of the *Chabook*, Nowrajee Dabhojee, and the defendants, Cowasjee Burjorjee, and others. It was an action for an assault, alleged to have arisen out of a strong feeling entertained against the plaintiff on account of his writings; and for the defence it was contended that the Plaintiff was quarrelsome, and had originated the dispute which gave rise to the buffeting match, and that having got the worst, he began the action. The decision of the Court was a verdict for the Plaintiff, with one hundred rupees damages.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROAD BETWEEN AGRA AND BOMBAY.—The improvement of the road between Agra and Bombay, has been at length determined on, and they are about to commence forthwith upon the most difficult parts in the line. The contemplated improvements, however, will be very partial, and the expenditure limited to a very moderate sum.

PRINCE HYDER KHAN.—Prince Hyder Khan, second son of Dost Mahomed, taken prisoner at Ghuznee, arrived at Bombay on the 25th of February, in the H. C. brig *Palmerston*, and is now under charge of the Town Major. His allowance is said to be 1,000 rupees per mensem, besides a house, equipage, &c. The surveillance exercised towards him, is not to be at all rigorous.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.—The following are the articles agreed to, between the British Government and the Ameers of Scinde, for the navigation of the Indus.

ARTICLE 11th.—No toll will be levied on trading boats passing up or down the river Indus, from the Sea to the Northernmost point of that Stream, within the Territories of the Ameers of Hyderabad.

ARTICLE 12th.—But any merchandize landed from such boats on their passage up or down the river and sold, shall be subject to the usual Duties of the country, provided always, that Goods sold in a British Camp and Cantonment, shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

ARTICLE 13th.—Goods of all kinds may be brought by Merchants and others to the mouths of the Indus (Ghorabaree) at the proper season, and kept there at the pleasure of the Owners, till the best period of the year for sending them up the River; but should any Merchant land and sell any part of his Merchandize, either at Ghorabaree or any where else, (except at the British Cantonment,) such Merchant shall pay the usual Duties on them.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MRS. WIFFEN.—The subscription at Bombay, for the relief of Mrs. Wiffen, amounts now to 3,000 rupees.

We remark thus, at the same time we do not vouch that something political may not be at the bottom of it particularly as Col. Duhamel, late Russian Consul General in Egypt, is now chief adviser, or rather Russia's minister to the Shah of Persia.

MURDERERS OF CAPT. WHIFFEN—It is said, that two of the Coiviera—identical partners who committed the murder—have been apprehended and are now on their way to Bombay. A considerable portion of a bale of valuable silk piece goods, part of the cargo plundered has also been recovered, which will be a piece of acceptable news to the owner, a respectable Jew merchant.

Burmah,

MERQUI COAL MINES—It is in contemplation to work the Merqui coals mines more effectively than it was at first intended, and every exertion is to be made to obtain a considerable supply before the rains fully set in. Lieut. Hutchinson, to whom the operations have been entrusted, has already made much progress in sinking shafts and laying a tram-road from the mine to the bank of Tenasserim river, a distance of about 1,200 yards only, and when supplied with more effective means, he will be enabled to meet all demands made on him.

RUINS OF ALAPPA.—The banks of the Salween river continue less subject to the depredations of the band of robbers congregated on the Burmese side than we last reported.

COURT MARTIAL.—A General Court-Martial, is about to be convened at Bombay, for the trial of an Officer of the Indian Navy, on charges connected with the late fire in the Steamer *Atalanta*.

IRON STEAMER.—An iron steamer was launched on the 21st of February.

ARABIAN.—Letters from Arabian state, that the Burmese frontier in the neighbourhood of Aeng pass was still in a state to require the constant attention and watchfulness of our Commissioner. The commandant of the Arabian local corps had been called upon to state what assistance he could afford at a brief notice, and there was every expectation, that a slight demonstration would become necessary to drive the encroachers within proper boundaries.

Singapore,

Singapore papers received during the week, state, that the expected landing at Singapore, of the troops composing the Chinese expedition, had caused the denizens of that not over-stocked little island much anxiety, as something tantamount to a famine was apprehended there, from the unusual demand that would be made on the stock of provisions in the island, on the arrival of the soldiery. We would not be surprised to hear of prices something like what prevailed in Burmah during the war there—three rupees for a fowl, and a rupee for a couple of fresh eggs, &c.

China,

Singapore papers to the 6th of February, have been received, which give news from China up to the 15th of January, but nothing of importance has occurred in the celestial Empire. The introduction of British goods, on American and other vessels, had been seriously prevented, the Chinese authorities had promised to release Mr. Gribble the 5th of January, and the *Voltage* had proceeded to the Bogue, with a view of blockading the port in the event of China detaining him a day beyond the time named for his emancipation. Four Chinese junks had arrived at Singapore, from different parts of the coast of China, the men on some of which state, that every thing was quiet in China, that the opium prohibitions were rigidly enforced.

It appears from accounts subsequently in a Singapore paper received during the week, that Mr. Gribble had been liberated by the Chinese, and that he had, after his liberation, asked permission of Captain Elliott, to remain in Canton, for the purpose of carrying on business there; but his request had been peremptorily

refused. The *Hyacinth* had entered the inner harbour of Macao, in consequence of the arrival there of Chinese troops, under the new Intendant of Macao, with a view of surrounding and capturing all the English residents. The *Hyacinth* took up a position which enabled her to command the Mandarin's quarters, and Intendant Fie, thereupon, marched his troops off at double quick, his march being quickened by the assurance of the Portuguese authorities, that if the Chinese proceeded any further in their intended operations the English would take Macao from both them and the Portuguese.

A private letter from Macao gives the following:—Our latest news from China is, that most of the English are living at Macao, which they will not again quit, and if force be attempted, they will repel it as well as they can. The *Hyacinth* was in the Tyne, whither she had gone in consequence of the arrival of Chinese troops (in Macao we believe). In Canton, dollars which had been taken there by American ships, had been seized under some idle pretext, and deposited in the Consol House. The *Cambridge* had been bought by the Chinese, and two Danish ships seized and confiscated, and it was understood they were intended for Chinese men-of-war. Mr. Gribble was released, and had arrived on board the *Voltage* on the 26th of February. We have seen a letter dated Canton 25th February, and then the American ships were taking tea down for some British ships. There is a report of the arrival of the *Arctik*, with despatches to Capt. Elliott, but we cannot trace it to any authentic source.

EGYPT.

The following summary of news from Egypt, is borrowed from the *Herkura*.

Jan'y 31st.—There are 2 or 3 subsidiary cases of plagues to be heard of occasionally, but nothing to give rise to any extra precaution.

Feb. 4th.—The French steamer due this day arrived, the only news she brought was an order of the Sultan's deposing the Captain Pasha of the command of the Turkish fleet now in this harbour. His successor is Mahil Pasha, uncle to the *pre-ent* and brother in law to the late Sultan, who performs his newly appointed duty by deputy in the person of Mustapha Pasha, formerly second in command. Mahomet Ali has made no objection to the new appointment. The late Captain Pasha is now a simple individual out of command and without funds. We hope for the sake of subordination he may never hold another post of confidence, his treachery being of so disgusting a nature as to deprive him of consideration from any quarter.

13th.—Egypt, as we stated in our last, is aimed at all points and is anxiously awaiting the ultimatum of the five powers. A little time, perhaps on next month's letter, may communicate their decision, on which decision hinges the future peaceful or warlike attitude of Mahomet Ali.

The corn trade, which for the last ten years had mostly ceased in Egypt, has again revived, and corn is now shipping in quantities to all the Ports of the Mediterranean. Sufficient vessels cannot be had to ship the great quantity now on hand, and which is now in great demand in the different European markets. The cause of the sudden revival of this branch of trade is owing to the decline in the prices of cotton, and consequently what was again shown in many places in lieu of it, which will account for the present large supply of corn from Egypt.

An Envoy from the Persian Court delivered his credentials to "Mahomet Ali," accompanied by a costly present—a magnificent and well chosen one. We do not believe this Envoy has any Political Mission in view, as Persia and Egypt being both Mahomedan countries, this presents and a kind of courtesy of this nature occasionally take place.

MEMORIAL OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We have been favored with a copy of the published Memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to be transmitted by this day's mail to the Honorable the Court of Directors and the Board of Control to the COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay.

Respectfully Sheweth, That presented as your Honorable Court is aware, among other objects, to promote and protect the general trade of the Presidency, your Memorialists feel it their duty to bring to the notice of your Honorable Court, the very serious injury done in respect of that commerce by the Proceedings of the Government of India in regard to the Bank of Bombay.

That your Honorable Board must be aware, that in the increased and fast increasing trade of this Presidency, the greatest inconvenience has long been felt from the heavy monetary transactions of the port being restricted to a silver coinage of the small value of one rupee or two shillings sterling, as such a system necessarily entails great loss of time as well as risk, in the collection, shrinkage, custody and transport of large sums of money.

That of eighteen European Mercantile firms here, three only were opposed to the establishment of a Bank, and these solely, it is believed, under a natural apprehension of their own particular business suffering by its institution, for even these firms by their application for an issue of Treasury notes, admitted the evils which arose from the existing system.

That of a vast body of Native Merchants, Bankers and large Capitalists, none were opposed to the institution of the Bank, excepting three or four, whose transactions were intimately connected with, and whose views were naturally influenced by the European Houses last referred to.

That so strong however was the general conviction of the advantages, say, the necessity of a Bank in Bombay, that in three days from the first announcement of the proposal the whole original capital fixed at 30 lacs or £300,000 was subscribed for, and when, to satisfy the great and still unabated demand for shares, the local Government made it a condition of incorporation by charter, that the capital should be increased to 50 lacs, this large additional capital of 20 lacs was also subscribed for within 10 days.

That an institution thus favorably received, and by this reception proved to be so much needed, and to promise so many benefits, it was confidently expected, would at once have been established; and its success in every way promoted by those entrusted with the Government and welfare of this country; but your Honorable Court, though highly approving of the institution, as is evident by the subsequent concession of the charter, was induced by circumstances which are out within the knowledge of your memorialists, to delay granting this charter for eighteen months, during which prolonged period of suspense, the greatest anxiety was suffered by the proprietors, a considerable monthly expence kept up for which there was no return, and not only so much valuable time lost at an important crisis for banking operations, but by the doubts engendered by this delay,

the confidence in the undertaking became shaken among the Native capitalists, and its future utility thus affected at the outset.

That during this period, in a country subject to constant fluctuations in Society from death, and return to Europe, so numerous a body of proprietors could not but undergo some changes, and the arrangements, consequent upon these changes among themselves, the proprietors considered they had the right to make at their public meetings, duly advertised and formally convened, at which every original proprietor had the opportunity of attending either in person or by attorney, and the proceedings of which were regularly published in the different newspapers.

That this right, however, has been denied them, and though your Honorable Court, in finally according a charter, declared it to be granted to "the proprietor," meaning, evidently a body already existing, yet by a most strange, and to your Memorialists, unaccountable, mode of reasoning, the Calcutta Government declared the charter thus granted was granted to a body which had no existence, but was yet to be created at its own will and pleasure; all the shares of the Bank, to obtain the establishment of which it had cost the proprietors so much, were accordingly ordered to be sold by public auction for the benefit of the Government, which announced the extraordinary intention of thus levying (according to its own calculation) the sum of 14 lacs of rupees, or £1,400,000 as a fee upon the act of incorporation.

That on the appeal of the proprietors to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, the latter authority, as appears from the published documents, refused his assent to this act of wholesale spoliation, and referred the subject home, on which reference your Honorable Court, seeing the manifest injustice contemplated, lost not a post in peremptorily directing the Government of India, to abandon the project of putting up the charter for public sale, and grant it at once to the already existing proprietors.

That though no official Copy of the Court's orders have been published—there is a general belief entertained here, that your Honorable Court intended the body of proprietors, as regulated among themselves and as existing at the date of appeal and reference; the Government of India, however, interpreted your Honorable Court's order to be in favor of the proprietors precisely and rigidly, without the alteration of a single name or share according to the letter of the original list, which went in with the application for the charter, refusing to acknowledge any of the subsequent proceedings and resolutions of the proprietors among themselves, owing to which the proprietary list had been partially modified.

That worn out with vexatious opposition from a quarter so powerful, and influenced by their anxiety to see the Bank at length established, almost on any terms, the proprietors yielded in despair their right on this point, praying only, as the condition of such abandonment, for the immediate opening of the Bank.

That regardless of this prayer, or of the suffering already incurred, the Government of India delayed for eight months more, the first step towards its establishment, and only on the 2nd December last, published the draft of an act with the names of the proprietors and fixed the payment of the whole capital of 50 lacs by the 29th of February on penalty of absolute forfeiture of the shares.

That your Honorable Court must be aware of the immense amount of capital locked up in opium and cotton in China, and in unsaleable stocks of opium in India; that the returns of silver from China are wholly stopped by the interruption of the trade, and the recently oppressed state of the Joudpore territory (in which is situated Paluee, the great mart for British imports for central Asia) has produced similar results in that quarter, while the operations in Afghanistan have caused a considerable drain of the currency in that direction. Your Honorable Court need not be informed that the withdrawal of so large a stream of capital from the circulation of the Presidency, must necessarily cause great distress, and that the collecting the means of paying in so short a time to the sum as 47 lacs of rupees or \$470,000 could not be a matter of difficulty.

That to provide funds for paying up the large capital in time, heavy sacrifices have been made. Company paper has been disposed of at a loss of 5 per cent., and as much as 2 to 3 per cent has been sacrificed in exchange, while all the profits arising from the use of the money in discount transactions, have been necessarily abandoned—yet no sooner was the greater part of the capital lodged in the Treasury, than the Government of India again changed their determination. Though this authority had declined to allow the Bank Committee to settle disputed claims and refused to entertain any of the claims suggested by them—though it had declared and published the names of the shareholders to whom alone the charter was to be given and made the immediate payment of the capital necessary under pain of forfeiture, it has now once more stopped all proceedings in consequence of an appeal from certain parties against the claims of which very parties (when advocated by the Committee) it had already recently decided.

That in consequence of this last most inconsistent interference, it is doubtful if the Bank can now be opened on the 1st March, and should it not, the immediate payment of the capital was unnecessary; but in the absence of all notification on the part of Government, modifying the penalty of forfeiture in case of non-payment by 20th February, as declared in the Draft Act, published, and test by a sudden act of the Supreme Government, such penalty should be enforced, even though the opening of the Bank be delayed beyond the prescribed day, and the proprietors and their Agents are still compelled to pay the money into the Treasury, or to hold it ready and unemployed in their Offices.

That the withdrawal from the circulation of the money now thus paid or kept ready to be paid into the Treasury, and in both instances equally useless to the owners, increases the tightness in the money market now injuriously affecting commerce, and depressing the value of every article in trade.

That Government Bills, having but a short time to run, can in the present state of the money market, be sold at 8 and 9 per cent. per annum, and parties having money in their hands are divided and perplexed between their unwillingness needlessly to neglect such a favorable opportunity of using it, and the danger on the other hand of forfeiting their shares.

That while the general trade of the place is thus suffering from this unnecessary contraction of the money

market to such an extent, that British imports are selling for half their ordinary price, a general mistrust in the Government is also beginning to be felt, which cannot but be detrimental to the prosperity of this Presidency; and it should deter parties from engaging in public speculations depending for success on the good faith of Government.

That the injury to the Bank itself is a considerable one, especially being lost for the probable employment of the capital in speculations, and in fact such an aggregate of public and private loss and loss of property is now suffered, that your Honorable Court, in behalf of the community, should feel it imperative duty to direct the Government to alter the charter, and the most speedy interference in the property of every shareholder.

That it appears in your Honorable Court that the Council of India have overruled their power, and the orders of your Honorable Court, in the matter of the charter, and that they have taken the property of the shareholders, while the former retain their rights to their estates, such property, and demand remedies regarding it, which being purely the province of Judicial Courts, which neither the Government of India nor the Legislative Councils are.

That similar questions might again arise in the advancing progress of this country, and it becomes of the utmost importance to its welfare and prosperity, that the powers of the Government to modify or alter the rights of proprietors, when constituting Charters, be strictly defined.

That the interference in property which has taken place, is a disturbing place in other countries, causing in a great many instances to the exertions and capital of public and incorporated companies; and much might be done in India by such associations if not arrested in their efforts by vexatious and unjust interference with the right of the individual shareholders.

That your Memorialists confidently rely on the interest which your Honorable Court feels in the welfare of this country, and all that affects the prosperity of its inhabitants, for the speedy application of a remedy to the injuries complained of by issuing such instructions as will at once put an end to such vexatious, undignified, and oppressive proceedings on the part of the Government of India, and prevent it in future from such vexatious dealing with the most serious interests of this Presidency.

Wherefore your Memorialists respectfully pray, that your Honorable Court, taking the above premises into your consideration, will be pleased to issue such orders as may remedy the evils now complained of, and by strictly defining for public information the powers of the Supreme Government and Legislative Councils in such matters, prevent their future recurrence.

JOHN SEYMOUR, Chairman.

F. R. RICHMOND, Deputy-Chairman

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th February, 1840.

[Bombay Times, Feb. 29.]

ADDRESS TO LORD KEANE.

TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD KEANE, G. C. B. AND G. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

"MY LORD,—We esteem it a high privilege, in being permitted to address you, on the present occasion. You

have returned to Bombay, crowned with victory, and honored with the marked approbation of our august Sovereign, and must permit us, your Native friends, to add our most sincere congratulations to those, you have received, and are receiving from all classes of people.

John saying farewell to his mother, who was truly a devoted and faithful friend, and to his dear wife, full of parental kindness and affection, and to his dear friends and relatives long loved and valued, and to his dear friends and neighbors that have been witnesses of his life.

"With great respect, and most affectionate remembrance
we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, Sir, Yours
your Lordship most faithful and obedient servant.

(Signed)	(Signed)
Nourmae J. J. J. J.	Abdullah D. D. D. D.
Brasim J. J. J. J.	Mahomed M. M. M. M.
Jagath S. S. S. S.	P. P. P. P. P. P.
Jamir J. J. J. J.	Mahomed M. M. M. M.
Curejee A. A. A. A.	Chand M. M. M. M.
Bomani J. J. J. J.	Curejee M. M. M. M.
Curejee C. C. C. C.	A. A. A. A. A. A.
Debbay J. J. J. J.	Mahomed M. M. M. M.
Charee D. D. D. D.	Mahomed M. M. M. M.
Mahomed A. A. A. A.	Mahomed M. M. M. M.
Mahomed A. A. A. A.	Mahomed M. M. M. M.

Bombay 21st March 1840.

TO, NOWROOZ JAMSHIDE, BLO. FRANKLIN COWARDEN
ESQ. AND THE OTHER GENTLEMEN, CC. & CO. LTD.

"GENTLEMEN.—I have to thank you exceedingly for this visit, it is a flattering pledge of the good opinion which I am proud to possess of the Native Causemen of the Province of Bombay—in the circle of whom I have many friends.

" During my interview with the said, Elmaghribi, a deep interest in the well-being and welfare of the Native Communities, and its expression in acknowledging freely and candidly that the interest was increased and being much appreciated, by my compliments, that your place was credible and useful, and that your character and conduct collectively and individually, entitled and gained for you the respect and support of the Government and the friendship of the British authorities to the number of whom I am elevated, and I came with great truth assure you, that it ever will be source of real gratification to me, to hear of the prosperity of the Native Communities, whom I now address, and to be considered in the number of your best friends.

(Signed) J. KEANE.

Esplanade, March 22d, 1840.

[Bombay Courier, March 28.]

The Army of Bombay—from which Presidency Lord Keane this-day takes his departure will feel pleasure in

reading the address to them of their late Commander-in-Chief in which he says "farewell."

It is published, as follows, in the General Order of Residency:

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Boston, 31st March, 1840.

Lord Mountbatten, the Thomas McMahon, has great pleasure in presenting to the Army the following address from the Right Honourable Lord Keane, G. C. B. on the occasion of His Lordship's departure from India.

By Order of the Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) STANFORD BOWELL, Lieut.-Col.

Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Bombay, 29th March, 1840.

General Lord Kenna, being about to take leave for home, and the circumstance of his having relinquished the command of the army of the Madras at the period of the arrival at Bombay of his successor, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas McMahon, K.C.B., now Commander-in-Chief, His Lordship requested the services of His Excellency to accept of the position of acting with the Bombay Army, which he has had the honor to command for nearly six years. Lieutenant-General McMahon has most readily acceded to

Lord Keane, during his command, having visited all parts of the Presidency, with the exception of two of the other divisions, had had the opportunity of seeing and becoming acquainted with the whole of the Bombay Army, and he is happy to say, that the more he saw of them the more he had occasion to admire their good qualities as soldiers, who are renowned throughout in quarters, and in conversation, for their discipline, or the alacrity with which they perform all duties; and he is confident, that to that part of the Bombay Army, which served under his own immediate eye in the field during the late campaign in Afghanistan, who are inferior to no other, but equal to the soldiers already mentioned, combined with their those cheerful and good humour under every privation to which they were subject, and which may not, few, and His Lordship has been convinced that his part of the Bombay army, which he had the good fortune to share in that Campaign, would have acted in a like creditable manner had they been so.

Lord Keane requests the General officers, the officers of the several departments and Staff officers generally, to accept his warm thanks for the support they have afforded him during his command. He also wishes to thank Commanding officers and all other officers of regiments, for their correct discharge of their duties, but to call their attention to himself personally whenever he has been, and he cannot forbear mentioning that he has derived peculiar gratification from witnessing the good feeling on which the different regiments conducted their regimental Messes, an institution proved by experience to be highly conducive not only to comfort, harmony and good feelings, in a regiment, but also to discipline.

In saying farewell to the Bombay army, he here to assure the officers and soldiers that he will feel a deep interest in their welfare throughout his after life, and that he will reflect with pride and satisfaction on the period he has passed among them.—*Bombay Courier*, March 31.

THE SANS SOUCI.

THE SECRETARY'S BENEFIT, — APRIL 6, 1840.

The brilliant career of the little Sans Souci is drawing to a brilliant close. The performance on Friday night, was, or at least was understood to be, the penultimate one. It was for the benefit of that most deserving individual, the Secretary, and if every man, woman or child was worthy of "a bumper," he must assuredly was. And he had in truth a very good house, though it was not quite full. Lord Alton and the Misses Eden did not come, and it is thought that those who were absent shall present them with addresses of condolence on the untoward engagement event, or occurrence which robbed them of a society a cachination as ever exercising their aristocratic muscles.

The pieces represented on the occasion, were the farces of *THE RINGDOVE* and *THE PARTICULAR DESIRE*. *THE RINGDOVE*. The first is one of those effective little pieces manufactured expressly for Madams Vestris and her *compagnie dramatique*, and several of which have been so successfully pressed into the service of Mrs. Leach and her little band. It would hardly be possible to cram into a piece in one act and one scene, more fun than there is in this trifling little farce of *THE RINGDOVE*. It shows how Sir Harry Ringdove, an old gentleman after the Secretary's own heart, has in his old age determined to espouse a demure and apparently most taciturn damsel (*Verdita*, Mrs. Leach) for whom this most eligible match has been obtained by the earnest endeavours of her aunt Miss Longstock, whose interminable "few words" amply make up for the seeming lack of conversational power in her niece. The old gentleman has a nephew Harry Ringdove, of whom he is very fond, and to whom he fears this matrimonial alliance of his rich old uncle will be a very severe blow. He fears in fact, that if this nephew comes to hear of the intended match, he will use his utmost exertions to prevent it. The nephew is in London, and with the intention of keeping him there till all is over, the uncle sends him a handsome remittance, part of which the affectionate nephew uses in conveying him to his uncle's seat. While there, his suspicions are awakened by sundry signs and tokens; he becomes inconsequently inquisitive; the old gentleman attempts by stratagem to get rid of him, but the young one is too wide awake; he pretends to start for London but lingers about the house, pumps out of the Irish servant *Shelley* (named for companions "odorous" and otherwise) that Sir Harry is going to be married; falls in with Miss Longstock whom he mistakes for his uncle's intended, and by whom the mistake is kept up. The youth approves of the old man's choice, and is glad that matters are no worse. Presently, however, he stumbles upon the real lady, who, it is hardly necessary to say, is his own beloved. A counter plot is formed through the agency of Mr. Mooney, who from the several parties receives no less than one hundred pounds sterling for services rendered, in forwarding their various designs and wishes. A few minutes before six, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the old gentleman receives a letter from his nephew on his road to London, and containing alarming hints against the bride elect. Sir Henry hastens to the place appointed by his nephew as the scene of a further disclosure. There he finds another note telling him that, hastening to fulfil his important mission to London, Harry has gone forward, and that his intended is another man's wife. This is, in fact, true, for at the time Sir Henry reads the letter, the

youngman have been married; the bridegroom having borrowed his uncle's dress and appearance for the occasion. The countess Sir Henry makes his appearance on the stage, and a tolerably close imitation of the original he is. There is, however, a slight hint to the probability of his part of the plot, in the great unlikelihood of the old gentleman having two wedding dresses so exactly alike. The encounter is however a highly comical one. The old gentleman is in danger of being treated as a swindler, being disowned even by his faithful *Shelley*. The matter is however cleared up at last to the satisfaction of all parties, the disappointed baronet submits to his loss with a good grace, and bestows on the young folks his benediction, and the promise of inheritance, and becomes reconciled even to the *quidam* *Longstock*.

The secretary's representations of such characters as Sir Henry Ringdove, were uniformly excellent; that it is difficult to say anything new in commendation thereof. Suffice it to declare, that on this occasion he exerted himself as was to be expected, most strenuously, to please his patrons, who testified their approbation of his endeavours in a most unequivocal manner.

If the amateur who acted Harry Ringdove was, as the *Liverpool Mercury* and their representatives affirmed, making "his first appearance," he certainly gave great promise of future excellence. There was none of the embarrassments of the debutant about him. His style was very natural and graceful. When he becomes better acquainted with his capabilities, and acquires a little more energy, he will no doubt make a first rate "lover."

The amateur Dennis *de Mowbray* overdid his part, just as Irish servants are generally overdone at the Sans Souci; a good Irishman has ever been a desideratum there. Some points, however, of his performance won him well deserved applause.

Mrs. Leach as *Cecilia*, whether in her active or her passive state, was, as usual, admirable. Such an insipid simplicity as she did look at her first introduction, and such an energetic character as she subsequently became. The change was startling, and was beautifully represented. *Verdita*, however, is only a secondary personage compared with her aunt, Miss Longstock, who was powerfully represented by Mrs. Francis, who is first rate delineators of this description. There is a spirit and energy in Mrs. Francis's delineation, together with an absence of exaggeration that makes them look like little sketches of real life.

This was the first representation of this farce in Calcutta, and took a first night's success of tolerably well. The voice of the prompter (a particularly gruff one it seemed) was occasionally heard to about the middle row of the stalls; but such blemishes are almost inseparable from a first performance.

THE WHATEMOORE is already well known here as the piece, in which that popular amateur *Algernon* first created a sensation. In the character of *Tristram Finkle*, he first shook off that stiffness which clung around his previous attempts. His representation of the character on Monday night, exhibited all the improvement which time and practice have made in his theatrical powers. The various metamorphoses of the versatile young gentleman, were given with increased effect. The barrister's speech was particularly admired.

Old Fickle was enacted by the *Harry Ringdove* of the first piece, and though the actor seemed much less at home in character of the careful matter-of-fact old father than in that of the brisk young lover, it was a tolerably successful attempt in that particular line. The chief defect was the hard monotonous tone which the performer assumed, and which though it might be somewhat natural to the character, was beyond a doubt unpleasant to the audience.

Madame Croquet was in the hands of a first-rate actor. He had much to do to be sure, but what he does is complete with another. There is fun in every word, every look, every motion. Such quiet satirism too, and so keen without being in the least overbearing of whom Byron speaks when he says—

There was a laughing power in his eyes
and in his lip, and in the corners of his cheek,
The secret of the old generation. *Barister Bright* said little but made the audience laugh a great deal. It is a characteristic if not well done is nothing, and the effect which it has, will atone for the manner of its performance. It was to use the learned gentleman's own best, but emphatic commendation, "good."

Mrs. Leacham-Ford, whether in the character of the fantastic "bony-gurdy girl," or the grave and

staid quakeress, was equally fascinating. The snatches of song which she gave in the former character, made the audience wish for a little more of the same sweet sort. Her wealth, though it may have detracted from the power of her voice, has, it anything, added to its touching sweetness. In the character of the quakeress the dress and demeanour was equally correct, and what of caricature there was, must be attributed not to the artists but to the author. The part of *Ready* is unworthy of the talents of *Mrs. Francis*, but what is to be done when there is no one else to relieve our best actresses from such drudgery? All that it required, however, was to be fit it by *Mrs. Francis*, but it was but a poor part after all.

This piece went off with great effect, the various performers showed a sufficient acquaintance with the text of their parts, as well as with the action, &c. and the communicative gentleman in the wig, found that his occupation was gone.

The next last performance at the Sans Souci is to be for the benefit of that Corymbus of the orchestra, and prince of comic composers *Bullin*, when it is to be hoped that all who have seen him or heard of his fame as *Mr. Puggi* or *Brutus Hair-brain*, will take the opportunity of testifying their admiration of his peculiar farcical powers. *Illustrations*, April 8.

THE HINDU COLLEGE.

The annual distribution of prizes to the alumni of the Hindu College, took place at the Town Hall on Monday evening. Almost all the most distinguished individuals of Calcutta were present to witness this interesting exhibition. There were Lord Auckland and Miss Eden, Sir Jasper Nicolson, Sir Edward Ryan, Sir John Peter Grant, Daniel Elliot, Esq., Drs. Grant and Cameron, and a great number more of the learned, and the great. There was also a very numerous attendance of the native community, and among them was the honorable prince of the Ionianian, the young Raja of Burdwan. With this crowded and very numerous assemblage, a better arrangement should have been observed, but as it was, such confusion and buzzing was the consequence, that none but those immediately near the table, could hear a syllable of all that was said and spoken. It is to be hoped that on future occasions, something may be done to avoid similar hubbub and confusion.

The business of the evening was opened by Captain Richardson, the Professor of Literature in the College, informing the audience, that the students had written answers to historical questions put to them, which answers were drawn up impromptu, without the help of books and under the immediate surveillance of the teachers at the College. These questions were read aloud, the student repeating the questions, and Captain Richardson giving the written solutions, which were of a character highly creditable to the teachers as well as their alumni, and as highly calculated to convince the public of the sterling education imparted at the Hindu College; for these questions were by no means such as are too often paraded in public examinations, being the part and parcel of a cut and dried catechism for the occasion, but they were of a higher character, including the more extensive ranges of history.

As usual, the exhibition was greatly enlivened by recitations, which consisted of selections from the best

English writers. Some of these pieces were well enunciated, collectively and with proper emphasis, and it appeared that the younger students were by far the more clever in this line. There was one young fellow particularly, who recited Moore's "Reflections at Sea" with confidence, elegance and correctness. The "Dancing Master" from the *Tutor*, was likewise well done, and we the more confidently pronounce this opinion, as it coincides with that of a Thespian friend, who approvingly pronounced it good.

There were some prize essays likewise on various subjects, being the unassisted production of several of the advanced students. The characteristic features of these essays was that, they were composed of a vast variety of thoughts and expressions culled in the hours of study, and strung together in the pieces in brilliant array. But there was one essay different from the rest. It was on "Moral Courage," written by Baboo Dyalchand Roy, and consisted of sentiments and views, expressed in appropriate language and style, and altogether finished in a way, which would have done credit to any other English student of his age, in any country in the world.

In addition to the above exhibitions, there were a number of maps and plans, executed by the boys, displayed on the table, which were all got up in a style at once beautiful and neat, and such as our brother reporter of the *Englishman* says, he never saw at the Honourable Company's seminary at Adencombe.

The prizes were distributed in due order, by Lord Auckland, consisting of medals and books. After these had been all distributed, his Lordship rose, and in a neat speech passed a handsome eulogium on the Professors and Teachers. The substance of what his Lordship said, was as follows.—His Lordship returned his thanks to Captain Richardson for the pleasure he derived from the exhibition of the day. He expressed the great gra-

ification he experienced from the satisfactory essays of the students, and no less from the accurate answers made to the historical questions His Lordship was also highly pleased at the progress made by the students in their mathematical studies. His Lordship concluded by returning his thanks and approval to the professors

and teachers, for their exertions, to which was indebted the present efficient state of the Institution.

With this ended the exhibition, and there was to have been a pyrotechnical display in the College Square at night, which was prevented by the unexpected inclemency of the weather. —*Mark. April 22.*

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

At a Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay held at noon on Thursday, the 12th instant at the Town Hall, for the election of 6 proprietary directors.

It was proposed by David Greenhill, Esq. seconded by Dr. Henderson, and,

RESOLVED,

That John Skinner, Esq. do take the Chair, and that W. W. Cargill, Esq. be requested to act as Secretary to the Meeting.

Mr. Skinner, having accordingly taken the Chair, read the notification calling the Meeting, as published in the Supplement to the Government Gazette of the 9th instant.

It was then proposed by David Greenhill, Esq. seconded by H. G. Gordon Esq. and

RESOLVED,

That the following Gentlemen be appointed, Scrutineers—viz.

Dr. Henderson, and W. S. Grey, Esq. as Scrutineers of Votes, and T. R. Richmond and Thomas Cardwell Esq. as Scrutineers of Proxies.

The Chairman read from this day's Government Gazette the nomination of the three Government Directors.

Mr. Greenhill read a letter addressed to him by Judge Southwell, Esq. dated this day, requesting that his name may be withdrawn as a candidate for the Dissection.

The Chairman then suggested, that with the view of preventing confusion, and to preserve regularity, each voter should present a list of the six candidates whom he intended to support, with his signature attached, and which on being certified, by the scrutineers as correct, he could then record, which arrangement was agreed to.

The Chairman also intimated that Captain J. Swanson, had consented to be put in nomination in addition to the parties recommended by the Provisional Committee.

The voting then commenced and the Chairman having taken down the results, declared the first six Gentlemen of the following, lastly, elected to serve as Directors of the Bank of Bombay in terms of Act III. of 1840.

Proprietary Directors.	H. G. Gordon, Esq.	222	Votes.
	James Wright, Esq.	217	
	Lieut. Col. G. Moore.	216	
	P. M. Davidson, Esq.	216	
	Manjee Gowajee, Esq.	207	
	Captain Swanson.	132	
	Dattabhoj Pestonjee, Esq.	109	

The three following gentlemen are Government Directors:—

J. H. Crawford, Esq. —Accountant General.

L. R. Reid, Esq.—Financial Secretary to Govt.

W. R. Morris, Esq.—Secy. to Govt. in the Genl. and Persian Depts.

It was then proposed by F. M. Davidson Esq. Seconded by W. S. Grey, Esq. and

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct to the Chair.

(Signed) J. John Skinner, Chairman.

Time, March 12.

At a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 12th March, 1840, and presided by

Brigadier General V. A. Smith, in the Chair.

The following Report was read by the Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Committee beg to lay their proceedings since the last General Meeting before the Proprietors.

2. The whole of their correspondence with Government, until that of the last few days having been open to the perusal of the shareholders, it does not seem necessary to allude particularly to it— suffice it to say that all the efforts of the Committee have entirely failed in inducing the Government of India to recede from its intention of taking the whole management of your affairs into its own hands; and your Committee placed in so unrepresented a position, in consequence of the Legislative power being also vested in the Government, have of late been of no other service to their constituents than by furnishing in a Ministerial capacity merely, the details called for by the Government, which they did without loss of time, in order that there might not be any pretext for delay.

3. The Committee regret to find that notwithstanding all the details required were furnished with the greatest accuracy, that the Schedule of the Act contains many errors, not only in the names inserted, but by the omission of parties whom the Committee must assume to have had an equal pretence to inclusion as many of the others, but by the increase of shares to a party, to whom it is the belief of the Committee it was not the intention of the Government, to grant the increase.

4. The Government of India has, however, wisely preserved to itself the right of correcting errors up to the 1st of May next, and this power will no doubt enable the Council to correct some of those that have occurred, but the principle on which the Schedule has been made being that of Proprietorship on the date of the Dispatch of the Court of Directors (viz. 29th Sept. 1838) sanctioning the Charter, as declared in the 1st Clause of Article 1st, from which no deviation can be legally made, the promulgation of Act III. of this year, has denuded the Government of all power to do more than to admit excluded parties who were Proprietors on the above date, and to exclude any who may have been erroneously admitted under a supposition that they had been actual Proprietors at that time. The Committee were at first

disposed to think that a short Act altering this one might be passed, but this seems more than doubtful, as Article XL. provides specially against any change before the year 1847.

5. The Committee beg to read the following letter from the Secretary to the local Government, and of their reply on the subject.—

No. 175 of 1840.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

To W. W. CARROLL, Esq.

Secretary to the Provisional Committee of the Bank of Bombay.

Sir,—As it appears from the Report of the Governor in Council that the Schedule of Names appended to Act III. of 1840, published in the Calcutta Government Gazette of the 24th ultimo, is very incorrectly printed, I am directed to request that you will favor Government with a corrected copy, to which that it may be forwarded, without delay, to the Government of India, for republication.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) L. R. RHID, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 9th March, 1840.

A copy of the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette is herewith enclosed.

To L. R. RHID, Esq.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,—In reply to the request contained in your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Provisional Committee to furnish you with the accompanying List of names in addition to those already in your possession as extracted from the Bank's record, and which you will observe contains one more name than the schedule of the Act.

2. Nanabhai Framjee Cowasjee is a holder of 9 Shares in the 20 last list, and was regularly inserted in the Analysis of 15th July 1839, in the list of 26th January last and also in lists No. 1, 2 and 3, transmitted in my letter of the 4th ultimo.

3. The Committee desire me at the same time to point out for the information of Government, that to Dababhai Ruttonjee who applied for 25 Shares, only 4 are allotted instead of 25, and to Dr. A. Young an applicant for 10 Shares, 18 are allotted in place of 9.

4. The insertion of these as above stated will increase the total number of Shares to 5,227, exclusive of the 300 belonging to Government.

5. The 3rd clause of the 1st article of the act now become Law, provides for "the replication of any errors in the schedule, so that no alteration be made in the principles upon which such schedule has been framed," and requesting you to draw the attention of the Honorable Board to the 1st clause, which declares, that the principle on which the List of Proprietors is formed, is the order of the Court of Directors, which the said clause represents to require, that those who were Proprietors at the date

Purshottamdas Prajoo-
sadas,
G. A. Prinsap,
Major P. L. Few,
Col. S. Powell,
Capt. W. Spratt,
G. Snithland,
W. H. Taylor,
C. W. Truscott,
John Vaughan,
A. Young.

of the Despatch which contained the sanction for the Bank, &c., shall receive the charter, I am instructed to point out for the information of the Governor, General of India in Council and the Legislative Council, that the individuals whose names are inserted in the margin,

were not Proprietors at the date of that Despatch, never were Proprietors at any time, and never pretended to be so.

6. The Committee direct me formally to declare this fact, and to appeal to the Governor General of India in Council and the Legislative Council, to exclude those individuals from the schedule, under the 3rd clause of Act III. of the current year, as inserted both erroneously and illegally, being contrary to the declared principles on which the schedule is framed, and in opposition to the declared instructions of the Honorable Court of Directors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. CARROLL,

Secretary to the Bank.

7. The Committee have thought it their duty to propose a Protest against the increase of the Capital of the Bank, the same being they conceive, an illegal act, as well as injurious to your property, but it is far from their wish or intention to interfere with the continuation of the Bank, it being rather intended to furnish any ulterior measures you may deem it advisable to adopt with a view to obtain remuneration. And the adoption of the resolution need not interfere in any way with your proceedings to day, nor with the opening of the Bank as provided for by the Act.

8. Your Committee cannot take leave of their Constituents without once more expressing their deep disappointment, that the course the Vice President in Council of India has adopted towards the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, has caused them so much vexation, loss, and embarrassment and your Committee must also deplore the serious efforts it has had on the Commercial interests of this great Port, which, in fact, cannot be separated from yours. Nevertheless your Committee have at last the gratification of seeing their efforts brought to a successful issue. As far as regards the main object in view, against the most powerful opposition, and they will now look forward to those benefits which have invariably followed the establishment of well managed Banks in every part of the world.

9. The Treasurer's accounts are laid before the Meeting.

10. Your Committee seize this last opportunity to offer you their cordial thanks for the unwavering support they have received from you in the many difficult situations in which they have been placed during the struggle, and but for which they must long ago have yielded to higher influence.

D. GREENSTADT,

Chairman of the Provisional Committee.

Bombay, 12th March, 1840.

It was moved by Thomas Cardwell, Esq., seconded by Captain Swanson, and unanimously

Resolved,

That the Report now read be approved and confirmed, and that it be published for general information.

Proposed by Colonel Griffith, seconded by Dr. Henderson, and

Resolved unanimously,

That the best thanks of the Proprietors be given to the Chairman and Members of the Provisional Committee, for the able and indefatigable manner, in which they have watched over the interests of the Bank.

The following Protest of the Shareholders, was then proposed and read to the Meeting, and having been seconded by W. S. Grey, Esq., it was passed *Nem-Con*.

PROTEST.

Before proceeding to the election of Directors for the Bank of Bombay in the terms of Act III of the current year, we, the Proprietors of the said Bank, do formally protest against that clause contained in the first article, which provides for the capital being more than fifty Lacs of rupees, on the following grounds :-

Because the Hon'ble Court of Directors sanctioned the Capital to the fifty lacs only, and issued their precise orders to that effect, (see paragraph of Court's Despatch of 20th September 1838, furnish in Government letter of 27th November 1838) it being illegal by Act 3rd and 4th William IV. Chap. LXXXV. for

the Government of India to act contrary to such authority.

Because the proprietors, trusting to the inviolability of the Law and the paramount authority of the Hon'ble Court in the matter, did acquire and dispose of property on that faith, but which property has now been depreciated by what, they are firmly of opinion, is an illegal act of the Government of India and Legislative Council.

Because parties have been admitted to participate in property, who were not Proprietors of the Bank Stock, contrary to all usage, and inconsistent with the Commands of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, in as much that the Hon'ble Court directed the Charter to be granted to the Proprietors only.

Proposed by H. G. Gordon, Esq., seconded by David Greenhill, Esq.

Resolved;

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Brigadier General Valiant, for his polite and impartial conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) T. VALIANT, Chairman.

Times, March 14.]

THE NATIVE HOSPITAL.

A meeting of Subscribers to the Native Hospital was held, pursuant to advertisement, on Saturday, at the "Hospital House." This we found to mean the surgeon's House adjoining the Hospital; for after kicking our heels for 15 minutes in the anti-room, the patient public were "admitted," with other public patients, into a spacious Hall, formerly we believe, used as a dining room.

With some difficulty having procured a chair from an adjoining-room, we arranged our tablets on our knee, not being able to find room at the table. The company assembled on the occasion consisted of 16 persons, all of whom, with the exception of our noble self and our double from over the way, besides Drs. Gordon and William O'Shaughnessy, were either Governors or Officers of the Institution.

The chair having been taken by Sir John Grant, a number of desultory reports, and petitions, were presented by the Secretary, the latter of which were all referred back to the Governors for consideration. The following are the statements in the report.

CHANDNEY DISPENSARY.

House Patients,	801	Relieved and discharged,	79,689
Occasional applicants, 78,819			
Vaccinated,	359	House patients died,	78
		Remain under cure,	214

Total,	79,979	Total,	79,979
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Public servants included in the above 2,956.

BRANCH DISPENSARIES

Gurranhusta,		Park-street,	
Occasional Applicant relieved,	73,666		83,138
Remain under cure,	211		204

Total,	73,877	Total,	83,341
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Government servants included in the above,

1,485

From this report of the Surgeons to the Hospital and the Dispensaries, it appears, that the number of daily applicants for out door relief, was about 250 at each; the number of admissions into the Hospital during the year had been 800, whereof on an average 50 were under treatment at one time. The report on the state of the Funds was so imperfectly given, that we could make nothing of it, except that there was a difference of 1 rupee and 1 anna between the Secretary's accounts and the Bank Book. In reply to a question, by Mr. G. J. Gordon, as to the actual number of paying subscribers, and the amount derived annually from that source, apart from the Government donation of 1,600 rupees a month, and the interest of the Funded Capital, he was referred to the Account Books, the Secretary being unable to inform him. Dr. John Grant then announced *ratando* ore, that Mr. McFarlan, the chief Magistrate of the city, had become a Subscriber annually of 50 rupees.

Four vacancies were announced among the Governors, by the resignation or retirement from India, of Sir Edward Ryan, Dr. Simon Nicholson, Mr. G. Udney and

A conversation then followed as to the course to be adopted in filling up these vacancies, when Mr. C. W. Smith having stated, that it had been usual, he believed, for the Governors to invite gentlemen to join them without consulting the Subscribers, Professor O'Shaughnessy remarked, that if such was the rule, it was a very bad one, and the sooner it was altered the better.

Dr. Stewart quoted the Regulation 14 of the original Statutes which states, that an annual Meeting of Subscribers is called expressly for the purpose, of receiving reports, auditing the accounts, and filling up vacancies, &c.

It appeared in the course of the conversation, that the Regulation, which states the qualification for becoming a Governor to be either a yearly subscription of, 100 Rs- or a donation of 1,000, has long fallen into disuse or has been cancelled.

There was likewise a letter brought to the notice of the Meeting, addressed by Mr. P. O'Brien, the present

first assistant of the Hospital, to the Governors, bringing to their knowledge his long and meritorious services, and, on the information that some new arrangements were soon to take place in the management of the institution, in the appointment of Assistant Surgeon, tendering his claims for that nomination. The consideration of Mr. O'Brien's letter was deferred until the annual report shall have been made.

An application was also read from Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, tendering his services as Second Medical Officer of the establishment, which was also put off with the above.

The Report was then about to be put to the Meeting, but as it had not been approved of or passed by the body of Governors, it was determined on, to submit it first for the consideration of the Governors, before laying it before a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

Several lists of names to fill the four vacancies were then handed to the Chairman, and a great deal of desultory conversation ensued, in which almost all present had a small share, and which, among other points, related to the nomination of Governors. It was then, at a late hour, proposed by Dr. D. Stewart to adjourn the Meeting till Friday the 2d of April, which motion by general consent was carried, and the Meeting accordingly broke up, thanks being returned to the Chairman for presiding on the occasion.—*Hulk, March 23.*

The postponed meeting of the subscribers to the Native Hospital, took place on Tuesday evening, at 4 o'clock. The attendance was better on this occasion than the last, and also on this occasion, unlike the last, there were no lack of chairs nor any difficulty in attaining the table.

Sir J. P. Grant having been called to the chair, stated, that this Adjourned Meeting of Subscribers was called for the purpose of electing Governors to fill up the vacancies now existing in that body, to the number of five, that the accounts of the hospital had been presented at the last meeting, and that there were no reports to be presented.

Dr. D. Stewart expressed his unfeigned astonishment at the last declaration from the chair. As a Subscriber he claimed for himself and that body, a liberal interpretation of Regulation 14, which provides, that "an Annual Meeting of the Subscribers shall be held, for the purpose of receiving reports on the proceedings of the Governors, for auditing the accounts, and for filling up vacancies." It was very possible that he was wrong, and he would state his own interpretation of these provisions, with perfect submission to the chair; but, it did certainly appear, to his plain judgment, that to receive reports, meant that reports were to be made; and that there were to be submitted for the approval and adoption, the disapproval or protest of the Subscribers, that to audit accounts meant to correct errors and mistakes in them, and to check extravagant, or unauthorised expenditure of the funds, and that the last clause gave to the Subscribers, and to them alone, the privilege of electing Governors.

Were this construction of the Regulation wrong, the Subscribers were in the position of persons, who having eyes to see were expected not to perceive, and having ears to hear were not to understand anything more of their own affairs, than the Governors by themselves elected, thought proper to enlighten them with.

Sir John Peter Grant, in reference to what had fallen from Dr. Stewart, explained shortly, that the report he (Dr. Stewart) alluded to, was the Sub-committee's report, intended for the Governors only, and presented with them, whether it was to be brought before a General Meeting of Subscribers or not, as such, therefore,

the present Meeting had no right to call for the report referred to by Dr. Stewart.

Dr. Stewart here, with all submission to the Honorable Chairman, begged to enquire, whether the Governors had a right to withhold what report they chose?

Raboo Dwarkanath Tagore observed, with regard to the point mooted by Dr. Stewart, that the meeting had no right to demand the private minutes of the Governors, and that the report of the Sub-committee, alluded to by Dr. Stewart, being of that nature, could not be produced.

Mr. J. G. Gordon rose to remark, that he agreed with Dwarkanath Tagore, that a General Meeting of Subscribers had no right to call for the private papers of the Governors in their Sub-committee; he still, however, was sorry, that the report called for by Dr. Stewart was not produced, as it was as well to let the public know whatever was going on, and that all was good and consistent.

Dr. John Grant explained, that a report had been prepared by the Governors, and would be presently presented. It had by some inadvertence of the Secretary been left at home. The report he alluded to was, what is called the Annual Report, and had reference only to the proceedings in 1839. It was not the intention of the Governors to lay before this Meeting any report of these proceedings, since the commencement of the present year. These would come under review at the next Annual Meeting in 1841.

Professor W. B. O'Shaughnessy here got up to speak, but was cut short by a question from the chair, if he (Dr. O'Shaughnessy) was a Subscriber, which being replied to in the affirmative, the question was followed up by another, and another, the one referring to the terms of Dr. O'Shaughnessy's subscription, and the other to the extent of time he has been a Subscriber. These questions at first Dr. O'Shaughnessy deemed entirely irrelevant and such as should not be put; and if put, he would not answer; but after some further conversation he said, he would treat the subject good humouredly, and with this view informed the Chair, that he was a three years-subscriber—as to the time, however, he still declined to enlighten the Meeting, and the books were called for and were about to be examined, in regard to the point on which Dr. O'Shaughnessy declined answering, when that gentleman resuming his seat the question was dropped.

A little desultory talk followed, after which Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy was about proposing an adjournment, when he also was cut short, by the question being put from the Chair if he was a subscriber. The reply was, in this case also, in the affirmative, and, in order to ascertain to what extent of time and money he was a Subscriber, the Subscription book was produced, and on the last page of it the Chairman observed Mr. O'Shaughnessy's name but no amount. It thus appearing from the face of the entry, that Mr. O'Shaughnessy was *bona fide* a Subscriber, the question was put, how Mr. O'Shaughnessy happened to be a subscriber, without the sum of his subscription being specified. Mr. O'Shaughnessy explained, that the Secretary not having sent him a receipt, of course he could neither state nor send the amount of his subscription. The Secretary's explanation on this point it was, to the effect, that Mr. O'Shaughnessy had merely written to be set down as a Subscriber without, in any way intimating, for what amount, and the Secretary consequently was unable to send a receipt, not knowing to what amount.

After a little talk, Mr. O'Shaughnessy was permitted to deliver himself of what he had to say, and it was observed, that there appeared that barely a year or two had been made to the list of subscribers, and a few

he could see into the matter, he thought this was, owing to the neglect of the Governors and Officers of the Institution on this head

Mr. Gordon got up to observe, in reference to the observation made by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, that the funds of the hospital, were in a state to meet the expenses, and the expediency of sending out for Subscribers, therefore, not appear necessary to be resorted to. Mr. Gordon then went on to observe, on the report, which was to be brought before the Meeting, in respect to which he said, that he hoped the establishment and progress of the plan of the proposed Fever Hospital and the Kidderpore Dispensary, were noticed in it. This proposal had for a long time been in abeyance, and he hoped to find them included in the report to be brought before the Meeting.

Dr. Guden had remarked, that if every subject connected with the Institution, was to be brought before the present Meeting, there would be no end of discussion. He trusted, therefore, that the immediate business before the Meeting would be proceeded with.

Dr. J. Grant then rose and said, that Mr. Gordon was going on a subject quite foreign to the purpose and intention of the present Meeting. Besides, he thought, that the establishment of Joint Dispensaries itself was apart from the original object of the Institution when first founded, which was, that it should be only a Surgical Hospital. This intention was departed from in the establishment of the Branch Dispensaries at Gurnahutta and Park Street, and, no doubt, with good reason for so doing. But, this was no reason, why the immediate and primary object of the Institution should not be attended to before farther departures from the original plan. The speaker then took the opportunity of expatiating at some length on the prejudice that has always existed among the natives against becoming in-door patients, and this prejudice he traced to the fact of the accommodations afforded in the Hospital being of an indiscriminate nature, without regard to caste, disease, or even sex. To remove this defect, certain plans were under consideration by the Governors, which, when matured and carried into effect, will act towards the improvement of the Institution, and tend to more extended and enlarged relief to the poor. These points, therefore, being at present before the Governors, Dr. Grant thought their attention should not be distracted by urging them to reference to the plans of the Fever Hospital and Kidderpore Dispensary alluded to by Mr. Gordon. At all events, Dr. Grant thought that they should proceed to the election of Governors as one of the legitimate objects of the Meeting.

Sir John Peter Grant next observed, on the proposed establishment of a third Dispensary, which was generally approved of, but postponed until the Municipal Committee have made their report. Sir John then also explained, briefly, the original object of the Institution, which was, that it should be only a Surgical Hospital, but this intention has been departed from, and that with extended charity and benefit to the poor. As a Medical Hospital, applications to it were rare. As a Surgical Hospital, such applications at present are numerous. It is then the poor would be in the greatest need of relief, and Sir John concluded by remarking on the beneficial improvements which are in contemplation of the Governors.

Dr. Duncan Stewart here rose, and after a very lengthy and rather desultory speech, adverting to the obscurity of many of the Rules and Regulations, he produced a document, with which he had only that day been favored, although bearing date November 1832 the legal opinion of an eminent counsel upon the existing constitution and organization of the Institution. After reading this to the Meeting, Dr.

Stewart politely handed it to us for publication. The document ran as follows —

OPINION REGARDING THE RULES OF THE NATIVE HOSPITAL.

I have never yet had to advise on the Rules of any Institution so exceedingly defective, as those of the Calcutta Native Hospital; the meaning of many of them is obscure, and several others admit of a double construction.

Before I answer the question on the 4th Rule, I must remark, that the 3d Rule prescribes the qualification necessary to vote for a Governor, yet there is no rule requiring any qualifications whatever for a Governor, and if the qualified subscribers choose to elect an individual to be a Governor, who never had subscribed to the Institution, they would not violate any of the existing rules.

The 1th Rule directs that the Governors shall be appointed for three years, and as an appointment for three years, is not an appointment for four, they would be acting without any appointment, should they continue exercising an authority after the commencement of the 1th year, without a re-election; the correctness of this construction will become more evident, by a reference to the 14th Rule, which provides for the filling up of vacancies by death or otherwise.

I must answer the 2d, 3d and 4th questions together. I consider, that the 7th relates entirely to the annual income of the Institution, that is, the proceeds of the subscriptions, and the interest of the capital (I believe there are no rents, but if there are, they would be included) I think it very doubtful whether it extends to donations — Courts of Equity have held that these ought to be invested. This part of my opinion is confined to the 7th Rule, which is quite at variance with the 13th, for the 13th distinctly permits the Company's paper to be sold, or otherwise disposed off "with the consent of the Governors at large." The meaning of this expression surpasseth my understanding, nor can I conjecture whether the consent of every Governor is necessary, or the consent of the majority of them collecting the opinions of all. But the 1th resolution is at direct variance with the 12th, which seems to be framed for the object of preventing the Governors from transferring the funds from 3 per cent. paper to any other securities without the consent of the subscribers. This may not be obvious on the first reading of the 12th Rule, but as it commences, with stating that the funds are *all* exclusively in one's paper, and then goes on to say, that if 5 per cent. interest should not be procurable in the manner above prescribed, (i. e. by 3 per cent. paper) then a general meeting is to be called. The object of the Rule is evident. So much contradiction in so short a space I have never met with.

Under the 4th and 13th Rules I am of opinion, that the Governors cannot elect each other, and that the triennial, or other vacancies, can only be filled up by the subscribers.

LONGUEVILLE CLARK.

Calcutta, Nov 1832.

After some farther general remarks, Dr. Stewart proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Gordon and carried unanimously.

"That an Annual Report by the Governors be presented to the Subscribers, setting forth the state of the funds and an epitome of all proceedings carried into effect as in contemplation of the Governors for the benefit of the charity, and that this report, after adoption by the Subscribers, be published. And also, that a list of Governors and of Subscribers be published with the report."

Mr. Gordon, in seconding this resolution, observed, that his chief object in putting such a resolution to the Meeting, was the consideration that the more the institution was brought to the notice of the public, and the more the public understood the extensive good it was calculated to confer on the poor, the more would it be patronised and the greater the support it will receive.

Bahoo Dwarkanath Tagore here remarked, in reference to the resolution, that, if Dr Stewart had only waited a few minutes, he would have been satisfied, that a resolution to the same purport would have been proposed in the due course of business.

The Annual Report for 1839 was then read, from the statistical statements of which it appeared, incurred from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1839, amounted to 17,424 rupees, the subscriptions amount to 13,859 rupees, and the balance on hand 19,571 rupees, the last item exceeding the balance on the hands the preceding year.

Bahoo Dwarkanath Tagore then proposed, that the following elections in the room of the vacancies be made —

In the room of	Proposed
Sir Edward Ryan,	H. F. Prinsep,
G. P. G. P.,	D. C. Smith,
Dr. Nicolson,	Dr. Gordon,
Col. Young,	W. P. Grant,
Honble C. T. Robertson,	J. P. Leith.

Amendments were proposed by several gentlemen present to this resolution, which were these —

Professor O'Shaughnessy, after a flattering eulogium, proposed Mr. Gordon in the room of Mr. W. P. Grant.

Mr. Gordon proposed Mr. D. McFarlan, the Chief Magistrate, to supply the vacancy of Mr. Uday.

Dr. Stewart proposed Professor O'Shaughnessy, instead of Mr. Leith.

All these amendments, however, were respectively put and lost, and the original resolution proposed by Bahoo Dwarkanath Tagore, was carried by a majority.

In the course of voting for this resolution, Dr. Grant voted for Mr. Parker by proxy, and this occasioned some discussion, whether a vote by proxy was authorised by the institution, but it appearing that there was no rule against it and that on many occasions, the practice was allowed, it was settled, that votes by proxy could be received.

Thanks were then returned to the Chairman, for so ably and impartially presiding on the occasion, after which the Meeting separated.—*Herald*, April 16.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at their apartments last evening and rather thinly attended—in the absence of the President, Mr. H. F. Prinsep took the chair. The officiating Secretary, Mr. Sutherland, read the proceedings of the last Meeting, which were confirmed. Professor Street of Bishop's College, and Raja Krishenath Roy, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Prinsep mentioned, that in accordance with the resolutions of the last Meeting, candidates had been invited to send in their applications to the Committee of Papers for the office of Curator—several applications had been made but their attentions were not considered sufficient for the duties of the situation—they were under consideration just now, and it had been determined to allow another month for further applications, and he hoped that he would be able to report to the next Meeting the actual choice of a Curator having taken place.

Presented by Government, a volume containing the astronomical observations which had been taken at the Fort St. George presidency during the past year, on behalf of that Government.

With reference to this Mr Prinsep begged to mention, that the British Government had sanctioned the appointment of three Observers—in order that the observations might be extended over a wider field than they are at present—namely, one at Simlah, one at Singapore and one at Madras (where there already exists an officer and an observatory.)

Received from Government the 13th No. of Dr Wigh's Illustrations of Indian Botany, &c.

A letter had been received from the Colonial Secretary of the Colombo Government, in compliance by a register of the tides at Trincomalee.

The subject of the tides which exist on various parts of the coast and at the numerous islands near India, seems now to be attracting general attention. Several registers of tides have been received from Singapore and other places, and now comes this from Trincomalee, where it is remarkable that there exists but a single tide during the day, whereas at all other places there are two. Nobody has yet been found here to undertake the duty of examining into these details and to hold out what may be the causes of the existing difference—but Sir John Herschel, who lately returned to Europe from the Cape, is preparing some instructions on the subject, and Mr. Prinsep thought it would be better to wait till these instructions were received, before going into the subject fully here.

A fine specimen of Albatross was presented by Colonel Cogson.

Some specimens of curious kinds of ferns were received from Major Davidson, of Sumbulpoore.

Read a letter from Major Osely, dated Camp Iccrah on the banks of the Hutson river, sending to the Society some specimens of a coal which he had found there, and of which there exist extensive fields at the bed of the Hutson, about a mile from Kutch. The coal contains a considerable quantity of gas and was pronounced to be a good and promising coal.

Read the Report of the Secretaries of the Review of the Society's proceedings during the past year, the following are the only points of any public interest, in the number of ordinary members the Society had been nearly stationary, twelve new members having come in, and twelve having, by death and return to Europe gone off the list—of honorary members they had to lament the deaths of two very distinguished men, M. De La Haye and De Sacy. In original publications the author

volume of the *muharrir* had been completed, beside three or four other oriental works. In the Museum, several additions had been made during the year, in birds, fishes and skeletons—of minerals fifty specimens had been received from Cornwall through Dr. Spry. The number of animals got up in the twelve months, was 377. Regarding the Society's Journal, many valuable contributors had withdrawn in consequence of their removal from their domestic circles to Camp, where no doubt they are now collecting materials of research, which will be of the greatest interest and use to us in future. In finance, the Society's affairs showed a balance of about 9,000 rupees to their credit, if the arrears

of subscription, &c, now due did not prove bad debts. The accounts were then passed by the Meeting.

Mr. H. W. Torrens mentioned, that he had brought down with him a slab (about 3 feet in length) of the flexible sandstone from a new locality, and some well preserved and valuable specimens of the hill pheasant, which he would, if they were worth accepting, present to the Society.

The third volume of the *Alif Leila* was on the table for the inspection of members.

The thanks of the Society having been accorded for all the foregoing donations and presentations, the Meeting separated.—*Calcutta Courier*, April 2.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

The adjourned meeting was held on Monday, a 4 o'clock, on the Home premises, Mr. A. Beattie was called to the chair, Sir John Peter Grant, who had promised to preside, being detained in court from a press of business, which circumstance he estimated to the meeting.

The business was opened, by Mr. Grant, the Honorary Secretary, being called upon to read the proceedings and resolutions passed at the last meeting, which had been adjourned to the present occasion.

Mr. Henry Chapman then, as one of the Select committee appointed to investigate and report on the charges brought forward by the Rev J. Atkins, read the report of the Select committee on the subject.

Mr. Atkins then rose and observed, that the Secretary himself could testify as to the correctness of what he had spoken on the former occasion, relative to the bar. He was confident that so long as the bar was permitted to exist, no good could possibly result, and with the existence of the bar it would be impossible to enforce the observance of the regulations of the Home, unless the Secretary himself presided, and that too with a body of constables. Mr. Atkins, moreover, was able to assure the meeting, that during his connection with the Home, there was not a month that the laws were carried out. He had used his best endeavours to limit the amount of liquor but without avail.

Mr. J. W. Cragg here got up to propose the first resolution.

1. That the report of the sub-committee be received.

In proposing this resolution, Mr. Cragg alluded to the notorious fact of the many unpleasant differences that had arisen between the committee, but much as this was to be regretted, it was also a subject of regret that there should exist many irregularities in the cash book accounts. Mr. Cragg had not gone through the details of the cash book, but on turning over its pages incidentally, had discovered an inaccuracy of 240 rupees on the debit leaf.

Mr. Atkins here begged to explain, in reference to the error pointed out by Mr. Cragg, that the books were not made up by him but generally by Mr. Phillips, though the deficiency in question was not entered by Mr. Phillips but by another individual, while Mr. Phillips was unable to attend to his duties from illness, and that this individual had been detected in a dishonest attempt and dismissed. Mr. Atkins also begged to remark, that the cash book was always laid on the table and was accessible both to the governors, visitors, and general committee and that the error was never discovered by him, nor by any other gentleman, till it was first pointed out by Mr. Vos.

Mr. Deane observed, that he, as one of the committee, never saw the cash book on the table before the general committee. He had seen weekly abstracts of accounts, but not the cash book, and he was unable to say if these abstracts were regularly and correctly entered into the cash book. He also said, that so far from the error pointed out by Mr. Cragg, being the only one he had just been able to find another mistake of 116 Rs on the credit leaf.

Mr. Cragg's resolution which was seconded by Mr. C. Diarie, and about to be put to the meeting, when

Mr. Grant, the Secretary, proposed an amendment to the effect that the part of the Sub-committee's report which proposed the management of the Home being connected with the Chamber of Commerce, should be omitted. Some conversation arose on this point which was scarcely concluded, when

Mr. Atkins rose and drew the attention of the meeting to the fact, that though the statements he had on the former occasion brought before the meeting, had led the Sub-committee to a conclusion different from his own, yet the statements themselves were not disputed, nor their truth questioned, but were entirely admitted by the tenor of the Sub-committee's report. Mr. Atkins then went on to recapitulate at some length the various points of his former address to the meeting, after which he returned to allude to the sub-committee's report, and in reference to that part which stated, that an improvement was apparent from the last four months, observed, that this was attributable to no other cause than their bringing a less number of residents in the Home. Mr. Atkins was next about to urge the considerations why the resolutions he had formerly proposed should be adopted, when he was called to order as going off to a point apart from the immediate question before the meeting.

Mr. Grant, the Secretary, then rose and remarked, that he and his colleague had drawn up a report in relation of the charges brought against the present management of the Home, which report he said he had not intended to bring before the meeting, but as Mr. Atkins had recapitulated his allegations, he begged the attention of the meeting while he read it. Accordingly he began to read this report, which was a very long and uncommonly comprehensive document, and before he could come to the bottom of it, Mr. Grant was called to order, and after some conversation on the subject, it was argued that there was no time for Mr. Grant to read the report of himself and his colleague, however the Meeting might be disposed to allow him that privilege.

In the course of what had been read by Mr. Grant, of the lengthy paper, some allusion was made to the difference of opinion in regard to having prayers in the Home. And in reference to this point Captain Vincent

said, that at the last adjourned Meeting, the Revd. Mr. Atkins had said, that he, Captain Vint, had done all the prayers and had threatened to throw the Revd. Mr. Hoaz out of the window, or into the river, or even into one of Captain Johnson's Steam boilers. Such language, he begged to observe, he had never made use of. In forming the rules of the Home, in Committee, it had been proposed, that Jack should be compelled to attend prayers every morning, and he had resisted that proposition, and said, that several of his friends, who were well disposed towards the Home, would not support it, if a measure so obnoxious were carried into effect.

Mr. Cragg's resolution was here put and carried, that the sub-committee's report be received.

Mr. Chapman then proposed a resolution, to the effect that the Secretaries of the Home be empowered to address the Chamber of Commerce and to make a proposition in the spirit of the suggestion put forth, by the sub-committee in this report.

Mr. Cragg seconded Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Atkins observed, that the present Meeting, thinly attended as it was, in comparison to the great body of the subscribers, was incompetent to empower the Secretaries for the purpose proposed by Mr. Chapman. He opposed the resolution, and would rather that the management were made over to Government since Government subscribed more than half of the funds of the Institution.

Mr. J. W. Alexander proposed the following amendment to the resolution put forth by Mr. Chapman, the amendment being seconded by Mr. Grant.

That with reference to the last paragraph of the report of the select Committee, the management of the Institution be confided, as hitherto, to a committee chosen out of the general body of subscribers. Some conversation on the subject ensued, after which Mr. Chapman's resolution was lost, and Mr. Alexander's amendment carried by a majority of eight against three.

It having grown dusk by this time, great impatience was evinced by the majority present, and a variety of resolutions were simultaneously proposed, Mr. Hoaz proposing the adoption of his own report as partly read by Mr. Grant, some proposing an adjournment, others proposing a committee,—Captain Balston enquiring to whom he was to look to for the wherewithal for the management of the Home, Mr. Grant referring Captain Balston to the balance of 19 rupees in hands, and various other points and subjects, which were too numerous and intricate to allow our taking notes of. At length the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Whyte, seconded and carried:—

That the following gentlemen be elected as a working committee of the Home, namely—Captain Vint, Charles Deane, J. W. Cragg, Captain Balston, Captain Johnstone, W. S. B. Scott, John Porteus, John Storm, H. Chapman, Captain Leach, Jas. Church, and John Cowie.

Thanks were finally voted to the Chairman and the meeting separated.—*Hark, March 8.*

THE AGRA BANK.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Agra Bank, held at the Bank Office, on the 8th April, under the following notice:—

A Meeting of the Shareholders of the Agra Bank will be held at the Bank Office, at 11 A. M., on Wednesday, the 8th of April next, for the purpose of confirming the nomination by the Directors unanimously of Captain R. G. McGregor, Officiating Deputy (First Assistant) Additional Auditor General, to the Secretaryship of the Bank, on a salary of 18,000 rupees per annum, under the following conditions.

Service, ten years, Security 50,000 rupees. Fennel of office for this time to be secured by lien on the Bank's Capital.

In the event of absence from certified illness, if to Europe for 3 years, one-sixth of Salary to be granted, if to places within the limits of the Company's Charter, the

Secretary to provide a substitute under the approval of the Directors.

Also for the purpose of considering the expediency of extending the term of the present deed of Partnership from 5 to 10 years, from the 1st of July next.

(Signed) H. W. Abbott,
Acting Secretary.

Agra Bank Office, 25th Feb. 1840

MAJID BENI MAH, POLLOCK, C. B., Chairman.

The following Resolutions were adopted.

1st.—That the term of the present deed of Partnership be extended under Section 80 from 5 to 10 years, from the 1st July next.

2nd.—That the nomination of Captain R. G. McGregor to the Secretaryship, be confirmed.

G. L. POLLOCK.

Agra (Ukhbar, April 9]

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.

The half yearly Meeting of this Association was held at the Secretaries' office yesterday, at 11 o'clock. Mr. W. S. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Prinsep then read the report of the Secretaries, Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., a very lengthy document, from which it appeared that the Association have been obliged in some measure to depart from the terms of the new subscription, and have deemed it expedient, as a more equitable arrangement, in consequence of the expenses of the *Dumkonth* and *Adrius Henderson* having exceeded expectations, to make an equal division of the profits of the past half year, between old and new

subscribers, while the profit itself has amounted to more than 6½ per cent. per annum.

As regard to the steamer it appeared, that the *Forbes* has been under engagements and has worked satisfactorily with only one interruption, which was occasioned by the necessity of supplying her with a new piston. The *Sylakond* has, however, been less fortunate than the *Forbes*, and is at present under repairs, in consequence of her having met with a serious accident by the bursting of a boiler. By reason of the heavy compensations claimed for the vessel, it has been rendered necessary to reduce her price of hire from 400 to 300 rupees. With

regard to this steamer, it has also been determined on to get out a more efficient and suitable set of engines for her. The next steamer noticed in the report, was the *Andrew Henderson*, in regard to which it was stated, that she had been to some extent injured by two serious accidents which happened to her. One was by an unaccountable ignition having taken place among the timber works, and the other by her going foul of the *Mahomed Shaton*, a few days ago. It is intended to put her under repairs and ascertain, if possible, and remedy the recurrence of another spontaneous ignition. The other vessel mentioned in the report, was the *Dwarkanath*, which was brought into play in February last, and which is found to be in every way efficient, except that she is somewhat crank, and this defect it is intended to repair, if practicable.

The state of the funds appeared to be thus:—Receipts Rs. 2,53,096 15. Disbursements Rs. 2,42,570 14. Assets Rs. 5,89,534 3 6. And profit Rs. 33,294 2.

The resolutions were then put and carried, and were as follow:—

Proposed by Mr. Colquhoun and seconded by Mr. McGregor—

That the accounts be approved and passed, and the Secretaries' report be published—

Proposed by Baboo Prosonocoomar Tagore and seconded by Mr. Prinsep—

That out of the half years' profits of Rs. 33,294-2-1 a dividend of Rs. 20,000 or 60 per cent. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, be paid upon new and old shares equally; and that the balance of profits upon the half year (Rs. 13,294-2-1) being a further profit at the rate of about 6-10 per cent. per annum, be carried to credit of a reserved fund on equal account of new and old shares, to meet eventual liabilities and contingencies.

Proposed by Mr. Cragg and seconded by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore—

That a plan of the *Seetakoond* Steamer be immediately sent to the Agents of the Secretaries in London, and that they be requested to engage Messrs. Fawcett and Preston of Liverpool, to make new engines for her of as great power as the capacity and construction of the vessel would (with any slight alteration that might be indispensable) admit of. The engines to be of the very best and approved principle, and under the reservation only that they be as simple as possible in construction, so as to meet our imperfect means of repair and management; and also that they be as little expensive, whether in respect of brass bright work or ornament as the complete efficiency of the engines will admit of.

Proposed by Mr. Colquhoun and seconded by Mr. Prinsep—

That should Capt. Henderson be in England and able to devote his attention to the engines required for the *Seetakoond*, the Agents be requested to get him to superintend their construction, and to allow him a commission of 2½ per cent., if he will undertake to do so at that rate of remuneration.

Proposed by Mr. Mc Gregor and seconded by Prosonocoomar Tagore—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Committee for their services during the past year, and that Messrs. W. Bruce, J. Colquhoun, J. Cullen, K. B. McKenzie and Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, be elected the Committee for the current year.

Proposed by Mr. Cragg and seconded by Dwarkanath Tagore.—

That it be an instruction to the Committee to take in consideration the expediency of purchasing the *Satellite* Steamer and should they entertain the subject, that they report the same to a meeting of proprietors to be summoned for the purpose.

Thanks were then given to the Chairman and the meeting dissolved.—*Hark. April 17.*

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A Special General Meeting was held at the Town Hall, this day, the 21st April, 1840, under rule 25, to consider the Resolutions proposed by the Requisitionists who signed the Advertisement officially notified under date the 7th of March last and subsequent dates.

PRESENT—

Messrs R. H. Rattray, C. Davison, J. H. Patton, D. C. Smyth, O. Tucker, H. M. Parker, J. P. Grant, J. Curtis, J. G. B. Lawrell, J. S. Torrens, I. C. Loch, J. Pattle, G. A. Bushby, T. R. Davidson, H. Moore, T. P. Biscoe, T. Taylor, J. F. Hawkins, F. J. Halliday, J. Miller, J. H. Young, J. Lewis, Richard Walker, J. F. M. Reid and H. V. Bayley.

Mr. Rattray was unanimously called to the Chair.

The Chairman read the Requisition and Resolutions above referred to.

Mr. H. M. Parker moved that the above Resolutions be adopted.

Mr. Grant seconded this motion.

Mr. Bushby moved as an Amendment—

“That a Memorial be prepared for the consideration of the Subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, and after adoption by them, be submitted to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, setting forth the confidence

which the Subscribers repose in the liberality and the wisdom of the Regulations which the Hon'ble Court will enact with reference to the Memorial of the Subscribers to the Hon'ble Court, dated the 7th April 1838.

That the Subscribers think it probable from their not having received any reply to that Memorial, that besides the specific solicitations contained in it, the question as to the number to be allowed of annual retirements from the Service, may be under the consideration of the Hon'ble Court, and that the decision of the Hon'ble Court on this point, will be regulated by the policy and intentions of the Authorities in England as to the permanent complement of Civil Servants which shall be deemed adequate for this Establishment. If less than the number of Servants on which the original Scheme of the Fund was based, then the Hon'ble Court will proportionately diminish the number of annual retirements. If more they will be proportionately increased.

These being matters for the cognizance and judgment of the Home Authorities, it would be premature in the subscribers at this moment to suggest, that any fixed number of retirements shall be prescribed per year.

But the Subscribers beg permission to express their belief, that the present number of six per annum is not

sufficient to meet the growing demands of the Service on the purposes of the Institution.

Looking to the financial condition of the Fund they repeat their humble opinion that the resources are ample for the grant of a number of Annuities to the limit of nine per annum.

In modification of their former Memorial the Subscribers would suggest, that on the subject of refund of excess contribution, which question they will also confidently leave to the superior wisdom of the Honorable Court, the amount of the excess retained should be fixed on the principle of making this extra charge a sufficient penalty for not retiring at the time when an Annuity shall be available to the party, and that it shall be fixed on a moderate scale, adequate to that object, and to go beyond such object.

The Subscribers are of opinion, that if it shall please the Honorable Court to extend the Boon of quarter valuation-payment to permanency, it would be a severe hardship and one not contemplated by the Subscribers to the Memorial of the 7th of April, 1838, to levy from the unfortunate Members of the service who should be disabled from retiring in due course an unlimited excess of subscription beyond the value of the thing for which the subscription was made, especially as it is one of the rules of the Fund that a subscriber, a Civil Servant, cannot retire from the Institution. It will not escape the observation of the Honorable Court, that there will be instances of Servants willing to retire after completing their prescribed period of service and residence, but unable to do so in consequence of the limit of available Annuities, and the effect of the favourable terms by which their predecessors have benefited. It will not be just to exact in these cases as penalty, the unlimited excess of their contributions beyond the value of the Annuity allowed.

Mr. Biscoe seconded this motion.

Mr. Grant then moved—

“That Mr. Bushby's Amendment be not put by the Chair, because it enters into matter not adverted to by the requisition under which this Meeting is assembled.”

Mr. H. M. Parker seconded this motion.

Mr. Pattle moved as an Amendment—

“That the consideration of the propositions for which this Meeting was assembled, be postponed pending an answer from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Memorial of the service of the 7th April 1838.”

This Amendment was seconded by Mr. F. R. Davidson

Mr. Pattle's Amendment being put from the Chair, there appeared—

Present.		
For,.....	6,*	{ Proxies.
Against,.....	18.	{ None.

* Messrs. Pattle, Ratnay, D. C. Smyth, Biscoe, Davidson, and Reid.

Mr. Grant's motion being put from the Chair there appeared—

Present.		
For,.....	10,	{ Proxies.
Against,.....	13.	{ None.

Mr. Bushby's Amendment being put from the Chair there appeared—

Present.		
For,.....	7,	{ Proxies.
Against,.....	17,	{ None.

The original Resolutions advertised in the *Calcutta Gazette* and leading Journals on the 7th of March and subsequent dates were then separately put from the Chair—

There appeared on the 1st Resolution, viz.—

“That the operation of the rules, Articles 35 and 36, shall cease from the 1st of May 1840.”

Present.		Proxies.		Total.	
For,.....	17	×	58	=	75
Against,...	7	×	9	=	15

Carried by a Majority of 60

On the 2d Resolution, viz. “That the subscribers will accede to any proposal that the Honorable Court may be pleased to approve, with reference to the Memorial of the 7th of April 1838, for the grant of Annuities in terms more favorable than half premium provided that the full number of nine Annuities prayed for in the said Memorial be thereby available, and provided further that the system of refunds be thereby discontinued.” The votes appeared—

Present.		Proxies.		Total.	
For,.....	18	×	58	=	76
Against,...	4	×	8	=	12

Carried by a Majority of 64

On the 3d Resolution, viz. “That the present circumstances of the service are such as to render it unadvisable for the subscribers to alter the original rules of the fund in any manner which shall not provide for the two points mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions,” The votes were—

Present.		Proxies.		Total.	
For,.....	18	×	55	=	72
Against,...	4	×	8	=	12

Carried by a Majority of 61

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the Meeting broke up.

R. H. RATFRAY, Chairman.

Civil Service
Annuity Fund Office,
the 21st April, 1840.

[Hark. April 23.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 18th of April, 1840.

The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD RYAN, in the Chair.

(TWENTY MEMBERS PRESENT.)

The Proceedings of the last General Meeting, were read and confirmed.

The gentlemen proposed at the March Meeting were elected Members of the Society, viz.

Dr. Douzell, Messrs. F. S. Brown, Alex. S. Brown, C. J. Newcomen, F. R. Hampton, A. S. Gladstone, and Thos. Ilugon.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election.

D. W. Fraser, Esq., of Gwah, proposed by Major Catter, seconded by the Secretary.

Henry Moore, Esq., C. S., proposed by Dr. Strong, seconded by the Secretary.

Henry Pilcock, Esq., C. S., proposed by Mr. Thos. J. Turner, seconded by the Secretary.

Lieut. G. L. Cooper, (Commanding Artillery, Shah Soojah's contingent,) proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Strong.

John Elliot, Esq., (Firm of Livingston, Syers and Co.,) proposed by Mr. Hodgkinson, seconded by the Secretary.

A. Murray, Esq., proposed by Mr. W. F. Ferguson seconded by Dr. Spry.

R. Barnes, Esq., of Purneah, proposed by Mr. H. Piddington, seconded by Mr. W. Byrne.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

A Copy of the Proceedings of the Quarterly General Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, held on the 15th January, 1840—*Presented by the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society.*

MUSEUM

1. Seven large and fifteen small packets of grape seeds of sorts; fifteen large packets of musk-melon seed; four ditto water-melon; one ditto large Istambol, or scented melon; three ditto small Istambol or miniature scented melon; three ditto large pomegranate seeds; two ditto small shah tooth or royal mulberry; three ditto apple pips; one ditto pears, one ditto quince, and 2 ditto large pumpkin.

This handsome consignment of seeds has been received from Affghanistan from Colonel Stacy, who resides at present at Candahar. The flavour of the musk-melon is delicious. The Istambol melon is not eaten, but is carried in the hand, to smell to, as this variety, especially the little Istambol melon, is much esteemed for its fragrant scent. The shah tooth, or royal mulberry, is nearly the size, and has all the flavour of the English kind.

These seeds were freely distributed to the members present, and but few now remain for applicants.

2. A small bundle of flax, prepared from the Ricca plant (*urtica nivosa*) of the Province of Assam.—*Presented by Captain Jenkins.*

This fibre is described by Captain Jenkins, as being in universal use for the manufacture of fishing nets and lines. At present there is little trade in it, it being only grown in such quantities as the fishermen require, and the present cost is 10 rupees a maund, but as the plant can be grown with the least possible trouble, and the preparation of the flax from it is a very facile process, Capt Jenkins states, that there is no doubt, the flax can be grown at half this price. In texture, it is remarkably strong, and is very likely to make good linens.

3. A sample of the root of a plant which the natives use as "glue" and call "serais." The plants is not cultivated but grows wild in quantities near Candahar.—*Presented by Col. Stacy.*

Dr. Spry mentioned, that he had tried some experiments with this gelatinous root by boiling and macerating it in water, but he had been unable to extract any strong adhesive quality. Further trials would probably give other results.

4. Samples of tea from Assam, consisting of "Young Hyson," "Toichu Peko," "Pouchong," "Hoson," "Chatear," "Souchong," "Big Gunpowder," "Hyson Skin," and "Little Gunpowder." *Presented by the Secretary.*

The Honorable the President, on these samples being submitted, begged to mention to the meeting, the circumstance that the Society was indebted for these samples to the Secretary, who had obtained them from

the Assam Company as one of the shareholders; whereas the Society who had made an application for a supply two months ago, had not received a particle, although he understood that some was coming. He thought in future, whenever the Society had any application of this sort again to make, it had better go direct to Government instead of applying indirectly through committees.

5. A large bale of acclimated Upland Georgia Cotton.—*Presented by Colonel Skinner.*

6. Three samples of indigenous cotton from Sown in bundlekund.—*Presented by Captain Shewers.*

7. Specimens of two kinds of gum, one known by the people of the jungles as the Pissal or Bysesar, very much resembling the kind of the Butea frondosa, of a beautiful lake color, and the other the gum of the Bahera tree.

Lieutenant Kitoe, who presents these to the Society, states that the leaf of the tree whence the Pissal is obtained, yields a yellow dye as well as the chips of the wood. The Bahera tree* yields an immense quantity of gum, which appears in quality to resemble the ordinary gum Senegal of Commerce, and is largely partaken of by the Choors and Coles as food. It could be collected, Lieutenant Kitoe states, in large quantities in the Madoapote forests. The Pissar, another tree of these parts, yields a very hard adhesive gum of a clear white color, and there are several gigantic creepers that also yield gum. In the Pases there are many fine Saul timber trees, and the mountain Ash thrives well, and is much esteemed by the natives for banghies, bows, &c., &c. Ebony also is plentiful, and there is a powerfully aromatic grass, resembling the famous oil grass of Whow. The country (Upper Baumunghatin) would do well for any kind of cultivation.

8. A small bale of Egyptian Cotton brought from Alexandria.—*Presented by Col. Frith.*

9. The plant and fibre of the "Moongah."—*Presented by Mr. D. W. H. Speed.*

The fibre is a good deal used by the Natives, and appeared on examination to be the *Sansevieria Zeylanica* of Roxburgh. Mr. Speed found that it was prepared from the leaves which were gradually beat, either after or without soaking in water. On testing the strength of a single fibre, Mr. Speed found that the thicker bore 7 ounces while the fine broke at 5 ounces. The juice of the root of the plant is esteemed in fevers by the Hukeems.

10. Minute specimens of China Nankeen Cotton and Beerbhoom Brown Cotton.—*Presented by Mr. Laidlay.*

Mr. Laidlay in a recent visit to the Straits has been able to obtain some seeds direct from China of the Nankeen cotton plant, and is now engaged in experiments upon the usefulness of this variety of the plant in the climate of Bengal. The brown cotton of Beerbhoom of which Mr. Laidlay furnishes the sample is the indigenous sort that he is anxious to supersede.

11. Nine Brazil yams brought to India in the Ship Allerton *Presented by Mr. Bellairs.*

Mr. Bellairs has taken a part of the supply and finding them very superior to what Bengal furnishes, he thought they might be worth the acceptance of the Society.

Dr. Spry mentioned, that he had lost no time in forwarding a moiety of the supply to the nursery and distributing the remainder, where attention was likely to be paid to their cultivation.

12. Two Apricots (Juglans) grown at Batpore.—
Presented by Mr. Humphrey.

13. A bundle of fibre prepared from the plantain tree, and a small quantity of hemp from the aloë leaf.—Presented by Mr. Betts.

In his note which accompanied his present, Mr. Betts states, that having been attracted by a remark in the London Price Current of the 2d December last, from the respectable house of Messrs. Fry, Griffith and Co., that considerable supplies of a new sort of Hemp from the stalk of the plantain tree had realised from 6d to 8d per lb., he turned his attention to it and endeavoured to prepare the article; but the process he adopted was very slow, and he thought that it would not answer. Mr. Betts asks for any suggestions that the society might be able able to offer, and it was mentioned, that the mode of preparing the fibre in Manila, as described in the 1st Vol. of the transactions of the society, might be recommended.

14. Apricot, cherry, melons, cabbage, clover (three sorts) almonds, cypress, quince, and China aster seeds from Afghanistan.—Presented by Col. Smyth.

Colonel Smyth fears that few of these will grow in a Bengal climate the rains being so heavy. Neemutch and Ashow are, he thinks, the finest climates for acclimating cold country plants in, and considers it a pity there is not a horticultural garden at these stations.

15. A log of oak, walnut, and cedar (deodar), from the Himalyas.—Presented by Captain Cairns.

REPORT ON SOME SAMPLES OF ACCLIMATED UPLAND GEORGIAN COTTON, GROWN AT HANSI; OF INDIGENOUS COTTON FROM JALOWN, AND THE THIRD GENERATION OF ACCLIMATED PERUVIAN OR PERNAMBUCCO COTTON.

The Members of the Cotton Committee having had the samples of cotton lately received from Mr. Hurry, Captain Showers, and Colonel Skinner, before them for examination, have individually reported as follows:

Mr. Willis' Report.

Calcutta, April 2, 1840.

I have examined the several specimens of cotton sent in accompaniment with your circular, of the Members to the members of the Cotton Committee, dated the 19th March, and find them as follows: The three specimens Nos 1, 2 and 3, from Captain Showers, A D C of the Governor-General, stated to be the produce of Jalown, are remarkably clean and well gathered: excellent in colour and complexion, indicating thereby healthiness of growth. Each very flexible and from very fine for No 1,—down to fine for No. 2; and good fine for No. 3. Remarkably short in fibre, and even much shorter than specimens of Bundelcund cotton frequently to be met with as an ordinary mercantile commodity for sale in the bazars. It is rather deficient also in strength. The No 1, is rather better than the No 2, and the No 2, rather better than the No 3.

That the specimen No. 4, of Peruvian had 3d generation of acclimation, is very creditable and valuable. It is gathered remarkably clean; it is good in colour, though I think it deficient in that hue which indicates the best and most natural grain cotton. It is neither flexible nor fine, but, on the contrary, harsh and unsound. It has good fair length and good fair strength of fibre; but as I have seen one or two specimens of imported Peruvian, from cotton possessing all the merits of great flexibility and fineness: great length and also great strength of fibre, I consider this specimen to be degenerate, notwithstanding its greatly superior value, when compared with the ordinary cottons of this country.

That the specimen No. 5, of large bale sent by Col Skinner, from Hansi, is satisfactory; first, inasmuch as it represents the article gathered in a considerable mass, and apparently without any care in regard to a separation of the dirty and leafy particles and stained cotton, from that which is clean. It appears to be the produce, of the American green seed, or Upland Georgia cotton, though in what year of generation or descent from the original imported seed, is not stated.

As observed, it is gathered altogether as it comes from the pod, and therefore unclean and stained, and consequently greatly prejudiced in value. It is flexible and fine; it has good fair length, though rather too short a fibre; and it is somewhat deficient in strength; and though in all these respects it is superior to much of the ordinary cotton of this country, I think it inferior to the general mass of Upland Georgia cotton, which is usually imported into England from the United States.

(Signed) Jos. WILLIS.

Mr. Huffleagle's Report.

Calcutta, April 6, 1840.

In accordance with your wishes as per "Circular," I beg to add my remarks upon the samples of cotton sent, although not much reliance can be placed upon my judgment. I know very little about the article, and particularly of its value in the Liverpool or London markets.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Jalown.—Fine, weak, and of extremely short staple, and as the value of cotton depends very much upon the length of fibre, these specimens must be considered as very inferior, although the colour is good, and the cotton appears to be free from remnants of seeds, leaves, &c.

No 4, Peruvian.—Has comparatively a strong and long staple, and is greatly superior to the ordinary cotton, we meet with in the bazars.

No. 5, Hansi.—This specimen, I think, the best,—it has lustre; and in length of fibre equals the last, (No. 4) without its harshness; it has been very imperfectly cleaned, and contains remnants of crushed seeds, besides being much discoloured.

Of the value of each I can say nothing, (Mr. Willis can tell us all about it,) but I do not think that the best would have a comparison with the ordinary American cotton, exported for the English market.

(Signed) CHARLES HUFFLEAGLE.

Mr. Owen Porter's Report.

Calcutta, April 7, 1840.

The cottons you have sent me for report, may merit the following remarks.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, all short staples.—No. 1, the best, 2 next best, and 3 the worst—none of them equal to the bulk of the Gujarat cottons, sold in England under the general term of Surats. 2 and 3, are quite unsuited to manufacturing purposes, but No. 1, might meet with a limited consumption to mix with other cottons of longer staple but inferior color. The bulk of Jalown cotton, never comes to market so free from leaf and seed as these samples.

No. 4, I have reason to doubt being Peruvian cotton, and am inclined to think it Pernambuco. The seeds of the latter cluster, of the former they do not. The staple is regular, but not so long as generally characterises this description of cotton. It is harsh, does not open freely, and is not as silky as it ought to be. The cotton of Peru is always irrigated. This

cotton I believe has not had that advantage. In growing this cotton, which I believe to be the production of a standard tree, it becomes a matter for consideration whether the same quantity could be produced on the same ground as from the annual plant, now generally cultivated in India.

No. 5, has one great fault, viz., that the staple is very irregular, portions of it being as short as No. 1, (Jalone) and part longer than No. 4, (Peshian). The fibre is fine, silky and tolerably strong; but the color is dull and unhealthy looking, it is stained, leaky and needy.

No. 4, if from Peshian or Pernambuco seed, and No. 5, if from Georgian, have certainly both degenerated, but the Peshian or Pernambuco not so much as the Georgian.

(Signed) OWEN PORTER.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The returns which have been received from the different Medical Officers who have been so good as to favor the Society with replies to its circular, on the subject of the prices of the chief Agricultural products of the country, having been arranged by the Committee, the formula for the presentation to Government was submitted and along with it a map, in which the places whence the returns have been sent are marked with the chief geological features of the main mountain ranges and the plains.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The Hon'ble the President took an opportunity of observing that although he was not empowered to communicate explicitly the pleasure of Government, relative to the site for the intended new building, yet he believed he might safely announce, that by the next Meeting, the information would be fully before the Society. It might be the cost of the building might exceed that of the estimate given. Should such be the case, it would not be right to appropriate any more of the fixed assets of the Society, and the more preferable plan would be to ask the assistance of members individually for a small contribution. While they were about it, it was in every respect desirable, than a handsome building should be reared, that should be an ornament to the city and give ample accommodation to the institutions for which it was destined.

INFORMATION IN REPLY TO THE CIRCULAR REGARDING THE NATURAL PRODUCTIONS AND INTERCHANGES OF PLANTS.

A large collection of returns of a most valuable kind were laid on the table, bearing on the subject of the plants of the country, and such as could be introduced with the prospective advantage to the welfare of the country; among these were some highly valuable communications which had been received from Sir James Cairnes, Bart., the present Governor of Bombay, who on receiving the circular of the Society, had been pleased to direct letters to be addressed to some of the leading botanists under his Government; and from whom the information now transmitted was received in reply.

The Hon'ble the President, in calling the attention of the meeting to these documents, begged to recall to the notice of the members, that in the month of June last year, a despatch had been received by the Society from the Supreme Government of India, in which the intentions of the Home Government to transmit seeds and plants for the purpose "carrying on extensively, experiments for naturalizing in India useful and desirable plants indigenous in other countries," were communicated, that to give every support to so desirable a

resolution, a committee has been appointed by the Society; and at its suggestion, a circular letter was addressed to many of the residents in the Empire, asking them to furnish information regarding the production of their part of the country, and what they deemed might be introduced with advantage. The replies now received were the result, and he begged to move that these papers should be referred to the committee for its examination and report, which was accordingly done.

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE AZIMGHUR DISTRICT.

Three very interesting communications were read from Mr. Tucker, Officer Collector of Azimghur, in which that gentleman draws the attention of the Society to the efforts he is making by the offer of rewards to promote the advancement of the agricultural resources of the district. Mr. Tucker deeming it necessary to encourage artificial planting throughout his district, as being an object of great public interest and utility, in consequence of the jungles and groves being fast destroyed to furnish fire wood to the sugar boilers has undertaken to offer through the Azimghur Achar, on his own account, two rewards of 200 and 100 Rs. each, to any person who should make the most extensive plantations this year of which the young trees should be well and healthy by the end of the dry season of 1841. Mr. Tucker would feel much gratified if the Agricultural Society would add gold and silver medals to these premiums. A schedule is also afforded by Mr. Tucker, as secretary of the Branch Society, in which the handsome sum of one thousand rupees, assigned in various sumas as prizes to exhibitors of the best Agricultural and Horticultural products, and a request is preferred for the grant of one gold and five silver medals from the Parent Society as a contribution. Mr. Tucker remarks, that "when the residents at a small station can raise upwards of 1,000 rupees for the encouragement of Agriculture, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of British India cannot surely refuse the grant of six medals." With reference to the annual grant of 50 rupees made by the Parent Society, Mr. Tucker mentions, that he never contemplated using these funds after the Branch Society had once got over the first weakness of infancy. Having had frequent enquiries made of him by planters and others as to the cultivation and preparation of flax, which there is every reason to hope will become of the staple production of his part of the country. Mr. Tucker intimates that he has drawn up a brief account of the best modes of operation. The weavers of the Azimghur district are anxious for the success of the experiment, and many of them have taken from Mr. Tucker, samples of linen cloth for imitation. Mr. Tucker proposes that the Society should print the memoranda, and distribute them as a pamphlet.

The Hon'ble President thought the Society was much indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Tucker in so ably assisting in the great work of improvement throughout the district, and every encouragement consistent with the rules of the Society should be afforded to him.

With regard to the allotment of medals much conversation ensued, and it was at length determined, that seven silver medals should be placed at the disposal of Mr. Tucker, to distribute as he liked best; but that the Society only awarded gold medals to individuals in direct communication with the Society, and on very special occasions. It was decided that this could not be given.

The notes on the flax were referred to the Flax Committee.

SECOND MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT BARRHAMPUR.

The last communication presented was a report from the secretary of the Barrhampur Branch Society, of the Exhibition held at Bhopalsabad, on the 29th ultimo.

Five English and five Native gentlemen were present, and three silver medals and seventy-two rupees were awarded as prizes to the native gardeners.

For all the above contributions, the thanks of the Society were awarded.

HARRY H. SEAY, M.D.

Hurkur, April 11.]

INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION**KALLIGONGA (ON THE BILAKULLY) JESSORE.**

15th APRIL, 1840.

Pursuant to a notice, a meeting took place at Kalligonga this day, at 11 o'clock, of parties interested in the Indigo Planters' Association, and in the formation of a Jessore district committee.

Mr. Thomas Brae was called to the chair.

MEMBERS PRESENT. Messrs. T. Brae, G. Rowe, G. Roots, A. A. Dunlop, J. Dunlop, E. Laplene, D. Lethangoe, E. G. Dubus, E. Dubus, J. Watson, H. Saubolle, E. Saubolle, J. H. Tesendie, Wm. Reid, H. G. French, J. Carter, D. Oman, G. M. Smith, J. Fair, H. Wight, A. Rayneau, J. H. Driver, M. S. Bell, C. M. Hunter, and G. Austin.

BY PROXY. Messrs. A. C. Dunlop, C. Oman, P. Durand and G. R. French.

VISITORS. Messrs. T. Oman, Brennan, and Barchand. Letters were read by the chairman from Messrs. A. C. Dunlop, P. Durand, and C. Oman, excusing their absence.

Of the gentlemen present, the following not having paid their entrance fees and subscriptions, but now having arranged for so doing, are to be considered as members from this date: Messrs. E. Laplene, A. Rayneau, J. Fair, J. H. Tesendie, H. Saubolle, and G. Roots.

Gentlemen who were not present, but who have become members, and given a reference for the payment of their entrance fees: Messrs. G. Hewitt, J. Twaddle, and J. Hoskinson.

The first seven of the following gentlemen were then selected for the committee by a majority of votes:

Thomas Brae,.....	28	E G Dubus,.....	17
A. C. Dunlop,....	27	C Oman,.....	13
A. A. Dunlop,....	25	L Dombal,.....	12
D. Lethangoe,....	23	G R French,.....	7
G. Austin,.....	21	E Cropley,.....	1
R. MacNair,.....	19	P Durand,.....	2

The chairman then addressed the meeting on the propriety of choosing a fit person for a Secretary, who although he might now be a paid one, ought to be so at some future period, and also that this District Meeting, with others, to petition Government on the subject of making Ryots fulfil their contracts, by passing some Act, which shall be equally binding to the Planters as to the Ryots; and against the illegal proceedings of Magistrate's ordering the breaking up of sown lands,

on the more immediate consideration of the Ryots; and of this being taken under the immediate consideration of the committee, and also of suggesting to the serious consideration of the committee to join the General committee, and other District committees in the formation of an Indigo Planter's Benevolent Fund.

Proposed by Mr. T. Brae, and seconded by Mr. G. Rowe, and carried nem. con. That Mr. M. S. Bell be requested to officiate as secretary.

Proposed by Mr. A. A. Dunlop, and seconded by Mr. D. Lethangoe, and carried unanimously, That the Jessore District Committee will most warmly co-operate with the General and other District committees in the formation of the fund for the support of Indigent Planters, and widows and children of the Members of the Indigo Planters' Association.

Proposed by Mr. Laplene, and seconded by Mr. J. Dunlop, that the next general meeting be fixed for the second Monday of September next, and that the General Meetings take place three times in the year; namely, on the second Monday of the months of February, May and September.

Proposed by Mr. Brae, and seconded by Mr. H. G. French, that the 14th and 16th rules of the General Meeting, be adopted by this Meeting.

Proposed by Mr. H. G. French, and seconded by Mr. G. Austin, that the 8th rule of the general committee be adopted by this Meeting, with exception of the words "one-third," and that "two" be substituted.

Proposed by Mr. Brae, and seconded by Mr. G. M. Smith, that the first Meeting of the committee, take place at Babookally, on the 20th May next, when the future Meeting will be regulated by the Members.

Proposed by Mr. Brae, and seconded by Mr. G. Rowe, that three form a quorum, but that no rule passed by the committee at one Meeting, be considered binding, until confirmed by a subsequent meeting.

Proposed by Mr. A. A. Dunlop, and seconded by Mr. E. Laplene, that it be left to the committee to furnish the Secretary with a pen, and funds for stationery and postage, these expenses to be laid before the next general meeting, for approval.

Proposed by Mr. A. A. Dunlop, and seconded by Mr. H. G. French, that the thanks of the meeting be voted to the chairman.

T. BRAE, Chairman.

Hurk. April 25.

THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S POLICE REPORT.

To F. J. HALLIDAY, Esq.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Ind. Dept.

Sir,—I have herewith the honour to submit the following statements and remarks relative to the Police of the town of Calcutta, in the year 1839..

No. 1. General Statement shewing the number of cases of heinous crimes committed in the four Divisions of the Town, from 1st January to 31st December 1839, the number of persons apprehended for those offences, and

the number punished, released, or committed to the Supreme Court for trial, the computed value of property stolen, and of that recovered during the same period, with entries at the foot, shewing the distribution of the totals to each Division of the Town.

No. 2. General Statement of the number of cases of misdemeanors brought forward in the four Divisions, and Chief Magistrate's office, from 1st January to 31st December 1839, shewing the number of persons tried and punished for such offences during that period, with

entries at the foot, shewing the distribution of the totals to each Division of the Town, and to the Chief Magistrate's Office.

No. 3. Statement shewing the number of cases disposed of in the Conservancy Department.

No. 4. Statement of fees and fines and excheated property, transmitted to Government for the official year 1838-39.

No. 5. Abstract Statement of Commitments to the Supreme Court, shewing the number of persons convicted and acquitted, and a comparative view of commitments from 1829 to 1839.

2. The following is an abstract of the number of cases which have been brought to the knowledge of the Magistrates, the number of persons apprehended on account of them, and the number of punished by the Magistrates, and by the Supreme Court in the year 1839.

	Number of cases.	No of persons apprehended.	PUNISHED.		Total punished.
			by the Magistrates.	by the Supreme Court.	
Highway Robbery.....	2	..	..	..	..
Theft on the river by violence.....	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary.....	159	147	12	..	..
Theft above 50 rupees,...	170	267	16	..	..
Do to under 50 ditto,....	147	137	18	..	..
Ditto under 20 ditto,....	892	778	328	..	..
Receiving stolen property,	31	64	26	..	..
Homicide not amounting to murder,.....	2	2	..	..	..
Obtaining goods under false pretences,....	8	5	2	..	..
Cutting or wounding with intent to do bodily harm,.....	1	6	..	..	..
Affray attended with wounding or loss of life,.....	..	..	..	..	..
Forgery.....	1	1	..	..	..
Counterfeiting the coin or altering base coin,....	1	1	1	..	..
Violent Assault,.....	..	..	..	..	..
Murder,.....	..	..	..	..	..
Arson,.....	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous cases,....	381	301	67	..	..
Total,.....	1867	1721	470	..	..
Total of 1838....	1937	1841	557	120	677

3. The following is a comparative Statement of Crimes committed in the year 1839, contrasted with those in the year 1838.

	1839	1838
Highway Robbery.....	2	3
Theft on the river by violence.....	0	0
Burglary.....	198	116
Theft above 50 rupees.....	170	226
Theft under 50 rupees.....	147	156
Theft under 20 rupees.....	893	1126
Receiving stolen property.....	38	47
Homicide not amounting to murder.....	2	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences,...	8	8
Cutting or wounding with intent to do bodily harm.....	5	8

Affray attended with wounding or loss of life.....	0	0
Forgery.....	1	5
Counterfeiting the coin or altering base coin.....	1	6
Violent assault.....	0	3
Murder.....	6	5
Arson.....	6	5
Miscellaneous cases.....	388	222
Total..	1867	1837

REWARDS,

4. The amount expended in rewards for services connected with the Police in 1838, as particularized in the accompanying statement, is Co's Rs. 1283.

CONSERVANCY CASES.	1839	1838
	754	873

MISDEMEANORS.	1839	1838
	2955	2934

5. The aggregate number of cases brought forward in the Conservancy Department during the year, is 754, which is less than the aggregate of the preceding year by 119.

6. The aggregate of Misdeemeanors for the year under review is 2955, which is more than the aggregate of the preceding year by 21.

CALCUTTA JAIL.

7. The total number of persons of every description confined in this Jail on the 31st December 1839, was 82, as particularized in the marginal statement.

	CRIMINAL		DEBTOR.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
British Subjects..	7	0	9	3
Armenian,.....	0	0	1	0
Chinese,.....	0	0	0	0
French,.....	0	0	0	0
Nat. Portuguese,...	0	0	0	0
Hindoo,.....	9	0	24	4
Mahomedans,....	3	1	20	2
	19	1	54	8
	20		62	

82

TOWN GUARD AND KATTRA.

8. The total number of persons confined in the course of the year within these prisons, was 4,712, of whom 377 were females. At the termination of the year there remained 107 persons in confinement, of whom 29 were females. The marginal table shews the respective number of each class of the population comprized in the above total.

	CONFINED IN 1839.	REMAINING 31st DEC. 1839.
British Subjects...	992	2
Foreigners,....	114	1
Chinese,.....	0	0
Nat. Portuguese,...	3	0
Hindoo & Mahomedans,....	3256	75
Women,.....	377	29
	4742	107

* Of these 9 were destitute and orphan children.

9. The number of persons confined in the House of Correction, during the year was 589, of whom 76 remained at the close of the year.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	1839	1838
Confined during the year.....	589	695
Remaining at the close of the year.	76	83

POLICE HOSPITAL.

	1839	1838
Remaining at the end of the preceding year.....	120	127
Admitted during the year.....	2176	2165
Total under treatment.....	2296	2292
Cured and discharged.....	1582	1486
Died.....	62	686
Remaining at the close of the year	62	120

12. The statement of crimes for the year under crimes is favorable, compared with the preceding one; a reduction appears in the amount stolen, viz. Rs. 13,766-11-5 less last year; the amount recovered is the same.

13. In Appendix B. is given a statement of Fires that occurred in the Town of Calcutta, during the years 1837, 8, and 9. The cost of the Fire Engine Establishment is on the present arrangement.

For one Engine from 16th J. to 15th Oct. Rs. 780 0 0
For five Engines from 16th Oct. to 15th J. ,, 5,864 0 0

Total per year Rs 6,644 0 0

From the statement, it appears, that the number of Fires during the cold months is small, compared with those that occur in the four following months. The services of 3 Engines would be sufficient for all purposes during those months (in which very large fires have taken place even during the monsoons). The saving thus effected in the establishment could be well employed in manning two additional Engines, for the months, when Fires are most prevalent, thus :-

Engine Establishment from 16th June to 15th October.....	Rs 780 0 0
With the Establishment of three Engines from 16th Oct. to 14th February.....	2,084 0 0
With the Establishment of seven Engines from 15th February to 15th June.....	3,860 0 0

Total per year Rs 6,644 0 0

By this change there would be no additional expense entailed on Government. As the above number of efficient Engines are now in the Police, the salaries of the Establishment would remain as at present, the only difference would be the period for drawing them. I propose that this arrangement take place from 16th October next, the period having now arrived for entering the full complement, and it approved of, I beg that directions may be given to the Civil Auditor to that effect.

POLICE REPORT.

The Police Report for the Town of Calcutta for 1833, proposed the attainment of two objects as of paramount importance to the easy working of the Judicial business. The first was, that the Judicial authority, confided to Magistrates, should be exercised by one Magistrate instead of two; and the second, that their power should be extended to enable them to dispose of petty thefts. The first of these objects was attained by Act No. IV of 1835; and the second, by Act No. XXI. of 1839.

This latter Act came into full operation in the beginning of December last, a formality in the issue of a new commission of the peace having been omitted.

The column, " Punished by the Magistrate," as entered in the statement of offences will, it is hoped, henceforward be less open to question in its details than it was in former years.

Much is still wanted to facilitate the administration of criminal justice. The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court meet 4 times a year, the dates being as per margin.* If the 18th February, 17th August Sessions close as they often do, on the first week of August, 4 months elapse before they open again. In this interval, as well in the other quarters, prosecutors die, or witnesses abscond to the injury of the cause of justice, and it often happens, that the Magistrate has to elect between committing the prosecutor to jail with the thief, or putting a bullock on the forms of justice, by binding over a Frenchman to prosecute, who tells him plainly that he will be half way to France when the accused is called for trial.

The following are memoranda of cases that happened lately.

A Pick-pocket robbed a gentleman of a watch, worth 300 Rs. early in January, on the Calcutta Race Course. The Person robbed was an Indigo planter, his return to Calcutta, on the 18th February, would be to him a source of greater loss than if he had not recovered the watch at all.

A Box of Indigo, value, 1,200 Rs., was gutted of its contents on board of a boat, along side a French ship on the 16th December last; there was a fair chance of convicting the boat vandals, could the evidence of the owner, (a French Gentleman,) and the officers of the French ship be secured. This could only have been by the commitment of these persons in default of their finding heavy bail, to prison for 2 months, involving, to them, the utter derangement of their mercantile engagements.

In the case of Juggutdoolub Sing, tried at the 1st Sessions of 1840, witnesses had to be examined, who were residents of Dacca. Their first examination took place in December before the Magistrate, it was impossible to keep them till March in Calcutta, their houses and business being at Dacca. They failed to return in sufficient time at the end of February, and only saved the confiscation of the sumis stated in their recognizances, by their appearance a few hours before they were wanted.

The mate of a sea-going ship was robbed of 3 Rs. by his servant; the case was clear enough, but the Magistrate under the new law, which gives power to punish a simple larceny only, could not dispose of it. The ship sailed in a few weeks and the magistrate had to lect whether he would commit the mate to jail for six weeks for having been robbed by his servant of 3 Rs., or leave the case unprosecuted. With monthly Sessions all this would have been avoided.

Magistrates are familiar with the hardship of such cases, especially in a place like Calcutta, which is remarkable for its large proportion of fluctuating population. Officers in the civil and military services of the country, Indigo planters and their numerous native attachés, and the very large class engaged in the shipping interest, are continually called to and from Calcutta, and if they are at any time robbed to an extent exceeding 30 rupees, or by their servants, it becomes, unless by a lucky accident, impossible for the public to obtain the chance of bringing their plunderers to justice.

In another view, this delay is most injurious; cases constantly occur, where the evidence before the Magistrate for the guilt and against it, of any party, is very equally balanced. There may, in the Magistrate's mind, be good reason to expect a final acquittal, and yet the law requires him to send the prisoner to jail, for the evidence may not be of that weak description where bail is authorised. In these cases the benefit of a speedy trial is very great and most important to the cause of justice.

On these grounds, as well as on account of the multiplication of chances of escape to the guilty, arising from all delay whatever, it would be most desirable to alter the present (nearly) quarterly sessions to monthly sessions.

An average of 9 years presents the annual Criminal Police business of the town at 77 cases; this divided by 12, gives 6½ cases per month, or with the addition of private baits, say 7 cases per month. The recent enactment for the disposal of petty theft, will keep that average where it is now, or very slightly enhance it. This would be work for half a day for the Grand Jury. They would set too at 12 o'clock on the first Monday of every month, and be discharged at 3. Of this no one could justly complain, though they well may complain of being detained 3 or 4 whole days consecutively, or nearly so, as they now are. In the same manner 21 days or at most 3, would suffice for the disposal of those seven cases by the Petty Jury. The pressure of civil business would or would not allow of its interruption for 2 or 3 days in the beginning of each month. This is not a question to be discussed here, but it would be a manifest relief to the Petty Jury, could it be so arranged.

What is now proposed would be in strict analogy with the principles on which the central Criminal Court of London was established. In such a place they have many judges of various kinds and orders, as may be seen in the 1st Sec. of the Act. 4 and 5, William 4, Chap 36. Here we have not, and difficulty will stand in the way of this alteration. From the occupation of the time of the Court on the civil side, the criminal business of the 1st sessions of 1840 has extended 7 days into the civil term.

The above would be a substantive improvement and might be carried into effect, without any reference to a diminution of the labor of the Grand Jury as proposed below.

It would be a great improvement to relieve the Grand Jury of the mass of criminal business which now, very needlessly, is made to press upon them. The Grand

Government Servants.	10	margin, of Government
Merchants and Agents.	124	Officers, Merchants and
Zemindars, Munias } and Miscellaneous } 46		Landholders, all immersed
		in business. Even the
		Native gentlemen who
	180	are upon it, have much
		work to attend to in con-
		trolling their zemindaries.

with a floating addition of civil Servants who happen to be in Calcutta, about 40 are

summoned every session, giving the tour of summons to each person about once in 13 months.

escape serving. Those who are compelled to serve, do so with reluctance. The more conscientious and patriotic sacrifice much of their time, but the bulk evade attendance, or when they do attend. The Foreman has to send round his threatening letters, and the common spectacle, afforded by the Grand Jury room, is, that of the Foreman and one or two others assisting in the examination of a case, whilst the bulk are reading, or writing letters, or engaged in conversation, having no relation to the business in hand.

It is certainly a great pity that so grave and serious a matter as the administration of criminal justice should thus be disposed of. But, it is a still greater pity, that the law or ancient custom, should condescend to put men into a situation where they will, from (it may almost be said) the necessity of the case, so act in all times coming, until the system is altered.

In Calcutta, in the year 1840, there would be small advantage in inquiring what was the history of the Grand Jury institution, how it grew up, whether it was feudal, and a portion of the power of the great barons, who would not allow a man to be tried if they did not like it, whether it owes its existence to the power of the twelve, with whom a single justice could not cope, and who required 23 such justices, in secret conclave, even to acquit them. These are antiquarian questions, but none of them very important to the inhabitants of Calcutta, who are interested only in having speedy, pure and effectual justice, and as a preliminary question in considering how far a Grand Jury adds to any of these objects, in the great bulk of cases,

If we trace the operations of a Grand Jury for the last nine years, we find that out of 839 cases sent up by the Magistrate, they have thrown out only 35 Bills, or 1 in 24. I have no return of Bills presented by private individuals, they are few in number, and cannot greatly affect the per centage of Bills thrown out.

They have found some presentments on extraneous subjects, such as the state of the drainage of the town, its dirtiness, &c. For 8 years they have never once visited a jail.

In the small per centage of Bills thrown out, we may trace a modicum of good. The delendants, in these cases, were saved being put into the predicament of standing at the public bar of the Supreme Court, and for this small amount of good 828 Gentlemen have been kept from their business, on an average of 4 or five days each.—839 prosecutors, and probably, 4,000 witnesses, have been obliged to spend days of useless attendance upon these Gentlemen at the Supreme Court.

We may well ask, what is the amount of this modicum of good, compared with the labour and inconvenience to others. Small indeed. Supposing the Grand Jury to have justly thrown out the Bills which they did throw out, would not the decision of the petty Jury have been as just and still more honorable to the accused, from the full disclosure of all the facts connected with the case? Would not the intended victims of some perjury have pointed with greater pleasure to the full and open verdict of a Petty Jury, who heard all the case, than to the secret investigation of a Grand one, where the charge, that was preferred against him only, but no particular of the reasons of not allowing him to be tried, were known? Again, the decision of the Grand Jury of the day, does not bind their successors. The efforts of the enemy during this quarter, though unsuccessful now, may not be so next quarter, and the institution is thus made a means of long continued suspense, to any one who has a powerful and unprincipled enemy.

Mr. Fullerton, when he was a member of the house of Alexander and Co., used gladly to pay the fine imposed by the Court for the failure of his attendance on the Grand Jury. How many other Gentlemen were able, and willing, to follow his example, we need not inquire.

Another fiction of the Grand Jury theory is, that the Bill found "true" by them becomes their's; it is no longer the Magistrate's act or the private party's act. Assuredly any Magistrate, or private party, if they had private ends to serve, would desire no better cloak, under which to work. A couple of false witnesses, sent before a Grand Jury, will generally, if managed with tolerable tact, procure a bill of assault, or minor offence, against any obscure individual; for the statements of the accused cannot be heard, and the witnesses of the defence are not allowed to appear. What a scandal that a tribunal, recognized by law, should exist, capable of being turned to such purposes! How disgraceful that the most respectable members of society should, every now and then, be thrown into circumstances that may make them the involuntary agents of such fraud!

Again, the very fear of being so used, may well throw men off their proper balance, and lead them to discard even true cases for very fear, lest they should be made agents in fraud.

NOTE.—The Petty Jury List amounts to persons	746
Of these are Government clerks	281
Merchants do	100
Tradesmen, mechanics and shopkeepers	180
Their clerks and assistants	72
Native writers and scribes	124
	746

Upon the whole in the eye of reason and common sense, it would be a great advantage if the strength of the most enlightened wealthy and liberal inhabitants of this place were employed, not on the preliminary, but on the actual business of the Court; if, instead of settling, whether the man should be tried, they should be called upon to take their share of the labor of settling whether he is guilty, or not.

In calmly considering the operation of this institution, in the present days of enlightenment among the community, and of active public spirit, we may safely say, that where a Magistrate commits to prison, or holds to bail for the trial of an offence, a Grand Jury is useless. In all such cases it is better for the party that he should be let go by a Grand Jury. If the last mentioned tribunal would have had no grounds to send for trial, we may be very sure that the Petty Jury would have had none to convict. The labor of the Grand Jury might, therefore, have been saved,—the evidence before the Petty Jury would have settled the point finally, and the proceeding of the Magistrate, if grossly faulty, would have openly appeared to be so to the judge and the public.

Strenuous advocates of the Grand Jury will doubtless say, that by abolishing it we remove a stone of the Palladium of English liberty. To any one who has for many years seen the working of Grand and Petty Juries, it will be plain that the removal of a Grand Jury inquiry in cases sent in by a Magistrate, is a removal of one source of delay and trouble to prosecutors and witnesses, and affords not in the least the status of liberty which it is most desirous to preserve.

Indeed I can conceive no better means of preserving the real benefits of trial by Jury than by removing whatever incumbrance it, and subjects it to just annulment.

The only real use (and it is a most important one) of the Grand Jury, is to put men upon their trial in cases in which the magistracy might refuse to do it, or in which it would be improper to apply to the magistracy to do so, either because of the minuteness or fineness of the points at issue, such as libel, having, political, hearings, or because the persons accused were of the magistracy or closely connected with the Government. Let the Grand Jury meet quarterly, or as now, for the disposal of all such cases, and for making presentment on any subjects of general public interest, but relieve them of the mass of judicial criminal business in which they uselessly impede the course of justice.

Exception may well be taken against the English system of Petty Juries, that it very imperfectly carries out the principle of trial by one's Peers. What can be a more striking inconsistency, abstractedly, than to say that Calcutta tradesmen, and clerks in Calcutta offices, European or native, are the peers of a Mofussil Magistrate or Collector of the Civil Service? They are in one point of view his Peers, because they are well educated honest men; but, it is clear, that the law would give the Mofussil Magistrate, trial by his Peers in a more true and emphatic sense, if the really adjudicating Jury included some of the members of the Grand Jury List, the Merchants, Civilians and great landholders of the place.

In Scotland, which has been supposed to be more aristocratic in the feeling of its gentry than England itself, the whole body of landholders, except perhaps, Peers of Parliament, are contained in one Jury List. Thus all intelligent and well-educated men, whatever their differences of wealth or station, combine together in the pursuit of practical justice, and this surely presents to the mind a picture more grateful than that of England, where we have one class of commons taking an easier, and to their minds more honorable part, leaving the heavier labor to be done by a lower class.

Supposing the Grand Juries, with the reduced work above described of meeting 4 times a year, and hearing a trial case, or charge against a Magistrate once or twice a year, to be detained 4 days in the year. The difference between this and the time they on an average have given to the Grand Jury work in former years, might be bestowed on Petty Juries.

Perhaps the best way of attaining this, and it would be well on general grounds to do so, would be to act up to the Grand Jury rule of admission with great strictness; the effect would be to relieve Petty Juries, who have at present to attend before the Coroner, as well as the Supreme Court, to a considerable extent.

An ancient institution, such as the Grand Jury, would not, in all probability, be much affected by the speculations of any single individual; and it would be well, that the requisition for alteration should come from Grand Juries themselves.

In England they have not been discontinued, in all probability from the circumstance that Grand Juries are abundant, and the institution does not press on the people. The aristocratic prejudices of landholders is also flattered by it. It has, however, been exposed to rude attacks, and it is curious that no public writer has apparently taken up the question of the use of Grand Juries at large. Among the old writers, Millar, on the English Government, remarks, that the services for which they were originally intended, are no longer required from them, and that they serve a collateral purpose of preventing corrupt charges. It is shown above, that they are actually a screen for such charges. DeLolme, also praises them as a part of the general

structure of English liberty. Blackstone and Chitty mention the legal use of them, but say little more.

Upon the whole, the important improvements to be effected in the administration of justice with Calcutta are.

1st. To hold monthly sessions without Grand Juries.

2nd. To discontinue the sending, before a Grand Jury, of all cases committed or held to bail by a Magistrate. A Grand Jury meeting quarterly, as at present, for the disposal of cases not sent up by a Magistrate.

3rd. To transfer gradually into the Petty Jury List, a great proportion of those now on the Grand Jury List.

I have the honour, &c.

Calcutta Police Office, March 28th, 1840.

P. S.—Whether Jail Deliveries should be also monthly, may deserve consideration, there would be no harm in that, provided the Judges acted in cases brought up monthly in the same manner as they now do, in cases postponed over from one sessions to another.—Hark, April 11.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, the 4th April 1840.

Present J. Sawers, Esq., C. Egerton, Esq., Dr. Stewart, W. Grahame, Esq., Dr. Spry, and Dr. Goodeve.

The following Gentlemen of the Bengal Medical Establishment, were proposed as Members of the Society.

F Metcalfe, M. D., proposed by Dr. Jackson, seconded by C. Egerton, Esq.

J. Hutchinson, Esq., proposed by Dr. Jackson, seconded by Dr. Goodeve.

F Sealy, Esq., proposed by Dr. Stewart, seconded by Dr. Goodeve.

The following letters received since the previous Meeting, were read and laid upon the table.

A letter to the late Secretary of the Society from Dr. Gregory, forwarding a copy of the last edition of his book on the Practice of Physic for the Library of the Society.

A letter from Dr. Smyttan, late of the Bombay Medical Board, requesting to be favoured with copies of the Society's Transactions, in consequence of these he formerly possessed being lost on their way home.

The following paper was then read and discussed :

Case of Tetanus treated with the extract of Hemp, by H. H. Goodeve, M. D.

No. XXIV, of Medico Chirurgical Transactions, five numbers of the Lancet and Medical Gazette, received since last Meeting, were laid upon the table.

J. JACKSON, M. D. Secretary.

Medical and Physical Society.

[Hark, April 20.]

SUDDER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

March 26, 1840.

(Before R. H. Rattray, Esq.)

This day three appeals came on to be heard, arising out of a sentence passed by Thomas Wyatt, Esq., late Judge of East Burdwan, in a criminal case, appealed from the decision of the magistrate by Moha Rane Komole Comaree, in a case in which she was the prosecutrix and Dukhinarunjun Mookerjee and others, were defendants.

The charge was, for forcibly taking the Rane Busant Comaree away from the Rajbarie, with property to the amount of four lacs of rupees, and was tried before the magistrate on the 27th of May last, who acquitted all the defendants without hearing witnesses on their behalf. Moha Rane Komole Comaree appealed against the magistrate's decision to the Judge, before whom and two assessors the case came on to be tried on the 22d of June last, on which occasion it appeared, that the principal defendant put in a defence submitting (amongst other things) that the province of the court on a criminal appeal, especially, when in the court below the case had been gone into on one side only, was either simply, to confirm their decision, simply to vacate it, or to direct a new trial when the proceedings appeared defective, to pass a contrary decision on matters of fact without giving the defendant an opportunity of proving his innocence would, as he submitted, be a novelty in appellate proceedings of the most dangerous tendency.

The Judge (Mr. Wyatt) however proceeded to pass sentence in the case without further proof, and the following is a copy of his order on the occasion :—

"As the case is within the meaning of Sec. 2, Regulation 7 of 1819, it is ordered, that a fine of 200 rupees be imposed on the defendant Dukhinarunjun, and in the event of his not paying the same, that he be imprisoned for the space of two months, and as that defendant is not fit to hold any employment under the Rane, he should not be permitted to continue any longer in her service, and that the magistrate do communicate this order to the Rane."

Against this order both parties appealed to the Sudder, the prosecutrix praying for an extension of punishment, and the defendant appealing on the ground that the Regulation quoted by the Judge could not possibly apply to the present case, as the Rane was a widow and above the age of 15 years, the Regulation in question applying to unmarried females under that age.

After the whole of the proceedings of the Magistrate and Judge had been read, and the Vakeels of the parties having been heard, the Judge (Mr. Rattray) stated, his opinion to the following effect :—

I am clearly of opinion, that in these proceedings there is no evidence whatever against the defendants to convict them of any of the charges preferred against them, and that, therefore, the sentence of the Judge (Mr. Wyatt) imposing the fine of 200 rupees must be set aside. It is

not necessary for me to decide the case upon the Regulation mentioned by the Judge in his roobacary of the 22d of June; but I am of opinion, that it does not apply to this case, the Raneu being of full age and a widow. The Judge had no right to order the Raneu not to employ any person she pleased, and as this could not form part of a final sentence, I shall set aside the whole sentence altogether. The Vakeel for Komole Comaree contends that she has a right of controul over the young Raneu, as being the guardian, appointed by the late Rajah.

I am not aware by what right any person can be the guardian of a person of full age or exercise a right to confine her against her will. I have already stated my opinion, in another case, that the Raneu has a right to go where and do what she pleases, and I still think so.

The Vakeel for Komole Comaree then prayed the Judge, that the cases might be sent round to all the Judges of the Court.

Mr. Rattray.—No, that I will not do; but as the case is pressed, I will send the proceedings to a second Judge.

The Raneu Bussant Comaree's appeal against that part of the order of Mr. Wyatt that directed her not to employ the defendant then came on, and was disposed of in like manner.—*Harkaru, April 1.*

APRIL 4, 1840.

(Before Eduard Lee Warner, Esq.)

MOHARANE COMOLE COMAREE, v. DUKHINARUNJUN MOOKERJEE AND OTHERS.

The appeals in this case against a sentence passed by Thomas Wyatt, Esq., late Judge of East Burdwan, on the 22d of June last, came on this day, before Mr. Lee Warner, in consequence of the proceedings having been sent, by Mr. Rattray, before whom the case came on, on the 26th ultimo, for the opinion of a second judge.

After the proceedings had been read and the views of the respective parties heard, the Judge proceeded to pass his orders to the following effect:

In this case there is no evidence whatever against the defendants, and as to the fine imposed upon the defendant, Dukhinarunjun, by the Session Judge under sec. 2, Reg. 7, of 1819, I am of opinion that the Regulation quoted does not apply, and that, therefore, the order of the Session Judge of the 22d of June, must be set aside. With respect to that part of the order, which directs that the Mookerjee is not to serve the Raneu, it is quite clear, that the Fouzdary Court have nothing to do with the matter. Consequently, the order of this Session Judge, touching the fine and service, is not fit to be upheld. I agree in the opinion given by Mr. Robert Hallam Rattray; and, therefore, pass a final order, which is, that a copy of this proceeding, with a copy of the proceeding of the other Judge, (Mr. Rattray) and the papers of the case, be transmitted to the Session Judge of the East Burdwan, intimating, that if the fine has been paid in, the same should be returned, and further that the requisition calling for the appearance of Punnah and Dyah, be stayed.—*Harkaru, April 11.*

INSOLVENT COURT.

APRIL 14, 1840.

(Before Sir H. IV. Selon.)

IN THE MATTER OF ANDREW HARVEY.

It appeared that subsequent to the last order in regard to the matter of this insolvent, who is a Lieut. Colonel in the Company's army, for the deduction of one-half of his pay, which is a thousand rupees, the insolvent has received an augmentation to his allowance of four hundred rupees in consequence of his removal to Arracan in charge of a military force stationed there. In respect to this, an application by the assignee has been made, for the deduction of one-half of this augmentation also for the benefit of the creditors.

Mr. Clarke appeared on behalf of the insolvent, to show cause against this application being passed, and the grounds of opposition brought forward by Mr. Clarke were these: That subsequent to the last order of the Court, the insolvent has been located in Arracan, in charge of certain regiments, and that consequently on this new appointment, an additional allowance of four hundred rupees has been granted to him by the state. That the Assignee has no right of interference with this allowance but only because no fresh order has been issued by the Court to that effect; but also that the additional allowance has been granted to enable the insolvent to meet certain extra expenses connected with the nature of his new appointment. That formerly it

was customary for the state to allow the sum of four hundred rupees, specifying the several items to which they were understood to be appropriated, such as for writers, burkous, horses, &c. but that since this practice of enumerating the items has been discontinued, though the aggregate sum of the whole, namely four hundred rupees continues to be paid for the same purpose of meeting the real expenses of the officer. That the four hundred rupees additionally allowed to the insolvent, therefore, will be swallowed up in actual expenses belonging to the duties of his appointment. That under these circumstances, if the Court granted the application, it would greatly distress the insolvent and be in reality a further deduction from his original pay. A part of the net invested the Court, with the discretionary power of taking what it thought a reasonable deduction, and then Mr. Clarke urged, that under these circumstances, and for the reasons stated, a deduction of the half of four hundred rupees would by no means be reasonable.

The Court enquired of Mr. Sandes, who appeared for the application, if he could point out any precedent to authorise the sanction of the application for deducting half of the additional allowance of the insolvent.

Mr. Sandes replied in the negative.

The Court then seemed inclined not to disturb the allowance received by Major Harvey while on command at Arracan. No decision of the question, however, was given, but the papers were taken to consider.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JACOB.

This insolvent appeared in person of receiving his discharge this morning, and seemed much anxious

during the whole of the time the case remained before the court.

Mr. Prinsep opposed his discharge on the ground that certain property was farther discovered, and that certain entries in the Schedule required to be accounted for, and on these grounds he requested the insolvent to be remanded.

Mr. Stretell, Attorney for the insolvent, requested to see the affidavits, which was consented to by Mr. Prinsep.

Some conversation then took place regarding the property of which some concealment was alleged, and which required to be properly entered and accounted for. But it appearing that this excepted property was allowed by the consent of the assignee, and for so long a time no objection was urged, the Court believed that now it was very late to interfere.

Next, in reference to the matter of this insolvent, an attachment was applied for against Mr. W. D. Shaw and Mrs. Jacobs, for contempt of Court, in resisting the proceedings of the Assignee. Mr. Prinsep was for the attachment, and the Advocate-General and Mr. Leith opposing it. The point was discussed at some length, though in rather a desultory manner, and the grounds urged on either side was in effect as follows :

Mr. Prinsep urged, that the assignee had gone to the house of the Insolvent in Dhurrumtollah, to enquire into and examine certain property said to be concealed, and that while in the exercise of this discretionary power, which the Assignee was invested with, Mr. W. D. Shaw, Mrs. Jacobs, and young Jacobs, forcibly ejected him from the premises, an act which was in direct contempt of the Court.

Contra. It was urged that the assignee was in the first place without a warrant to authorize his instituting research on the premises, and that if he were shot in thus trespassing it would not be murder.

Mr. Prinsep then, after some further conversation, would leave the matter in the hands of the Court, observing that he expected there would be more discovery and examination in the case.

The court then, after making a few general remarks on the authority of this court, with its power to deal with cases of fraud and corruption, said, that there was no doubt that the Insolvent was guilty of dishonest concealment of property, there was no doubt that he had attempted to defraud his creditors, there was no doubt that he had not only withheld the truth from the court, but had been guilty of deposing to that which was false; there was no doubt that he had made those false statements on oath, and that to confirm them had brought the members of his family, his wife, his children, his servants, his friends, and every person connected with him in business, and had involved them in the same guilt and peril in which he had involved himself. That the court had the power to consign the insolvent to imprisonment for three years, but that in looking into the case, and without comparing what imprisonment in England to what it is here, the court's order was that the Insolvent remain in imprisonment for two years from the date of his petition being filed.

This order, however, was not to be considered absolute, but that the Insolvent might be discharged by the consent of the detaining creditors,

IN THE MATTER OF MANUCK MALCOLM MANUK.

The Advocate General, appeared for this Insolvent, and Mr. Leith against, and the question before the court was to decide on an application made by DeSouza and Co., creditors of the Insolvent, for an adjudication of Insolvency.

Mr. Leith urged for the application, that there were certain properties concealed; that the Insolvent had made an affidavit in the Supreme Court contrary to that filed in this court; and that the Insolvent had absconded from the jurisdiction in January 1838, to avoid payment of his debts, while he knew that a process was out against him. That he went to Serampore and afterwards removed to Cossipore, a place though only four miles distance, yet out of the jurisdiction, and this to prevent his creditors from availing themselves of legal remedy.

The Advocate General for the Insolvent, said, that his client had left about one year and three months ago, and asked why application was not made then. And in regard to the want of faith alleged against the Insolvent, he explained that the affidavit made in the Supreme Court was in consequence of some difference arising between the Insolvent and his trustees, Mr. Ford, regarding a change of attorneys. That the discrepancy alluded to in respect to the two affidavits was alleged only and was not real, the Insolvent having said the same thing in effect then as he swears to here.

The origin of the difference which led to the affidavit, was of a nature so as to induce the Insolvent to make the affidavit in the Supreme Court, Mr. Ford applied to the Insolvent's attorney, Mr. Sanders, asking the consent of the Insolvent to ensure his life for the benefit of his creditors generally. This consent was granted and Mr. Ford, instead of ensuring the Insolvent's life for the general body of the creditors, did so in benefit of his own firm only; that of Eglington, McClure and Co. That this circumstance led to differences, and the consequence was the affidavit in the Supreme Court. Next in regard to the absconding, the Advocate-General observed, that the fact was otherwise. That the Insolvent having given over business, had made arrangements with the general body of his creditors, if not with all of them, and then retired to Serampore, and thence removed to Cossipore. And that, therefore, after such arrangements as in fact was sufficiently evidenced by a deed to that effect, subscribed to by all his creditors but DeSouza and Co., would clearly testify that there was no absconding to evade justice in any manner. The Advocate General likewise alluded to the concealment of property which he said was in toto not the case.

The deeds and papers were then handed to the Court for further consideration.

It is the intention of this Insolvent to appeal to the Supreme Court if he does not obtain the redress he seeks in this court.

IN THE MATTER OF PETER FOSTER.

It appeared that in the matter of this Insolvent, that thirteen river sloops were under mortgage to a native for eleven thousand rupees, and the question before the court was an application from the mortgagees for the proceeds of these sloops. The Advocate General appeared for the application and Mr. Prinsep against.

After some desultory discussion, it was agreed upon, with reference to this question, that the sloop should be publicly sold before the ensuing rainy season, and the proceeds to go to be given to the mortgagee. That the creditors be allowed to bid, that if any balance arise it should go to the assignee, and if a deficiency an application be made in court and a balance proved.

IN THE MATTER OF RAJESORE GAIN.

Mr. Princep appeared for the Insolvent and Mr. Morton against him, and the question was why Insolvent should not be permitted to occupy a half of his family dwelling house at a monthly rent of 40 Rs.

Mr. Morton against the application urged, that the court should not interfere in such parish affairs, such trumpety questions, frivolous and trivial in the extreme, and if once recognized in court, was calculated to establish a mischievous precedent, for fifty such applications from trumpety matters every week. The assignee besides was invested with, power to settle such small matters, and it was left to his sound discretion how to act in regard to them; the court, therefore, should not interfere in them, unless some absolute misconduct or dishonesty was approved against the assignee. But in the present case, the assignee had good reason not to let the house to the Insolvent. First of all, the Insolvent was an improper tenant, as he had refused to pay his share of the assessment bills, and one that would not pay the assessment money might at least be expected to withhold house rent also. Another reason why the house should not be let to the Insolvent is, that it is to be sold soon by a decree of the supreme court, letting the house for the reduced rent of 40 for half of it, would deteriorate from the value of it.

Mr. Princep on the contrary urged, that had the house been sold all question would be set at rest. But the house was not sold and the creditors thought the offer by the Insolvent as sufficient and the creditors themselves wishing it, no objection could be set on enough against the Insolvent's being permitted to occupy the half of the house. Besides it was their family house, and it could not be let to any one but those belonging to the family, and the renting of it by the Insolvent, therefore, could not possibly deteriorate from the value of the premises. And again, which would be of mere advantage to the creditors having no rent as at present or letting the one half for 40 Rs.

The court refused the application and left the matter to the discretion of the assignee.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM HENRY GILBERT.

Mr. Morton was in this case on behalf of the assignee, and Mr. Leith for the insolvent.

The Insolvent on being examined by Mr. Morton, deposed to the following effect.

That Mr. Skinner, one of the creditors of the firm, was absent from Calcutta from the end of May to the 16th June last, and had returned to Calcutta in consequence of having been taken ill at Benares. That the Insolvent was not aware of any message having been sent to him by Mr. Skinner. That two days subsequent to Mr. Skinner's return to Calcutta, he put a seal on the house.

That he, the Insolvent, removed no property during Mr. Skinner's absence or at any other time, excepting only some cloths which were sold to Mr. Turner for 800 Rs., and this was when Mr. Skinner was in Calcutta. That he, the Insolvent, never made any proposal to Mr. Skinner to the effect that if he would put him (the Insolvent) in prison he would take Mr. Skinner for a partner when he again set up in business; but that all he had said was to the effect that rather than see Mr. Skinner a sufferer, he would give him an assignment. That in May 1837, he gave two bonds to Mr. Guest, one for the Calcutta, and the other for the Meerut concern, which bonds have not been entered in the amended schedule. That the insolvent's partner, Mr. Peterson, had mentioned that the amount of the first bond was paid in full, namely 19,000 and odd hundred rupees. That the other bond had not been entered in the books because the Meerut account were not with him. That he applied to Mr. Stretell for a copy, but he did not obtain it, but had been promised this day in court to be furnished with it to morrow. That he was aware of the accounts being with Mr. Stretell, but could not speak as to their correctness till he had conferred with Mr. Peterson on the subject. That he frequently called upon Mr. Stretell for the accounts, but was always told that they were not yet ready. That since the failure he had drawn sums on his private account, to the extent of about 4,000 and odd hundred rupees. That Mr. Guest, his partner, drew 37,000 rupees. That he never had any silver plate, nor did he purchase a buggy and horse at the time of his marriage, but the buggy and horse he had, he sold on the previous day to the failure. Prior to the adjudication of insolvency, sums of money had been received by him, for the joint concern of which he sent an account to the assignee. That since the adjudication, he had received the sum of 300, Rs. which he made over in his attornies, Messrs. Burkingyoung and Barwell. The sums received previous to the adjudication, amount to about 11,000 rupees, 440 rupees of which he spent on his own personal account, and the rest was appropriated to the payment of servants' wages and other small bills, which were due at the time. That he sent four pieces of Oxford grey cloth to be shipped by Mr. Turner for Madras which were not mentioned in the schedule. That by the copartnership deed he drew 250 rupees monthly for his private expenses. That he had purchased furniture, &c. at the time of his marriage which was all sold with the property of Guest and Co. That in 1837 he had been admitted a partner in the business. That there were bill books kept but he could not say what became of them when the seizure was made, at which time he was at dinner and the whole of the books, including the cash book also were taken away. That he has no recollection if there were any drafts in June last on Colville, Gilmore and Co. That in the accounts he rendered to the Assignee there was a balance of 400 rupees with which sum he supported himself and family from June to November last. That this sum did not appear as a balance on hand but as a balance spent. That he received certain sums in June 1839, and that the sums in the book here, namely of 172 and 50 rupees respectively, ought to have been entered in the cash book.

This examination being concluded the Insolvent was remanded for further hearing.

Since the above report of the Insolvent Court was penned, we have been able to ascertain, that the miserable Insolvent Jacobs, has at length been fortunate enough to obtain the consent of his detaining creditors for his discharge, and has had a period put to his wretched incarceration.—Huskyn, April 15.

SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31-

Their Lordships sat in Court this morning at the usual hour. Nothing was done but the taking of a few motions. Their Lordships then adjourned and held a *sedes vacante* in Chambers.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith were heard at considerable length upon certain questions relating to the taxation of costs.

The Court intimated that they would deliberate and pronounce their opinion to-morrow upon the points raised.—*Harkness, April 1.*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J.—This morning pronounced the opinion of the Court upon the questions of taxation of costs raised. Their Lordships had thought it advisable that the argument should be heard in Chambers, that the mere business of the Court might not be interrupted, but they wished to deliver judgment in open Court. Their Lordships were perfectly satisfied that the Taxing Officer had acted in the conscientious discharge of his duty, although upon some of the questions raised, the Court differed with him in opinion, and the Attorneys had acted very properly in raising the questions for the decision of the Judges. Questions upon the taxation of costs in this Court are not questions of discretion—they depend upon the application of specific rules. By the 2nd Taxing Office Rule, no fees or charges were to be made by Attorneys or Officers of the Court, except such as were established by the Substitution Rules, and no alteration of the rules could be made even by the Court itself without the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council. According to this rule, therefore, where a question arose as to the allowance of a particular charge, it must depend upon the circumstances whether any rule general or special was to be found in the Taxing Office Rules or in the Table of Fees. If none the charge could not be allowed, under any circumstances. With respect to the 3d Taxing Rule, which directed the Court in the cases where the rules of the Supreme Court are not sufficiently explicit, to take the rules in practice of the Superior Courts in England for its guideline, the meaning of it was thus:—In the Table of Fees for example, for every necessary attendance a fee of two rupees or its anna was allowed, and in a question as to what was a "necessary attendance," the practice in England would be the guide if there was no specific rule. Something had been said yesterday in argument about the comparative rates of charges in this country and in Europe here being less, as a matter of course, but it was clear that this question could not arise as the Officers had no power whatever to adopt any other rate than such as is specified. [His Lordship then proceeded to apply the general principles laid down to the cases before the Court.]

1st. The first question related to a charge for receiving notice of motion. This was disallowed by the Taxing Officer on the ground, that the charge was not allowed in the Court of Chancery in England, and he mentioned, that his Lordship the Chief Justice had intimated that charges appeared to have been allowed in a Court which were not sanctioned in England. The Chief Justice had never mentioned any specific item, but had merely intimated to the Officer that some charges appeared to have been allowed which were not allowed in the Court of Chancery, but this did not apply where

the case was governed by a specific rule. And the Court were of opinion, that the charge came within the 14th Taxing Rule, and was, therefore, improperly disallowed. That rule provided that no charge was to be allowed for the receipt of letters, notices, &c., except in cases where it was necessary to serve the same on the Attorney.

Objection allowed.

2d. Charge for receiving notice of interrogatories filed. This was allowed upon the same principle.

Objection allowed.

3d. Charge for drawing and fair-copying interrogatories. The charge for drawing had been allowed by the Taxing Officer, but the charge for fair-copying disallowed. The Court thought there was nothing in the Table of fees to allow the charge for fair-copying as a matter of course, though there might be cases in which it might be necessary. At home it was usual to engross a document from the draft, and no charge for a fair copy was permitted.

Disallowed.

4th. Charge for attending a witness in equity (one of the Attorneys of the Court,) and requiring him to attend upon his subpoena at the Examiner's Office. The Court were of opinion, that as the witness was bound to attend without any special requisition, and in order might have been obtained at once to compel his attendance, this charge could not be allowed.

Disallowed.

5th. Charge for receiving admissions made in the cause. As it was not necessary to serve these on the Attorney, the Court considered that the case did not fall within Rule 14, and the charge was therefore

Disallowed.

6th. Charge for receiving notice of producing witnesses. This came within the 14th Rule, and was accordingly

Allowed.

7th. Charge for receiving order nisi.

Allowed.

8th. Charge for attending, and for bespeaking and obtaining grounds of motion. The Court had great difficulty on this point, but upon the whole they were of opinion, that it was proper to allow it.

Allowed.

9th. Charge for attending, and receiving order made absolute. This the Court allowed on the same principle.

Allowed.

10th. Charge, receiving notice to reply.

Allowed.

11th. Charge of two sicca rupees attending calculating interest, and indorsing amount on writ of summons. There was nothing, either general or specific, in the rules or tables of fees to authorize this charge. The Court did not say that a rule might not be reasonably introduced for allowing such a fee, but this was not for the Court to consider now, and in the absence of any rule, general or special, authorizing the charge, it must be

Disallowed.

12th. Charge for engrossing notice of trial. The drawing had been allowed by the officer, and the Court thought that the engrossing ought to be allowed also.

Allowed.

13th. The officer had struck off one gold-mohur from each of the bills to counsel in a common law cause, both as between party and party, and between attorney and client. The fees in this case were four gold-mohurs and three gold-mohurs. The Court thought that the Officer had done right and that a higher rate of fees than the rate at home was not to be allowed in taxation *ex officio* between attorney and client, except where the attorney produced an express authority from his client to allow a certain rate.

Disallowed.

14th. Charge for instructions to the Sheriff to execute writ and advertise. The Court thought there was no authority for this. The Sheriff was bound to execute the writ without instructions; and, besides, all the charges for execution were to be found in the table of fees under the separate head of 'Costs of Execution,' in which no such charge as this was included.

Disallowed.

15th. Attending client to take instructions as to advertising. This the Court considered proper, and allowed the charge.

Allowed.

16th. Receiving notice of claim from the Sheriff, and calling upon party to indemnify. This the Court

Disallowed.

CHITTEI DOSS v. MUTHOOORE DOSS.

This was an action upon the common counts. The defence was that the defendant was a partner in a certain *cootee*, and that there were readjusted accounts.

The defendant had been arrested upon mesne process in the suit, and was still a prisoner in the custody of the Sheriff. After the case had proceeded some length, it was agreed that it should be referred to arbitration, and that the defendant should be liberated upon being commended.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Sandes for plaintiff.
Mr. Lenth for the defence.

Referred.

HUANG-ONG BARNOW, RAJAH HONGMEE ATEY KHAMN.

This was an action for the value of certain Chinthee Shaws, agreed to be purchased by the defendant on the 1st of Co's Rs 8,500.

The Advocate General and Mr. Sandes for plaintiff.
No one appeared for the defence. The plaintiff had a verdict.

Verdict for plaintiff.

P. A. CANTOR v. JUDGUTHOORE SING.

In this case there was judgment by default, and the cause came on upon a writ of inquiry to assess damages. The Advocate General and Mr. Sandes for plaintiff.
Damages Co.'s Rs.

S. W. ALEXANDER, ASSIGNEE OF BEAUMONT V. J. HOLMES, AND OTHERS.

This was an action of Prover brought by the Assignee of the insolvent, Beaumont.

The property in question which consisted of three cases of Vithari Accountants, was consigned in 1839 by Hambroger and Co. in London, to Beaumont. The latter, being in difficulties at the time, handed over the

goods soon after their arrival to a merchant at Cawnpore, for the benefit of the consignors, and they were now held by the defendant, as the agents to the consignors and for their benefit.

Mr. Beaumont in 1839 took the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and the assignee brought this action to recover the property, on the alleged ground that it had vested in the insolvent and that the transfer was invalid.

There were few disputed facts, and the main question was the validity in law of the assignment by the insolvent.

Mr. Choke and Mr. Sandes for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Lenth for the defence.

The Court would express no opinion now, but would give a verdict for the plaintiff with liberty to the defendants to move upon the point of law raised.

Verdict accordingly — Hockm, April 2.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

COSMINATH DOSS, v. GOODHOOPERASUD CHOSE & ANOTHERS.

This was an action upon a promissory note, to which infancy had been pleaded, and a ratification after full age, had been replied by the plaintiff.

Mr. Pinnsep and Mr. Johnson appeared for the plaintiff.

Two witnesses proved promises made by the party, in January, June and July 1838, and in September 1839. Upon the pleadings it was stated, that the party only came of age in August 1838, and as the plaint was filed in April 1839, none of the promises proved would have been applicable.

Mr. Morton, for the defence, submitted that the day laid in the pleadings must be taken as conclusive. But he was instructed that he should be able to shew clearly, in fact that the day when the defendant came of age was the 9th of August 1838.

The defendant's own witnesses, however, proved point blank that he came of age in August 1837.

Mr. Morton submitted, that nevertheless the day of coming of age must be taken to be admitted, on the record.

Per curiam. No. The onus of proving the date of his coming of age was upon the defendant.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

GOHAI BHOOND v. PREWBOOK AND RADAKISSEN.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General for the plaintiffs, said, that this was an action of libel between Hindoos. The libel complained of was of a very serious character, and contained passages charging the plaintiff's wife with open adultery, and the plaintiff himself with having at first acquiesced in his own dishonour and afterwards murdered the alleged paramour. No justification was attempted but the general issue alone had been pleaded, with notice to dispute the jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction was first proved. The original libel in the Hindustanee language and Deva nagree character was proved to have been signed by the defendant. Several copies were proved to have been printed and circulated, and two witnesses swore to having received printed copies from the defendant himself. The plaintiff and defendant were both persons of wealth and consideration, and appeared to have had a mutual feud for some years past, the plaintiff having procured the excommunication of the defendant from two caste to

which they both belonged (the Bannya Agurwallia case) by the decision of the *Panchayat*.

The Court was crowded with natives of the Agurwallia caste (distinguished by their gay turbans of every hue and colour) amongst whom the proceedings seemed to create the most intense interest.

Mr. Clarke, (with whom was Mr. Leith,) for the defence, after commencing upon the plaintiff's evidence, proceeded to call witnesses to prove that the defendant Premsook could not read or write a word of the Deva-nagree character.

The witnesses concurred in stating that Premsook read and wrote the common Nagree, but was unacquainted with the Sanscrit or Deva-nagree.

The Advocate General in reply, observed that it was utterly immaterial whether the libeller himself understood the language in which his libel was printed or written. If an Englishman circulates amongst Jews a libel in the Hebrew language upon a member of the Jewish persuasion, the Court would not inquire whether such person was himself acquainted with Hebrew or not! The question was whether the libel was understood, and meant to be understood by the persons amongst whom it was circulated. It was hoped that the Court by their verdict in the present case, would show that they considered that a party, grossly insulted and libelled, came before the Court in a far better position as a plaintiff in an action of libel, than as a defendant in a criminal prosecution or upon a writ of *habeas corpus* for incarcerating the offender and taking the law into his own hands!

Sir E. Ryan, C. J.—The Court find a verdict for the plaintiff with five hundred rupees, damages.

Verdict for plaintiff, damages Co.'s Rs. 500.

PRAWAKISTO NONNANJER, v. DESILVA.

This was an action of assault. There was no plea but the general issue pleaded.

The witnesses proved a very trifling assault.

The Advocate General and Mr. Morton for the plaintiff.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the defendant.

Ryan C. J. Expressed the opinion of their Lordships, that this was not a case which ought to have been brought into this Court. There must be a verdict for the plaintiff, with twenty rupees damages, and each party must pay his own costs.

Verdict damages 20 rupees — Hurr. April 3.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

REDEE TAJUN V. SOOBERNONJY DABER AND OTHERS.

Mr. Morton for the plaintiff, moved for leave to compromise this case. The leave of the Court was necessary as it was a pauper case. No one appeared for the defendants.

Compromised.

RAMSABHICK MULLICK V. T. DESOUZA AND CO.

This is the Opium case, in which the most important of the pleas was tried upon *dummett* last term. The issues of fact now came on for trial.

Mr. Clarke opened the pleadings.—The plaint was upon a guarantee of the safe returns of a consignment of Opium. The defendants had pleaded, first, the

general issue denying the contract of guarantee; secondly, that there was no written agreement within the Statute of Frauds, wherein the consideration was set for; and thirdly, that a "reasonable time" for making the returns had not elapsed at the time of commencing the action.

The Advocate-General for the plaintiffs, stated, that the action was brought by the plaintiffs as the consignors of the 65 chests of Opium, valued at about Co.'s Rs. 58,000, consigned to Messrs. Gemmell and Co., the agents of the defendants at Canton, upon the guarantee of the defendants of the safe returns of the consignment in Sycee Dollars or Government Bills. The Opium had been given up by Gemmell and Co. to Mr. Elliot, the Superintendent, and the only returns made consisted of certain scrip which the plaintiff had refused to accept. The two first issues raised would be decided by the written contract of guarantee given by the defendants, and with respect to the "reasonable time," it would be shewn that six months was considered a reasonable time, and at all events, it was apprehended the defendants were estopped upon this point as certain returns (such as they were) had been made before action brought. The measure of damages was to be regulated, it was conceived, by the price actually given for the Opium in question.

A number of documents were put in and proved on the part of the plaintiffs. Among them were the invoice and bill of lading, a letter from plaintiff to defendants, dated the 11th of January, and a letter from the defendants to the plaintiff, dated 16th January, containing the guarantee. The latter was in these words:

"We have to acknowledge bill of lading for (the Opium a question)"—which has in compliance with your request been consigned to our agents at China, Messrs. W and L. Gemmell and Co., to be disposed of immediately on your account, and the proceeds remitted in Sycee Silver dollars or Government Bills—if in specie under insurance. Commission at 2½ per cent will be charged on the whole transaction, as agreed upon, and we hereby guarantee the safe returns of the consignment."

Baboo Nulty Loll Seal was called as a witness and proved that 5 or 6 months was the usual period for his returns, but he said he spoke only of times when sales could be effected without difficulty, not of times when peculiar circumstances intervened to reduce the prices to a nominal quotation or to interrupt the traffic altogether. Mr. J. Crooke spoke to the same facts. Witness knew of returns made in August 1839, but this was not a regular sale in the ordinary course of business, but in order to make up the quantity required by Commissioner Lin!

Mr. Charles Kemp Dove, the Deputy registrar of the Opium Board, proved the price given for the Opium in question at the sales of January 1839. In cross-examination, witness said that in the May and June following the prices had fallen to about rupees 200 from the 800 to 865, which had been commanded in the January sales.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore deposed, that in China on the Coast 800 or 900 dollars had been obtained in certain adventures. In cross-examination witness said that those were recent transactions, the barque "Sir Edward Ryan" which arrived in January last, having been the first which brought intelligence of the high sales. For a long time subsequent to the stoppage of the trade, no sales had been effected at Canton or Amoy, and prices were merely nominal there. Without specific instructions an agent at China would not be authorized to carry the Opium from Canton to the coast for sale. Up to the sailing of the "Sir Edward Ryan," the general prices in Calcutta were not higher than from 2 to 300 rupees per Chest. The scrip sold from 300 to 400 rupees. It was bought on speculation as to its probable ultimate value.

Mr. Leith (with whom was Mr. Morton) for the defence, took several grounds. In the first place three was

a question whether the contract proved corresponded with the contract as laid in the plaint. The learned counsel submitted that the letter written by the plaintiff, under date the 11th of January, was not sufficiently connected with the letter of the defendants of the 16th, containing the guarantee, to form any part of the contract or to bind the defendants in any way. It would be proved by the book-keeper of the defendants, that there was a conference between the parties between the 11th and 16th and that the 2½ per cent. was to be received by Gemmell and Co, not by the defendants. If so, there would be no consideration moving to the latter, and the agreement would be insufficient under the statute of fraud. Independently of this, it was submitted that the guarantee was only intended, and was so to be constructed, as a security against the insolvency or willful default of the agents, and moreover that the guarantee-liability was not to attach until after sale. It was clear that the defendants did not intend to guarantee the safe arrival of the goods in China, and it was equally clear that they had not guaranteed that any specific price should be obtained or indeed that any sale should be effected at all, but merely that if a sale should be effected, the returns should be secured to the plaintiff. With respect to the time elapsed,—there had intervened but nine months between the shipping of the consignment and the filing of this plaint. This might have been more than a "reasonable time" for making the returns under ordinary circumstances, but it had not been shown to be a reasonable time with reference to the utter stoppage of the trade and other recent events in China. Returns might yet be made according to the strict letter of the contract. As to the amount of damages, if the Court should be of opinion that the plaintiff must recover something,—it seemed clear that the verdict must be confined to nominal damages only, or else to the minimum value of opium at Canton and Canton about the period of the surrender. The price which the buyer may have given for his chests of opium in Calcutta, had nothing whatever to do with the question. The criterion was, not what the opium had been got for, but what could be got for the opium.

A witness was called for the defendants, who stated that between the 11th and 16th of January, it was verbally arranged between the plaintiff and defendants, that the 2½ per cent. commission was to be received by Gemmell and Co, and that no part of it was to be received by the defendants.

The Court were of opinion that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff upon all the issues, and for the present they would take the estimate of damages according to the price proved to have been given for the opium, as being the most certain and definite criterion. The question of amount of damages was the most difficult question in the case. The defendant might move for a non-suit or a verdict upon the points of law raised, if satisfied, or else to reduce the damages to a smaller sum.

Verdict for plaintiff accordingly.—Hukaru April 4.

—
SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

—
IN EQUITY.

—
SREEMUTTY KISTNOMOHAYE V. DISONAUTH DISWAS
AND OTHERS.

This was a plea of defect of parties, and came on for hearing upon evidence. The only question was, not whether the persons mentioned in the plea were necessary parties to the suit, but whether they were subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke for the plea, contended that it appeared even upon the complainant's own evidence, that the parties in question were subject to

the jurisdiction. There was a joint family dwelling-house in Calcutta, at which some members of the family were resident at the time of filing the bill, and where all had occasionally resided.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith said, that the issue raised was a singular one. The complainant had no wish to prevent the parties from being brought before the Court if they really were subject to the jurisdiction; on the contrary it was the wish and interest of the complainant that they should be brought before the Court. Originally indeed they had been charged to be subject to the jurisdiction, but a subpoena to appear and answer had been refused by a learned judge, upon an affidavit disclosing the very facts which now appeared by the complainant's evidence.

The Court said that the plea must be allowed, with leave to amend, and costs to be reserved to the hearing.

Plea allowed.

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BAGRAM AND OTHERS D. JORDAN AND OTHERS.

This was a suit to carry into effect the trusts of the Will of G. P. Bagram deceased.

Among the questions raised, was, whether the second marriage of the widow of the testator, who was the testamentary guardian of the infant children, was a sufficient ground for the appointment of a new guardian, or at least for referring in the report and enquire whether the lady still was a fit and proper person to be the guardian.

The eldest son, one of the defendants, was of age and claimed the guardianship, alleging that his mother had married a person much younger than herself in indifferent circumstances in life.

The Court observed, upon this point, that they should be disposed to grant a reference for their own satisfaction, not on account of any allegation concerning the circumstances of the second husband, but because by her subsequent marriage, the widow became in effect a different person; and guardianship was of course a personal trust.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Nott for the complainant.

The Advocate General and Mr. Morton for Mrs. Jordan and her husband.

Mr. Leith for the eldest son, Mr. Bagram.

The Court directed the counsel for the different parties to put in the minutes of the decree which they respectively proposed.—Huk. April 6.

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MONDAY, APRIL 6.

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JUTIN ALEXANDER EVERALL V. BUDDINAUTH GHOSAL,

This was a motion for an injunction to stay proceedings in an action of trespass for mesne profits. It was alleged by the bill, and the affidavits in support of the motion, that a certain pottah had been granted of the land in question by the defendant to one Kistnomohun Ghose, who had assigned it to the complainant, and that this pottah had since been lost or stolen out of complainant's possession. The two subscribing witnesses were dead, but the pottah had been proved upon their examination in certain Mufussil proceedings.

The affidavit of the defendant denied that he had ever granted such a pottah, and stated that if any such instrument ever existed, it was a forgery.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton for the complainant, contended, that although the main fact was completely denied, there were incidental and collateral

matters admitted or left unnoticed, and that the complainant was entitled to injunction until answer at all events.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith contra urged, that the affidavit of the defendant must be taken as true for the purposes of this motion, and that the defendant would be in no better position, if the answer were now, in as far as related to the discovery which he sought in the action, at law.

The Court said, that according to the recent practice of allowing cause to be shewn against an injunction upon affidavits before answer, the affidavit substantially denying the statements upon which the injunction was moved was sufficient to dispose of the motion, and this was the same whether the injunction was to stay proceedings at law or for any other purpose. It might be advisable to reconsider the rule, but while the rule stood, a different practice could not be applied to any particular case.

Order discharged.

DISSENTING OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE.

This was a suit by a mortgagee against the mortgagor and prior mortgage.

The questions raised were mainly two,—first, whether any consideration had been given for the alleged prior mortgage (which was by a husband to his wife);—and secondly, whether the second mortgage had notice of the prior mortgage.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith, appeared for the complainants.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton for the defendants.

Adjourned.—Harkn, April 7.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

IN EQUITY

DISSENTING OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE.

In this suit the case for the complainants was closed yesterday, and the whole of the defendant's evidence had been concluded, except the proving of certain exhibits, which the defendant had obtained an order to prove *in vacuo* at the hearing.

This morning a difficulty arose upon this point. One of the two defendants was in contempt, and of course could not appear at the hearing. The other defendant had obtained an order upon the co-defendant to produce certain exhibits (two letters) admitted by the answer of the latter to be in his possession, for the purpose of proving them. These letters were now in the possession of the attorney of the latter, who claimed a lien upon them for costs, and declined giving them up while his claim was unsatisfied.

The Court said, that they could pronounce no opinion and pass no summary order whatever. They could only direct the cause to stand over, and in the meantime the master might be brought before the Court upon affidavit.

Stand over.

STEPHENS V. HUME.

This cause was called on again for the purpose of hearing the Counsel for the different parties upon the proposed Minutes of the interlocutory decree.

The Court made some alterations in the proposed Minutes. The chief alteration was the substitution of a reference to the Master to inquire and report whether the property was real or personal, instead of the reference as to the nature and particulars of the title. The latter reference had been objected to by all the parties, as there were doubts concerning the sufficiency of the title, and the inquiry, it was apprehended, might raise a host of claimants and lead to endless litigation.

Decree accordingly.

MIRZA MEHDI MISHKY V. ANDREW LYALL.

This is a suit arising out of an agreement for the purchase of certain indigo factories and lands. The case was not concluded when the Court rose.

Adjourned.—Harkn, April 8.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1840.

IN EQUITY.

MIRZA M. MISHKY AND ANOTHER DEFENDS A LYALL.

The hearing of this cause was continued this morning. A reference to the Master upon certain points was taken by consent.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Sables, for the complainants.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith, for the defendant.

Order accordingly.

ECCLIASTICAL SIDE.

IN THE GOODS OF DOMINGO DE SILVA DECEASED.

Probate of the will of the Testator was applied for by the second son of the Testator's eldest son, and a caveat was entered by his eldest brother. The question turned entirely upon the construction of the will, though other matters were raised upon the affidavits, which it was not necessary to go into.

In one part of the will, the Testator, appointed his two sons Executors, and gave them several specific directions as to the execution of the trusts. In another part of the will, (which was very long and exceedingly obscure) he appointed his two sons, Managers and Administrators of the real property, and of a certain fund which he called the "General Fund," and in the event of their death, he appointed his grand sons managers and administrators when they should come of age.

The sons were dead. The eldest grand-son had obtained probate without opposition, on coming of age, limited however to the "General Fund."

The Advocate General, Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton of the caveat, contended, that the distinction between Executors of the property generally, and Managers of a particular fund, was carefully preserved throughout the will. The clause as to the General Fund merely created a trust, and mere trustees were not necessarily Executors.

Mr. Prinsep, for the petitioner, contended, that no precise words were necessary for the appointment of an executor. The petitioner was at all events entitled to the limited probate, which had been granted to his brother, as they both stood in the same position.

The Court thought, that the words merely created a trust. Expressions far less strong would be amply sufficient for the appointment of executors, but the will itself adopted the distinction in plain terms. When probate was granted to the present caveator, the attention of the Court had not been called to the whole will. The caveat must be allowed, but without costs.

Caveat allowed.—*Hark.* April 9.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1840.

IN EQUITY.

AREYNAB NANNOO V. MOONSHER BOO ALLY AND OTHERS.

This was a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court. The bill stated, that the defendant, Boo Ally, was an inhabitant of Calcutta, and therefore subject to the jurisdiction, and that he was also specially subject thereto by reason of having caused to be prepared a certain fraudulent and forged bond and warrant (the subject matter of the bill) in the names of his co-defendants, and having entered up judgment and sued out execution in their names but for his own benefit; and that he was also specially subject by reason of having purchased the property in question in his own name, and having contracted and agreed with the Sheriff of Calcutta, a British subject (who was not a party to the suit) to be subject to the jurisdiction in respect of the property so purchased.

The defendant, Boo Ally, pleaded that he was at the time of the filing of the bill a Mahomedan inhabitant of Sealah, a place out of the local limits of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, and that he was not then an inhabitant of Calcutta, and that he was in no wise subject to the jurisdiction.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the complainant. This case is different in many respects from the recent case of *Bissessar Bonuerjee v. Ramrutton Roy*. The judgment of which an abuse was there charged to have been made, was at least genuine, whereas in the present case the bond and warrant upon which the judgment was entered up, were charged to be forgeries. It was clear that Boo Ally would be subject to the criminal jurisdiction, either upon an indictment for forgery, conspiracy, or fraud.—Again, the purchase at the Sheriff's sale was in his own name. Then, with respect to the form of the plea, it was bad. The plea did not traverse any of the averments relating to the alleged jurisdiction, except the averment of *inhabitation*. There ought to have been a demurrer to the rest accompanying the plea.*

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton were about to argue in support of the plea in form.

Mr. Clarke said, that to save expence he would waive the question of form, as his clients wished to take the opinion of the Court upon the substantial question.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton, upon the substantial question of jurisdiction, were stopped by the Court.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J.—We are of opinion, that the case is not distinguishable in principle from the decision in *Ramrutton Roy's* case. The fraud charged may be more gross, but the degree of fraud is not the question.

* Query whether such a demurrer would not overrule the plea, as the plea is to the whole bill. The averment of "jurisdiction may be considered a single averment, although made up of a variety of component allegations; and it should seem that the plea to the 'jurisdiction' generally, ought simply to meet such of the allegations as are material.

As the plea is defective in form, and the question of form is waived, each party must pay his own costs.

Sir J. P. Grant.—With deference to the opinion of my learned brethren, I retain the opinion which I expressed upon the former occasion; but I quite agree with the learned Chief Justice, that the two cases are not distinguishable in principle. The decision of the majority must of course be taken to be law in this Court, until overruled by a higher tribunal.

Sir H. W. Seton was also of opinion, that the case was governed by the former decision.

Plea allowed, by consent, each party paying their own costs.—*Hark.* April 10.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

IN EQUITY.

GUNGOABIND BOSE, V. WATLIN AND EARLE.

This cause was heard yesterday. The bill was filed for an account. It appeared, that an account was signed by the complainant, who received about Rs. 4,500 as the balance, but it was charged by the bill, that this was not a true account, and that it was acknowledged and signed by the complainant under circumstances, which made the acknowledgement a nullity.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sandes appeared for the complainant.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith for the defendants.

The Court ultimately directed, that the account should stand as a stated account and that upon the reference to the Master, the complainant might be at liberty to surcharge and falsify, the proof of the surcharges in the first instance to be upon him.

Decree accordingly.

COLLYDOSS GUNGOADHIA AND OTHERS V. SIBCHUNDER MULLICK AND OTHERS, &c.

In this case a Bengallee mortgage of certain landed property was granted in 1828, by one Gunbindchunder Day, and the title deed deposited with the mortgagee. The mortgagor, Gunbindchunder Day, afterwards became insolvent, and the assignee of his estate and effect was a party to the present suit. An action at law was instituted against Gobiachunder in 1832, for the principal and interest due upon the loan, and judgment was obtained for the amount; but this judgment had never been satisfied. A prior judgement had been obtained by another party, at whose suit the mortgaged premises were advertised for sale in execution in August, 1833. Notice of the mortgage was given at the time, and the property was sold by the Sheriff, subject to the claim, of the mortgagee. The defendant, Sibchunder Mullick, had taken an assignment from the purchaser at the sheriff's sale.

The bill prayed, as against Sibchunder Mullick, that the mortgage security might be deemed a valid and binding charge upon the lands, and that he might be decreed to satisfy the sum due for principal and interest, or that the lands might be sold and the proceeds applied in liquidation.

There were other parties to the bill, the representatives of Nundololl Day, who had become surety for the amount of the money lent. The bill had been taken *pro confesso*, against the assignee of the insolvent mortgagor and against two of the representatives of the surety.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Bhandas appeared for the complainant.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke for Sibsunder Mullick.

Mr. Morton for an infant party, one of the representatives of Nunpholoh Day.

The Court were of opinion, that the case was similar in principle to the case of Annudharain Ghose v. Ragschunder Neoghy, decided in this court in April 1837. There was no case in this Court in which Bengallee mortgages, had been treated as equitable mortgages or as giving any lien upon the lands. Those instruments had always been looked upon as agreements, of which specific performance might be decreed in equity, or upon which actions at law might be brought for the recovery of the money. They were received as evidence under the common counts in assumpsit. No doubt the deposit of title deeds constituted an equitable mortgage between British subjects; but this was a question between Hindoos, and according to Hindoo Law a pledge must be accompanied by actual transfer of possession.

Bill dismissed.

DISCHAMBER SEAL V. RAMDRONG SONERJEE AND ANOTHER.

The further hearing of this cause (which was postponed on account of the refusal of the party, in whose possession certain exhibits were, to produce them) was continued this morning.

The exhibits (two letters) were now produced and proved.

Mr. Morton, the junior counsel for the defendant, was then heard.

The Advocate-General was heard in reply.

The court took time to consider upon the decree.

Sunds over for judgment.—Harkara, April 11.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

COLLYDOSS GUNGOPADHIA AND OTHERS V. SIBCHUNDER MULLICK AND OTHERS, &c.

Sir E. Ryan wished to mention, with respect to the decision of the Court, pronounced by him in this case yesterday, that Mr. Justice Seton concurred in the opinion of the rest of the Court, only so far that he considered the case was governed by the former decision. Upon the abstract question involved, (had it been *res integra*) the learned Judge pronounced no opinion.

The Advocate-General said, he believed it had been so understood by the bar, when the Learned Chief Justice pronounced judgment yesterday.

Mr. Prinsep took occasion to observe, that the late Advocate-General and himself had been the counsel for the defence in Ragschunder Neoghy's case, and that they had been very much surprised at their own success!

T. DICKENS, &c. v. A. F. SMITH AND C. BUTCHER.

Mr. Morton moved for an order for substitution of service of subpoena to appear and answer. The defendant, Mr. Adam Fries Smith, had sailed for England, leaving two partners in Calcutta, Mr. Ballour and Mr. Huddingle. The suit related to certain trust property, and had no relation to partnership matters, but, it was

stated, in the affidavit, that the partners had the control of the trust funds in question as the agents of Mr. Smith. The other defendant, a co-trustee, had been served and had entered his appearance; and the present motion was that service on the partners at the partnership premises should be deemed good service on Mr. Smith.

The Court at first directed that a copy of the subpoena should also be served upon the co-trustee; but, it being stated, that he had left Calcutta for Dacca, they directed that the subpoena should be served on one of the partners at the partnership premises, and that should be deemed good service.

Granted.

F. BURNEY AND ANOTHER V. BAOSNAW AND OTHERS.

This was a suit instituted by one of the legatees under the will of Sir John Arnold.

The will bore date in 1834. There was a Schedule of the Legacies and bequests, in which the following entry occurred: "To the eight children of my daughter, Mrs. Colonel Doveton, at 20,000 rupees each, 1,60,000."

One of the eight children was the complainant, Mrs. Burney. There was a clause in the will, immediately following, directing "that all advances made to my grand-children, either in England or India, are to be deducted from the legacies (of those) to whom such advances have been made."

In 1831, the sum of rupees 20,000, had been settled by the Testator upon his grand-daughter, Mrs. Burney, on her marriage. The question, therefore, was now raised, whether this sum was to be "deducted" from the legacy.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Nott, for the complainants, contended that the Testator must be taken to have meant advances subsequent to the date of the will. In all the cases relating to "ademption" of legacies the advances were subsequent not prior. If any other construction were put upon the will, the clause bequeathing this sum to Mrs. Burney would be rendered null and absurd. The legacy would be given and taken away in the same breath. If the testator intended the prior settlement to exclude Mrs. Burney from the legacy, he would have written: "To my seven grand children, &c." and the sum total would have been less by 20,000 rupees.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton for the executors and adult legatees, and Mr. Johnson for the infant legatee, contended, that the Schedule was evidently introduced into the will for the sake of uniformity, and in order to shew that altogether, either by way of legacy after the Testator's death, or by advance in his lifetime, each grandchild was to receive the same share out of the estate. If the complainant were to receive the legacy, she would take a *double* portion. The apparent inconsistency arose only from the coincidence of the sums being equal. If the sum settled, had happened to be 19,000, there would have been no difficulty in the case, and it had actually happened that another grandchild had received a prior advance of 5,000 rupees, which had been deducted from his legacy without demur. The word "deducted" was incorrect, and created the apparent difficulty, where the two sums were exactly the same. The law of "ademption" of legacies was inapplicable, because the doctrine of "ademption" was founded only upon presumption. It would of course be absurd

* *Memo.* According to this decision a Bengallee mortgage is not worth a cowrie, as a mortgage. It is worth as much as the promissory note of the borrower and no more!

to speak of a legacy being "adeemed" by any but a subsequent act. The question here arose upon the express words of the will, and the construction contended for by the other side would only be upheld by a complete change of the apparent meaning, and converting past into future.

A question also arose as to the tenure of certain bungalows at Barrackpore, and whether they were personal property passing by the will, (not executed, so as to pass real property,) or descended to the heirs at law.

The Court took time to consider upon the former question. As to the latter, there must be a reference to the master, as the facts were not sufficiently before the Court, — especially as the heirs at law were out of the jurisdiction, and not parties to the suit.

Stands over.

BREEMUTTY RAMARUNGINEE DOSSEE V. GOOROODERS ROY

This was a motion for a receiver. The property, which was of very considerable value, was joint, — the complainant was admitted to be entitled to one fifth share, but she claimed more. The defendant was the manager of the family, and admitted by his answer, that the complainant had received no share of the property since her husband's death, but he denied that he had excluded her against her own inclinations.

The Advocate General, Mr. Lath, and Mr. Morton, in support of the motion, contended that upon the defendant's admissions, the complainant was entitled to a receiver, at least as to one-fifth.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Clarke, contra, urged, that it had been decided in this Court that the case of a Hindoo manager was not like the case of executor, and that a receiver would not be appointed, except in cases of gross mismanagement.

There was a question raised by the original bill in this suit, as to the validity of a will under which the complainant claimed a right to adopt. It was agreed this should be tried by an issue at the Sittings after next Term.

The Court said, they should grant a receiver unless the defendant consented to give security to pay one fifth of the net produce to the complainant.

The Counsel for the defendant consented, and the order was so drawn up.

Order accordingly.

This was the last day of the Sittings.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18,

IN EQUITY.

BAHAM V. JORDAN,

In this case, which was heard in the Sittings, (vide report in the *Hurkaru*) the judgement of the Court was pronounced this morning by the Chief Justice.

The decree of the Court in substance was, that the will of the Testator should be established and the trusts carried into execution. That the heir-at-law was bound to

make his election between retaining the after-acquired real estate, and taking any benefit under the will. That it be referred to the Master to take an account of the rents and profits of the real estate, and an account of the personality with the exception of certain personal property specified in the ninth clause of the will, to which the widow was absolutely entitled. That it be referred to the Master to enquire and report what was the highest rent obtainable for the house occupied by the eldest son, and that he pay the difference in amount. That the widow be entitled to a life interest in the real and personal estate and property, subject only to the maintenance of the children. That the executors pay into Court the Company's Paper and monies admitted to be in their hands. That it be referred to the Master to enquire and report whether the widow (having remarried) was a fit and proper person to be continued as guardian of the infant children. That a Receiver be appointed; and all further directions reserved.

Decreed accordingly.

BURNEY V. BAGSHAW,

This case was heard last Sittings (See Report in *Hurkaru*), and the main question was whether Mrs. Burney, the complainant, was entitled to a legacy of Rs. 20,000 under the will of her grandfather, Sir John Arnold.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. This question has been argued for the complainant as if it were a question of "adeemption" of the legacy. No such question, however, arises, the settlement being anterior to the will, and the whole matter depending upon the express words of the will. For the same reason the cases upon the law of "double portions" are not applicable, the question now being one of presumption, but of mere construction. If indeed it had become a question whether the case came within the rules relating to double portions, it would have been of importance to ascertain whether the testator stood in *loco parentis* in respect of the legatee; and it is curious that the matters necessary for the determination of this point do not appear upon the face of the bill and answer. For example, it does not appear whether the father of Mrs. Burney was living at the time, and whether the Testator acted generally as the guardian or *quasi parent* of the grandchild. Our decision, however, is independent of this, and as far as the ground of the decision is concerned, it would be the same if the testator and legatee were entire strangers to each other. We think, looking at the whole will, that the clear intention of the testator was that each grand-child should receive the specific sum of Rs. 20,000 out of the estate, either by way of provision and advancement in his lifetime, or legacy after his death. The words clearly relate to advances already made. The whole difficulty arises from the coincidence of the exact equality of the two sums, which makes the word "deducted" ambiguous. If the advance had been of a sum at all smaller in amount, there would have been no doubt or difficulty whatever. The complainant, therefore, is not entitled to the legacy. The parties had an undoubted right to take the opinion of the Court; and the costs of all parties must be paid out of the estate.

Decree accordingly.

J. F. HYDE AND OTHERS V. J. J. CORNELIUS.

This was a motion on behalf of the complainant, to show the legatees under the will of L. Cornelius had

assigned all share and interest in their legacies,) that he might be allowed to pay into Court money in his hands belonging to the Estate, instead of paying it over to the defendant the surviving executor. The affidavits of the complainant charged a *devastavit*, against the executor, and that a large balance was due by him to the estate. This was denied by the defendant in his affidavit, and it was sworn by him that a considerable balance was due to him from the estate, for repairs to certain houses in which the testator's widow (lately deceased) had a life-interest under the will, and to which the legatees were entitled in reversion. These houses, had been sold upon the widow's death, and the complainant had been the purchaser of two—the purchase-money still in his hands being the debt in question which he applied for leave to pay into Court.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the application. The executor has been guilty of a *devastavit* upon his own showing. The tenant for life herself ought to have repaired the houses, and the executor, therefore, can have no claim against the estate for payments improperly and unnecessarily made by him. This money is the proceeds of a specific legacy to which the complainants' title is undoubted, and they only seek to have it brought into Court for sale *custody*. It is almost a motion of course for the executor to be ordered to bring into Court unapplied funds belonging to the estate in his hands.

The Advocate General and Mr. Morton contra. This is a motion for which precedent is to be found. The money in question ought long since to have been paid by this party into the hands of the executor, and at all events, therefore, the complainants can be in no better position than if the motion were for the *Executor himself* to pay in money in his hands. Now the latter motion is never granted, except upon a clear and undisputed case of *misappropriation* of this property established against him, or upon a distinct admission in his answer that there is a *clear balance* in his hands. *Rutherford v. Dawson*, (2 Ball and Bealey Rep.) Nothing of the kind appears here, and the Executor positively swears that a balance is due to himself.

The Court were of opinion that the money must be paid into the Court.

Order absolute.—Hark, Feb. 20.

APRIL 18, 1840.

The Sessions for the present year, opened this day. A full bench were present, and the Grand Jury being impanelled, Sir H. W. Selon delivered the usual charge in but a very few words. After a general remark or two customary on such occasions, his Lordship alluded to the state of the calendar for the present sessions. In particular only one case was noticed, that of murder; and in regard to the rest, his Lordship remarked, that among them he was sorry to say there were some serious cases on which, however, he was not in a situation to make any comment, as he had no time to look into them sufficiently.

The calendar before the Grand Jury stands as follows

1. Ramneedy, charged with having on the night of the 24th or the morning of the 25th February, burglariously and feloniously stolen from the godown

of Petumber Haura, situated in Hautkhola, fifty-nine bags of rice valued 77 rupees.

2. Peeroo, charged with having, on the night of the 12th March, burglariously and feloniously taken from the house of Ramdhone, situated in Shambazar, a brass latal and sundry other articles belonging to the said Ramdhone.

3. Huirimohun Ghose, charged with having on the night of the 11th, or the morning of the 12th March, burglariously and feloniously stolen from the house of Unnoon, situated in Comartolah, a gold necklace, valued 50 rupees, and various other articles of value.

4. Ramchand Mookerjee, charged with having feloniously stolen from the dwelling house of Lollucoomaroy Mullick, on the night of the 17th March, a silver hooka bottom, value 30 rupees, and other hooka apparatus of value.

5. Mirza Hannam, charged with having on the 14th March, feloniously stolen from the house of Meerbux Ally, situated in Jann Bazar, 16 rupees in cash, a latal and other articles of value.

6. Peter Burke, charged with having on the 22d March, at a place called Kurrackpore, in Midnapore, maliciously and unlawfully assaulted one Roopchand Potldar, and having discharged a loaded gun at the said Roopchand Potldar.

7. Jacob McCowan, charged with having on the day and date above mentioned, aided and abetted Peter Burke, in doing bodily injury to the said Roopchand Potldar.

8. Edward Hughes, charged with the murder of Ounce Koomiee, and the unlawful imprisonment of fifteen others.

9. Joynarain Roy, charged with having on the 16th March, burglariously stolen from the house of Soorjemonee, various articles of jewellery, to the amount of about 200 rupees in value.

10. Aijun, Fakshee and Gunny Sing, charged with having on the night of the 7th April, stolen from a house in Burabazar, twenty-nine bundles of thread, value 90 rupees, being the property of one Sunkarlo.

11. Madoosodun Doss charged with having on the 6th February, feloniously stolen four notes of the Union Bank of 100 rupees each in value, from the premises of the General Assembly's Institution, situated in Cornwallis square.

12. John Edward Hicken, charged with having on the 24th February, attempted to pass a forged and fabricated paper, purporting to be a Bill of Exchange, drawn by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co, of Madras, on the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co, of Calcutta.

13. Teeruckchurn, charged with having on the 3d October, 1839, unlawfully administered a certain fruit called long pepper to Eliza Rondeau, which article thus administered caused the death of the said Eliza Rondeau.

14. Charles McDonald, charged with having on the 3d April, feloniously stolen jewellery to the value of about 55 rupees belonging to one Matthew DeCruz, living in Bowbazar.

15. Ramdhone Chatterjee, charged with having on the 27th February, feloniously stolen from the premises of Baboo Dwaniknath Tagore, a Cashmere shawl, of the value of 100 rupees.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1840.

Three natives named Arjoon, Bungshee and Gunnee Sing, against whom the Grand Jury found a true bill, were brought up for trial to day. The charge against them was for severally having burglariously and forcibly entered the godown of one Sunker Sing and his partners, on the morning of the 7th April, while it was yet dark, and having therefrom stolen twenty nine bundles of thread value 90 rupees. On the prisoners being arraigned, they all pleaded not guilty; and after a short trial the two former were convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction, and the last, Gunnee Sing, was found not guilty and discharged.

Peeroo, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling house of Ramdhone, in Shamm bazar, and stealing therefrom cotton, wearing apparel and a lotah, value rupees 2-12, was found guilty of simple larceny, and sentenced to hard labor in the House of Correction for 3 months.

Charles McDonald, charged with stealing from the dwelling house of Mathew DeCruz, gold ornaments value 55 rupees, and 25 rupees in coin, the property of one Zeenauth, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for 3 months.

ADJOURNED SITTINGS.

WOMACHURN DOSS AND ANOTHER V. ROSSMONEY DOSSAM AND OTHERS.

Judgment in this cause was delivered this morning by the Chief Justice. It will be recollected that the suit, which was brought for a partition of the alleged joint estate and property in the possession of the widow of Rajchunder Doss, was heard upon evidence in the past Term, and occupied several days. The property involved is said to amount to forty or fifty lacs of rupees.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. The prayer of the original bill is that the complainant, Womachurn, be declared entitled to the moiety of one-third, and the complainant Roy money to one-third, of the alleged joint estate. No question of law arises in the case, but the mere question of fact, whether the property is joint or separate. It is clearly settled that where one member of a joint Hindoo family acquires property entirely by his own exertions, the other members are not entitled to share in such self-acquired property, and it is equally clear that if property is acquired by the use and employment of *patrimonial funds*, all the members of the joint family become entitled to share. The complainants' Counsel, in the present case, have only asked for issues at law to try the question of jointure, possibly from an apprehension that no very strong case had been made out. The Court are satisfied that there is no necessity for granting an issue, and there are many strong reasons for dispensing with an issue if possible, in the present instance. The common ancestor died, *seventy years ago*, and the chief endeavours of the complainants have been directed to establishing the fact that *patrimonial funds* descended from him. Another object of the complainants has been to endeavour to show that there were *joint acquisitions*. Now the talook of Mokimpore was purchased so long ago as 1801, and it does not appear to have been purchased out of joint funds. There is certainly contradictory oral evidence on some points; but on other and material points both parties agree. It is certain that the family were living with their relations, the Monnals, and supported by them for some years after the death of Kistnoram, the common ancestor. The decree of 1811, confirmed upon appeal to the Sudder in 1816, in effect establishes that

the estate was not joint. This decree, indeed, is not *conclusive* even as against Collypersaud, because it only relates to a particular talook in a particular zillah; it appears, however, clearly from the decree, itself reciting the pleadings and evidence, that the substantial claim then was precisely the same as the claim now, and if Collypersaud could have established what he there contended for, viz. the general jointure in estate of the family, the decree must inevitably have been in his favour. Then the subsequent conduct of the different members of the family, shows acquiescence, and all the documents produced (except the letters proved at the hearing) tend to show that the estate was not joint but separate. All the title-deeds are in the name of Pritram. All payments are made to him. Pritram is styled zemindar and Ramonoo thesildar. The youngest of the three brothers, Collypersaud survives the other two, and yet allows Rajchunder, the son of Pritram, to assume the management of the whole estate and property. Ramonoo and his widow, Roymoney, acquiesce from first to last, and the latter advances a claim for the first time less than three years ago. Upon the whole, we believe the case of the defendants, and disbelieve that set up by the complainants, and we consider an issue quite unnecessary. The bill, therefore, must be dismissed with costs.

Bill of complaint dismissed.—Hurkaru, April 21.

APRIL 21.

Ramneedy, charged with breaking into the godown of Petumber Iluzrah and stealing therefrom 59 bags of rice, value 70 sicca rupees, the property of Lollimdhona Shaw, of Zillah Mymensing, was found not guilty and discharged.

Joynarain Day, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Soorjoomoney various articles of jewellery, value 564-4, her property, were found not guilty and discharged.

Dunnee Sing, charged with stealing a pair of pedestals from Rung Lall, a shopkeeper in the bazar, was found not guilty and discharged.

Ramdhone Chatterjee, charged with stealing Cashmere shawl, the property of Dwarkanath Tagore, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months.

Ramchund Mookerjee, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Collycoomar Roy Mullick, silver hookah articles value 32 rupees, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months.—Hurkaru, April 22.

APRIL 22.

During this day the Grand Jury deputed their Foreman to apply to the Court for information regarding the case of abortion. The purport of the enquiry was, whether there being sufficient evidence against the prisoner, she was to be brought in for murder, or in any other manner.

The Court very explicitly explained the matter, remarking, that if the Grand jury were satisfied that the prisoner had administered the noxious drug with the full intent of causing the fatal results which did follow, they were to bring her in for murder. If, on the contrary, there did not appear any such intent, and if the evidence still went to implicate her as the cause of the death, she was to be brought in for a lesser crime. Several authorities were cited and alluded to by the Court, explanatory of the point; and among others, the third fourth, and seventh clauses of the New Criminal Act, were adduced.

During the day, the Grand Jury also made their Presentation of a true bill against Edward Hughes, a European over-see, on the Hazaribag Road, for the willful murder of Oorain Coomree.

Harrymohan Ghose was tried this-day on a charge of having burglariously entered the dwelling house of Auntee Raur, and feloniously stealing therefrom, a gold neck chain, sundry pieces of wearing apparel and various other articles, altogether to the value of 74 rupees and a few annas. After a protracted trial, which lasted the entire day, Mr. Clarke being for the prosecution and the Advocate General for the defence, the Jury returned a verdict in the evening of "not guilty."

Only seven cases more remain for trial in the present Sessions.—*Huskur, April 23.*

APRIL 23.

Moodonsudun Doss charged with stealing four notes, value 100 rupees each, the property of the institution in Cornwallis Square, under the authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was found not guilty and discharged.

Lalogram, charged with stealing property, gold and silver ornaments, and current coin, to a large amount, the property of Ramchand Misser, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for 3 calendar months.

Teluckchorh, charged with administering a noxious drug to the wife of one John B. Rondeau, from the effects of which she died, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for 12 months.

Grand Jury discharged.—*Husk. April 24.*

APRIL 24, 1840.

THE FORGERY CASE.

John Edward Hicken, was brought up for trial on the charge of having on the 24th February, uttered a forged and fabricated document, purporting to be a bill of exchange, for the sum of Company's rupees 200, with the intent of defrauding Messrs. Gillanders, Arbutnot and Co., or Francis Henry Moran. The prisoner being arraigned—pleaded not guilty.

William Hart.—I know the prisoner, who was born in Ceylon, and am aware, that his father is an Englishman; but I cannot say, if the prisoner be a legitimate child of his, nor do I know what country woman his mother is.

Francis Henry Moran being sworn, deposed, that on the 24th February last, he received a bill from one of the young men of the band of the 21st, named Edward Wellesly, for which he paid him 193 rupees, the bill being for 200 rupees. He then gave the bill to Sergeant Major Paddie, to ascertain its accuracy, who wrote saying, that the bill was a spurious one. He next took the bill, who presented the bill, and went to the lodgings of the prisoner, whom he gave in custody. The prisoner at the time mentioned that he had received the bill from his father, and shewed the postscript of a letter to that effect. I perceived also, at the time, that the postscript did not appear to be in the same hand-writing with the body of the letter. He added, that the prisoner returned 50 rupees out of the money paid him.

The letter alluded to, was read by the Clerk of the Crown, which was addressed to the prisoner by his father, A. Hicken, at Pullicat, from which it appeared, that prisoner had improperly left the vessel on which he was apprenticed, and being involved in trouble, had

written to his father for the assistance of 200 rupees, to extricate him from his difficulties. The parent letter was a reply to that communication, and contained a plain but pathetic rebuke from the old man to his son, who had acted so imprudently, and whom he suspected of having done something criminal. The old man also impressed his son with his embarrassed situation, and inability to meet the request of his son, and concluded by commending him to the mercy of God. The postscript, however, spoke about remitting a Bill of Exchange of 200 rupees, which apparently and clearly was in a different writing from the body of the letter.

David Paddie deposed to having received the Bill of Exchange to be examined. The bill being on the house of Arbutnot and Co., he took it to their office, where, one of the gentlemen told him, it was forged.

Edward Wellesly stated, that about the 24th February, a young man named Hart, came to his quarters in the barracks at Chiosurah, and brought a bill of exchange, and asked him if he could get it discounted. He took it in consequence to Sergeant Moran, and sold it at a discount of seven rupees. About 4 o'clock of the same day, he received the money, which he paid into the hands of Hart. The bill at first was not indorsed, but it was afterwards given to him again, with the prisoner's name on the back of it.

William Hart being again examined, said, that on the 24th February, he received an order from the prisoner, to get this bill produced to be discounted. In consequence he took it to the last witness, Wellesly, whom he accompanied to Sergeant Moran's, though he did not enter the room. It was then returned to him for the indorsement, which he afterwards got done by the prisoner. About 4 o'clock, of the same day, he afterwards got the money from Wellesly, namely, 193 rupees, which he duly delivered to the prisoner.

Adam Stuart Gladstone, one of the partners of the house of Gillanders and Co., being sworn, said, that the bill was presented to the house, but payment was refused, as the signature it bore was not that of any member of the firm, either here or at Madras. The prisoner in his defence stated, that the forgery was not done by him, but that out of charity he had entertained the witness Hart, in his house, who, he believed, had added the postscript to the letter, which was knocking about the house, and had drawn up the bill.

After the court had briefly summed up the evidence, the jury retired, and in three hours, returned a verdict of "guilty," on the second count of the indictment, namely uttering a forged note with the intent to defraud Moran.

The prisoner was then sentenced to seven years' transportation to Van Diemen's Land.—*Husk., April 25.*

APRIL 25, 1840

(Before Sir H. W. Selon.)

TRIAL OF EDWARD HUGHES FOR THE WILFUL MURDER OF OCTUM COOMREE.

The prisoner was brought up and placed in the bar for his trial. The indictment was read to him in due course, which accused him on two counts, the first as the principal perpetrator of the crime, and the other as an accessory before the fact. The indictment also stated the circumstances under which the murder had been committed, and the cause which was the foundation of the whole was a robbery committed in the bungalow of the prisoner on the night of the 4th April. It appeared in consequence of this robbery, the following morning, the prisoner suspecting several of the men employed under him

up the road, ordered them to be confined. These persons, sixteen in number, were all suspended on a beam placed across two posts erected for the purpose, and kept in that situation above fourteen hours, and all the time subjected to the most exquisite tortures with a view to extort a confession from them. That the deceased was one of the sixteen men thus confined, suspended, and tortured, and being most suspected, suffered the most severely till the infection aided in his death. That the immediate perpetrator of these cruelties was a subordinate superintendent of the prisoner, named Nemya moonshhee, who has since been convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment by the Madras authorities. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty" to this charge, and had Mr. Prinsep for his counsel, opposed to the Advocate-General, and Mr. Clarke, who were for the prosecution.

In opening the case, the Advocate-General made an eloquent speech, stating the chief features of the case. He said that the prisoner, stood charged with the gravest offence a man could be charged with, namely, the death of a fellow creature. This offence, under any circumstance, was enough to command the attention of the jury, but in the present occasion the particular attention was required as the circumstances of this case varied more than ordinarily. He went on to state, that the prisoner was an assistant overseer on the Hazareebag Road. That his house was robbed in the night of the 4th April, and that in consequence of this robbery, he had directed the confinement of a number of persons. That there was one man brought to the prisoner on suspicion, and on this man's hands being tied, he gave certain information about the deceased. That in consequence the deceased was sent for and also confined with his hands tied together. That the deceased was next made over in charge of Nemya moonshhee, along with fifteen others, who instead of being handed to the Police, were kept in illegal custody. The learned Advocate here observed, that these facts would show that the prisoner was an accessory, but besides these facts it would be proved that these sixteen men thus illegally imprisoned were not only bound, but suspended and tortured. That posts were erected for this purpose and a beam placed across and these men suspended on this beam. That it would be further proved that these persons were suspended with their legs off the ground and beaten and tortured. That all this was done in the compound of the prisoner's bungalow, and was continued from the afternoon of the 5th to the morning of the 6th, and that the prisoner was in the bungalow at the time. That during the whole of this illegal confinement the prisoner was once taken down to discover some property, which failing to do, he was again suspended and the torture resumed. That on the deceased's a second time promising to discover the locality of the property, he was taken down, but again failing, he was again tied and again tortured. That the following morning, Nemya moonshhee, in the presence of the prisoner, thrice kicked the deceased on the side. And lastly, that under all this punishment the deceased died at half past 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th. The Advocate-General concluded by remarking that he admitted that there might not have been any deliberate intention on the part of the prisoner to deprive the deceased of life, but death had ensued from a course of illegal confinement and infliction of cruelties imposed by the sanction of the prisoner, which was enough to establish him as the accessory to the deed. The learned speaker also alluded to the legal authorities of Lord Hale and Sir Michael Foster, on the subject, it being clearly defined by the latter that if a servant at the order of his master beat a man without the intention of causing death, yet if the man die the master becomes an accessory to the deed.

The Advocate-General concluding his address, of which the above is a meagre outline, here sat down and the following witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Patrick Daly, examined by Mr. Clarke, being sworn, said, that he knew the person, and had heard from him that he was born in Dublin.

Athmaram, examined by Mr. Clarke. I knew the deceased, who was my brother, and who died in Mr. Hughes' bungalow about 8 months ago. I did not see him expire as I could not approach him, there being a guard around him; but after his death, when the thuganah people came, I saw the body. The day preceding his death, I saw him when he was taken hold of, and put down by four or five bearers, by the prisoner's order. These bearers were in the employ of the prisoner, and all this happened at about 3 p.m. The deceased was taken to Mr. Hughes' bungalow. I followed and remained in ambush at the distance of about 60 paces. Twelve men were taken at that time and bound, namely my brother, the deceased, and two others, who, on entering the boundary of the bungalow, were beaten by the prisoner with the flat of a sword. Afterwards I observed, three posts erected, a beam placed across them, and on this beam, I saw sixteen men suspended by the hands. I remained in this ambush till night, and hearing the report of a gun I went away, I did not return again because from the lashing of canes and *karahs*, I had no hopes of the deceased, my brother, surviving. While this infliction was being made, I heard the men calling out for mercy. At the time I first reached the ambush mentioned, I saw the posts erected about the same time, I observed the prisoner pacing up and down. The posts were at a distance of ten paces from Mr. Hughes' bungalow as I measured afterwards. And from this distance it was impossible for a person in the bungalow, not to know what was going on in the spot where the posts were erected. The annual of that division is more or less three or four miles from the bungalow. After the death of my brother, I saw the body and on it saw a great number of marks as of burning, lashes, blows, &c.

By Mr. Prinsep.—The ambush I have mentioned is about 60 paces from the bungalow. I could not see Mr. Hughes all the time on account of the fence round the bungalow. The posts were inside this enclosure. During the whole time I lay concealed, I saw the prisoner from time to time. The bungalow has a veranda which is on the south not towards the road, on the north. My position was near the road. All I have described took place within the fence. In consequence of the trial of Nemya moonshhee, I went to Hazareebag. He has been sentenced to five years imprisonment. I do not know that the prisoner got Nemya confined, and sent up for trial.

Newan, Lohar, examined by the Advocate-General. —I knew the deceased who was suspended with me. I was tied up before him. The prisoner got my hands tied by one of the bearers. On that day at the time my hands were tied the posts were also put up. I saw the prisoner at that time and he was present when my hands were bound. When the deceased was brought, I do not remember, as I was insensible, being suspended myself. During the suspension I could not see Mr. Hughes as my face was up, but I heard he was going in and out. Although there were sixteen persons suspended, who all remained in that state from mid-day to the end of the night following. Blows were dealt out on us; and I could not observe anything. But after I was taken down in the morning, I saw Ootum Coormes lying dead near a post. The bearing I have alluded to was kept up from mid-day, and the whole of the night. The area between the posts and the bungalow was of about the breadth of this room. All of us were suspended with our feet off the ground, and during the time we were all calling out for mercy. And these cries were loud enough to be heard by a person in the bungalow.

By Mr. Prinsep.—I am not aware what Nemye's employment was. I am blacksmith and keep a shop in the road side, and know that Nemye used to superintend the workmen on the road. I did not see the deceased brought. There was another gentleman also. Nemye was the party making the inflictions and the people were complaining of him.

Sontpal Doss examined by Mr. Clarke.—I know the prisoner and also knew one Ootum Coomree who is dead. I saw his corpse in the afternoon. I also saw him suspended by his hands which were tied, while his feet were off the ground. I saw Mr. Hughes pacing, and from his situation he could undoubtedly have seen the men suspended. I saw about three or four persons only, there having been a great crowd around. After the deceased expired, I was sent for by the darogah, who pointed out the body to me, which was close to a post. The posts were at a distance of about 10 paces from Mr. Hughes' bungalow, and any one in it could see the men suspended. I heard the lashing of whips and *karas* and the men crying out for mercy, all which certainly must have been heard by Mr. Hughes from the situation he was in.

By Mr. Prinsep.—I saw all this from near a tank in the neighbourhood. I was sent for by the darogah to witness the enquiry as I was considered one of the respectable men of the village.

Golab Doss examined by the Advocate-General.—I remember the death of Ootum Coomree, whom I was acquainted with. At the distance of about a musket shot from the prisoner's bungalow I saw the post erected. On the day previous day I went to the neighbourhood but did not see the post; on the afternoon of the following day only, I saw the post. On that day I did not see the deceased, but the day following saw his body in Mr. Hughes' compound. I saw the parts extending from the navel downwards to the legs continuously marked as burnt. The whole body also was covered over with marks like those from whips, kicks, slaps and blows, from the flat of a sword, leaving no space unmarked. From the distance I have stated, I heard cries proceeding from the bungalow, appealing for mercy. I saw the prisoner also issue from the direction of his bungalow and again return. At the time I saw him come out, I heard very great noise of beating &c., which could not but have been heard by the prisoner.

By Mr. Prinsep.—The prisoner sent intimation to the darogah the following morning.

Re-examined.—I do not know when the darogah was sent for by the prisoner, but I was sent for about three hours before the close of the day. I do not know who went for the darogah or how he was sent for?

Msthabar Ally examined by Mr. Clarke.—I know the prisoner and was in his employ in Bhadur last. I went to Mr. Hughes's to inform him of dinner being ready, at which time I observed sixteen persons suspended in the compound. I laid the dinner-table which was placed on the north side of the bungalow, in the compound, about half-a-dozen yards from the place where the men were suspended. At seven o'clock the prisoner came and ate his dinner. Before this time I heard no cries, but while at dinner, the prisoner asked the persons who had suspended the men. They answered, that Nemye had done it. The prisoner ordered them to be unripped and kept in the bungalow, giving orders at the same time, that if the men restored the Government papers stolen, a hundred rupees should be given them. A theft had been committed on the previous night; and in the morning, these men being suspected, were taken up by the prisoner. At 11 o'clock no posts were there. When I came back in the evening, I saw the posts erected; I did not know the deceased; but on the

following day, I saw his corpse, and discovered numerous and extensive marks of burning, &c., on the body. When I left the house at night, I saw the men still suspended and the following morning, I also saw all the men suspended except one man, the deceased, who was lying on the ground.

By Mr. Prinsep.—They were not taken down nor fed, I left the place immediately after my master was done dinner. I did business for Mr. Nicholls as well as Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Nicholls was staying the whole of the day with my master. On the following morning when I went to the place, I heard my master enquire, who had burnt the deceased, when Nemye said, he had done it. Shortly after, by the consent of a native doctor, some gin was administered to the deceased. The prisoner also gave orders to prevent the escape of Nemye. I have been nine months with the prisoner, and never saw him even violent with the people.

Nunesah, by the Advocate-General. I am the widow of the deceased.

[The witness after answering the above single question, appearing altogether obdurate of every circumstance, even that her husband had died. The Advocate-General resorted to various forms of interrogation to elicit something from her, but to no purpose. She was at length requested to retire.]

Bedaseo examined by the Advocate-General.—In the month of Bhado last, I was in the employ of the prisoner. A robbery took place in the bungalow of the prisoner. I was in consequence sent for from where I was on duty; on arrival I was asked, if any one came to me during the night, on my answering in the negative, I was dragged by the leg by Nemye moonshhee. Afterwards I did mention, that Ootum, the deceased, and two others had come to me. This was at about two o'clock and no person was tied up; though, subsequently, I observed several tied. I saw also Ootum brought, and I was one of the persons sent to bring him, as well as the two other, already alluded to. On my return I saw several persons tied, and suspended as a cross beam. That was the first time I saw the posts. Nemye moonshhee gave me orders to bring the deceased. At this time I did not see the prisoner. I did not come down to Calcutta at the same time with Mr. Hughes. After Ootum had been tied up, water was poured on him, and he was beaten with bricks, &c. and burnt with torches. At night he was taken down to discover a certain spot, and then brought back again, and again beaten and tortured. Nemye also gave him three kicks, which quite disabled and exhausted the deceased. The beating commenced at about candle light with severity, and during the whole time deceased cried out. I was also suspended and did not observe Mr. Hughes, having become insensible, and I also cried out. The beating and burning was kept up till mid-night, when the prisoner was taken away, but when he was brought back, the punishment was resumed.

By Mr. Prinsep.—I was then employed about ten months under Mr. Hughes, whom I never saw sit out any one; but the cruelties I have described, were all done by Nemye.

By Mr. Turton.—Nemye moonshhee was employed by Mr. Hughes, and the property stolen was Mr. Hughes'. I never before saw persons suspended in Mr. Hughes' compound. I never knew of Nemye moonshhee punishing people in Mr. Hughes' compound without his leave.

Beenup Lohar, by Mr. Clarke.—I was one of those suspended, I was brought away tied by Mr. Hughes' hearers on that day to Mr. Hughes' compound, when, on the arrival of Nemye moonshhee, I was suspended. This was in the afternoon, and about this time I saw the prisoner going in the bungalow from the compound. I was

provisions, which altogether amounted to seventeen pice. That out of these seventeen pice, only thirteen were paid, and the balance of four pice, were refused to be paid by the prisoners. That the prisoners, in consequence of two hours' proceeding on their course, and were followed by the moon-dee, who had to receive the four pice, together with several others. That these made their demand for the four pice, and kept following the prisoners, till they reached about two arrow-shots from the bazar, when the prisoner, McCowan, who had a loaded gun in his hand, handed it to the other prisoner, Burke, who discharged it, and the contents were received by Roopchand Potdar, the moon-dee, by whom the four pice were to be received.

The learned Advocate then, descending on the collateral circumstances, as well as the defence made by the prisoners before the magistrate of Midnapore, sat down, and the following evidences were after that taken:

Roopchand Potdar, examined by Mr. Clarke.—In the month of Choith last, I was in my shop in Khurruckpore, and, on the 12th of that month, the prisoners went to my shop. It was at dusk that they came, and their object was to procure from me some provisions. They were travelling in a bullock cart. They got the provisions from me and from others. What I supplied amounted to seventeen pice, out of which I was paid only thirteen pice. The balance of four pice I demanded, but did not receive them. About two hours after they proceeded on their course, upon which I spoke to the chowkedare and sirdar, who, with me, followed the prisoners, while I kept demanding my due. We followed up at a distance of about 10 paces from the cart, in which the prisoner, Burke, was, at the time, and the other prisoner was outside. The musket also was inside the cart, I suppose. When I was fired upon the distance from the village was about two musket shots. Before being fired at, the prisoners said nothing to me, and if they had told me anything, I should certainly have heard it, and retreated. The shots which hit me, were on the arm and about the chest. I fell down insensible and do not know what occurred, till I found myself in Midnapore, with a European doctor tending me.

By the Court.—There was light, but I do not remember if it was moon-light. The cart could be distinctly seen from where I was.

By the Prisoner, Burke.—I saw you arrive in a cart. The other prisoners made the calculation. You did not come to my shop, but the other prisoner. I cannot say if you aimed or not, but I received the shots. You had no dispute with me.

By the Prisoner, McCowan.—You did not come to my shop, but I took the articles to you. You did not tell me to give anything to the cart-driver; but he came to me and said, he was requested, by you, to take some rice dust. You paid the thirteen pice for the articles I delivered to you.

Doolal Bearer, examined by the Advocate General.—I am the nab sirdar of Khurruckpore. On the 12th of Choith, I saw the prisoners, who arrived at the place about the close of day. They came to me and asked me, who could give them supplies, upon which I introduced them to the last witness. I procured their milk, eggs, and fowls also. The other supplies were made by the moon-dee Roopchand. They left the bazar in the night, after making the accounts of the purchases which amounted to seventeen pice, out of which thirteen pice were paid, refusing to pay the four remaining pice. Upon this, the moon-dee, myself, and others, followed the cart, a short way behind, to a distance of about two musket-shots. McCowan was walking, a gun was in his hand, and he knew me as belonging to the bazar, and that we were following. After

proceeding at a distance of about two musket-shots, the moon-dee asked for his pice, when the reply was, that he could get no more pice. Upon this, the prisoners spoke together in English, and McCowan then handed the musket to Burke, who fired at us, and the shots were received by Roopchand. I then after disposing of Roopchand, who was insensible, proceeded to take measures to stop the prisoners, which was done the same night, at Samulpore. On going up to them, Burke threatened us with a gun, and a large clasp knife, desiring us to stop them. The next day they were taken by us to Midnapore.

By the Prisoner, Burke.—I produced Roopchand before you both, and do not know if the articles were delivered to you. I asked for the four pice when following you; when you answered, that we would not get them. You did not voluntarily go to Midnapore, but you are compelled to do so by us.

Buddoo Sabun, Pyke, examined by Mr. Clarke.—In Choith last I was, pyke in Khurruckpore, when I saw the prisoners, one of whom asked me to procure them milk, eggs, &c. Two hours after night-fall, the prisoners ordered the bullocks to be yoked in the cart, at which, there being a balance of four pice due from them to the moon-dee, we asked them for the amount, which, without paying, they left the village. Burke going inside the cart and McCowan following on foot, whom we accompanied demanding the four pice. On coming up near the cart, which was at this time about two arrowshots from the bazar, we appealed to Burke for the pice, when we were told to go away. After this, the prisoners spoke together in English. McCowan then handed a gun to Burke, who discharged it, and the contents of it were received by Roopchand Potdar. The prisoners were afterwards arrested at Samulpore, and forwarded to Midnapore. When Burke fired, McCowan was near the cart.

George Shakespeare, examined by the Advocate General.—I am the magistrate of Midnapore, and took the examination of the prisoners in writing, before asking which I warned them duly, and held out no inducement to them. I have heard McCowan say, that he was an inhabitant of Lenh, and have heard that Burke is a native of Dublin.

The examination of the prisoners (as taken before the magistrate of Midnapore) was here read by the Clerk of the Court. Burke said, that he took the people to be robbers, and had fired to frighten them. If he wanted to kill, he might have fired with balls, which he had with him. McCowan stated, that the men talked about stopping the cart, &c. and he had mentioned what he heard to the other prisoner.

James Pagan, Assistant Surgeon of Midnapore, examined by Mr. Clarke.—He examined Roopchand, and found on his person a wound, as from gun shots. The wound was severe but not dangerous. The wound seemed to have been as from a gun fired from near.

John King, examined by the Advocate General.—I am the Jailor, and have been told by Burke, that he is a native of Dublin. The prisoners then made their own defence, after which the Court charged the Jury, who, retiring, in a few minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," in regard to McCowan, and of "guilty," against the prisoner Burke, strongly recommending him to the mercy of the Court.

The sentence stands over.

Hofahauli Mookerjee, a respectable native, stood at the bar, indicted for having committed a violent assault on the first of April, Co. the prisoner of Ramchand, a fish-vender, with the intent to murder the said Ramchand. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, and

from the general loss of the evidence adduced, they perceived, that at day light on the day in question, Ramchand was coming to Calcutta through Soobahazar road, with a basket of fishes, together with two boys, following each of them with a basket of fishes, when they were met by Horonath Mookerjee, the defendant, and another person, unknown. On this meeting the defendant, stoppel Ramchand and demanded from him the fish, (a description of illegal, though customary, toll, in kind.) The fisher was refused, and the fish-vender enquired, who Horonath was. Horonath answered, he was a police man. Upon which, the complainant offered to give a chulak of two fishes from each basket. But Horonath Mookerjee, dissatisfied at this, demanded twenty fishes. In this way a dispute ensued; till the defendant inflicted several blows with a stick on the fish vender, which stunned him.

There were counsel on both sides, Mr. Clarke being for the prosecution, and the Advocate-General supported by Mr. Morton for the defence. As might have been expected, a great deal of discussion arose during the trial, not only between the opposing Advocates, but also with the bench.

But that which ought to be more particularly noticed is: that when in the usual course, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of the assault," a kind of colloquial debate arose, the Advocate General objecting to the article 1st, and proposing in substitution thereof the article 2nd. The Court at length postponed the determination of the point till the Judge had consulted on the subject. It, therefore, remains to be determined, whether the article 1st or the 2nd shall be used in rendering the verdict in the case, though the simplest way appears to be to use neither, and only to enter it "guilty of assault."—*Hark*, April 29.

In passing sentences on Wednesday, Sir Henry Seton delivered himself as follows to the three prisoners Hughes, Burke and Horonath Mookerjee respectively.

Edward Hughes, you have been proved guilty of an aggravated and disgraceful offence. If not by your express orders, under your authority and with your concurrence no less than sixteen persons were, during se-

veral successive hours, subjected to torture of the most revolting kind, and which were only put an end to by the death of some of them. During this time you were not restrained by the sight of their sufferings, the bearing of their cries, from your ordinary indulgence, eat and slept in all the carelessness of confirmed inhumanity. If such a case-stated organisation by the relation in which you stood to these parties, not only as a subject to natives, but as yourself being in the employment of Government, and having these persons immediately subjected to your control? Do you, therefore, they had a right to look for protection and support, but found only tyranny and oppression. It is due to common humanity, it is due to public justice, it is due to the native community, whom you have thus cruelly outraged, to inflict upon you a severe punishment. The sentence of the Court, is that you be imprisoned for two years in the common jail of Calcutta.

Peter Burke, you have been found guilty of shooting at the prosecutor with the intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. This of itself a serious offence and is aggravated by the circumstance of its having been committed by a European against a native. The mode in which natives are subjected to the control of Europeans in this country, together with their offensive character, which ought to be the means of protecting them from ill treatment, is unfortunately too often the means of exposing them to it. It is necessary that such conduct should be repressed by a severe punishment. Add but for the recommendation of the jury, I should have felt it my duty to have dealt with it. In consequence, however, of that recommendation, the sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for one year in the common jail of Calcutta.

Horonath Mookerjee, you have been found guilty of an assault of a disgraceful kind—assault upon a poor man by a rich one—upon an industrious man by an idle and dissolute one, and upon a native by another native who has thrown off the restraints imposed upon him by the habits and manners of his own country men, only to adopt those of Europeans, in those respects in which they are most discreditable to them. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for three months in the Common jail, and pay a fine of 500 rupees.—*Hark*, May 1.

MISCELLANEA.

Calcutta.

DACOTS, &c.—This month too, the commission of several dacoities has been reported, and in one instance, a whole gang of the robbers, was captured in the neighbourhood of Dum-Dum, in attempting to rob the house of a Brahmin. In Calcutta, the "long-fingered gentry" have been very industrious. On one occasion, they managed to get under the foundation of a house in Bechar Bazar, by means of a public sewer, and, cutting a hole in the floor, took away articles of millinery, to a large amount, the property of a Mrs. Bennett, who has just come out to India as a milliner.

THE POLICE INDICTED FOR DACOITY.—A criminal indictment has been filed in the Supreme Court, against seven of the leading native officers of the police, for robbing and plundering the property of a respectable zemindar, of Dacca, at present located in Calcutta, and beating and assaulting his servants so severely, that the ribs of one of them was broken by the infliction. Another indictment will soon be filed against the Chief Magistrate, for dismissing the case, and the Advocate-General has been retained for the prosecution.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The gallant 49th embarked on the 6th of April, at day light, on the five vessels assigned for their passage, namely, the *Sulimany*, the *Mahomed Shaw*, the *Blundell*, the *Mermaid* and the *Isabella Robertson*. A number of ladies and gentlemen, and officers belonging to other corps, were present to witness this regiment bid adieu to Calcutta for the east, and the sight, though by no means very imposing, was certainly a touching one. In consequence, however, of two of the transports, the *Isabella Robertson* and the *Mermaid*, having come in contact with one another, while proceeding down the river, the troops have been disembarked, to permit of the vessels going into dock to be overhauled.

COCHIN CHINESE MAN-OF-WAR.—A man-of-war from Cochin China is now here. She has a *Messard*, two Captains, and one hundred and eighty men on board, and she carries 30 twelve pounders and several swivels. She had also a number of English muskets, and her cargo consists of copper, tin, cinnamon, and a goodly supply of dollars. The main object of her visit to our port, is said to be to effect the purchase of a Steamer for the Cochin Chinese Government.

AGGRAVATIONS, &c.—THE EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE.—Several cases of burglary have occurred during this month also, and it is strongly suspected, that the chowkedars are leagueed with the thieves. The following is an admirable illustration of the efficiency of the chowkedars. Two chests of indigo belonging to the house of Messrs. Carr, Fagors and Co., were taken from the export godowns of the Custom House on the night of Saturday last. Through the connivance of some of the watchers of the property in the Custom House, the export godown, in which a number of chests of indigo belonging to the firm mentioned is deposited, was broken into, and two chests having been burst open, their contents were put into gunny-bags and properly secured. These bags were next, by the joint assistance of the thieves and the thannah people, handed over the Custom House wall into the street. They were then conveyed into the Tank square, and then again handed over the balustrades near the statue into the street, and lastly deposited in a godown in Wellesey-place. The principals then, about 4 o'clock in the morning, of Sunday last, hired a brown berry and took it to the godown where the indigo was kept. These men, who are apparently sincere, then proceeded to throw the bags of indigo into the brownberry, and the driver of the brownberry observing this uncommon feat, being put into his vehicle, remonstrated and said, that his gurry was intended to carry men and not bags, and even called out to a chowkedar who was sitting but a few paces off and looking on; but the guardian of public life and property, only replied by telling the driver, that he was a fool for making a noise, and enjoining him to silence. The driver, therefore, remained quiet, and, in all probability, the whole might have been carried off with impunity, but for the accidental circumstance of a town-guard burkundaz passing that way at the time. This burkundaz observing the gurry with bags near it, was led to make enquiry, and soon discovered the real character of the work going on. Being honest—an uncommon thing among police chowkedars, he despatched a man who was with him for assistance, and by gun-fire the brownberry, indigo, and the two principals were all in custody.

The house of a gentleman attached to the Bengal Hurkara Office, was, on the night of the 30th ultimo, broken into by a gang of thieves, who entered the premises, by cutting a hole about three feet square, in the wall, and carried off silver spoons, and other property, to a large amount. The thieves were hotly pursued, so closely, indeed, as to be induced to drop several articles on the road, in their flight, but yet managed to escape. A chowkedar, of the Foltollah banna, hailed from close to the spot whence the thieves effected their egress; but, of course, neither he, nor the chowkedars at the corners of the lanes the thieves must have passed with bulky articles, know any thing of the affair. It is, of course, quite impossible they could have connived at the robbery.

The gentleman robbed, called upon Capt. Birch, the Superintendent of Police, and from him received the most prompt and ample assistance. Capt. Birch, though unwell, immediately accompanied him to the site of the robbery, examined the place minutely, and summoning the chowkedars of the division, directed them to trace the thieves, on pain of dismissal, in case of failure; as from the position of their stations, they either must have conceived at the robbery or have been very inattentive to their duties, if not asleep at their posts.

THE CONWAY.—The Conway has just returned from the search after the recently reported wreck; but she has not fallen in with any but that of the *Richard Bell*, on the Nicobar, a part of whose cargo she has brought round.

ABOLITION OF SEVARD JUSTICE.—The Chief Magistrate, on the ground of its total ineffectuality, has made a proposition to Government, for the abolition of *Sevards* Justice.

MR. D. W. STAY.—Mr. D. W. Stay, the collector of moulvi-magistrate, being married, has been absent twenty-three days during the week, for visiting a man who would not vend his wife in his life. Mr. Stay's basar.

EXCESSIVE PRIDE.—A serious case of assault and riotous conduct against four of the chief police jemadars, has been decided by the Chief Magistrate. The complaining party was a respectable Mahomedan proprietor of the Embarree in Nulpooh; and the following was a brief outline of the case:

It appeared that the defendants, through blindness of high caste, took it into their heads, out of fear, to get up a grand Mohurram procession, and on the last *ashura* day were out in grand parade, with a large number of Police burkundazes, on the Circular Road, mixing all the religious display of Mahomedans, in mockery of the names of Hussain and Hosein. That about the same hour when the jemadars' party were in the head of the Embarree Road, the complainant's party also, with a *tabereah*, and about a thousand of twelve hundred persons following it, arrived at the same spot, and in attempting to pass on found their progress hindered by a row of hackeries placed athwart in the street. For a considerable time the Embarree party waited expecting the jemadars' procession would go on—but they waited and waited and were at last disappointed, for the jemadars and burkundazes still stood in the way as well as the hackeries. There being a narrow passage through one side of the street, between the hackeries, some of the Embarree party attempted to go from that way. In making this attempt they were fallen upon by some of the burkundazes, and in a short while more, a general row ensued. The burkundazes and jemadars, who were armed with cudgels, had the mastery over the opposite party, who were not provided with any weapons of offence or defence. Constable Becket was on the spot, and all he could do was to take those in custody within the jemadars' mentioned, so that by this means the affair soon ended in the discomfiture of the Embarree party, who were obliged to take to flight, leaving certain ornaments and shawls in the possession of the jemadars.

Mr. Stretchall appeared for the complaint, and after a great deal of investigation and consultation in which Mr. Blaquiere the magistrate also had a share, the case ended in the conviction of the defendants, the principal of whom was fined two hundred rupees, and the other three in one hundred rupees each. And in this expensive way terminated the grand *imnaka* of the Police jemadars.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A very serious and daring affray happened in Wellesey Square, on the 28th instant, the particulars of which are as follow:—It appears that a European from Dum-Dum, on horse back, and from all accounts, an Artilleryman, arrived in Wellesey Square, on Saturday forenoon. He was enquiring after some bootwoman's whereabouts, and was directed by a cooly, through a mistake, to the house of a moonshoe living in the neighbourhood. The European, according to the information, alighted from his horse, entered the moonshoe's premises, and, unluckily, happened to make his way into the kitchen. He soon, however, was made acquainted with his mistake, by the inmates coming upon him with *shasas* and blades. Upon this he made a quick retreat, and mounting his steed was soon out of danger. The increased moonshoe and his people, disappointed in wreaking vengeance on the European, fell on the poor coolie, that had ignorantly given them the wrong information as above stated. This unfortunate fellow, of course, was unable to take his own part, and as there was no one to

take his part for him, the vengeance of the moonshes and his men, was wreaked upon him with cruel severity. Two young gentlemen, the sons of Mr. Catania, observing the unmerciful maltreatment of the unresisting coolies, were induced, from humanity, to go to his rescue and assistance. They endeavoured to extricate the poor fellow from the inhuman caustigation, and on this endeavouring, averted the blows from his head, to fall upon their own. Such desperate odds being against them, they were obliged to make a hasty retreat, however, in doing this the moonshes party got more exasperated and pursued them. The two young men, however, had time to enter the house and bolt the gate behind them. But this was not sufficient to cut off the pursuit of the desperate party, who burst open the gate and entered Mr. Catania's house, and might have subjected the young men to some serious personal inconvenience, but for Mr. Catania and his sons bringing out pistols, and threatening to shoot the moonshes if they ventured to advance further. This expedient had the desired effect, and the moonshes party having no idea to stand gunpowder, they instantly left the house, and, going out, showered into it volleys of brickbats.

During the whole of the above circumstances transpiring, some injury had been sustained by one or two of the moonshes party, and some slight oozing of blood also happened. Making out a case from this circumstance, the moonshes forthwith drew up a doleful petition, addressed to Mr. Blacquiere, the magistrate, whose interference and protection they supplicated, saying that they were in intense bodily fear, every moment expecting to be shot by Mr. Catania and his sons. On the receipt of the application, the Magistrate instantly despatched Constable Weir to go and ascertain the precise state of things.

According to orders, therefore, Constable Weir, accompanied by about half a dozen chowkedars, repaired to Wellesley Square, and on the house being pointed out to him by the moonshes, he went in and spoke to the Catanias on the subject, showing them the petition presented by the moonshes, and directing their attention to the charges brought against them. Upon this the matters above related was explained to Constable Weir, who also had ocular demonstration of the brick-baiting and the consequences thereof, on the glass shutters and windows of the house. Constable Weir then, requesting the attendance of the two young gentlemen at the Police on Monday, left the house. On coming out he still observed a large concourse assembled, whom he ordered the chowkedars to disperse. This was done, and in a short time the mob was gone as well as the chowkedars, and Constable Weir was also going away, when a European gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, came up and complained, that the chowkedars had been striking his servants. Weir expressed his sorrow at the chowkedars having done so, and was going to Mr. Robertson's house (for that is the name of the gentleman) to confront his servants on the subject, when he perceived a young Mahomedan put himself just in front, and impudently trying to stare him out of countenance. Weir asked him his purpose and intention for standing there, and in that way, when the valorous pig used a certain impolite expression to Weir. Not being inclined to punish his impudence, Weir first asked him to go about his business, and then gently pushed him away. The consequence was, that in a few minutes before Weir could enter the house of Mr. Robertson, a large body of men came up, armed with bludgeons, and without farther parley commenced an attack on Weir. For some time Weir faced a foe, but the thoughts oppressively striking him, that the better part of valour was discretion, he very prudently ran into Mr. Robertson's house, though not with-

out being first a little hurt in several parts of his body, especially his left arm, which has been severely injured. On Weir's disappearing, the desperate gang fell on the unoffending Mr. Robertson, who has been so seriously hurt, as to prevent his stirring from his couch.

The case is pending before Mr. Blacquiere, and will, come on as soon as Mr. Robertson is fit to move out.

SHAJOUR AFFRAY.—There was a serious affray at Kidderpore lately. Some natives, apparently without cause, attacked a body of sailors belonging to the *Queen*, and severely wounded them. The offenders are in custody.

MELANCHOLIC AFFAIR.—An unfortunate woman named Rondon, the wife of a clerk in a public office, who had lost several children at a very early age, was brought on by the mental agony she endured, on account of their untimely demise, to adopt the desperate resolution of destroying the embryo she had again conceived; and she accordingly consulted an ignorant native midwife, who administered long pepper to her to effect the desired object. Instead of the desired end being obtained, however, Mrs. Rondon was killed by the long pepper administered, after suffering the most excruciating agony for some days. The midwife is in custody, and will be tried at the sessions.

During the month, Mr. Storckeler, the Editor of the *Englishman*, has endeavored, with the aid of his printer, to fix Mr. Johnson, the Editor of the *Quarter*, with the commission of plagiarism. Mr. Johnson has flatly contradicted the statements of both parties, and Mr. Storckeler does not cut a very enviable figure in the affair.

ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.—On this, that reference having been made to the home authorities regarding the appointment of Assistant Magistrates, their sanction of the measure has lately reached the Government of India, and that, before long, it is expected to be carried into execution.

UNCONVENTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUNDS.—The state of this institution on the 31st January 1840, is as follows:

Receipts on account the Widows' Fund	44,936	8	5
Ditto Children's Fund	15,192	0	0
Ditto Interest at 6 per cent. per annum			
up to 30th April 1839	2,013	15	11
Ditto Legacy by Nidnooy Day	1,010	8	0
Ditto Fees	326	11	9

Total Co's Rs	63,480	12	2
Disbursements of Pensions, Establishments and Contingencies from May 1837 to January 1840	10,592	6	11

Capital on the 31st Jan. 1840	52,888	5	3
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<i>Disposition of Capital.</i>			
In the General Treasury	31,675	4	0
Presidency Pay Office	9,660	0	0
Commisariat Department	2,969	8	8
Mofussil Treasuries	8,693	8	7

Company's rupees	52,888	5	3
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The income of the fund is Rupees 2,545-7-10 per month from subscriptions and payments to incumbents Rupees 497-10-8.

THE PAUMBAM PASSAGE.—The Paumbam passage is growing of increasing importance to the Ceylon and Ma-

dras coasting craft. Light vessels are continually taking advantage of the passage, and some upwards of eighty tons in burden are now enabled to pass through with the greatest ease. During the four last days of February and the first five of the present month no less than fourteen vessels, varying in burden from thirteen to eighty three tons, besides eighty seven dhories, have availed themselves of this cut, which con siderably abridges their voyages and affords them, consequently, increased advantages to what they before enjoyed.

RAMAN KOMOLE COMAREE v. BUNJUNT COMAREE—On the 26 instant three appeals came on to be heard, in the Sadler Nirmul Adalut, arising out of a sentence passed by THOMAS WRATT Esq late Judge of East Burdwan, in a criminal case, appealed from the decision of the magistrate by Moha Rane Komole Comaree, in a case in which she was the prosecutrix and Dukhin-arunjun Mookerjee and others, were defendants.

The charge was, for forcibly taking the Rane Bunsunt Comaree away from the Rajbarie, with property to the amount of four lakhs of rupees, and was tried before the magistrate on the 27th of May last, who acquitted all the defendants without hearing witnesses on their behalf. Moha Rane Komole Comaree appealed against the magistrate's decision to the Judge, before whom and two assessors the case came on to be tried on the 22d of June last, on which occasion it appeared, that the principal defendant put in a defence submitting (amongst other things) that the province of the court in a criminal appeal, especially when in the court below the case had been gone into on one side only, was either simply to confirm the decision, or simply to vacate it, or to direct a new trial when the proceedings appeared defective. To pass a contrary decision on matters of fact, without giving the defendant an opportunity of proving his innocence, would, as he submitted be a novelty in appellate proceedings of the most dangerous tendency. The Judge (Mr Wyatt) however, proceeded to pass sentence in the case without further proof, and the following is a copy of his order on the occasion—

"As the case is within the meaning of Sec 2, Regulation 7 of 1819, it is ordered that a fine of 200 rupees be imposed on the defendant Dukhin-arunjun, and in the event of his not paying the same, that he be imprisoned for the space of two months, and as that defendant is not fit to hold any employment under the Rane, he should not be permitted to continue any longer in her service, and that the magistrate do communicate this order to the Rane.

Against this order both parties appeared in the Sadler, the prosecutrix praying for an extension of punishment, and the defendant appealing on the ground that the regulation quoted by the Judge could not possibly apply to the present case, as the Rane was a widow and above the age of 15 years the Regulation in question applying to unmarried females under that age.

After the whole of the proceedings of the Magistrate and Judge had been read, and the Vakile of the parties having been heard, the Judge (Mr. Rattray) stated his opinion, to the following effect—

I am clearly of opinion, that in these proceedings there is no evidence whatever against the defendants to convict them of any of the charges preferred against them, and that, therefore, the sentence of the Judge (Mr Wyatt) imposing the fine of 200 rupees, must be set aside. It is not necessary for me to decide the case upon the Regulation mentioned by the Judge in his report of the 22d of June, but I am of opinion, that it does not apply to this case, the Rane being of full age and a widow. The Judge had no right to order the Rane not to employ any person she pleased, and as this could not form part of a final sentence, I shall set

aside the whole sentence altogether. The Vakile for Komole Comaree contends, that she has a right of controul over the young Rane, as being the guardian, appointed by the late Rajah.

I am not aware by what right any person can be the guardian of a person of full age, or exercising a right to confine her against her will. I have already stated my opinion. In another case, that the Rane has a right to go where and do what she pleases, and I will think so.

The Vakile for Komole Comaree then prayed the Judge, that the case might be sent round to all the Judges of the Court.

Mr. Rattray—No, that I will not do; but as the case is pressed, I will send the proceedings to a learned Judge.

The Rane Bunsunt Comaree's appeal against that part of the order of Mr Wyatt, that directed her not to employ the defendant then came on, and was disposed of in like manner.

FIRES—Several very extensive fires have occurred during the month, in the out skirts of the Town and the Twenty four Pargunnah, by means of which property to a large amount has been destroyed, and one or two people have been burnt to death.

THE MADRAS MISCELLANY.—His periodical is now defunct. Its career was brilliant though brief.

LEVEE AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Between the hours of three and four o'clock on the evening of the 9th instant, a levee was held by the Right Honorable the Governor-General at the Government House, which was intended exclusively for native gentlemen of rank. The Nabob of Chitpore, the young Rajah of Burdwan, Mahalab Chund Bahadur, Rajah Radhaskup Bahadur, Rajah Kalihusen Bahadur, Rajah Narsing Chunder Bahadur, Rajah Rajnarain Roy, of Ansool, and Baboo Praonkissen Mullick, were present. After these gentlemen were seated in their proper seats, the Governor-General made his appearance and took his seat in the state chair, when the visitors were, according to their respective ranks, introduced to His Lordship, who received them with his habitual kindness and urbanity. Khelauts were given to some, and Rajah Mahalab Chund Bahadur, received the best and most valuable amongst them. Two of the native functionaries, namely Baboo Sittanauth Bose and Baboo Shitensarain Bysack, the one belonging to the establishment of the Political Secretary, and the other to that of the Government House, had also a Khelaut of five parghas each.

COURT MARTIAL.—A native general court martial has been ordered to assemble, on an early day, at Dum-Dum, for the trial of several privates of the Goolundaz Battalion, who some time ago peremptorily refused to perform certain duties connected with the Magazine department. Six of the privates had been selected for trial, but they, associates in the mutiny stood by them and insisted, to the number of about twenty, on "following their leaders" into duress. Captain Macher is to conduct the proceedings.

THE HINDU COLLEGE.—It is said that Lord Auckland has expressed himself greatly pleased with the essays on moral courage produced by the two upper classes of the Hindu College, without any preparation and without the use of a single book of reference. A number of prizes are to be distributed on the occasion. The public examination of the students of the Hindu College, it is reported, will take place in about eight or ten days.

A GREAT SHRAUD.—On the 3rd instant, Baboo Gourchurn Coondoo, of Mourey, near Andool, performed the shroud of his late mother, at an immense expense. He is said to have distributed 16,000 rupees worth of quarter and half rupees to beggars on the occasion, and, we have heard, from a credible source,

that the entire expenditures attending the ceremony, would exceed 50,000 rupees. The Baboo is a self merchant of Calcutta.

DR. HALLER.—News has been received in town of the death of Dr. Haller. This enterprising naturalist had, it appears, landed on the Andaman Islands, where he was murdered by the natives. Mrs. Haller was left at Rangoon of Tennessee.

Letters from Dooeling, to the 1st of April, state that the hotel was opened on the 31st of March, when a grand dinner was given by Doctor Campbell, to the station, for the benefit of the establishment, and the room where the company sat, was reduced to a pleasant temperature, by the aid of two fires and a grand display of lights, the thermometer being 65°, on the chimney-piece. The greatest conviviality prevailed, the company were regaled with music and singing, and several bumper toasts were drank, Mr. and Mrs. Warman are said to be quite adapted for their situation—being polite and attentive without approaching to obtrusiveness, and there is every hope of the hotel turning out a profitable speculation.

The facilities for travelling are daily increasing, and provisions, workmen, &c., are pouring in constantly. The road above Malderum is rapidly progressing, and will soon be opened. The reservoirs at the springs are commenced upon, and the barracks, court-house, hospital, and other buildings, are nearly completed, and men have been sent in for the station road. In a short time, every thing will be ready to woo the heat-oppressed Indian to the cool "bright spot."

Lieutenant Collins, 25th Regt. N. I., on Reserve Guard Duty, Fort William, on Sunday evening, after dinner, stepped over the railing of the window at the top story of the Royal Barracks, when of a sudden he disappeared, and was discovered on the pavement below, a distance of nearly 40 feet! He was perfectly sensible on being taken up, and on examination his jaw-bone was found to be smashed to atoms, and his knee-cap broken. Although in a dangerous state, it is expected he will ultimately recover. The only wonder is, that he was not dashed to pieces.

KITTY THORNHILL'S ESTATE.—Bahoo Motes Lali Seal has purchased, for one lac of rupees, the beautiful but long neglected property at Cosquepo, that goes by the name of "Kitty Thornhill's Estate." There are at present but four habitable gentlemen's residences on the property, but it is proposed by the new proprietor, to build six or eight new houses near the river, that may be each let at a moderate rent.

SALT SMUGGLERS.—On the 6th instant, Mr. Tynan, a salt darogah, succeeded in seizing a large quantity of salt, at a village near Dum-Dum, after a battle with the smugglers, who considerably outnumbered his own party.

ENIGMA BATTLE.—Enigma Battle, of the 48th Regiment N. I., was drowned on the 11th instant, in the river, opposite to Barrackpore, by the sudden upsetting of his pleasure boat.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—It is said, that Government propose devoting upon certain terms, the buildings and site of the present Sudder House, for the purpose of erecting the Rooms of the Public Library and of the Agri-Horticultural Society.

ASSISTANT PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—It is said, that Mr. D. W. Fraser, late Collector of the Pugin Tax at Gyah, has been appointed an Assistant to the Private Secretary to the Governor-General, until the scheme for the introduction of a reformed Police in Behar shall be sufficiently matured,

to allow of his being appointed Inspector General in that quarter.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—The Madagascar steamer, left Calcutta, on the 17th of April, for the Straits and China. Her equipment is of the most complete, and beautiful description, her large guns over her stern and bow in particular. She was followed by the Queen, whose sixty-eight pounders will no doubt soon thunder in the ears of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire.

CHINA EXPEDITION.—The *Mormon* and the *Head* Quarters of H. M. 49th Regiment, left Calcutta on the 16th instant, in prosecution of her voyage to China. Sir J. G. Bremer and the Staff left in the *Madagascar* Steamer on the 17th, and H. M. Ship *Argo*, with a Division of the Volunteers, will sail from Calcutta in about a week or ten days.

LETTERS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—Government has decided on passing all letters of the officers and men of the China Expedition, free of postage.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident, attended with the loss of several lives, occurred on the river off Serampore. A native boat, filled with natives was on its way upwards, when a large blur, proceeding the contrary way, and which had become unmanageable from the strength of the wind, came in contact with the other and caused it to capsize. Mr. Marshman, who saw the accident, immediately sent off his bullock to the assistance of the poor beings in the water, which succeeded in rescuing eleven from a watery grave, but twenty-two unfortunately sunk to rise no more.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—The pathway of the Assam Tea Company is every day becoming smoother. Some of the frontier tribes of Assam, from whom hostility, rather than friendliness, was anticipated, have lately manifested a desire to patronize the speculation in their vicinity.

THE KIDNAPPED EDITOR OF THE BHASKAR.—Sreenath Rale, the kidnapped editor of the *Bhaskar*, has at length been liberated. He has made the circuit of the newspaper offices, and made the following statement. That in the afternoon of the 28th of April, at about 4 o'clock, Raja Rajnarain Rale, after compelling him to swear that he would refrain from all legal proceedings against him, and taking from him a written promise to that purport, set him at liberty. That he had been in close confinement in the Raja's house in Andool, ever since his capture, imprisoned in a room from which the day-light was excluded, and the floor of which was damp and unhealthy in the extreme, and which room he had only left for a short period, on one occasion, on which he had been brought to the garden of Chateau Baboo, alias Aushooras Day, from which, in consequence of his refusing to conform to the terms proposed by Raja Rajnarain, he was conveyed back again to Andool and replaced in the prison from which he had been taken. That on his first being captured, Raja Rajnarain had directed his minions to convey him to some secret place, beyond the scrutiny of any one who would give information, and there to decapitate him and secrete his body; but that the Raja's men were afraid to carry his orders into execution. That the men then, at the instigation of the Raja, pounded his; Sreenath Rale's, right arm, with an iron bar, till they broke it at the wrist, and then proceeded to apply fireballs to different parts of his person, and, tying his arms behind his back, introduced the iron bar between them, and, by twisting it about, endeavoured to wrench his shoulders out of joint. That this treatment, coupled with the innumerable kicks and cuffs, he thus received from the Raja, and from others at his instigation, nearly deprived him, Sreenath, of life, and that he certainly would have

fallen a sacrifice to the ill-treatment he received from the Raja, if the press had not taken up his cause, and, by frightening the Raja, induced him to afford him better treatment. That on his case coming on in the Supreme Court, the Raja endeavoured, by the offer of large bribes, to induce him to forego his complaint, and got *cohetrajes* or native doctors, to attend him, and would not consent to his liberation till almost all his wounds had been healed. Sreenath Raie further, exhibited sundry marks about his person, which he said were caused by the fire-balls that had been applied to it. It is the intention of Sreenath Raie to institute a suit in the Supreme Court, against Rajah Rajarain, for assault, false imprisonment, and mutilation.

ALLEGED MURDER.—A man named Rutton Paramanick, it is said, has been beaten to death, by Ramcomar Bissau and Goroopershaud Mitro, for non payment of revenue. The supposed murderers are in custody, but strenuously deny the charge, and say, that the dead body of Rutton Paramanick was brought into, and left in their residence, by a band of men, who robbed them of four hundred rupees.

NEW NATIVE DISPENSARY.—A greater spirit of enterprise is being instilled into the natives, and they are coming forward to compete with Europeans, in branches of trade hitherto not ventured on by them. Two of the alumni of the Medical College recently opened, for the first time by natives, a dispensary of English medicines—two more of the students of the same institution, named Ramcomar Das and Gobind Chunder Geopto have followed the example, and opened a dispensary in the How Bazar.

THE WEATHER.—In consequence of bad weather down the river, the dak-boats were at one time, unable to communicate with the vessels off Saugor, and several ships were obliged to put back, some of them in a damaged state.

All communication with the opposite side of the river, ceased at two p. m. on the 4th instant in consequence of the roughness of the river from the strong breeze. Up to six p. m. the dughees remained hauled up on shore, after which the rain came on and changed the weather completely.

The weather during the past week has been very tempestuous, and few boats have consequently been plying on the river. Several of those that ventured to cross it have been capized, and many lives have been lost. Several showers of rain have fallen, which have revived the burnt up vegetation, and if the indigo planters have been ruined by these showers, a good indigo season may be expected.

A contemporary journal had published the following details of the gale, which occurred on the 1st instant :—

“The strong South-easterly gale which blew the whole of yesterday, has, we are sorry to say, done much damage here and down the river. The lower arm of the Semaphore at Diamond Harbour has been broken off, which partially interrupts our telegraphic intercourse. The greater part of the station was completely inundated yesterday, and from appearances, it was likely that the damage would prove far more extensive. We greatly fear, from the state of the wind and the height of the tides at this time, that serious consequences may be apprehended, if a change for the better does not shortly take place—the disastrous events of the same month of 1832 and 1833, from the same causes, are fresh in the memory of many of our readers.

The following is an extract of a letter relating the particulars of the inundation at Diamond Harbour :—

Diamond Harbour, May 1.—With deep regret I have to inform you, that at 9 o'clock this morning with hard gales at S. E. the land of this station and several tracts round has been completely inundated—all the bunds have been much damaged and some of the villages have been washed away—a great quantity of paddy and rice has shared the same fate. A number of cattle of various kinds are also missing, supposed to have been carried away by the flood.

The coal depots belonging to the Hon'ble Company and the Steam Tug Association have suffered much from the salt water having got to them—a great part, moreover, has been swept away altogether by the water.

The water is still rising, and I fear there will be greater damage done during this night than has already taken place—the villagers have taken the alarm and gone off in a mass inland twelve or fourteen miles.

In addition to the above, we have received another letter from a gentleman in the Sunderbuns, who thus describes the damage done to the Salt Works set up by the late Mr. Prinsep at Narainpore, a place only twenty miles distant from Calcutta.

Narainpore, May 1.—The hard gale which we have had here has been attended with a severe inundation—about three of the fields belonging to the Salt Works here have been overflowed; the canal leading from the works has burst through the embankments, and if the gale does not abate to-night, I much fear that the whole place will be under water.

The tides of yesterday and to-day were very high off Calcutta, particularly that to-day—about noon the water came tumbling over the Cause more than knee-deep, and inundated a considerable portion of the plain near the Fort.”

KONWAR KISENNATH ROY AND THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

—A correspondence has been carried on for some time, between Dr. Goodere, of the Calcutta Medical College, and Baboo Dignunier Mitter the Dewan of Konwar Kissenath Roy, regarding some plan for distributing prizes among the students of the Medical College, which that liberal and enlightened native proposes to give. The prize are to be five in number, and their value will be 2,000 rupees. They are to be awarded to the students who may prove most successful at examinations.

THE HINDU COLLEGE.—The distribution of prizes to the alumni of the Hindu College, took place on the 22d instant, the principal part of our aristocracy were present. The Governor-General, at the close of a brief examination, expressed himself in highly eulogistic terms of the improvement the boys had made, and complimented Professor Richardson and the teachers, on their success in imparting instruction to the lads.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL, &c.—The daily papers have published, during the week; a prospectus for the formation of a Hospital for the reception of parturient and sick women and children, and a Dispensary for the accommodation of indigent females at their own residences; and also for the instruction, under a Professor of midwifery, of both men and women, in the science of midwifery, on the system followed at the great Lying-in Hospitals of London, Paris and Dublin. A more praiseworthy or philanthropic undertaking, could not have been contemplated, nor one, in the carrying through of which the public is more imperatively bound to aid. The sum required for the accomplishment of this truly great object, is about twenty thousand rupees, of which amount nearly twelve thousand has already been subscribed in Calcutta, and we hope that the remainder will be quickly forthcoming. Dr. H. H. Goodere is to hold the Professorship of midwifery, in consequence of which he will reli-

quish one of his offices in the Medical College, a better selection could not have been made, as Dr. Gooden's peculiar aptitude for imparting instruction, and his well-known quality of manner and kind-heartedness, eminently qualify him for his situation.

MR. LINTON'S ORATION.—Mr. Linton's Oration at the Town Hall on the night of the 20th inst., was pretty well attended, and went off very successfully. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, Sir J. P. Grant and several other persons of distinction were present.

MR. W. F. NOYENHO.—This gentleman, who was once member of a respectable firm of lawyers, and who has thereto professed the tenets of that sect of Christians called Baptists, on the 19th instant, at St. Xavier's College, in the presence of a numerous and respectable congregation, underwent a religious emigration from his former faith to that of the Roman Catholic Church.

A DREADFUL STORM.—On the authority of a native contemporary we learn, that on the night of the 5th instant, several places and especially Gronanundee Poorachundee, &c. within Sippura zillah, were visited with a dreadful storm, accompanied with hail and lightning, which threw down house, &c.

DARJEELING.—Letters from Darjeeling state, that a number of Annamese labourers, ready to take service as pioneers and clearers, have arrived at the Bright Spot, having been collected for Government purposes; but not being at this moment urgently wanted for such purposes they are available to the public at three and four rupees a month per man. Six hundred convicts were engaged on the Maladah road.

Mr. Halkett has constructed a temporary bungalow, half way between Dinapore, in Titulya, and placed a khimutgar and a bearer in attendance. A new bungalow is in the course of being built at Neechintepore, another at Dinapore and a third half way to the Ganges, on the line of road now under repairs.

FORGIVENESS.—A European named Monson, has been committed to take his trial, for forging a draft for two hundred rupees on Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY.—The Civil Service Annuity is to be allowed for two years more at quarter rate—that is a payment of 25,000 Rs. and all beyond that sum, that has been paid by an annuitant taking the annuity, to be refunded to him, in order that the Hon'ble Court may obtain from this country more information before deciding finally in respect to the memorial of the service sent home in April 1838.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITIES.—Of the nine civil service annuities available on the 1st instant under the old rule, viz., at half premium rate of purchase, only two have been taken up. Messrs. Robert Pary Nesbet and Charles Phillips, (both in England) are the two gentlemen who have been declared by the managers successful in obtaining annuities of 1840-41. The sixth and last annuity of the series of 1339-40, accrued to Mr. Archibald

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—It is rumoured, that the Registrar of the Military Department, Mr. A. Heberlein, will succeed Capt. R. J. H. Birch, as assistant Secretary of that Department.

Another report states, that Captain MacGeorge (71st N. I.) of the Judge Advocate's Department, is to succeed Captain Birch, on the elevation of that Officer to the Deputy Military Secretaryship.

MR. BELLEW'S HOTEL.—Mr. Bellew's Hotel at Kurugog, a place about twenty-five miles from Dargajing and two hundred and fifty miles below its situated, is now opened for travellers.

TIGERS.—The deaths of Dr. Woodford and of several natives, from wounds inflicted by tigers, have been reported during the month, and a tiger has been shot at Seakhola, Bundipore.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PIGEON.—A young pigeon was lately hatched at the house of Baboo Ooduschand Ghose, at Babba Bazar, with four tails and three eyes. It did not survive beyond a few minutes.

NATIVE CONVERTS.—A Hindu weaver and his wife have been converted to Christianity.

THE ROYAL NUPPIALS.—Salvos of ordnance were fired from the batteries of Fort William, and from H. M. S. the *Comary*, on the 24th instant, in honor of the Royal Nuptials.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—It is said, that a *Tomasha*, upon a magnificent scale, will be given by the Governor-General, on Her Majesty's birth-day—or the day after, as the anniversary happens to fall this year on a Sunday. Great preparations are making in the pyrotechnical department, and the consumption of meal-powder, from things, &c., is expected to be enormous. It is said, that there is to be a general illumination.

THE SCOTCH BURIAL GROUND.—A new road has been made to the Scotch Burying ground, by Messrs. Burn and Co., which greatly facilitates access to the cemetery.

LORD JOCELYN AND CAPT. OSBORNE.—Captain the Hon'ble W. G. Osborne, and Lord Jocelyn, who lately arrived in Calcutta, have proceeded to China in H. M. Ship *Comary*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will certainly proceed to the Upper Provinces in the cold weather.

LORD MINTO.—A private letter says, "It is current at the clubs, that Lord Minto will proceed to China in the *Pique*, and when his mission thither is completed, that he will succeed the Earl of Auckland in India."

LIBEL.—The editor of the *Chundricer*, having lately published an article calculated to throw a slur on the character of Baboo Juggeenauth Persaud Mullick, nephew to the late Baboo Mathoornanji Mullick, of Bankimchurn, as a Hindoo, the Baboo is about to institute an action for libel against him in the Supreme Court.

DYING FROM THE BITE OF SHARKS.—On the 26th instant, about ten o'clock in the morning, as several persons were bathing at Juggeenauth Ghaut, two of them were bitten by two sharks on their legs, at one and the same time, when they screamed out for help. They were immediately taken out of the water, but did not survive long.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.—On the third of April, a Mo-ulman boy, the only son of a widow, who lived at Annundboyra, in zillah Mymensing, died of spleen,

when she shut herself in her house, and, setting fire to it, burnt herself to death with the remains of the boy.

A DESEETER.—A deserter was brought up on the night of the 26th of April from the *Shepherdess*, by Perry, of the river police. This man belongs to the Company's recruits that were wrecked on the unfortunate *Duke of Buccleugh*. Through some connivance he managed to embark by the consent of the Captain on the *Miranda*, and was to have gone home in her, but the *Miranda* putting back, the fugitive was transferred to the *Shepherdess*. Information of the fact having been lodged at the police, Perry was immediately empowered with a warrant to apprehend the deserter. Before this information, however, was given, the *Shepherdess* was already on her way down the river, and it was not till she had run down as far as Saugor, that Perry overtook her and captured the run away captive, whom he found completely metamorphosed from a soldier to a sailor. He is in custody now for investigation into the connivance through which he so nearly effected a complete escape.

A NEW BANK.—Not Calcutta only, but all Asia, is threatened with the infliction of another Bank. Lord Clare, has been declared Chairman. Five thousand (only) of its shares are to be sent out to this devoted country, and a board of directors is to be formed here. The scheme has been gotten up, by Mr. Robert Henry Montgomery Martin.

SIR H. FANE.—Letters have been received from the Cape, which mention, that the health of Sir Henry Fane has not improved since his departure from Bombay, and that he was, at the time of writing, in a somewhat precarious condition.

CAPTAIN R. J. B. BIRCH.—The Governor-General has conferred on Captain R. J. B. Birch, Assistant Secretary, the appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, vacant on the death of the late lamented Major Cebbi, and Captain Birch is also to have the official rank of Major.

CAPTAIN HILL.—Captain Hill, A. D. C. to the Governor-General, succeeded to the office of Military Secretary, on the departure of Capt. the hon'ble W. G. Osborne to China.

Mofussil.

CHITTAGOON.—There have been some dreadful fires at Chittagong lately, and the magistrate has promulgated an order in the bazaris, that in future all fires should be put out after nine p. m.,—a regular revival of the old Curfew system; and he has threatened imprisonment to the person who may be so unfortunate as to have a fire break out of his house. This has done some good, for the fear of that punishment has made the natives more careful.

AGRA.—The Metcalfe Testimonial village is finished shortly, when it will be opened by a bill from the Members of the Station Civil Service to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Rana of Ondecpoor, with a camp consisting of 6,000 followers, 1,200 horses, and escorted by Captain Loftie of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, is about to pass through the Agra district on a pilgrimage to Benares and Gya.

The Metcalfe Testimonial is now complete at a cost of rupees 15,000, which is 2,000 beyond the funds subscribed, and to meet which a rateable subscription will, it is supposed, be called for.

A Mr. Lee Favre, of the Secretary's Office, had his skull fractured by a fall from his horse, and was in much danger.

A subscription has been got up, for the relief of Mr. Billoo, whose house was recently burnt.

Mr. Woolaston's resignation has been followed up by the Rev. J. Moore's acceptance of the Office of Secretary to the Agra School Book Society.

Hajee Khan Khakur has returned to Meerut en route to Landour, much changed for the worse; he is dying they say with chagrin, and declares his innocence of treachery, and that he is punished for speaking the truth. He cannot long survive.

HAZAREEBAGH.—Letters from Hazareebagh state, that the loss of property on the occasion of the late fire in the barracks, has not proved so great as was at first supposed. Cholera of the very worst kind had made its appearance at the station in the middle of this month:—one man of the second Europeans had died on the 16th, and several were carried into the hospital. Up to that time the corps had been tolerably healthy, only one man having died since its arrival at the station—a result that is attributed to the extreme care and attention of the medical officers attached. The Draft from the 1st European Regiment arrived at Hazareebagh on the 15th of April after a march of six months from Cabul. The men are said to be taller and of a better description than those who came out last season.

JESSORE.—At a meeting of Indigo Planters, held at Kaligunge, in Jessore, on the 15th of April, the following resolutions were adopted.

1st. That Mr. M. S. Bell be requested to officiate as Secretary.

2nd. That the Jessore District Committee will most warmly co-operate with the General and other District Committees, in the formation of the Fund for the support of Indigent Planters, and widows and children of the Members of the Indigo Planters' Association.

3rd. That the next General Meeting be fixed for the second Monday of September next, and that the General Meetings take place three times in the year, namely, on the second Monday of the months of February, May, and September.

4th. That the 14th and 16th rules of the General Meeting, be adopted by this Meeting.

5th. That the 8th rule of the General Committee be adopted by this Meeting, with exception of the words "one-third," and that "two" be substituted.

6th. That the first Meeting of the Committee, take place at Babookilly, on the 20th of May next, when the future Meetings will be regulated by the Members.

7th. That three form a quorum, but that no rule passed by the Committee at one Meeting, be considered binding, until confirmed by a subsequent Meeting.

8th. That it be left to the Committee to furnish the Secretary with a press, and funds for stationery and postage, the expenses to be laid before the next General Meeting, for approval.

MEERUT.—The following are extracts from a letter dated Meerut 19 April, 1840—

"Some sepoys, I believe as many as 11, have been lately shugged near Haupper, and Lieut. Mills has gone to enquire into the matter. The poor fellows were on their way to their homes, and came, I believe, from Joodanah and Kunnah.

The 31st arrived here last Friday, (the 10th April). A knot of, en route to Mynpoorie. The Generals Doctor Sahit, gave an entertainment that evening, to

the heroes of Khelat. They had also invitations from 11 M. 16th Lancers, the 33d N. I., &c. they continued their march on the 13th.

"People up here are any thing but pleased at the late attack upon our gallant general, in the *Agre Ukbar*, and the *Englishman*. The general, I am sorry to say, has not been in very good health lately.

Native States.

MORADABAD—MILITARY MOVEMENTS—We hear from Moradabad that the Nawab of Rampore is hourly expected to die, and a wing of the 21st is held in readiness to march at a minute's warning under Major Campbell and Captain Farmer.

JEYPUR, JODHPUR AND BIKANER—The accounts received from Jeypore, Jodhpore and Bikaner, are not altogether satisfactory. Major Thoresby is represented as most indefatigable in his exertions for the better regulation of the former state, but his efforts are continually thwarted by the insidious underworkings of the Nathawats and their party, who oppose every measure of reform. The revenues are said to be sadly in arrears, and the troops at all remain as worthless a set of vagabonds as ever, joining, whenever they have an opportunity, with bands of plunderers who outrage, uncontrolled by an inefficient Police, render travelling in the District very unsafe.

Nothing beyond promises, it appears, has hitherto been got out of Mani Sing, who, for the third time, is playing his game like a wily old fox as he is.

The Thakoor is represented to be a great thief as ever. In Bikaner matters appear to be even worse—only complaints are brought forward of devastation and robbery.

The Bedawats are more outrageous than ever, and a band of these villains not a long time since, burnt down the village of Khasolee, after having plundered it, and carried off some of the inhabitants as captives. Our frontier is rendered very unsafe, for the travelling merchants and others, who look to the British for protection from these outrages.

JALORE—Letters from Jalore to the 26th March, state, that General Ventura has been ordered to Murree to collect a debt due of four years' tribute by the Raja of that place, and it is hoped that this expedition some particulars may be made known of the iron mine there. General Court has been sent along with the second Minister of State, Raja Singhtangh, to bring the tribute money from Rinnu. Prince Shersing replaces General Avitabile as Governor of Peshawar.

A Pishoor has been holding out a paltry mud fort, called Chawa against Maun Sing's "riff riff." The bearing is cannot take it and the Thakoor laughs at his ruler's army. These internal squabbles do not say much for our final settlement of affairs, and some urgent measures will be necessary to bring Marwar into a state of tranquillity.

SCINDIA—It has been arranged with His Highness Meer Roostum Khan, that an annual fair, to continue during one month, shall be held at Sukkur in the territory of the Umceers of Upper Scinde. The month of January is fixed on, as that in which the merchants of Bombay, Affghani, the Punjab, Western India, Rajputana, may more easily resort to Sukkur. The first annual fair will commence on the 1st of January 1844.

Under the engagements which have been entered into with the Umceers of Scinde no levy will be levied upon the merchants, not their own subjects, on

goods in transit on the river Indus. In addition to the foregoing advantages, and with the view of still further facilitating trade, His Highness Meer Roostum Khan has engaged, that no duty shall be levied on merchandise landed and exposed for sale at the Annah Fair held at Sukkur, nor on such portions of it as shall be re-embarked from the place where sale is held, nor re-landed in Scinde.

Colonel Chalmers was daily expected at Ferozepore to take command of the 38th N. I., and a report prevailed that the 2d N. I., were going back to their station.

The arrival of the Snake has broken in upon the monotony of the place, and several trips have been made in her, much to the amusement of the Ferozeporeans, who stare at her magic powers.

The following is from a letter dated Jullalabad, March 26th—"All quiet here, save an atrocious attempt at murder and robbery which occurred last night. Three Native Doctors were returning from the Town to camp, and when about mid way and pretty close to the Hospitals, some villians rushed out of a sort of garden and cut them down. One of the Doctors received 13 or 14 very severe wounds, and this wonderful how he survived for a second: nevertheless he was alive this morning. The other two got off better, but all owed their escape to some people who were on the road, not far behind them. The robbers hearing voices, took to their heels. There was another affair in which several of the King's people were attacked on one of the roads near the town and six or seven wounded.

A letter from Quetta, of the 24th of March, states, that the country around is perfectly tranquil, and the pretty valley of Shawl, is putting on its mantle of green. The political agent is introducing, through the assistance of Dr. Talker, all kinds of European vegetables, especially potatoes. More land has been brought into cultivation this year than has been known for years. The climate is enjoyed by every one, the thermometer never rising 4 degrees in the 24 hours, and in a house the warmest period seldom above 75d. The *Bala Rangers* are spoken of as a very useful body of men, always conveying their charge in safety through the pass. So little drink is now apprehended, that officers, form small parties, and go on fishing excursions in the neighbourhood of the Pass.

JULLALABAD—A letter from Jullalabad, dated 26th ult., states, that the person of Doi Mahomed had been violently seized on by the King of Bokhara, and that the Doi is now in close confinement. It appears that though under surveillance and closely watched, he still enjoyed the range of his own camp, and the free intercourse of his followers. Things were in this state, when a night attack was made upon the Camp by a body of the Bokhara troops, in which two of the Doi's sons were killed and he himself seized and placed in rigorous confinement. Information of the event, reached Sir W. Macgibbon on the 24th of Feb.

Another letter says:—"With regard to the Russians, we have had various reports—one that comes from Ashroob, viz. Herat, and given out by the Envoy is, that the Russian advanced Division of 16,000 men was attacked at night by a horde of horsemen and severely hampered; that cholera had broken out in their camp, and they were hauling 40 miles from Khiva. This report is strictly denied, but if a horde of plunderers can beat 16,000 Russians, they will stand but poor chance with our troops. Some time ago a report of this sort reached us from Bokhara, another, and the latest, is from Herat, who says, that the Russians are again moving. The general opinion is, that their object is to get to

Bokhara—and if they succeed in reaching Khiva after marching over so great an extent of country, it will be an easy journey from Khiva to Bokhara, and at the latter place they will procure cattle and supplies in abundance, in fact every thing they require, and from Bokhara to Khoktum is about 30 marches, their route would be through a country, particularly fertile, so that they would have no necessity for a Commissariat. But from Khoktum to Caubul, a distance of 250 miles, the road leads over passes 12,000 feet in height, in other places through narrow gorges, and for many miles, is so narrow that 2 horsemen cannot ride abreast and several officers, who have been that road, say, that it is impossible for any army to force those passes if they are occupied by our troops—therefore we ought to have a few strong regiments of infantry always cantoned at Caubul, or Chogjar. As for cavalry, they are perfectly useless, and only in the way in this mountainous country and require infantry to protect them. In fact between Ghuznee and Peshawar, there is not a single piece of ground that cavalry could act on to any advantage."

Letters have been received from Sir Alexander Burnes, asserting that a Russian army of 24,000 cavalry and infantry, with 70 pieces of artillery, had positively arrived at Khiva, and were making every arrangement for their onward progress to Bokhara. Sir Alexander places implicit reliance on this, and strongly urges, that should it prove true a British army should cross the Hindoo Caucasus. Despatches to this effect have come down to the Governor General, and, it is conjectured, that as a first step an army of observation consisting of four regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and some artillery will be formed.

A letter from Jellalabad, of the 3d April, confirms the report of the Russians being at Khiva, and of their intention to march upon Bokhara, as well as the imprisonment of Dost Mahomed at the latter place. Every thing at Jellalabad was tranquil, and officers were in the habit of riding from Candahar to Jellalabad, attended only by three or four horsemen. Captain Conolly, in his way, joined the Envoy. The Shah and the Mission were to have marched for Caubul on the 20th instant. Sir W. Cotton with the 2d Light Cavalry and 2d and 5th N. I. on the 25th, the European Regiment and 4th N. I. proceeded to Kussu, about 25 miles from Jellalabad."

A late letter of the 9th instant, from Jellalabad, states, that the great convoy had arrived there on that morning, without having experienced the least molestation from Khyberces, or having suffered in any kind.

Myra—The following is an extract of a letter from the Khyber Pass, dated 15th March—

"You ask me what I think of the Shah's service, I think it is decidedly a good service, and one which in the course of 2 or 3 years will be much sought after. The pay is good, the duties not very heavy, and when we receive our supplies regularly, we shall get on very well. At present we have considerable hardship to contend with, but there is one consolation—one is saving money from the sheer impossibility of spending it.

"The Khybernes have been playing their pranks again—murdering the unfortunate Cameron, who was brought into our camp with seven, and not forty wounds, as the *Delhi Gazette* has it; but they were fearful cuts, the head nearly severed from the body, and the worst of it is, we are likely to gain little satisfaction for the outrage. The Khybernes have agreed to restore the plundered property, but refuse to deliver up the perpetrators of the deed. This they should be compelled to do, or we may look forward to many other similar acts of cruelty. Every thing is quiet there, however, a report, that the advance of the Russians had been attacked by the

Khiva horse, and got sadly mauled, and that the main army had been obliged to halt, in consequence of cholera having broken out in their ranks."

Caubul—The last advices from Afghanistan reach to this 25th ultimo. The friendly treatment of Dost Mahomed, by the King of Bokhara, who, it is now said, is about to send an embassy to the Russians, is confirmed.

It is given out, on the authority of the politicals, that the Russians, have not been checked, beyond the delay caused by the severe cold and the great loss of camels, and that they are again in active advance, while tears are entertained of their reaching the vicinity of Bokhara—to which it is now positively asserted their views point—by the end of the approaching summer. The Chief of Khoktum has taken fright at the designs of Bokhara, whose ruler threatens to attack him, and has sent a deputation to Dr. Loid, earnestly entreating immediate assistance.

This aspect of affairs is somewhat different to what has been reported for some time past, and has increased, it is said, the Envoy's desire of concentrating the forces in Afghanistan at Caubul, and even the talk of advance upon Balk is again revived; while a reinforcement of troops, viz., a Dragoon corps and two of infantry, with a proportionate number of Native regiments, some of which are to come from Bombay, is insisted upon as about to take place.

Another Caubul report, and the latest, gives out that Khivah has actually fallen into the power of the Russians, and that the latter, have committed great atrocities upon the inhabitants. This, in the absence of intelligence from Captain Abbot, which, however, is daily looked for, cannot be tested as very authentic, though such an event is far from improbable.

BAMIAN.—The following interesting account of the capture of a mount fort by the Bamean detachment, has been published during the month.

Bamian, March 16.—Branching off from this in a S. W. direction is another valley, that of Fouladi, running to the foot of the Snowy Hills. At about seven miles distance are a considerable number of mud forts, the majority being situated on some table land at the base of the mountains. These forts belong to two chieftains, Akor Moheb and Shah Nusser Beg, of whom the former is nominally supreme. The valley of Fouladi is well cultivated, and from it we have lately obtained a considerable quantity of forage, the forts in our immediate neighbourhood having been nearly exhausted. The inhabitants have previously shewn themselves very willing to supply our wants, but, on the 13th, as our Commissariat Agents were, as usual employed in the purchase of forage and a few cows attached to the mission had gone to a fort belonging to Shah Nusser, to procure a small quantity of grain, much to the surprise of our people, the Hazarehs, not only refused to supply them, but, having assembled in considerable numbers, commenced shooting at them, and finally drove them off. To a threat from one of our men, their only answer was, "that we were *hajj-fers*, and might bring our *fouze* and guns, as soon as we pleased." The Political Agent immediately sent to Shah Nusser Beg, to inquire what his intentions were, and to ask whether he wished to be considered a friend or foe; in the mean time however, troops were held in readiness to march against the refractory Hazarehs, should it prove necessary, and about noon, the next day, no conciliatory answer having been received, the party marched out. The detachment consisted of two six-pounder guns horse artillery (under Lieutenant Mackenzie) city-hut horse artillery troops as cavalry, 50 Afghan sowars, and four companies the 4th light infantry (under Captain Hay), the whole being under the command of

Captain Garbett. The Political Agent accompanied the detachment.

The first fort, which we reached, was 450 yards from the base of the table land (which I before mentioned), the summit of which was crowned by men, armed with matchlocks. The inhabitants of the fort immediately shut their gate; and, on Lieut. Rattray (Assistant to the Political Agent) advancing to parley with them, refused either to open 'or to come out'. All attempts at an amicable arrangement having thus failed, the Political Agent requested the Commanding Officer to try what he could do; and, accordingly, the guns were brought up; one was placed in position to bear upon the gateway within twenty-five yards, covered by flanking parties of infantry, and the other gun opened a fire of shrapnell at 400 yards, on the party crowning the heights in front. Unfortunately, the entrance to the fort was directly opposite to this table land, so we were exposed to fire both from front and rear, and soon after we had commenced, a third fire opened on us from some heights on our left. Those in front at first cheered and seemed inclined to come down, but they contented themselves with keeping up a fire from matchlocks and jinnahs, while they fired away from the loopholes in the lower bastion. For a short time, the fire was rather warm; but some few rounds of shrapnell and round shot soon cleared the heights in front, while a party of infantry and Rattray's Afghan horse, charged up there on our left, and drove the Hazarehs before them. Meantime, Lieut. Mackenzie had succeeded in breaking down the fort gate, and had likewise fired several rounds into the lower bastion, from which the defenders kept up an annoying fire. As soon as the entrance was clear, Lieutenant Broadfoot led in the storming party; and, in less than an hour, from the commencement of operations, the fort was in our possession, but the Hazarehs still held out in the tower, with the most determined obstinacy. The Quartermaster Sergeant and some of the Gorkahs, made several attempts to force an entrance, but from the narrowness of the door to the upper story, (in which the defenders were) they were unable to accomplish this. Yield they would not but continued to fire on our men, till at last we were obliged to have recourse to the dreadful expedient of setting fire to the *husa* in the lower part of the tower, but even this failed to have the desired effect, they still continued resolute. At length their fire ceased, and we sent an Hazareh to them to tell them to come forth. The answer was, that not a man was living, none but women and children. Such was the case, the obstinate fools had resolutely suffered death, and from among the defenders of the fort only one man lived to tell the tale; this one was taken prisoner in one of the houses. The women and children, driven up by the fire, sorted themselves on the top of the tower, and with considerable difficulty we at length succeeded in getting them down in safety. In the mean time, the men who had been driven from the hills on our left, were pursued by the Afghan horse, until they sought refuge in some forts on the table land. These were the property of Meer Mohab, and on Lieut. Rattray meeting that chief, he declared that the men were not acting under his orders, promised that we should receive no further molestation from his forts, and vowed, that Shah Nusser was a fool, and that he would bring him in himself,—by force, if necessary.

Although the capture of the fort scarcely occupied an hour, yet, before the works of destruction and of saving were completely accomplished, the day was so far advanced, that it was determined, that nothing further could be attempted that day. In order to reach those forts of Shah Nusser situated on the heights ahead, we should have been obliged to haul the guns by manual labour upon an exceeding steep hill side, this would have

occupied so much time, that it would have been night-fall before we could have opened on any of the forts a head; each being the case, and Hamzan being not little more than six miles distant, the detachment returned to the lines, to await the result of some further endeavours, which the Political Agent wished to make, to put an end to the business without more bloodshed.

The troops behaved very well throughout, and the steadiness of the young Gorkah sepoys did them infinite credit. They were for some time exposed to three fires, while they could do but little in return; indeed, with the exception of the flanking parties, who were employed in checking the fire from the fort, they were obliged to remain inactive for a considerable time. As for the Hazarehs, those without the fort displayed the most resolute courage, it is difficult to find any reason—any motive for this obstinate resistance which they made. Lord had previous to our moving out against them, made every exertion to settle affairs amicably; wishing to investigate into the cause of the quarrel, and promising that justice should be dealt to the offender, of whichever party he might prove to be; but every attempt was fruitless; they were resolutely bent upon resisting, and actually went so far, that if we wanted *husa* we must send our guns! Perhaps the forced security of four walls gave them confidence. However, they have now learnt their mistake and by all accounts they are in great consternation, and ready for flight to the hills, should we again make our appearance. Meer Mohab has come in, but Shah Nusser has not yet shown himself; he thinks his head in jeopardy at present; and is, they say, waiting till our wrath shall have cooled a bit.

Considering the short time that this affair lasted, and the small number of men engaged, our loss has been rather severe.

Killed—Artillery.—1 European Laboratory Man, (Gunner 4th Company 21 Battalion.)

Wounded Horse Artillery.—1 Trooper, 1 Syce, 1 Horse, (since dead.)

Gorkah Corps—14 Privates, (2 since dead.)

Afghan—Horse.—1 Suwar.

The European was shot through the head by a gnat ball from the hill in our front, while trailing the gun directed against the fort. All the wounds are gunshot, and most of them severe—two more of the Gorkahs are expected to die. It is difficult to gain any accurate information as to the loss sustained by the enemy. One account says, that they have lost 40 men, viz., 10 killed in the fort, 1 killed and 4 wounded by the Afghan horse, on the heights of our left, and 31 killed and wounded by shrapnell on the hill in our front. Another account states their total loss at 53.

HERAT.—The defences of the city were proceeding well, and it is supposed, they will, when completed, render Herat impregnable, though a sum of about ten lacs will be expended upon them. Kamran is still the slave of his Vuzer, Yar Mahomed, who exercises unbounded control over his Master, and insults our Officer and Politicals at every opportunity. From all accounts he appears to be a running rogue and not devoid of talents. It is suspected that he is in close correspondence with Persia and perhaps with Russia, and certainly, has it in his power, should his inclination point that way, to play us false by selling his Master and the good and well fortified city of Herat to one or other of the abovementioned powers. The account of the race of selling his Prince's subjects—men, women and children—into slavery, is corroborated, and he is represented as having almost depopulated the beautiful valley of Herat by these means. The Finot, Major Todt, and the other Officers, are scarcely better off than prisoners, working on the ramparts, and

if they ever get away, it must be secretly and by flight. Kamban has no participation in these arduousnesses; he sticks to his bottle, and drowns his accumulating cares, but on every opportunity evinces attention and respect for our compatriots. It is said that he has invested the Major with a star worth 18,000 rupees, and has presented the other Officers with valuable shawls.

Madras.

CHOLERA.—Cholera is raging in the district of Poodo-paak.

MYSON.—Cholera has made its appearance in Mysore and was raging dreadfully.

THE CHINA SERVICE.—The artillery intended for the China service, marched down to the Presidency early on the 13th instant, and embarked on board the ship *Rustonjee Cupisjee*. The men appeared in high spirits, and were cheered all the way.

The Sappers and Miners, with the Carnatic Ordnance Artillery, embarked on the *John Adam* at the same time.

The whole were attended to the Beach by Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., the Adjutant General, and a large portion of the staff at Head Quarters. There was also a large concourse of spectators to witness the departure of the troops.

Bombay.

DESPERATE AFRICAN.—On the 18th instant, at a quarter past nine, P. M., a *Seedy* endeavoured to pass the Bazar gate, having in his possession a sword and cress which he was desirous by the sentry to go back and to deliver them up, in conformity with the regulation, of the garrison. He refused, and an attempt was made by the Havildar to take them. The *Seedy* drew the sword and made several cuts at the Havildar and sentry; the musket of the latter hit cut six times, besides cutting his belt and coat in two or three places. The Havildar, seeing the sentry in such danger, called on him to charge bayonet. He gave two thrusts and the *Seedy* fell dead. An inquest was held, and the verdict was justifiable homicide.

BANK SHARES.—Some Bombay Bank Shares were sold by public auction, on the 20th of March; the first lot was sold at 25 per cent premium, the succeeding lots at 22 and 21 per cent, the average of the whole was 22 per cent.

LIEUTENANT GIBBARD.—A Court-Martial was held on the 30th December, on Lieutenant William Gibbard, 15th regiment native infantry, placed in arrest, and brought to trial by order of the Commander of the Forces, on the following charge, viz. For highly irregular conduct, most disgraceful to the character and reputation of an officer, in having between the 22d and 31st December 1838, at or near the village of Kowtunge, within the State of Sewant Warree, when in Command of a Detachment of troops on duty there, atrociously caused 5 persons, who had been taken Prisoners by a party of irregular troops under his command, to be summarily put to death, by being shot, without due authority and warrant for so doing.

The Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, which sentence has been confirmed.

PILOT, POTTER.—Lieut. Potter, of the Indian Navy, who was in charge of the *Semiramis* when she ran on shore, has been dismissed.

MR. WM. MCCALLUM.—Mr. William McCullum, the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, died of Cholera on the 27th of March, leaving a young wife unprovided for.

WRECK OF THE HANNAH.—The *Hannah*, was wrecked at the mouth of the Haymree, a branch of the Indus, on the 17th of March. The crew and passengers were saved, but property to a very considerable amount, was lost in her.

WHIRLWIND.—The *James James* states, on the authority of a private correspondent, that the city of Baroda was visited on the 29th ultimo, by a whirlwind which left several of his Highness' large subjects uncovered, having carried away the roofs or thickets of sundry domiciles as well as a double-poled tent from the Residency. Some old trees also, remarkable for age and strength, are said to have been laid in the dust.

PIRACY.—The *Chubook* reports another case of piracy in the neighbourhood of Bombay, but does not give his authority. It is said, that a small craft named the *Tander Bar*, Dolbha Linal, belonging to Merwanjee, Vagoojee, Merchant of this place, carrying a few chests of treasure, jewels, goods and other cargo, to a considerable amount, which left the harbour on the 31st ultimo, had proceeded as far as Bassein, when it was attacked by an armed boat. She was not only completely plundered, but seriously disabled.

STEAMERS FOR THE PACIFIC.—Two steamers are to be despatched from Bombay to China with all practicable despatch. The *Atalanta* is now being fitted up for service, and will start for the Eastward in the course of this month.

MONUMENT OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT.—The *Atalanta* has brought the marble monument which was some time ago voted by the Chamber of Commerce, in honour of the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant. It is to be placed in the Cathedral.

THE LAST STEAM MAIL.—The overland mail left London during the night of the 4th of March, and the Steamer *Atalanta* came to anchor at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday in the harbour of Bombay, so that the time of passage was 35 days an unprecedentedly short period.

CAPTAIN McMAHON.—Captain McMahon, military secretary and aide-de-camp to Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart., K. C. B. has been appointed to act as Deputy Adjutant General to Her Majesty's forces at Bombay, on the departure for England of Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald.

HIS LATE HIGHNESS THE ANGRIA OF CHANARA.—The death of the young posthumous son of his late Highness the Angria of Chanara, took place on the 9th instant, after a short illness. According to the treaties existing between the Angria's state and the British Government, the territory will descend to the next collateral heir, Sambhijee Angria, who is now holding a prominent position at the court of Semdia.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—The Rajah of Sattara, who intended to pay a visit to the Governor and the goddess at Prabar, has been obliged to give up his intention, at present, in consequence of a disturbance having broken out in the Konar Patta. His highness has despatched some horse and foot under the command of Doulut Khan Rauldar, to suppress the sedition now.

IN DISOBEDIENT MOVEMENT.—A detachment of one hundred and fifty men from one of the regiments of native infantry, proceeded on the 16th April, at a few hours' notice, to Jigud, in the southern Cancon, to quell some insubordinate movement in that part of the country.

CHOLERA.—The cholera is still committing its ravages in Bombay. The mortality in the native regiments amounts to seven or eight men daily.

PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION TO MACAO.—Letters from Goa, state, that orders from the Portuguese Government came by the Overland Mail to the Governor of that settlement to prepare a body of troops, and to send them, with all possible despatch, to Macao, in order to aid in the defence of that city.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to direct, that the following table of the latitudes and longitudes of several places in the eastern seas, furnished by Sir Gordon Bremer, captain, H. M. S. *Alligator*, be published for general information:—

Lizard Island (Torre's Straits) watering place.—Latitude 14. 41' 16" S., longitude 145. 27' 42" E.; variation, 5 24.

Dilli (cruiser house).—Latitude 8. 35' S.; longitude 125. 40' 55" E.; variation, 0 24.

Dubha Point (harbour).—Latitude 5. 45' 45" S.; longitude 134. 20' 10" E.; variation, 3 30.

Olhat (Timor Lieut.).—Latitude 7. 54' 45" S.; longitude 131. 29' 33" E.

Ki Doula (Ki Island).—Latitude 5. 33' 40" S.; longitude 132. 55' 1.

Ki Island (N. extreme).—Latitude 5. 15' 20" S.; longitude 133. 16' E.

Vardate (N. E. Extreme).—Latitude 6. 55' S., longitude 132. 5 E.

Port Esington.—Point Smith, east entrance, latitude 11. 55' 50" S., longitude 133. 11' 42" E.; variation, 1 16. **Pierre Head Victoria.** Latitude 11. 21' 35" S., longitude 132. 12' 27" E.; variation, 1 4.

Burmah.

RANGOON.—From recent accounts received from Rangoon, it appears, that the British and foreign merchants, as well as all foreigners residing in that place, have been placed in a very unpleasant dilemma, by the promulgation of a ludicrous order of the new Governor. Actuated by a superstitious idea, that a wily has thought proper to put his veto on the sale of poultry, and to impose a fine upon such of the subjects of his golden footed Majesty, as may happen to disobey this order. This act of superstition on the part of the Governor, is attributable to his belief in metempsychosis, or the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, which Pythagoras is said to have borrowed from the Burmese. Hereupon, the English, Armenians, Chinese, Moguls, Jews and Chulians, who are used to submit upon poultry, finding themselves thus cruelly deprived of their comforts, have presented a petition to the Governor, praying the rescission of this obnoxious order, which is both unnecessary and uncalled-for, as far as it regards the foreigners.

CORONATION OF THE RANGONER.—The intelligence of ships having arrived from Madras lately with troops, connected with the withdrawal of the Residency from Rangoon, and the reported imminent detour to China, is said to carry conviction into the minds of our friends on the opposite side, that mischief of some kind is concocting for them.

WARRIORS ARMED.—There are rumours current of some considerable number of men having been marched down from the upper country to below Prome, but it is difficult to assign the degree of credit to be given to rumours of that kind, for an armed host sent down from the Capital to Rangoon or elsewhere, with dispatches, is often magnified into numerous war boats full of troops. The most probable report among the many that are current, is that of the King being too much taken up with the ceremony of his approaching coronation to trouble himself about his neighbours.

Penang.

Penang papers to the 28th of March, have been received during the week, from which we perceive, that Government had been laying in a stock of several hundred pigs, oxen, &c., at Puaung, for the Chinese expedition, and their purchases, had caused the price of provisions, in the island, to rise very considerably. Our grateful and faithless allies, the Siamese, were endeavouring to throw difficulties in the way of the Prince of Wales' Island Commission, in the collection of provisions, by prohibiting the exportation of every description of cattle from their territories, and they had actually stopped two hundred head of oxen, which had been collected and were on the point of being transported to Penang. The Steamer *Diana*, accompanied by a sloop-of-war, had proceeded to the Northward and Eastward, in quest of a famous pirate named Frank Mamund Sand, who had lately seized one of the Bird's Nest Islands, which had been farmed by a British subject from the Siamese Government, and it was expected, that the steamer and her consort, would succeed in falling in with the pirate's fleet.

Singapore.

Singapore papers to the 30th March, have been received, during the week. They state, that the two seamen, Williams and D'Cruze, who murdered Captain McGill, of the *Bugard*, have been tried, found guilty, and executed. The conduct of Mr. Ball, the Chief Officer, during the time the murderers were murdering his Captain and brother officer, was, according to his own showing, most pusillanimous, and deserving of the severest reprehension. But for his extreme cowardice, the lives of the Second Mate and Captain might have been saved. Although armed with half a dozen pistols, he was afraid to come out of the cabin, where he had taken refuge, though he resorted to the brandy bottle for spirit.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS IN SUMATRA.—It is said that the Dutch possessions in Sumatra are no longer to be dependencies of Java, but created a separate and independent government, and that Java was to furnish out of her own revenue a sum of four millions of guilders to establish and maintain the new government. It also says, that a new governor-general was on the way out.

Siam.

Advices from Bangkok to the 29th ultimo, have been received and the commercial intelligence, is anything but of a satisfactory nature. The king had, it seems, come to the determination of being the only merchant and ship-owner in his dominions, and in that capacity had resolved that no one should be supplied with produce until he himself had completed all the purchases he wished to make. Boat loads of sugar that had been purchased and paid for, by the Bombay ships, were seized, while on their way down the river, and a government agent put on board of each, with others to compel them to proceed along-side king's vessels and deliver their cargoes on board—a proceeding which had been remonstrated against in vain both by buyers and sellers. The trade of Siam must soon be extinguished under a continuance of such a system as this, and his Majesty has begun to conceive himself entitled to regard the claims of foreign merchants, for a continuance of intercourse on the accustomed footing, with the same disdain that is manifested by his majesty of China, whose recent measures he is kept well informed of, and seems desirous to emulate.

China.

News from China to the 13th of March, has been received.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON.—A report has obtained among the Chinese, that Sir George Staunton has been appointed Agent for the British Government in China, and is now on his way out. The Hong merchants have already addressed a letter to him to be delivered immediately on his arrival. The Chinese likewise are anxious to know whether the report they have heard, of Capt. Elliot having incurred the displeasure of his government, be true.

CHINESE FLYING FROM MACAO.—A great many Chinese families have left Macao, being apprehensive of the threats held out of the Portuguese by Lin being carried into effect. Nothing has, however, yet happened to disturb the tranquillity, and the Keun-min too informed the shopmen of the bazar, that they might quietly continue their avocations without fear of an attack from the soldiery, who would, for the present, not be allowed to march upon Macao.

STOPPAGE OF ALL TRADE.—An edict from the emperor was received at Canton on the 12th of February, enjoining of the local Government as to the policy of excluding the trade of all foreign nations without exception, and authorizing the governor, to give effect to the interdiction without referring to Peking, should he deem it politic so to do. But the most intelligent Chinese are of opinion, that there are too many opposing interests to admit of such course being adopted.

THE WARREN.—After the Hong merchants had settled for the purchase of the Danish ship *Norden*, for Sp. drs. 45,000, the government have receded from the bargain on the ground of her not being worth so considerable sum. It is thought in Canton, that they do not mean to persevere in their project of employing foreign shipping.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c. ABORTIVE ATTEMPT OF THE CHINESE TO BURN THE BRITISH TRILL IN TOONKOO BAY.—About 10 o'clock on Friday morning, two small junks were observed to arrive among the shipping in Toonkoo bay. About half past one on Saturday morning, they were observed coming down from the eastern end of the bay in flames; but the wind being too southerly, they drifted in shore of the shipping through the mass of small Chinese boats and foreign schooners; one touched the *Derat* schooner, and set fire to her bow, but the crew succeeded in extinguishing the fire with the loss of the jib and damage to the bowsprit. These junks, or rafts, were filled with all kinds of combustibles—cotton, oil, bamboo gunn, or rather tubes, thickly mounded in several tiers, that threw out fire balls as the fire reached them. Some of the ships shipped their cables, and the *Cowessee Family* was aground for a few hours, but without receiving any damage. It is the opinion of an experienced eye witness that had there been twenty such junks chained together the shipping would have been greatly injured.

This abortive attempt, however, has had the good effect of awakening the captains and officers of the ships to the danger to which they are exposed, and they are therefore, more on the alert; several have bent sails, shifted their berths, and got springs on their cables.

Another attempt was made to burn the fleet on the succeeding night, but from some was unknown cause, was not persevered in.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 on Saturday evening the 22d ultimo, an English gentleman was knocked down and stunned by some Chinese in the street at the back of the Piazza Grande, and then robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at Sp. drs. 205, and of six dollars in cash.

On Friday last, about eight o'clock in the evening two Portuguese soldiers were attacked by Chinese banditti near the Sincio square, one of the soldiers was dangerously wounded, and is now in the hospital.

On Sunday evening Captain Dunbar, of the *Cowessee Family*, shot Mr. Milne, the chief officer of that vessel, in a mutiny. Captain Dunbar is in custody on board H. M. S. *Volage*.

Reports have reached Macao of an affray between some of the crew of the *Balcarras* and the Chinese on shore; two lascars of the *Balcarras* were speared, and are said to be mortally wounded; but we do not know the full particulars of the affray.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE FLEET AT TOONKOO.—On Friday night the 28th of February, at about ten o'clock, two junks on fire, to which a number of smaller boats filled with combustibles were attached, were seen to drift towards the shipping from the Cupping moon passage, but wind and tide carried them clear of the shipping, nearer in shore, among a number of small Chinese boats, some of which were burnt. The only damage sustained, was by the schooner *Derat* having her jib and bowsprit set on fire, which was, however, soon extinguished, and by the *Cowessee Family*, in shipping her cable to avoid the fire ships, having got aground, but she got off again without sustaining any damage. The boats of H. M. S. *Volage* were employed in towing these fire ships out of the line of danger. They burnt out, after having drifted on shore, without explosion, though it is said that they were filled with bamboo stuffed with gunpowder, broken glass, small stones, &c. On the following night another attempt at firing the fleet was made, but without success. The tide on Friday night was very slow, and the weather fine, two circumstances much in favour of the fleet, which might have suffered considerably, had the attempt of the Chinese been on a larger scale and better managed. As it is, however, this first trial will but too likely be followed by others which may possibly be more dangerous, the Chinese, from experience, being enabled to give a finer direction to their fireships.

On Saturday night the 29th February, Captain Dunbar, of the *Cowessee Family*, shot the chief officer of that vessel, Mr. Milne in a mutiny and wounded him so badly, that his life is in the greatest danger. Captain Dunbar is at present in custody on board H. M. S. *Volage*. The quarrel which led to this melancholy event, is differently reported.

Persia.

EXPULSION OF THE SHAHADAH FROM SHIRAZ.—Letters from the Gulph state, that Shiraz was in a state of anarchy and confusion, bordering upon rebellion, in consequence of the intolerable despotism exercised by the *Shahsadeh* upon the people.

This worthy, it appears, had taken it into his head to rule his peaceable subjects with an iron rod, and the latter, no longer able to bear this galling yoke of tyranny, had men en masse against the despot, and threatened to expel him from the city! The shops were shut for several days, and every thing was at a standstill. During this civil broil, about one hundred persons fell on both sides, and the wounded amounted to upwards of two hundred. A Minister Plenipotentiary having arrived from the Court of Teheran, took the earliest steps to quell the disturbance, by insisting upon the irreligious *Shahsadeh* to quit the city *instantly*, and thus to dissolve a connexion which subsisted between him and his subjects, and which had proved so unkind to the latter. Mirza Nebi Khan, for so is the Minister called, endeavoured to conciliate the inhabitants of Shiraz, by pouring healing balm upon their griev'd hearts, and promising to use his influence in promoting the general welfare and happiness of the governed. He had put himself in correspondence with the cabinet of the Court of Teheran, and awaited the instructions of his Royal Master as to the appointment of a mild and peaceable prince or nobleman in the room of the expelled tyrant.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY

This meeting was a special one, and was convened to receive the Report of a Select Committee appointed to consider the best mode of carrying out the proposition of establishing an Alms House and a Work-House for the paupers of this city. There were about forty gentlemen, European and Native, present, and Sir Edward Ryan presided.

The President opened the business by reading an extract from a former Report of the Society, stating the origin of the question, which they were on the present occasion convened to decide upon. It was in a former meeting determined to appoint a Select Committee to investigate the subject and to call a Special Meeting, after three months to receive the Report of this Committee. The Report had accordingly been drawn up, and the present was a special meeting to receive it. But ere putting the question of establishing an Alms-House to the meeting, the President desired to learn the opinion of the Native Gentlemen in regard to a Vagrant Law, which it was proposed, should be suggested to Government for enactment, and without which, there would be no use of an Alms House. Mr. McFarlan framed a Vagrant Act with this view, and the substance of it, the President would read to the Meeting for the opinion of the Native Gentlemen present.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore here took the opportunity to intimate to the Meeting, that he was fully advised to say, that the Native Community at large were unanimously favourable to a code of Vagrant Laws applicable to this country. That so far from their being at all opposed to it, a Meeting had been convened by them some time ago, for the consideration of this subject, which arose in this way. A great backwardness becoming apparent among the Native community in regard to Charitable subscriptions, a Meeting had been called to enquire into the cause of this backwardness, when it appeared, that the general impression was, that the present mode of bestowing charities was entirely inefficient, beggars being permitted to roam the streets and lanes, and annoy people at their private dwellings. Besides, by the present system, imposture was but very profitably encouraged, so that charities conferred were in effect unclaimed at all. Hence arose the general dissatisfaction of the Native Community to make further donations. It was in consequence canvassed, and to some extent decided, to erect an Alms House, Baboo Mohitlal Dey volunteering to give up a suitable spot of ground for this purpose, and Rustomjee Cowasjee coming forward to defray the expenses of the building. It was at this Meeting also decided, that in order to carry out an Alms House effectually, some restrictions would be necessary to prevent the wandering of beggars in the streets, and that, therefore, a Vagrant Law was indispensable. While this question was pending before the Native Committee, the proposition of the District Charitable Society was started, and, in consequence, the proceedings at the former were kept in abeyance, to await the issue of the subject moved by the latter. It would hence appear, that the native community were altogether favourable to a Vagrant Act, particularly as the annoyance of beggars in the native division of the town far exceeds what it is in the European division.

Sir Edward Ryan here read the substance of the proposed Vagrant Act, by which the following acts will be interdicted, prostitutes wandering about the streets or indulging in riotous conduct, &c. Persons wandering in the streets for the purposes of begging or encouraging children to beg, any persons making a view of a person in a degrading manner, any person making indecent exposure

of their persons or making any obscene gestures with a view to insult females; persons exhibiting wounds or sores with a view to exact charity, &c.

Some discussion arose whether in regard to the second clause above mentioned, namely, preventing beggars from going about the streets, &c. It would not be viewed in the light of an oppression by the Native Community. But it was soon settled, that all classes would be glad to get rid of the importunate and serious annoyance resulting from the practice of the beggars infesting the public streets and bazars, and asking alms from door to door.

Some conversation also took place as to how far Native police-officers should be empowered to act in respect to the Vagrant Law, by which, it appeared, that to prevent abuses, the authority should be as limited as possible. That Native Officers should only be authorised to take vagrants into custody, only when they are put in charge by some respectable complainant and not at their own accord; but that European Police men might be empowered to take up vagrants whenever and wherever they may fall in with them.

The Honourable President next proceeded to put the question of the Alms-House, and, in regard to this question, he intimated the Meeting, that Mr. McFarlan had framed Resolutions to propose, which were as follows, and were moved by Mr. McFarlan, and seconded by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore.—

That the present practice of the Society, which distributes relief almost wholly in money, is inherently liable to abuse, and has had injurious effects in the encouragement of pauperism. Proposed that it be discontinued.

Public charity should provide nothing for the poor beyond wholesome food, decent raiment, and necessary shelter, so that it should invariably exact an adequate return of labour from all able bodied paupers who receive relief.

Resolved, that the principle be acted on in the administration of the Funds of the District Charitable Society as soon as the following arrangements are completed.

To carry out this principle—

Resolved, that a new and Alms-House be erected.

A moderate sum of money will be required for the purchase of ground and the construction of buildings.

Resolved, therefore, that Government be petitioned to grant to the Society an adequate portion of ground within the limits of the town, on which may be erected the requisite buildings, and that subscriptions be opened to provide a building fund.

This Meeting being of opinion that a Vagrant Act is now urgently required for Calcutta, and since it seems probable, that the first effect of the plan of distributing Alms now proposed will be to increase the number of vagrant poor.

Resolved, that Government be petitioned to pass a Law restraining persons from begging in the streets, bazars, and thoroughfares of the town.

Resolved, that on receipt of the reply which the Society's trust Government will accord to the 4th and 5th of these Resolutions, a General Meeting be held to consider the course hereafter to be adopted.

In reference to the first of these Resolutions, some further conversation arose, at the close of which Mr. W. Prowse proposed an amendment, which being put, was lost by a minority of twelve, opposed by twenty one. The amendment was as follows:—

That the Society be restrained as much as possible from the granting pecuniary relief, but that the Central Committee should continue as heretofore to exercise a discretionary power in offering pecuniary aid in such cases as may appear to them proper.

The only other business done on the occasion was the passing of the following resolution, which was in due course adopted:—

Resolved, that it be referred to the Special Committee, whose Report has now been received, to prepare an Address to the Government in communication with the President, suggesting that a Vagrant Act be passed and that assistance be given to the Committee in carrying out the above sketched plan by the grant of ground or otherwise, as to the Government may seem proper, and that Messrs. Ponnomo Konnar Thakoor, Rastmojee Gowaje, and Moore Lall Seal, be added to the Committee for the preparation of the Address.

The meeting dissolved about noon.—Hark. May 1.

THE HINDU BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The annual examination of this institution was held at the Bishop's Palace yesterday morning. The Venérable the Archbishop, and several other clerical gentlemen, he noted the examination with their attendance and took a very active part in the business of the day. As the designation implies, this is a charity school, intended for young native youth, and, considering all circumstances—that the monthly expenses of the institution does not exceed eighty rupees, that the management is entirely native, and that the principal visitor is the literary Rajah Kishor Bhanuwar, Secy., considering all these circumstances, the instruction imparted in this school, is no doubt good in its way, though inferior to similar native institutions in Calcutta.

The first class were examined in the History of Greece—this is in the justling style of who was Salom? and if any person by the name of Xerxes was ever born or written? They were also questioned in the denonims of mechanics and Murray's grammar. In regard to the former, they appeared to know just as much about it as the "young men" of the Merchant's Institution, and in grammar, one of the youths gave a hand some specimen of mental acuteness. He was asked what part of poetry was nothing—in which he replied, that nothing was not a substantive, because a noun must be a thing—nothing was not any thing, ergo, not a substantive.

There were essays also—one on the Advantages of the British Possessions in this country, which was noticed of polysyllables on abstrusely stringing together the venerable Atchidion was left to enquire if it was the last of its own progeny. And then the whole was crowned with imitations, which were synonymised in the delivery, that the very authors of the pieces would have found it difficult to know them.

We did not remain to see the end of the examination, but, no doubt, it ended as creditably as it began.—Hark. May 12.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

A Meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society was held last evening and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was very well attended. The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

The proceedings of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The President read a communication from Dr. O'Shaughnessy, the present Acting Secretary, desiring to be relieved from the duties of that situation, as he found the duties too onerous, and his time too much employed to him, as sufficiently devoted to them as he could wish, but Dr. O'S. would be happy to resign, and that he could in the Society's interest and in the physical department Mr. C. C. Seaford, from the same cause, also tendered his resignation of the Secretaryship in the Oriental Department, but would be happy to continue his assistance in far as was in his power.

Sir Edward Ryan then mentioned, that at a Meeting of the Members of the Council of Papers Mr. Forbes had been elected and he had expressed his willingness to perform the duties, as Acting Secretary to the Society—but was not taken into notice as a qualified person. Sir Edward Ryan was subsequently informed that the former Secretary would be able to resign. Under his name it is therefore proposed that Mr. Forbes be appointed. He

doubted not that Mr. Sutherland, who is the only orientalist here having promised to continue his services, in that Department, and Dr. O'Shaughnessy also is in the physical, the Society's Journal would continue in as flourishing a condition and enjoy as great a circulation as it has hitherto done.

Mr. H. F. Prowse seconded the proposition, and also urged the Society to give to both the retiring Secretaries for the great attention they had placed the Society under for the last year, in their having conducted their duties with so much zeal and usefulness.

Dr. C. Grant concurred with Mr. Prowse in what he had expressed, and added that if any proposal had been made for the appointment of Secretary, he would have opposed it on the ground mentioned by the President, he was happy, however, to see only an Acting Secretary was to be chosen. The best thanks of the Society were due to those gentlemen who had now tendered their resignation—for he was extremely sorry for it, but his sorrow was a little mitigated by a hint which had been given if the Society would still have them and. For one part of the announcement he was particularly satisfied, as to the superior evidence of the Society's Journal, the Society was fortunate in having the services of a able and distinguished literary character as Mr. Forbes—its progress would be out of place, but he congratulated the members in having secured the talents of such an

admission, and he deemed not the efforts would be adequate to their anticipations.

The resolutions were then put from the Chair—That the resignation tendered on behalf of Dr. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. Sutherland be accepted, and that Mr. Thomson offer to act as their Secretary be received. And that the thanks of the Society be given to the two Secretaries for the praiseworthy manner in which their duties had been performed.

The next question brought before the Meeting was the appointment of Curator to the Museum—the President mentioned that there had been many applicants for the situation—the Committee of Papers had gone carefully into the merits of each of the candidates, and had selected Dr. F. Thomson, whom the Committee now

submitted to the Meeting as, in their opinion, the most eligible person and well qualified to be Curator. It was proposed that he be only acting Curator at present, but his residence here he likely to be permanent, when he can be employed—from the great demand there is just now for persons in his profession it is uncertain how long his stay may be among us, but at any rate his services will be secured for two or three months, and the President doubted not they would be attended with happy results, for Dr. Thompson was in every way competent to fulfil the duties of Curator, with satisfaction to all parties. It was, therefore, proposed by Dr. H. H. Smy and seconded by Mr. O'Shaughnessy—that Dr. F. Thomson be appointed to act as Curator to the Society.

There being no other business to get through, the Meeting separated.—*Calcutta Courier, May 7.*

MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The half yearly meeting of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, was held last Saturday, at the Office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Feiginsan, Brothers and Co., J. W. Craig, Esq., in the Chair—

Various papers and statements were laid on the table for inspection, shewing the following in regard to the operations of the Company during the past half year, namely—New policies granted being in number 121 on 120 lives, and aggregating in Co's Rs. 1,01,200, policies renewed for the same without the aid of fresh certificates of health Rs. 2,07,990, policies outstanding on the 30th April 1860, Rs. 1,32,993, lapsed policies on six lives hence Rs. 11,103, balance in favor of the other policy 23th April, Rs. 31,242 6, Government paper £147 6 10 8, and surplus available for immediate distribution Rs. 63,671 7 4.

For report of the Secretary was also read, in the names of the directors, a report by the President, giving the statement of dividend of Rs. 12,500, which will yield Co's Rs. 75 per share, and separated.

Co's Rs. 12,500 to be divided rateably among shareholders who have distributed premium.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously.—

Proposed by Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore, seconded by P. Davidson, Esq.,—That the account and statement submitted be passed as correct and satisfactory.

Proposed by C. Deane, Esq., seconded by Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore,—That a dividend be made of Rs. 12,500 which will yield Co's Rs. 75 per share, and Co's Rs. 12,500 in payable dividends among shareholders, who have contributed premium from 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Proposed by Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore, seconded by C. Deane, Esq.,—That the Members of the existing Committee of Management be requested to continue their services.

There's being voted to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.—*Hind. May 11.*

INDIGO PLANTERS' MEETING.

Proceedings of General Committee, May 4, 1860.

PRESENT.

C. F. RICHARDS, Chairman { R. I. R. CAMERON,
J. ALLEN, { G. VINEY,
J. BRUCE, { R. WILSON.

Mr. Comptroll presented a letter from Mr. Abadie, complaining of the interference by a number of individuals who have hitherto been respected, but in his reporting the avaricious by using the rate of rent which he offers in land to one up to per English.

The Comptroll in expounding to a number of the present representatives, has only recommended the rate of rent to be fixed at 10 per cent, upon the estimated value of the land, but in reducing the rate, and in preventing the present.

Read a letter from Mr. Abadie, complaining of the interference by a number of individuals who have hitherto been respected, but in his reporting the avaricious by using the rate of rent which he offers in land to one up to per English.

This matter will be proper for the consideration of the local Committee.

Mr. Brae reported that the Planters of Bessarabia, and with a number from neighboring districts, had been told and elected a Committee, and advised only to report to their association. At the meeting, which was generally attended, the members present expressed a willingness to provide a charity fund, provided that during one year per annum the first year, and once the fund, and afterwards four years per annum, and the assistance of the present, and the assistance.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Allan, seconded by Captain Vint, that the Committee congratulate the planters of Jessore, on the exemplary and commendable activity, with which they have organised an efficient Committee, and express its great satisfaction at the liberal disposition evinced by them for the provision of a benevolent Fund.

Passed six bills, for establishment for April, Rs. 36-6-10 rent of office for a quarter year, Rs. 120; a dozen chairs Rs. 60; box for papers and inkstand, with bottles, Rs. 35; almirah, Rs. 35; advertisements, Rs. 2.

(Signed) C. J. Richards, Chairman

Hurk. May 13.]

According to notice on the 15th ultimo, by the General Meeting held at Collegunga, the Committee held a Meeting at Bahadurpally this day, at 12 o'clock, for the further consideration of the interests of the association.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE PRESENT.

Messrs. George Austin, Thomas Brae, A. C. Dunlop, E. G., Dubois, D. D. Lethbridge, and R. McNair
M. S. Bell, Secty.

VISITORS

Messrs G. Roine, E. Laplane, D. Oman, Rt. Wight, J. Driver, Wm McNair, and Surroop Roy.

Mr. George Austin (according to alphabetical rotation) was called to the Chair.

In furtherance of the views of the General Meeting on the 17th ultimo, respecting the illegal acts in many instances of the magistrates, it was resolved to require tangible evidence, upon receiving which, a proposition would be made to the General Committee in Calcutta in their future consideration, and to be circulated, throughout the different districts.

Proposed by Mr. A. C. Dunlop and seconded by Mr. E. G. Dubois, and carried, that the 7th proposition of the General Meeting on the 15th ultimo be considered to apply only to the proceedings of the Committee.

Mr. Brae mentioned, for the consideration of the Committee, that the General Committee, though warmly encouraging with them in their views towards the raising of a Charity Fund, were afraid that 5 per cent on the salary of assistants was perhaps too much. Mr. Brae also asked if it would not be fairer to establish a per centage upon the income of assistants instead of upon the salary, as it would then come equal upon all whether drawing salary and commission or merely salary.

The following Bye Laws and Rules (arranged partly on the Indian Association's) were then, after mature consideration, resolved upon by the Committee for the general use of the Planters in this district, and to be submitted to the next General Meeting, viz.

1st.—That planters or assistants, or Secretary standing in the Indigo line, be allowed a voice to vote, and after 3 years be eligible to any office.

2nd.—That as the value of a factory in Bengal depends on the proprietor's right to cultivate indigo over a certain tract of country, it is necessary for the welfare of factories that every Planter shall recognise this as an inalienable right of his neighbour.

3rd.—That where boundaries exist, specifically laid down by documents, sufficiently defined, which a Planter can produce, such boundaries are to be held as settled without the power of change, except by mutual consent of proprietors and without regard to distances.

4th.—That a village or land which has been once cultivated in indigo, for a factory, shall belong to that factory without reference to distance. The Planter

cultivating for two seasons or crops, shall have a right then which cannot be annulled, but if of a less period, it may be reclaimed and decided by the Committee of this Association.

5th.—That when lands are newly formed in villages, or those that are not defined in the foregoing clauses of boundaries, nor have been cultivated previously, they shall belong to the Planter and factory that get a proper right to them, or they may be divided equally.

6th.—That a Planter has a right to build as many out works or factories as he chooses in his own bounds; but this gives him no claim or right to extend his cultivation to the injury of his neighbours. In case of a new country being entered into for the purpose of establishing new factories, that no new built factory shall be allowed to be within the distance of four coss or eight miles of an established factory.

7th.—That no Member of this Association shall purchase any factory, whether working or shut up, within the boundary of another, without his consent being first asked, and either obtained or refused, and in the event of any member purchasing or hiring a factory which has a right to cultivate Indigo, within the boundary of another, that he shall transfer to that other whatever may tend his line, at the same rate that it may have been purchased at, or at the valuation the Committee may think proper to put upon it.

8th.—That a Planter's bounds or boundary insures to him within its limits, whatever those limits are, the following privileges, viz. all cultivation as Indigo, advances for coolies, advances for boats, advances for carts, and all other things required to cultivate and manufacture indigo; this not to affect established claims to coolies, boats or servants of any kind which the Planter from time to time may have employed or been in the habit of advancing to in villages of other's boundaries. That right is to continue on the Gomasta system.

9th.—That all Planters referring any business or dispute to the arbitration of the Committee of Planters, shall enter into mutual penalty bonds as the Committee may direct, to whatever amount they may think proper. That in cases where any Member of the Committee may have an interest in the decision, he cannot act in the case, and that in all arbitration cases, three of the Committee shall form a quorum, and shall be named in the arbitration bond.

10th.—That all the Members of the Planters' Association, joining this division or district, shall not entice or encourage each other's servants to leave their employ or masters, nor employ such people within one year, nor allow them to be in their factories for that period. This includes every kind of indigo servant, either assistant, mullah or peon, and all such persons as are mentioned in clause 7th of these Bye Laws.

11th.—That any Member being knowingly guilty of breaking this foregoing clause (10th) shall not be fit to hold any office of this Association, and deviating from the foregoing rates, shall be expelled the Association.

12th.—That a registry of all assistants in want of situations be kept by the Secretary to this division, also of Gomastahs (and other servants) that may apply to the Secretary for employ, or any other persons that may apply for situations.

13th.—That the Committee and Secretary shall make out an estimated Registry of Indigo made yearly in this division, by the end of September each year, and forward it to the General Committee in Calcutta so that a general statement may not appear in London to Planters' injury, as it generally appears the brokers' interest to give an over-statement.

14th.—That there be monthly Committee Meetings on the 1st Monday of each month, to commence at 12 o'clock at Bahacolly, excepting those months that the General Meetings take place, and that all Members of the Committee be enjoined to attend on these days, unless prevented from ill health, or absent in Calcutta, &c, &c, and that should any Members not be able to attend, they intimate their reasons to the Secretary beforehand.

15th.—That no Member of this Association be allowed to threaten, abuse or ill use any one of the Association or go on disputing, but to refer to the Committee within the period of two General Meetings. If after the complaint be laid before one General Meeting and he not accede, then he shall be expelled the Association, and the Committee take up the matter and assist the complainant, with advice and influence, and should a proper case of necessity be made out then, that the Committee may, with the majority of the Association, take up the oppressed case, and even render pecuniary assistance to get justice done.

Several Members of the Committee, made mention of the ruinous effects proceeding from the orders of the Magistrate to break up Indigo; but as no statement of these illegal proceedings was shown, the Committee could only enjoin all Members to bring forward authentic documents.

Messrs Mr Dutt de Dombal and E. Dubuis de Saran, presented their entrance fees and subscription for 1840, and I Bihoo Sanyoohunder Roy was proposed to be a Member of the Association.

Mr. Brag presented for the use of the Secretary, stationery, &c., the expense of which and pens, &c will be submitted to the next General Meeting.

The Committee finding the first Monday in June to have very near at hand, resolved to change the next Meeting to the 1st Monday in July.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and to the Secretary for having undertaken the duties thereof voluntarily.

GEO. AUGER, Chairman

Bahacolly, Jessore, May 20, 1840

[Hark May, 28.]

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—From the relation in which some of the agents in Calcutta stand, towards parties in England engaged in the commerce of this country, I beg to send you my opinion and award in two cases recently decided upon the provisions of a new enactment, authorising in every case the empanelling of jurymen or assessors, by which, as a precedent, your blue friends, and then supporters, will easily debate how matters stand.

I believe, that in both instances an appeal will be preferred in the end, but in a decision of award in the native, I do not think that the publication will or can in any way, bias or prejudice the real merits of the two cases at issue.

Yours obediently, &c,

Homo.

POUNCEY—1.

Richard Barnes, versus the Representatives of Eubank and Co

J. J. Cave, J. Brandt, Geo. Palmer, and C. Holmes, Esqrs., assessors.

Opinion and award.—We are of opinion, that Mr. Richard Barnes, the plaintiff, was undoubtedly the proprietor of one half of the Rangpore and Mysacolly concerns, but there is no clear proof of his

having been dispossessed of his half share against his own consent; consequently, we do not find him entitled to the whole of the claims brought forward by him. It is, however, clear, that the whole of that concern is now in the possession of the agents of Messrs. Eubank and Co., and it appears, that Mr. Barnes has all along applied for the value of his half share, and not for the possession of it; and the defendants have made him offers and led him to expect arrangements of that nature. We therefore think him entitled to the original cost of his half share, viz., 15,000 rupees; and also to the interest on that sum from the time of Mr. Moore's bringing in charge of the concern (which we find to be the 1st of May 1834), to the date of payment.

It also appears, that the sum of 5,000 rupees was expended for various advances, for the concern, by Mr. Barnes, before he left the factories; to the half of which sum, viz., 2,500 rupees, we consider him justly entitled, with interest on the halves of each separate portion of the 5,000 rupees, from the effects of which the concern is debted with each of them, as per the memorandum at the foot of the account current with Mysacolly, interest to be calculated, as all interest charges in the transactions between the parties appear to have been, at 10 per cent. per annum.

We consider none of the other items of claims in this suit to have been clearly proved, Mr. Barnes not having clearly produced any regular accounts or books to prove them.

The defendants having produced no proofs of having paid 15,000 rupees to the plaintiff, as stated in their reply.

We consider Mr. Fitzpatrick merely a superintendent, and acting for the agents of Messrs. Eubank and Co., and therefore do not consider him to be in any way liable in this case.

(Signed) J. J. CAVE.

" J. BRANDT.

" GEO. PALMER,

" C. HOLMES.

(True Copy.)

(Sd) J. F. CALHART, Judge.

Purneah Jan. 14, 1840.

PUNCEY—2.

Adam Scott and Co., the representatives of Eubank and Co., versus W. Duff.

J. J. Cave, C. Holmes, and J. Brandt, Esqrs., Assessors.

We are of opinion that Mr. Thomson and Award Henry took Thomson's half share in the Moharaj gunge concern, jointly with Mr. Duff, from the commencement of 1830. To this fact Pearson, Hudson and Holmes have given affidavits, and as the plaintiff has failed to produce to the contrary, we consider that the losses of 1830 ought to be divided equally between Duff and Henry.

It appears, that Duff has failed to prove that the indigo was shipped abroad without his knowledge, and it ensues after he made objections, the indigo was sold in auction.

It appears that the amount of cash drawn is the same on the accounts of both parties, with the exception of rupees 2000, on the 25th August, 1831, in the account of Rangapane, but which appears to be an error of half, as the totals of the accounts of both parties agree. The indigo also, in the accounts of both parties, agree in the number of chests.

We consider, that the agents are entitled to the usual charges of 2½ per cent. commission and that the 1 per

cent. commission charged in the revised accounts is inadmissible, as it was not charged in any of the former account current furnished to Duff by Hurry.

It does not appear to us that Duff is entitled to receive any salary for the management of Moharaj-gunge concern, as we have no proof of any agreement being made between him and Hurry regarding salary.

It appears to us, that Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. advanced cash to Duff to carry on the Singesser concern after Hurry stopped payment, and that the sum of £2,134 3 8, the proceeds of cargo sold in London and also, a sum of rupees 1,632, an enormous entry is still due to Duff by Mr. Stewart's letter, against which sums there appears, a balance payable by Duff of rupees 1,933 6.

Messrs. Holmsey and Cave do not find any evidence that Messrs. Ewbank and Co. are liable for this account and think it may be a separate transaction of Messrs. Malcolm, Buchanan and Co., for though Messrs. Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. were appointed attorneys for Messrs. Ewbank and Co. in 1832, yet they were known as a house of business, independent of their dealings with

Ewbank and Co. Messrs. Holmsey and Cave, therefore are of opinion, that Duff has failed to prove his claim of these amounts to be recoverable from the Plaintiff in the suit, viz., George Urs Adams, attorney of Ewbank and Co., but that it ought to be left to Duff to bring forward these claims against whomsoever may be concerned at a future time in a clearer form.

Mr. Brand is, however, of opinion, that as Messrs. Malcolm, Buchanan and Co., held a power of attorney from Messrs. Ewbank and Co., executed in 1832, and acted upon it, they advanced Duff after Hurry stopped payment as agents of Messrs. Ewbank and Co., and not on their own private account, which no documents on the file shew, therefore that Messrs. Ewbank and Co. are liable for the amount due to Duff.

(Signed) J. J. CAVE,

" C. HOLMSEY,

" J. BRAND.

True Copy.)

(Signed) J. F. CATHERANT, Judge.

PUBLISHED on the 18th January, 1840

[Harkatu, May 30.

LATE GANGES INSURANCE OFFICE.

A meeting was held on Saturday noon in the office of Messrs. Allan, Paton and Co., of the Solvent Members of the Ganges Insurance Office, to consider the disposal of the funds. There were present on the occasion J. W. Cragg, Rustomjee Cawasjee, K. R. McKenzie and John Allan, Esq. Mr. Allan informed the meeting that Mr. John Low, was unable to attend on the present occasion from severe illness.

He then directed the attention of the meeting to the balance sheet which was laid on the table and from which there appeared on hand 2453 Rs. in cash and 12,560 Rs. in Co's paper.

Mr. Allen, next brought to the notice of the meeting a letter addressed to him by McIntyre and Co., dated the 13th May, advancing a further claim on account of the goods shipped on the *Phoenix*. This letter was submitted

to Mr. Limond for his opinion, who considered the claim advanced both "wrong" and contrary to equity.

The meeting, therefore after a short deliberation on the subject, was of opinion—

That the claim was inadmissible, because the underwriters do not insure the markets, nor guarantee the time, for the arrival of goods.

In reference to the disposal of the funds it was resolved,

That the remaining funds be divided among shareholders, who have paid up the 1,000 Rs. contributions, and that the claim on the partners of the late firm of Charterton, McKillop and Co. be left to Mr. Allan, to recover from the assignee, on such terms as he may consider equitable, without any responsibility to the shareholders. — *Hark. May 18.*

BONDED WAREHOUSE MEETING.

The half yearly general meeting of the Bonded Warehouse, was held on the premises yesterday at noon. There were about a dozen shareholders present, and J. F. Catherant, Esq., was in the Chair. The object of the meeting being to inspect the accounts, and elect Directors in the form of Messrs. Martin and White, account statements and lists of rather papers resembling such documents, were laid on the table, and taken up by the subscribers, but as they were not read out, we are unable to speak of the facts and items therein contained and developed.

The Secretary read a report, accompanied with copies explanatory remarks, which also is not more powerful in record, first, because we were apprehensive of mis-statements in reporting certain statements which were mouthably read, only secondly as we were not allowed to take an abstract of the report or even look at it, because we were unwilling to publish in full the details of financial statements, such legitimacy pertains to the advertising columns of a newspaper.

The vacant Directorships were filled up by the election of A. de H. Laipent and W. Earl, Esqrs.

In addition to the above, a proposition was made by R. J. Fagshaw, Esq., relative to certain overplus building materials, which caused some desultory discussion, but was finally referred to the consideration of the Directors. We do not give the particulars of this discussion, nor the apprehension that it might militate against the interests of the Institution.

Thanks being then voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

[With reference to the proposition brought before the meeting by Mr. Bagshaw, we have to assure the Secretary Mr. Limond, that had he simply stated his contention that giving publicity to that portion of the proceedings would in any degree prove inimical to the prosperity of the Bonded Warehouse, instead of enforcing his request for the suppression of it, by the uncoincidental threat of exclusion from future meetings if we published it, we should most

willingly have attended to that or any other reasonable request politely made. But such was the apparently studied concealment of every thing from us by the Secretary, and such the particularly discourteous treatment we experienced, that it was pretty palpable that the presence of any one connected with the press was to their great annoyance and source of uncomfortable dissatisfaction. The meeting,

however, was public, and that is the only reason why we were present; and we suggest to our friendly gentleman, whether when we attend a general meeting to the discharge of our duty, we should not receive a little more civility from their secretaries, than harsh and discourteous insinuations of exclusion and expulsion.—*Rangpur Bengal, Buxar, —Luck, May 19.*

BENGAL SALT COMPANY

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

Present.

N. ALEXANDER, Esq. | L. CRANK, Esq.
J. COLQUHOUN Esq. | H. HOLMAYD, Esq.
D. TAGORE, Esq.

The Provisional Secretary explains the object of the meeting to be to receive the reports of the assistants now employed upon the damage done during the gale on the 1st instant, caused principally by the unusual rise of the spring tide, lifted by the force of the wind. This piece of water worked holes in several parts in consequence of the bunds being new, and thus breaking them in three places, flooded the outfields and reduced the strength of the water which had been raised in 1868-89 to nearly a parity with the nulla itself or 1023-89.

The injury itself is trifling and will be repaired at an expense under Co's Rs. 600, but it renders the chance of making salt this season, hopeless. This, however, the Provisional Secretary explains was scarcely to be expected, notwithstanding the greatest possible exertion in completing the bunds and gates, and shutting in as much water as possible during the months of March and April, but had not this early gale been followed by such repeated heavy showers, the large reservoir would have been filled by the end of May, with brine water at a high measure, and the following making season would have begun much sooner. He reports the large reservoir of 600 feet circumference nearly finished in the entire circle of the wall, and about 6 feet high from the foundation; the chimneys nearly finished and the flues and choola being covered in by the flat cast iron boilers received from England.

The cutting and levelling of the terraces has been a work of great labor and expense, and although begun a soon as coolness could be collected will not be finished this season. The tiles however, have nearly all been burnt, so that the work can be finished in good time for the reception of the strong water from the fields next February. The present heavy showers have much interrupted every part of the work, the cholera has likewise committed sad ravages during the past month.

The Provisional Secretary produces a statement of the expenditure to the 30th April, showing its appropriation to each branch of the works as follows:

G. A. Prinsep,	300	0	0
Calcutta Establishment,	137	15	0
Gonda Establishment,	412	10	6
W. H. Barington, Superintendent,	116	9	5
Daily Labours,	1558	9	2
W. H. M. Sweetland for Range & tools, ..	100	0	0
Building Materials and Labor,	2665	11	2
Houses, Colsas and Sheds,	2387	8	0

Bunds and Gates,	3915	5	4
Reservoirs, Tanks and Canals,	3408	0	0
Terraces,	3350	4	0
Boiling Houses,	1830	9	6
Stock and Stores,	19523	11	2
Kidderpore Iron Yard making Boilers, &c.	15177	2	0
Raj Chunder Mookerjee for sundry Supplies,	1535	11	9
Boats and Conveyance,	1116	4	0
Firewood,	2580	10	0
Ruggonath Bhow for ditto,	1250	0	0
Rent Gonda Works,	1991	0	0
Charges General and Contingencies,	2353	0	6
Jungle Cutting,	360	14	0

Co's Rs., 99903 8 1

almost all the materials have now been provided, and the value of labor therefore for the remaining work is all that has to be computed.

The Provisional Secretary states, that he feels very confident that the total outlay will not exceed the original estimate. He further explains that pursuant to the last resolution of the Committee, there has been erected at Bahighat one closed cylindrical boiler and other apparatus according to Mr. Calders' new plan, for the purpose of experiment, and that it is in a state of great forwardness. The expenditure upon this trial amounts to about Co's rupees 4500.

The provisional Secretary reports that the amount of contributions realized by the Union Bank, amounts to Co's rupees 130,000, and that daily collections are made from the numerous shareholders. The whole number of 2900 had been subscribed for, but several parties have forfeited their first contributions and left their shares to be reappropriated by the Directors. The number thus open to the public, is about 180.

1. Resolved that Mr. W. Prinsep's report upon the progress of the works is satisfactory, and that it be published for the information of the proprietors.

2. That his arrangements for the carrying on of the works are approved of and confirmed, but that he be recommended to secure one or two steady assistants, who will undertake an apprenticeship at the other Salt Works, so as to be ready for employment when required at the Company's Works.

3. That the unappropriated shares be advertised as open for subscription, and the defaulters be called upon to complete their instalments without delay.

(Signed) N. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

Hurlan, Ma. 21.

INDIAN TURF CLUB.

At a Meeting of the Northern Indian Turf Club, held at Meerut, on the 28th April 1840, present Messrs Mills, Patton, Patinsson, Harford, Hollings, Knatchbull, Trower, McKenzie, and Watson. Mr. Mills was voted to the chair, and a code of rules laid and approved of, and the Secretary was requested to publish the proceedings of this Meeting.

1. The Club to be denominated the Northern Indian Turf Club.

2. A List of the gentlemen who wish to become original Members, will be kept open until 1st October 1840, after which period Members will only be admitted by Ballot, not less than 13 Members to vote, and 2 black balls to exclude.

3 The yearly subscription to be fixed at 5 G. M. (80 rupees) to be paid in advance on the 1st May each year.

4 Members entering horses for Cups or Plates given by the Club, to pay an additional 5 G. M. to the Club Fund.

5. Members leaving the country to be considered withdrawn from the Club during their absence.

6. Any Members wishing to withdraw from the Club, to notify the same to the Secretary in writing, on or before 1st May each year.

7. The residence of the Club is fixed at Meerut.

8. The Club Funds to be equally divided between Meerut and for the ensuing racing season. The Meerut Meetings is fixed for

9. The Stewards will retain a sum of money for the current expenses of the year, for repair of courses, &c. &c. &c.

10. Five Stewards will be elected annually on 1st May for the ensuing season. They will have the general management of the affairs of the Club with the Secretary, and Clerk of the course, who will act under their directions 3 Stewards to form a Quorum, with power to choose from the Members of the Club any Member to act in lieu of an absent Steward.

11. The Club will receive through their Secretary all references and give decisions on all subjects connected with racing, but under the provision that the parties pledge themselves in writing to abide by such decision.

12. Members duly convened through the Secretary to constitute a meeting.

13. The rules and regulations of the Jockey Club in Calcutta are to be present adopted.

14. All confederates must be declared in writing to the Secretary the day before each meeting of the season, and each Member of the confederacy to pay 16 G. M. extra.

15. No reference will be received by the Club, unless regularly forwarded through their Secretary, whose duty it will be to assemble as numerous a meeting as possible to discuss the merits.

16. The following Gentlemen were elected Stewards for the ensuing year, Messrs. Blunt, Harvey, Smith, Knatchbull, and Pratt.

17. Mr. Pratt was elected Secretary and Clerk of the course.

18. Mr. Plowden was elected Treasurer, and all Members are requested to remit their subscription by 1st May 1840.

19. Proxies to be received at all general meetings.

20. Any of Members of the Club can, through the Secretary, convene a meeting of the Members but they must state in writing what they wish discussed, in order

that the Members may be prepared to discuss the matter before them.

21. Whenever a decision is given by the Stewards, each Steward's individual opinion is to be recorded in the Club Books to stand as a precedent.

22. All bets on Turf Club races to be considered P. P., unless otherwise specified.

23. No person to start a horse for Turf Club Purse unless a Member of the Club.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

T. Plowden, Esq., C. S.	W. Mitchell, Esq., do.
—Baikes, Esq. do.	C. Foster, Esq., do.
J. Maberly, Esq., do.	E. Pratt, Esq., do.
C. Mills, Esq., do.	G. Gwynne, Esq., do.
G. F. Harvey, Esq., do.	Percy Hamilton, Esq., 5th Light Cavalry.
G. Bacon, Esq., do.	A. Fenwick, Esq., 60th N. I.
G. Clerk, Esq., do.	—Robertson, Esq. N. I.
(J. Blunt, Esq., do.	H. Hollings, Esq. 66th N. I.
Capt. Bore, 16th Lancers.	F. Watson Esq. 33d N. I.
R. Knatchbull, Esq., H. A. Lancers.	P. Green, Esq., H. A. Lancers.
R. Patton, Esq., do.	P. Reynolds, Esq. 16th Lancers.
R. Harford, Esq. do.	Captain Bonham, do.
R. Mackenzie, Esq. do.	Lieut. Col. M. Dowell, do.
Col. Cheyne, Engineers.	Capt. Champneys, Pay Master.
E. Trower, Esq. 16th Lancers.	R. Pitton, Esq., 17th N. I.
Captain Gavon, do.	Captain Lebbis, 33d N. I.
Capt. Ekin, 7th Light Cavalry.	Major Syers, 19th N. I.
J. Smith, Esq., 16th Lancers.	Dr. Gray, 17th N. I.
W. Wollen, Esq., 19th N. I.	Col. Hawkes, 9th Light Cavalry.
Major Parsons, D. C. Genl.	Capt. Mansel, 16th Lancers.
Capt. Mansel, 16th Lancers.	Capt. Campbell, 43rd N. I.

LANCER CUP FOR 1840 & 1.

A Gold Cup, value 1,000 Rs. given by the Officers of the 16th Lancers, for all horses weight for age, 14 miles, heats, added to a Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. 5 G. M. forfeit, if declared by 1 o'clock the day before the race. The race to be run the second race, second day of the meeting.

Subscriptions and nominations to be sent to Captain Mansel, 16th Lancers. Horses to take their age from the 1st May, subscriptions to close 1st August, and name 1st November, 1840.

English horse, Cape & N. S. Wales. C. Bred. Arab	st. lb.	st. lb.	st. lb.	st. lb.	st. lb.
3 years..9...	7	..12	7..4	9..9	
4.....10..2	8...	..13	8..6	7..11	
5.....11...	9...	..6	8..13	8..4	
6 or aged 11..7	9...	..9	9..2	8..7	

Three horses hold a file, the property of three subscribers not confederates, to start or the Cup to be withheld.

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Maidens on the 1st Oct., 1840, to run as such for the Cup.

The race to be run at whatever station the Regiment may be, or the Officers appoint.

In case of any difference arising relative to these terms the same to be decided by the Officers of the Regiment, or such person or persons as they shall appoint.

G. Mansel, Capt., 16th Lancers.

Meerut 8th May, 1840. [Ag. Ukhbar, May 14

CALCUTTA STEEPLE CHASE.

For all horses, (English excepted), Gentleman riders To come off (weather permitting) on the 9th June, 1840. To close on the 4th June, and nominations to be sent to Messrs. Cook and Co. by 2 P. M. on the 8th June. Entrance 5 G. M. Half forfeit if declared by 12 o'clock the day before the Race. Cape horses to carry 11st. 7lbs. Country-bred and N. S. Wales, 11st. Arabs, 10st. 7lbs. Distance not to exceed two miles over the Dum-Dum country. Already six subscribers.

MOZUFFPUR RACES, run 1841.

To commence on the 5th of January, 1841.

1st Day.

First Race.—Purse of 10 G. Ms. added to a Sweepstake of 2 G. Ms. for all horses well bound file for factory work that have never won before the meeting. Heats 1 mile, 11st. 7lbs. Gentleman riders.

Second Race.—Purse of 5 G. Ms. for all untrained carriage or buggy cattle. Entrance 1 G. M. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 8st. 7lbs. each.

Third Race.—Purse of 15 G. Ms. for Maiden C. Bs. heats, R. C. Entrance 7 G. Ms. Weight for age.

2 years old a feather, 5 years old 8st. 9lbs.
3 years — 7st. 3lbs. 6 years and
4 years — 8st. 3lbs. aged 8st. 12lbs.

Fourth Race.—Purse of 15 G. Ms. for maiden Arabs. Heats R. C. Entrance 10 G. Ms. 8st. 7lbs. each.

2nd Day.

First Race.—A Silver tankard value 20 rupees for all horses, 1 mile heats. Entrance 50 rupees 11st. 7lbs. Gentleman riders. The winner to be sold for 500 rupees if claimed, within $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour after the Race.

Second Race.—Purse of 5 G. Ms. for all untrained horses. Entrance 2 G. Ms. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. Gentleman riders 11st. 4lbs.

Third Race.—The Planter's Subscription Cup, value for all horses, Lancer Cup, weights 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 10 G. Ms. entrance to close and nominate the day before the meeting, and 5 G. Ms. forfeit if declared the day before the Race. The winner to be sold for 1,200 Rupees if claimed within $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour after the Race.

Fourth Race.—The fair Sweepstakes of 3 G. Ms. with 10 G. Ms. added from the fund, for all C. B. Horses purchased bona fide from native dealers at the Sonapore fair of 1840, weight for age, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. Horses branded with the Stamp marks, or docked before the time of purchase to be barred. Weights the same as those in the maiden C. B. Race.

3rd Day.

First Race.—The Cheroot Stakes of 10 G. Ms. for all untrained horses. Entrance 2 G. Ms. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. Catch weights. Gentleman riders. The last horse to pay the entrance of the 2d. No horse to win the race unless the rider brings his cheroot slight to the scales. Should any rider's cheroot go out, or be dropped, he will be distanced.

Second Race.—Ladies' and Batchelors' Purse of 20 G. Ms. for all C. Bs. and Arab horses. Entrance 6 G. Ms. Arabs allowed 5lbs. Maidens allowed 3lbs. The winners of the maiden C. Bs. and Arab Purse and the Planter's cup not entitled to the latter allowance. Heats $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, weight for age. The winner liable to be sold for 1000 rupees if claimed within a $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour after the Race.

2 years a feather. 5 years — 8st. 12lbs.

3 — 7st. 7lbs. 6 and aged — 9st. 3lbs.

4 — 8st. 5lbs.

Third Race.—Purse of 3 G. Ms. for all untrained horses. Heats $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 12 stone. Gentleman riders. Entrance 8 rupees. Riders not to dismount till all the heats are run out—5 minutes allowed between the heats.

Fourth Race.—Purse of 10 G. Ms. for all C. B. horses, weight for age one inch 14 hands, to carry 8st. 7lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Entrance 5 G. Ms.

2 years a feather. 5 years 8st. 10lbs.

3 — 7st. 3lbs. 6 and aged 9st.

4 — 8st. 1lb.

4th Day.

First Race.—Forced Handicap of 5 G. Ms. each, with 10 G. Ms. added from the Fund, for which all winners of public money must enter: except the winners of the factory, untrained, and Fair Sweepstake's Purse, with whom it will be optional. To be handicapped by the Stewards, R. C. and a distance. Horses not standing the Handicap to forfeit 3 G. Ms.

Second Race.—A Forced Handicap for all horses that have run for the untrained Purse 5 G. Ms. given from the Fund. Entrance 8 rupees. Half mile heats. 2 G. Ms. forfeit for those that do not start—to be remitted, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards that the horse is not able to start.

Third Race.—Purse of 5 G. Ms. for all C. B. ponies, weight for inches 13 hands, to carry 8st. 7lbs. Pony height to be 13 hands 2 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. Maidens allowed 7lb.

Fourth Race.—Purse of 10 G. Ms. for all beaten horses to be handicapped by the Stewards. R. C. and a distance. Entrance 5 G. Ms.—Harkum, May 29.

MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF MADRAS TO DETERMINE UPON AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN ON HER MARRIAGE.

We submit the following report of the proceedings of a Meeting of the Roman Catholics of Madras, held on Monday evening last, in the Free School Rooms of the Cathedral. We understand there were from 2 to 300 persons present. The Right Rev. Dr. Carew, being requested to take the chair, he addressed those present on the purpose for which they had been called together and, remarking upon the facilities now afforded to Roman Catholics to approach their Sovereign compared with former times—emphatically observed, the lot of Roman Catholics in the present day was cast in pleasant places. We beg to refer our readers to an outline of what fell from the Right Reverend Prelate on the occasion, which will be found in our report of the proceedings of the evening—Brief and unimportant as our report of the observations under notice may be found to be, we feel assured it will be read with interest, as will our account of what fell from the Rev. Mr. Kennedy on the same occasion, and which forms part of our report.

We need hardly remark, that the proceedings of the evening throughout, were to every respect—satisfactory.

Meeting of the Roman Catholics of Madras, held on Monday, the 4th instant, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Free School Rooms.

Right Rev. Dr. Carew in the Chair.

The following Address and Resolutions were unanimously adopted—

Before the proposed Address was submitted, the Right Rev. Dr. Carew addressed the meeting nearly as follows.

Gentlemen—I have called you together this evening, in order that, independently of any address that you might concur in offering to our Gracious Sovereign the Queen, in common with other inhabitants of this city you might also present her with an especial one, emanating from you as Her Majesty's Catholic subjects in this Presidency.

It is not very long since we could exercise this privilege with impunity.—In the reign of Elizabeth, a Catholic of rank and distinction, who approached the Queen with an address, without the sanction of the Privy Council, was consigned to perpetual imprisonment, although the address contained nothing but expressions of loyalty and faithfulness to his Sovereign; such was the intolerance prevalent in those days; such was the hatred predominant in the breasts of those who were not of the Catholic Faith against their brethren.

But, thanks to God, he has cast our lot at a period when we can approach our Sovereign, as Catholics, without being molested and profess our Holy Religion publicly, without the hazard of being persecuted for the same. In former evil times, Catholics were under a continual fear of the sword; yet, notwithstanding, they were determined to exhibit the loyalty which glowed within their bosoms, although they purchased that privilege with their blood. I think it your duty to emulate those illustrious personages of past ages who belonged to the Catholic Religion, and who even in persecution were the loyal subjects of the governing power.

We are fond of looking back on those Ancestors, by whose principles and virtues we feel ourselves exalted. We praise the ancient Romans who filled their galleries, with the pictures and busts of their illustrious ancestors, and shall we not look up with similar feelings to those members of the great family who have gone before us, and with whom we are connected by the sacred bonds of Religion? Shall we not look back with pride and veneration upon those who, in the very midst of persecution, firmly cherished their Religion and loyalty to their Sovereign? History abounds with such examples. I hold in my hand the address of the Catholics to Charles the Second. Behold the reasons on which they claim his Protection. "One motive,—is from our religion, which strictly teacheth and commendeth us, under pain of eternal damnation, to render to God the things that are God's, and to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to obey our temporal princes and magistrates, not for fear only, but for conscience sake, seeing to resist their authorities is to resist the ordinance of God, which we believe with a most steadfast faith, nor are we longer Roman-catholics, than we so believe."

"Another motive,—is, from the fidelity of Roman-catholics in queen Elizabeth's time, testified by the lord of the Privy Council, who told them, that the cause of their imprisonment was not for any doubt made of their loyalty, but only to prevent the Spaniards hope of their assistance in his intended invasion; nay, in that of 1588 they (the Catholics) brought the lord North then lieutenant of those parts, in the presence of the Dean of Ely, that they might be employed in hastening forces to Tilbury camps, offering to serve in person, with their sons, tenants, and servants, and at their own charge and to be placed in the front of the battle to testify the loyalty of their hearts, and to stop the mouths of the envious maligners."

"A third motive,—is, from our constant fidelity obedience and affection towards your father of blessed memory, in all his late troubles, sufferings, and afflictions, as also in your own royal person, by zealously contributing to your miraculous preservations and deliveries out of the hands of bloody and cruel enemies."

"These things being so,—most royal Sovereign we cannot doubt but your Majesty will, in your perfect wisdom, clemency, and justice, allow us to be now restored to that condition, for which we are intended as and is confirmed on us, as free born Englishmen, by the great charters of your royal ancestors, of which the violent passion of one prince, the apprehended rule of another to the crown, and the wicked attempt of a few seduced persons, have so unluckily and so long deprived us. Permit us, therefore, most gracious sovereign, to exercise securely that religion, in which your pious and most famous successors have so long flourished."

There were the words in which Catholics addressed their monarch. They were obliged to seal the testimony of their loyalty with their blood; but yet they preserved a their good purpose, and shall we, who live under a free government, without the slightest restraint, shall we, I say, not follow in their footsteps; and strive to emulate their noble example? One hundred and ninety two noblemen and Gentlemen lost their lives in saving Charles the Second; one half of the whole wealth then confiscated by the Rebels of England belonged to Catholics. These examples show what our Religion can produce even when under the frown of power and oppression.

Our present Gracious Sovereign has many claims upon our respect, attachment, and fidelity. Her ministers are the advocates of Civil and Religious Liberty and of Education; and if they have not been successful in spreading the blessings of education every where, it is because of the opposition of their adversaries. Look also at the mildness with which even the laws are executed under our Gracious Queen. Riots and disturbances have broken out in England, and yet the rioters still enjoy the blessings of life, and suffer only what justice administered in mercy demands.

We had been emancipated it is true, before her Majesty began to reign; but Catholic emancipation was but a dead letter, till Our Gracious Sovereign was raised on the throne of her Royal Ancestors. It was left to Her Majesty's time, to put the privilege conceded to Her Catholic subjects into exercise. It was left to her benignity to restore to them practically those rights of which they were so long unjustly deprived. She has chosen for Her ministers, some professors of the Catholic Faith. Men who, like their predecessors in Religion, would lose their lives and fortunes in defence of their Queen. Men whose virtues, learning, and high principles do honor to the situations to which they have been appointed,—other Catholics of a like exalted character have been either raised to the Judicial Bench or appointed to places of honor and confidence at home or in the several Colonies of Great Britain; and there is no doubt, that were we circumstanced as the British Colonies are, her gracious Majesty would deem it due to the three hundred thousand Catholics of this Vicinity, to appoint to some of the important offices of Government some two or three gentlemen at least of their own persuasion, and that the education of their children and the maintenance of destitute Catholic orphans, would not be, as they now are, wholly disregarded.

You know that for the liberality our gracious sovereign has shown towards Roman Catholics, she has been openly rebuked and almost insulted; but in her exalted mildness and dignity, she has passed over the insult in silence, and has treated it with that contempt which it so well deserved.

The men whom she has admitted into the Councils of the country, are men who would do honor to any administration; and yet for this the Sovereign has been treated with indignity. People now a days boast of the progress of science and liberality and are still not ashamed to reproach their Queen for the exercise of a liberality actually more limited, than that which was practised in the reigns of the most bigoted Protestant Sovereigns of England.

Amongst a great number of other Catholics employed in the reigns of Elizabeth, James the First, Charles the First, and Charles the Second, were the following gentlemen.—Under Elizabeth, the Earls of Worcester and Northumberland, the former ambassador in France, the latter an admiral against the Spanish Armada, &c. Under James 1st, the Earl of Northampton, lord privy seal, lord Digby, ambassador to Spain, &c. Under Charles 1st, the Earl of Bristol, lord Baltimore, lord Ballamont, lord Aston, lord Cuttington, as well as his fellow Secretary of State, Sir F. Windebank; &c. Under Charles 2nd, the Earl of St. Alban's and Norwich, the lord Treasurer Clifford, Lord Arlington, &c.

In order to testify our gratitude for all the benefits conferred upon us, I have prepared an address to be presented to our beloved Queen, in which I trust you will cordially coincide.

To her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Madras, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, with profound respect beg leave to tender, on the happy event of your Majesty's marriage, the tribute of heart-felt congratulation, and the homage of inviolable attachment.

Instructed from youth in the Sacred maxim, that there is "no power but from God," we would have deemed right in any circumstances, to evince on an occasion like the present, our duty towards the Sovereign to whom we owe allegiance.

But, thanks to the Divine Providence by whom Monarchs reign, the congratulation we now offer is no merely the dictate of duty, but the warm effusion of grateful and devoted hearts.

In addressing your Majesty, we feel, that besides the allegiance we owe to your August Person, in common with all our other fellow subjects, we have great additional obligations of gratitude.

We feel that under your Majesty's benign and impartial Government, we are sheltered from the effects of calumny and persecution, and that the road to honorable distinction is now practically opened in Great Britain and the British Colonies, as well to Roman Catholics as to the Members of other religious denominations.

These blessings were indeed long anticipated by us. They are the fruits of the exalted virtues which your Majesty inherits from your illustrious parents, and the auspicious choice of your Royal Consort makes us confidently hope that they will be perpetual.

That, together with your August Consort, your Majesty may reign long in happiness over an united and prosperous empire, is the fervent prayer of your Majesty's dutiful and attached subjects—the Roman Catholics of Madras.

If we feel proud, in following in the honorable footsteps of our forefathers in religion,—if we respect a Queen who has received the dead letter of Emancipation, who has freed practically her subjects in her own territories from the manacles that had hitherto bound them,—if we feel grateful to a Sovereign who has granted freedom of religion to all under her sway, and who wishes to diffuse the blessings of education among all her subjects without distinction of country or religion, then we shall join, with acclamation, in offering the tribute of congratulation which I propose now to our most gracious Sovereign.

Moved by Mr. DeFries, and seconded by Mr. W. I. Johnson.

1. "That the Address now read be adopted by the Meeting."

Moved by Mr. F. DeMonte, and Seconded by Mr. G. H. Mayers.

2. "That the address now adopted be transmitted by our respected Prelate to the Most Noble the Marquis of Normandy, with a request to present the same to our Most Gracious Sovereign."

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, and seconded by S. P. Arathoon, Esq.

3. "That our venerable prelate be requested to convey to the Marquis of Normandy, that while we gratefully acknowledge him, as the deliverer of the slaves in the West Indies, as the first Minister who, by the distribution of Public Offices and honours, rendered emancipation practically beneficial to the Catholics of Great Britain and the British Colonies, we also cordially cherish the hope that he will crown his glorious career, by accomplishing similar benefits for the unnumbered Millions of his fellow subjects in British India, and raise

his immense Empire from its present prostrate and degraded condition.

In proposing the 3rd resolution, Rev. Mr. Kennedy spoke as follows—

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN.—The resolution which I hold in my hands is in perfect accordance with my feelings, but I regret it has not fallen to the lot of someone else to propose it. It is indeed a resolution which every friend of political and religious freedom will second, with feelings more easily felt than described, and such are the feelings with which I propose it. Were I to offer an apology for claiming a moment's indulgence, I would only remind you that the land of my fathers is feelingly alive to the influence which the wisdom and virtues of Normandy have shed over her dearest and most vital interests, and that the land in which I live as feelingly imprints the interference of his enlightened policy, and the advocacy of his incomparable talents. Next to the gratification of congratulating her most Gracious Majesty on her happy and auspicious marriage, is the pleasure of conveying our feelings of loyalty and gratitude through the illustrious vindicator of Ireland's rights, the liberator of the slaves in the West Indies, and the father of the oppressed in every nation; through the proudest pillar of royalty, and the staunchest friend of universal liberty. A rare example of felicitous virtue—does it not touch the heart with the purest joy to behold him, after combating oppression in its most formidable bearings, after crushing bigotry upheld for centuries by the monopoly of power, and deeply rooted in all the heresies and extravagance of its nature, to behold him, after preading the blessings of freedom and equal rights over a great empire, still high in the confidence of his most August Sovereign, high and influential in the councils of glorious nation. Yes, it is a gratifying reflection—it does honour to the Sovereign, it adds to the glory of the nation, and it is to us an earnest, that the bright hopes which we cherish shall be one day realised, and that even we, in this injured, benighted land, shall not be ultimately forgotten. Suptor to envy, I believe he is envied by none, but his character would be incomplete, did he not merit the hatred of the bigoted and dishonest, the enmity of the oppressors of humanity, the hostility of the enemies of justice and of the sacred privileges of conscience. These are the clearest testimonies of the wisdom of his policy, the highest evidence of the purity of his motives, the strongest proof that he not only intended but effected much good. A stranger to the paltry narrow feelings that would distinguish between hues of complexion, localities of birth, or differences of opinion in religion or politics, during his political career he has ever contemplated man as God has made him—the image of himself, endowed with liberty and gifted with thousand privileges dear and sacred to the possessor—adjuncts to no one, and of which no one has a right to deprive him. He beheld with tender sympathy the enervating influences which the strong man had made on the glis of his weaker brother, and his friendly and benevolent soul glowed with ardour to restore the work of God to its just proportions. Therefore it is that this day enjoys the privilege of his species, and talks about in the full dimensions of humanity; therefore it is that Ireland, my Native land, name of endearment, is indeed interwoven with my fondest and dearest recollections, Ireland, on whom no gift has been ever lost at a moment, therefore it is that Ireland, lifted from her degradation by the statesman arm of a single representative of Majesty, and loused from the tannets with which monopoly and bigotry and oppression had fettered her energies, chose to the extremities of the earth her ardent feelings of loyalty, to her impartial Sovereign, confidence in her ministers of love and gratitude to humanity. And because our Sovereign is gracious and impartial, because she is tenderly alive to the interests of her subjects, and because she is so appreciative of the merits of her minister, because only is and what he always was and what every statesman

ought to be, therefore do we, Her Majesty's loyal subjects in British India, indulge in the pleasing hope that this extensive empire shall soon be, what it ought to be, as flourishing and as free as it is populous and fertile. Then indeed will the political career of the illustrious benefactor of nations be crowned, happily then may he ask with the bard of Mantua, when descending in triumph below the horizon which he now enlightens and cherishes—*Quæ regio in terra, nostri non plana laboris*;

From East to West, From Sea to Sea,
What nation hails not Normanby's
Freedom his gift, mankind his care,
His land, his home is every where.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Doyle, and seconded by Mr. P. Gannon.

4. That our Chairman do leave the Chair, and that the Chair be taken by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

Moved by Mr. P. DeColes, and seconded by Mr. A. Gillies.

5. That the thanks of this Meeting be respectfully tendered to our Venerable Prelate for presiding on the present occasion.

That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Madras Examiner*, in the *Bengal Hurkarn* and *Englishman*, in the *Morning Chronicle* of London and the *Dublin Pilot*.

N. B. A copy of the address will lie at the vestries of the several R. C. Churches for Signature until this day week.—*Examiner*, May 7.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Proceedings of the second quarterly general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund for the year 1840.

At a quarterly general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, held, pursuant to advertisement, at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday, the 13th April 1840, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

H. H. SRAV, Esq. M. D., in the Chair.

John Sawers, Esq., Men A Garden, Esq. M. D., Secy, Medical Board. Henry Chapman, Esq.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last quarterly general meeting held on Monday, the 13th January 1840, and the following report of the proceedings of the committee of management for the quarter ending this day.

Report.

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund Office,
Calcutta, 13th April, 1840.

The subscribers having been requested by circular dated the 4th November last, to elect two members of the committee of management in place of the two seniors (Messrs. Corbyn and Mercer) going out this year by seniority, agreeably to the provision of Article XIV of the Fund Deed, the committee of management begs to state, that the majority of votes being for the re-election of Messrs. Corbyn and Mercer, these gentlemen are accordingly re-elected managers. The votes are as follow.

	votes.		vo'te
F. Corbyn, Esq.,	56	W. Foulon, Esq.	9
H. S. Mercer, „	48	S. Nicolson, „	7
H. H. Spiby, „ M	27	H. H. Goodere, „ M D.	7
C. C. Egerton „	26	J. G. Vos, „ M D	5
D. Stewart, „ M	20	N. Wallich, „ „	3
J. Hutchison, „	18	W. Cameron, „	3
T. A. Wise, „	14	W. Sheriff, „	2
G. Angus, „	14	W. A. Green, „	2
W. B. O'Shaughnessy, „ M D,	10		

The committee of management has to announce that Mr. Surgeon John Smyth, M. D., of the 53d regiment N. I., has been elected a subscriber, the ballot in his favor being as under.

For his admission.....	132
Against.....	8

Majority. 124

The following resolution passed at the quarterly general meeting held on the 14th October 1839 having been referred to the sense of the subscribers at large, the Committee of Management begs to report that the result of the votes is in favor of the revision of Section XXXIV. from the Fund Rules.

Resolved.—That as the amount of loss likely to be entailed on the Institution by the operation of Section

XXXIV (inserted in the margin) of the Fund Regulations will, in all probability, prove very great, and interfere most essentially with the possibility of arriving at perfectly accurate conclusions in the calculation of chances, it be abrogated from the 1st January 1840, save respects incumbents, who having entered the Fund upon the faith of that rule's continued operation, the present motion is not to be considered as having retrospective effect.”

Copy of Article XXXIV of the Fund Deed.

“That all subscribers who may be intimated or put upon the home half pay list on account of ill health, all who may be intimated in India on account of ill health, and all subscribers who may be put upon the half pay list in consequence of ill health not permitting their longer residence in India, before they shall have respectively served 17 years in India, shall receive back their subscriptions and all sums of money which they may have paid into the said Fund, together with interest on the same, after the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.”

The votes are as under,

For cancellation of Rule XXXIV. of the Fund

Deed.....	113
Against.....	28

Majority for cancellation, 85

Agreeably to the above ballot the committee of Management begs to notice that Section XXXIV. of the fund rules is cancelled, and its conditions will not therefore apply to those who join the fund since the 1st January 1840, though to Members of a previous date its provision will extend.

The committee of management has to notice that the question between Dr. Colin Campbell of the Medical Board and themselves, has been referred to the subscribers by the Secretary's Circular No. 218, dated 4th January 1840, and the votes up to the present date are as follows.—

For Dr. Campbell's being struck off the list of Members for arrears of subscription,.....	106
Against.....	4

Majority, 102

Mr Surgeon William Watson's application to become a subscriber is in circulation for the votes of subscribers, and up to date the ballot is as follows.

For his admission.....	126
Against.....	6

Majority, 120

The following is an abstract account of the receipts and payments on account of this fund during the third quarter of the current of account taken from latest statements received :

Receipts in Treasuries under Government of Bengal.

General Treasury, including Annuity fines, &c	59487	14	2
Interest Drafts on Treasury Notes, ..	8675	8	4
Revenue Collectors,	4083	5	3
Political Treasuries,	529	1	1
Salt Department, ..	102	6	3
Opium Department,	102	6	3
Singapore Rest. Councillor,	179	3	0
Malacca ditto, ..	34	2	1
	73193	14	5

<i>Military Pay Department.</i>			
Pay Master at the Presidency,	8559	2	1
Deputy Pay Master at Benares,	2344	2	11
Do. at Cawnpore, ..	2492	4	1
Do. at Meerut, ..	5018	9	1
Do. at Nusseera- bad,	2101	15	8
Do. at Agra,	3994	0	11
Pay Master at Army of the Indus, ..	No Statement received.		
Do. at Shah's Soojah's Force,	1978	6	6
	26488	9	3

Receipt in the Treasuries N. W. Provinces.

Revenue Collectors,	1752	8	4
Political Treasuries,	439	6	11
	2191	15	3
	1,01,874	6	11

Deduct following payments made at the general treasury

Secretary's salary bill including allowance for Clerks, stationery, peons, &c., for the months of Nov. and Dec 1839, and Janv 1840, at 2.10 Rs. a month	750	0	0
Paul Advocate General for opinion on Dr. Campbell's case,	538	5	0
Paid for 523 printed copies of actuary's report on bill of exchange drawn by Dr. A. R. Jackson,	1339	5	0

Refunds—

To Secretary Military Fund on account of erroneous remittance of Mr Asst. Surgeon R B Duncan's subscription, ..	133	0	6
To Fuzzeedpore Collector on account of Mr. Asst Surgeon C. Macintyre's subscription for July 1838, twice recovered,	17	1	1
Mr. Surgeon P. Carruthers, on account subscription for Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1839, over			

deducted,	179	3	0
Mr. T. Dwyer, subscription for Oct. 1839, over deducted,	59	11	8
	320	0	3
	1748	5	3

Co.'s Rs. 1,00,146 18

Of the ten annuities declared at the quarterly general meeting held on the 8th July 1839, five have been accepted by the following subscribers, who have been admitted annuitants from the dates specified below, and the value of their respective annuities has been transferred from Treasury notes to credit of "Appropriated Funds" on the Government Books, as amount reserved for payments of the claims the admission of these Annuitants creates on the Fund.

Names.	Rank.	Date of admission as Annuitant.	No of Certificates granted.	Annuity by whom payable.	Amount reserved at creation of Appropriated Fund to pay to the Annuitants.	
					£	s.
Jackson, A. R., M. D.	Surgeon.	10th July 1839.	No. 3 of 1835.	Court of Directors.	31,76	0
Cooper, H.	ditto.	26th Nov. "	" 5 of "	Messrs. T. & Kerell and Co. London Agents	29,52	0
Dyer, W.	ditto.	16th Dec. "	" 4 of "	ditto	30,70	0
Dwyer, Thos., M. D.	ditto.	1st Jan 1840.	" 6 of "	ditto	31,41	0
Carruthers P.	ditto.	1st ditto	" 1 of 1836.	Court of Directors	31,41	0
					Sa. Rs. 1,15,833	
					Or Co.'s Rs. 1,65,156	
					0	2

To enable the Sub-Treasurer to make the above transfer the Committee of Management begs to state that the following Treasury notes have been returned to the Sub-Treasurer for cancellation, viz.

No.	of 1837-38 dated 1st May 1837 for	Cn's Rs.
2	1st June	14,428 10 4
3	1st July	9,574 12 0
4	1st Aug.	16,470 11 1
5	1st Sept.	16,991 7 0
6	1st Oct.	6,828 10 0
7	1st Nov.	10,190 3 2
1 of 1838-39	1st Dec.	52,940 12 4
2	1st Jan. 1838	7,242 2 2
3	1st Feb.	27,560 4 4

Co's Re., 1.76.8'08 5 5

The difference amounting to Co's Rs. 11,653 2 3 over remitted as above will be removed by the Sub-Treasurer in a Treasury Note, together with the accumulated interest up to the 31st December 1839, amounting to Co's Rs. 2,596 1 10 more.

Mr. Superintendent Surgeon Thomas Tweedie, on whose behalf an annuity was accepted, as announced in the Report read at the Fourth Quarterly General Meeting of 1837, held on the 30th October of that year, having returned to India in January last without availing himself of the Annuity thus reserved for him, has been called upon to pay up the fine imposed by Section XXVII. of the Fund Rules, and he has accordingly paid into the General Treasury the sum of Rs. 3,000 or Co's Rs. 3,200.

*Bengal Medical Retiring
Fund, 12th Sept, 1838.*

"The Sub-Treasurer having declined to receive private drafts for realization on account of this Fund, it is requested that no other than drafts on the General Treasury be hereafter submitted in payment of subscriptions, as all other description of drafts will be returned.

(Signed) Geo. Hurt,
Secy. Med Regt, Fand.

As the said Treasurer is precluded under order of Government from realizing private drafts, and as no money transactions by way of other receipt in payment are entered on in the Office of the Secretary to the Federal Retiring Fund, the Committee of Management begs to repeat the notice inserted in the margin, they published as an advertisement in the newspapers of the day, of date the 12th Sept. 1838, that no other than drafts on the General Treasury are receivable in the Office of the Secretary to this Fund; and

therefore, the inconvenience and loss which subscribers will experience by having their drafts returned to them, the Committee of Management begs again to notify, that the Secretary is not authorized to receive any but Government Bills, and that no private Bills whatever, or Bank Notes, or payments in cash will be received at the Secretary's office; parties having to pay money on account of this Fund, will accordingly be so good as to do so through a public Treasury if in the Provinces; and at the Presidency, payment must be made either at the General Treasury, or at the Presidency Pay Office, on receipt of the Sub-Treasurer, or Presidency Pay Master respectively: or if it be preferred to make payments through Agents in Calcutta, the amount must in such cases be paid at the General Treasury. This rule has been in the instances noted in the margin,* departed from for the convenience of parties tendering payment, the Secretary, however, will send the subscribers concerned, in all cases where it has not been already done, the Sub-Treasurer's original receipt in acknowledgment of the remittance, and on all future occasions, he will follow up one general rule, viz not to receive any moneys in his office, or to grant receipts for the same but to refer parties to the Sub-Treasurer, and to insert all other description of drafts that are not drawn on Government

Treasurer, as the Sub-Treasurer declines according to the rule of his office, to receive for realization any but Government drafts; to this practice, therefore, every subscriber's attention is requested.

The duplicate receipt of the Government Officer receiving the money from a subscriber, should in every instance where payment of arrears is made, be forwarded to the Secretary to enable him to credit in due course the party who has paid, as well as to debit Government with the amount so paid, as well as for the amount of interest accruing thereon. For ordinary payments of current subscriptions, the Secretary receives a statement direct from the receiving Officer, a receipt, therefore, in such cases from subscribers is not required.

The Committee of Management begs to observe that although Section XI. of the Fund Deed, which is trans-

Extract from the Deed
of the B M R Fund
being the Regulations
of the Society.

"Section XI. That at no time shall the Secretary to the said Society be appointed as he-agent in any manner, inasmuch as he shall, in his possession, a large sum of the said Funds of the said Society, than Rs. 1,000, but when and as soon as any of the Funds of the said Society shall accumulate in his hands to that sum, he shall immediately pay over the same to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Honourable East India Company, or to such other person or persons, as may be legally authorized to receive the same as aforesaid to be placed to the credit of the said Society.

seem to contemplate that the Secretary should have to conduct the pecuniary transactions of the Fund, the practice has been otherwise, the duties of Treasurer and Secretary being separated, as the union of the functions of both in one individual would necessarily constitute him as Secretary and Accountant, the check and controller of his own acts as Treasurer, which system is manifestly objectionable. In the management, therefore, of the financial affairs of the B. M. B. Fund, the duties of the two offices are kept distinctively separate. The Sub-Treasurer is *ex officio* Treasurer of this Fund, and he receives all Government Drafts sent to him through the Secretary, and receives moneys tendered to him on account of this, and pays all demands on the Fund under proper vouchers.

and audit of the Secretary and *three* Members of the Committee of Management, which number comprises the Committee of Finance. By Subscribers, therefore, making their payments in the manner pointed out in the preceding paragraph, this separation of the duties of the Secretary and Treasurer, will be preserved.

The Committee of Management has very great satisfaction in laying before this Meeting, the following letter, received only half an hour ago, from which it will be understood that the Sub-Treasurer fully accedes to the propositions submitted to him in the Secretary to this Fund.

To GEO. HILL, F. C.

Secretary Medical Retiring Fund.

Sir — I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, communicating the sentiments of your Committee of Management on the future custody of the Treasury Notes of the Fund and the property appertaining the function of Secretary and Treasurer to your Fund, by assigning the latter to the General Treasury.

2. In reply, I beg to state that I shall be happy to meet the wishes of your committee in undertaking the custody of their Treasury Notes as well as the entire receipts and payments of your Fund. With reference to the latter, I beg to mention that as I am not authorized to realize private drafts, it would be advisable for you to issue a circular to all your "subscribers" to remit their subscriptions either by Government Drafts, or direct their Agents in Calcutta to pay them into the General Treasury.

3. The Orders of Government of the 14th February 1837 having directed the investment of each month's subscription in the aggregate, it becomes necessary to defer the investment until all the realization of each month have been remitted by the different Collectors, which in many cases is not done till the lapse of several months. This unavoidable delay in the investment, I have no doubt, must impede materially the checking of your accounts, as it renders the process of investment in this office also very intricate.

4 To obviate this inconvenience, I propose making the investments quarterly, forwarding at the time a Statement to your office of the items comprised in each investment, leaving any subsequent remittance for a supplementary Treasury Note.

5. In making the above modification of the present plan, I beg to point out the necessity of your requesting

the different Collectors to make their remittances punctually on the last day of each month, as the issue of more than one Supplementary Treasury Note for each month would make the accounts unnecessarily intricate.

I have, &c.
(Signed.) W. H. Oakes, Sub-Treasurer.
General Treasury.
Civil Pay Dept. the 13th April, 1840 }

By order of the Committee of Management,

Gao. Hill, Secretary, M. R. F.

Resolved,—That the report just read be received and adopted.

Resolved —That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman. HENRY H. SPAY, M. D. Chairman.
Hark. April 29.

* List of remittances by private drafts received in the Medical Retiring Fund Office, from 17th September 1837 to 8th April 1840

Names of parties remitting.	Mode of remittance	Date of letter in which received.	Date of remittance into General Treasury	Date of Secretary's acknowledgment.	Amount.	Remarks.
Vilson, A.	Draft on Messrs Shedd and Co	19th Sep 1837	25th Sept 1837	2d Oct 1837	266 10 8	
Joke, J. S.	Order on Calcutta	2nd Aug	16th Dico.	25th Sept	729 14 0	
Jurke, A. McK	London	11th Aug	1d Oct	19th Oct.	533 5 4	
Jurke, A. McK	London	11th Sep	11th Nov	19th Oct.	533 6 4	
Donald, G. J.	Order on Messrs Jenkins Ferguson and Co.	30th Oct.	11th Nov.	10th Oct.	740 11 3	
Warte, W. E.	Draft on Union Bank at 51 days date	6th Oct.	23d Dec.	20th Oct.	1,400 0 0	
Vaugh, J. H. W	Cheque on Union Bank received from C. K. Robinson, Esq	10th Nov.	11th Nov.	17th Nov.	600 0 0	Of this amount Co's Rs 34 10 8 were afterwards refunded to C. K. Robinson, Esq through Sub Treasurer.
Donnan, J.			27th Nov.	27th Nov.	600 0 0	
Spay, H. H.	by Bank Bengal Notes		20th Jan. 1838	25th Jan 1838	750 0 0	
Jumpbell, O. G. by payment of Col Baitue	Cheque on Union Bank	9th Feb 1838	15th Feb.	9th Feb.	5,374 12 0	Balance of Annually due.
McDonald, R. by payment of A. Gardes, Esq M. D.	Ditto on Bengal Bank		17th Nov	10th Nov.	13 87 10 10	
Jurke, T. M.	Ditto	20th Jan.	27th Feb.	10th Nov.	1,242 0 0	
Davies, S.	Order on Agents	25th May	14th June	18th June	1,345 2 11	
Wackinson, K.	Order on Messrs Cocke-rell and Co.	16th Aug	1st Nov	2nd Oct 1838	915 0 0	Of this amount Co's Rs 14 2 8 were refunded to Messrs Cocke-rell and Co. 22d Oct. 1838.
Atkinson, J.	Order on Messrs Calver, Alunio, C. and Co	14th Oct	30th Jan 1839		1,603 4 10	
Farrie, G.	Cheque on Bengal Bank	9th Feb 1839	16th Feb.		1,305 4 4	
Russel, Thos	London	26th Feb	22d April	22d April 1839	204 6 6	
Murray, Thos M. D	Cash	None.	20th March		107 6 3	Ditto delivered in person.
Andrew, S.	Order on Agents	3rd June	25th June	16th July	105 5 8	
Lawson, J.	Order on Union Bank	25th Feb	3d July	11th March	3,654 0 0	
Jardison, J.	Order on Messrs. Bagshaw and Co	25th Feb.	3d July	11th March	940 0 0	
Tallon, D.	London	19th March	3d July	11th March	494 4 8	
Jordon, A. G.	London	21st June	Not sent.	21st Sept.	1,500 0 0	Returned to M. Gordon with letter No 9, of 21 Sept 39, with request that it be substituted in draft on General Treasury.
Llewellyn, C. .	Order on Messrs Mach-lye and Co	7th Oct.	26th Oct	31st Oct	24 0 0	
Farabull, G.	by three Bank Bengal Notes	15th Feb.	24th Feb.	23th Feb.	17 0 0	With these Bank Notes a T. Note for Co's Rs 50 was also received
Lowndes, Thos..	Cheque on Bank Bengal		2nd Feb.	21st Feb.	5 200 0 0	

N. B.—For payments marked thus* the Sub-Treasurer's receipt has been furnished.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th May, 1840.

The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD RYAN, President, in the chair.

(TWENTY FIVE MEMBERS PRESENT.)

The proceedings of the last meeting, were read and confirmed.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The gentlemen proposed at the April Meeting were duly elected Members of the Society, viz.

Members. D. W. Fraser,—Henry Moore,—Henry Pudcock,—John Elliot—A Mornay,—R. Barnes, and Lieutenant G. L. Cooper.

FOR ELECTION.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election :—

Bahoo Roy Ramallione Ghose, Deputy Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs,—proposed by Baboo Ramcomul Sen, seconded by Dr Spry.

J. F. G. Cooke, Esq., Civil and Sessions Judge of
Dacca,—proposed by Mr. W. F. Ferguson, seconded
by Mr. Colin Campbell.

Major Dundas, (Brigade Major,) Queen's Troops,
Fort William,—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by
Dr. Strong.

John Tweedie, Esq., of Hazripore, Indigo Factory, Jessore,—proposed by Mr. George Hill, seconded by Dr Spry.

Lieutenant Doolan, Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand,—proposed by Colonel Dunlop, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Parke Pittar, Esq., (Merchant) proposed by Mr. G. F. Hodgkinson, seconded by Mr. Robert Campbell

PRESENTATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

1. *Madras Journal of Literature and Science.* (No 25.) *Presented by the Madras Literary Society.*

2. Contributions to the Botany of India by Dr. Wight. Purchased by the Society.

3. *Præliomus Floræ Peninsulæ India Orientalis*, by Dr. Wight. Purchased by the Society.

Мушкет.

1. Thirty-eight plants of the new species of *Mulberry* (*Morus Multicaulis*), lately brought to the notice of the Society by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the India Company. Presented by Mr. Balestier, American Consul at Singapore.

Mr. Balestier, in his note announcing the despatch of this most valuable ~~consignment~~ of plants, intimates, that having observed from the proceedings of the Society a desire to procure plants of the *Morinda Mulberry* (*Morus Mulncaulis* or *Morus Cucullata*) he does himself the pleasure of sending a box containing 60 plants, taken from a tree in his possession, to mark his high respect for the laudable endeavours of the Society. The facts concerning the genuineness of the plants sent are stated by Mr. Balestier as follows:—Some four or five years since Monsr. de Senefelt, President of the French Courts at Pondicherry, while on his way to Java, gave the tree to Mr. Balestier, under the assurance that it was taken from a tree at Pondicherry, which had been sent out from France, where it had been received from Manila. In every particular Mr. Balestier says the tree

in this possession coincides with the botanical description given by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India in its proceedings, and he sincerely hopes the plants sent may prove acceptable.

Thirty eight of the plants are alive and in good order, and they were for the present made over to the Nursery.

2 Specimen of Flax grown at Monghyr. Presented by Mr. Fergusson.

3. Specimen of Flax from Jessore. - Presented by Mr. Tusedie.

4. Specimen of Manila Hemp. Presented through Dr. Wallich by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon.

5. Specimens of Irish, Belgian and Russian Flax.
Presented by Mr. Hodgkinson.

6 Specimens of Indian Flax. Presented by Mr. Hodgkinson.

7. Several samples of Indian acclimated Flax from Belgium and Russia, and English seed. Also flax from the indigenous seed, some prepared under the supervision of Belgian Farmers. Presented by the Trustees of the London Flax Company.

8. Specimen of fibre from the *Yucca superba*. Presented by Major Davidson.

9. Specimen of common Ceylon Flax, a ball of string made from the fibre of the *Alcea* leaf, and a sample of the fibre itself grown in the Kumbagalle district of Ceylon. Presented through Dr. Wullich by the Right Honorable the Governor of the island.

These specimens were directed to be made over for the report of the Flax Committee.

10 Six boxes of Assam Tea of a consignment lately received. Presented by the Government of India.

Consisting of young Hyson colored....	20	Cannes.
" " not colored..	Do.	Do.
" Hyson skin "	Do.	Do.
Son hong ...	25	Do.
Poucha Peko	20	Do.
Chauu	25	Do.

On the presentation of this Tea a discussion arose as to the propriety of retaining the special thanks of the Society to the Supreme Government for the contribution, but as the transfer was considered to be made to the Society on public grounds, such a procedure was not deemed necessary. The proposition therefore fell to the ground.

It was remarked by Dr. Wallich that as yet no report had been made in this country on the qualities of the various samples of Assam Tea which had been received, and that the community of India were indebted to London brokers for what was known concerning the matter. On the motion of Dr. Wallich, seconded by Mr. C. K. Robinson, a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Robt. Campbell, Deane and Cragg, was formed for the purpose of drawing up a report on the various samples received from Assam, Dr. Wallich undertaking to obtain such further supply as might be required.

11. An apple and a large basket of peaches grown at Howrah, Presented by Mr C. Hampton.

The apple is obtained from a layer about two years old, cut from an old tree in Mr. Hoinray's garden at Harrogate. It is a dwarf kind, an espalier, and this is the first time of bearing. The beauty and size of the

peaches attracted general admiration. The trees which bore them produce equally fine fruit every year, and in great abundance. They are from peach-trees planted in Mr. Hampton's garden, and not grafted. The roots of the trees are laid bare annually in the first week in November, and allowed to remain open five or six weeks. The trees are then brought inside, and in the roots of each two buckets of well pulverised old manure, which has been well exposed to the sun and air are applied, after which the roots are covered up.

After the fruit has set Mr. Hampton commences watering the trees, taking care to increase the quantity of water as the weather becomes hotter and the fruit larger, till the amount furnished to each full grown tree, on every fourth day, reaches to four kulases. The soil in which they thrive is of a light sandy nature rather sloping and higher than the neighbouring grounds. From it, therefore, the rains pass readily away, to which circumstance Mr. Hampton attributes the excellence of his fruit.

The seedlings of one year are, at the commencement of the ensuing rain, transplanted to the place appointed for their growth, bear fruit in small quantities the third year, and are fully in perfection during the fourth. At the present time Mr. Hampton has two trees in full bearing which are only three years old.

12. A fruit obtained from the seeds lately received from Caudul, marked "Musk Melon."—Presented by Mr. R. W. Chew.

The fruit appeared to partake more of the gourd variety, and two gentlemen, who were present, and who had been in Afghanistan, said the fruit was nothing like the Musk Melon of Caudul.

13. A smaller one of the foregoing.—Presented likewise by Mr. R. W. Chew.

14. The fruit of the Granadilla. The tree whence they were obtained produced 200.—Presented by Major Wood.

15. A sample of Basmati Rice from the Hills beyond Almorah,—Rice of Dhaun from Cashmere—Chabarra Dhaun from the Mountains within the Chookul Hills, a Pulse from Cashmere—and a variety of large bean.—Presented by Conductor Daws of the Delhi Canal Department.

The above samples are described by Mr. Daws to be all of the third year's produce at his place of residence, (Dadoopore.) The facts which he communicates regarding the beans are very interesting. He says, that he found the plant running over the top of an immense tree in the Dhoon forest, and having planted some of the seeds as a curiosity in his garden at Dadoopore, he found them produce a vast quantity of large pods which he has used at his table for the last three years, prepared in the following manner. The pods are opened and the beans taken out, thus being done, a thin skin which lines the inside of the pod is removed and it (the pod) is then cut up into small slips in the manner of small beans, and cooked as they are. Mr. Daws states, that he has always found them of a colour and tenderness superior to any other sort whatever of the Upper Provinces, and a great acquisition to the table.

16. Plantains dried by solar heat.—Presented through Dr. Wallich on behalf of the Right Hon'ble Governor of Ceylon.

COMPETITION FOR THE SOCIETY'S PRIZES.

The 1st of May being the time fixed for closing the receipt of contributions for the various Prizes held out by the Society, the announcement was read of two competitors for the prize on the best work on the Horticulture of Bengal, and one for the prize on the Agriculture of Hindoostan—two for Silk, one for the Tobacco, and one for Sugar.

The Hon'ble the President took occasion to remark, that with regard to the best means of arriving at a decision as to the merits of the literary productions, which were now submitted, he thought that the object could best be attained by appointing a Special Committee of Members whose knowledge of Agriculture and gardening may be considered somewhat of a practical kind, and who would so far dispose on themselves the task of looking minutely into the MSS. to admit of the Society arriving at a correct knowledge of the intrinsic worth of the respective volumes. The meeting approved of this recommendation, and a committee composed of Col. Dunlop, Dr. Wallich, Messrs. N. Alexander, Robinson, Winton, Hodgkinson, and Piddington, was accordingly appointed.

The specimens of staple commodities were referred to the respective Committees.

PROMOTION OF THE FLAX CULTURE IN HINDOOSTAN.

The subject which next came before the Meeting were documents of a highly important character, bearing on the Flax culture of Hindoostan. The first series consisted of communications from Messrs. Dwarkanath Tagore and Rinfrey, the Trustees of the London Flax Company in this country. These gentlemen state that they have much pleasure in putting themselves in correspondence with the Society on the subject of the cultivation and manufacture of Flax in British India, it being a subject which appears to have excited very general interest. By the enclosures which they transmit, they remark, it will be perceived, that a Society had been formed in England and that Messrs. James McKillop, Henry Gouger, and Alexander Rogers have been appointed as the Trustees of the Society.

The papers enclosed with their letter, consist of 1st, the list of persons who have received Flax seed from the "Flax Experimental Society," and their current reports thereon. The names on the list amount to thirty three in number, and the reports go to state whether the crop has been good or bad. 2dly, a statement of the probable outlays of Flax Experiments, provided that they are not carried forward to next year for cultivation then, and that no additional supplies of seed come from England.

Cost of three dispatches of Flax seed and a small supply of Russian Hemp, as per invoice £225-7-3 a 2s.	2,253 10
Expenses of landing and duty,	100 0
Belgian passage out, supposed,	1,500 0
Their board and lodging in Calcutta including sundry outlays for their trip up country, and boat hire,	427 0
Their salaries and expenses as per month 375 Rs. 2 years,	9,000 0
Sets of Tools as Models to each Experimentor, say 30 sets at 30 paise,	900 0
Reimbursement to Experimentors, the cost of cultivating lands, whether the seed has grown or not, and of rents say 300 begahs a 7 Rs.	2,100 0
Charge the cost of despatching the seed, as yet unknown, say,	500 0

Rs. 16,780 10

3dly. Statement regarding operations for cultivating Flax in India.—These consisted in engaging, in December 1839 and January 1840, the services of individuals who were thoroughly acquainted with the process of the culture and preparation of the *linum usitatissimum* of India, where it was known to grow and produce seed superior to that of Russia. As a preliminary measure, there was also sent, in considerable quantities, of Dutch and Riga kinds dispatched from Logland to

India, viz., 31 casks per "Diamond," 34 per "Falcon," and 20 per "Jessie Logan," the whole was received as distributed to Gentlemen, with most of whom the Trustees were otherwise unconnected, and who kindly offered to co-operate in their different districts on merely being promised to have all expenses defrayed by the Society. The Belgians arrived in Calcutta in January last per "Vernon." One of them is a cultivator and the others prepare. They brought with them the various tools required for the proposed experiments, and on arrival were employed in superintending the making of duplicates of the tools, for distribution to parties who had sown seed, and on completing which (the time having arrived for narrowly watching the ripening of crops) they were both dispatched to where the largest quantity of plants was likely to be available for preparation. Fifty-one casks of the entire quantity of seed received, viz. that per "Diamond" and "Jessie Logan," were found (when sown) to have been spoiled on boardship, and have not vegetated. The parties have thus been deprived of the results of experimenting in every district, the value also of nearly 2-31 of the seed, and cost of culture has thereby been lost; yet foregoing in the present season something in the quality of expected fibre to obtain seed also, the Trustees hope to have seed for probably an extended cultivation next year, in addition to returns from seeds which were not sown, and are still on hand. To facilitate and instruct in the cultivation, the Agents, Messrs. Hamilton and Co., reprint a compilation prepared by the Flax Society on the culture of Flax, and a translation out in Bengali, simplified to the comprehension of Natives, was kindly made by Baboo Prosonoroomar Tagore. These pamphlets have been circulated to the "Landholder's Society," Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and to individuals, and are still available to any party willing to cultivate, or wishing for them.

Experimenters were also directed to sow, in juxtaposition with the Europe seed, some dasse or country seed, which in a few instances was done.

Reports from the various districts have come to hand, showing the various success of individual, and which also shew that where properly cultivated, and a proper selection of lands are made, both European and country seeds come forward with all the luxuriance that characterizes the crops in Europe, and in length and fineness that belonging to the Flax Company, is pronounced by the Belgian workmen as equal to European. The prejudices of the natives to sowing the large and indispensable quantity of seed to obtain length and fineness, is a temporary difficulty that has to be overcome.

The Belgian workmen are now at the Factories of Dr. Rogers, on the Bagrette River, in the Burdwan District, preparing the crops and teaching native workmen, and the Trustees are daily expecting reports from them accompanied with samples of Flax. They are to return to Calcutta shortly, for the purpose of preparing Flax from specimens of the average of plants grown in the districts, which will be sent to Calcutta for that purpose, the parties who cultivated, waiting until instructed whether to attempt it themselves or to forward the remainder here for preparation.

Should the experiments at present going on, in the preparation of the fibre from the plants, equal the expectations reasonably formed of it, as to strength, the Trustees could, by having all the plants brought to Calcutta for preparation, establish a school for teaching the method of preparation to natives, and thus supply the country with means of successfully making Flax a staple production in a short time.

An offer has been made by Bahon Dwarkanath Tagore, of a house and premises at Marikullah, free of rent for this purpose, but it is suggested that it premises

could be obtained near Calcutta, situated near the river, it might facilitate operations.

A separate statement shows a portion of the outlays incurred in this experiment; but to this must be added cost of preparation of crops, bringing them to Calcutta, &c.

Further supplies of seed have been ordered from England so as to keep up the stock.

The tendency of these experiments, it is presumed, is to benefit the Country more particularly than individuals, because, immediately the crops are known to succeed, and are profitable, the cultivation will become general; and it being a crop that does not interfere with Indigo, Sugar, Rice or Cotton, the consequence will be additional industry, and wealth to all. From the evidence in the possession of the Trustees of specimens of Flax attempted to be prepared by individuals without aid from professional workmen, it seems impossible that Flax can be made like that article of commerce in Europe, without instructions in the art of preparing it; this shows that the arrangements that have been adopted were prudent and proper.

Facilities might be offered to make the cultivation of Flax an immediate object of enterprise all over India, and by allowing Flax to be exported on equal terms with Cotton, i. e. free of duty, our distance from England and the consequent enhanced cost of freight, compared with what is supplied from Russia or other European ports, would be in a measure compensated for.

The series concludes with a correspondence which has passed between the representative of the Flax Company in London, the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and the Government of India. The letter to the Hon'ble Court is to the effect that a certain number of Gentlemen in London interested in the trade of our Eastern Possessions, after bestowing much attention on the subject, had good reason to believe that a supply of Flax in every respect suited for importation into England, might be obtained in India. That this being their firm conviction they formed themselves into a Society with a view to test by experiment the correctness of their belief, and proposed to raise a capital of £10,000 for the purpose of carrying out their object. That they procured two Belgian farmers with an engagement to entertain them 2 years. The subscriptions received by the Society has amounted to somewhat above £2,000. The letter then goes on to state, that these gentlemen desire to call the attention of the Court to the importance of the objects of the Flax Society to the Revenue, Commerce, and Prosperity of our Indian possessions. The Trustees venture to hope, therefore, that the Hon'ble Court will take all the circumstances into consideration, and, looking to the great importance of raising new and valuable products to a country which more than any other is wanting in agricultural prosperity and the profitable means of employment of its dense population; regarding also the difficulty of obtaining in this country any large amount of subscription for the conduct of a mere experiment, they trust the Hon'ble Court will render assistance in carrying out the important and interesting object which they have in view.

The Hon'ble Court reply that the letter of the Trustees "shall be forwarded to the Government of India, who will be directed to adopt such measures as they may deem most expedient, should any application further be made."

On receiving this reply the Trustees addressed an application to the Government of India wherein the Trustees ask that a liberal premium (say 10,000 Rs.) in some degree proportionate to the risk which they have incurred, and intend to incur, in furtherance of the interesting object in which they have engaged, be offered to them for the first supply of Merchantable Flax to be obtained

from, and the produce of five English acres of land, prepared by the Belgians, or others under their instruction, and suited for consumption in Europe. The Trustees engaging in the event of receiving the premium for the produce of the crops now in course of cultivation, to send out a further supply of European seed, and to provide other requisite means for prosecuting the experiments and further testing its success, in the course of the next year, and also undertaking to furnish the Government, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta, or such other parties as may be nominated, with a history and full detail of the progress of the experiment and of its actual result. In case however, the Supreme Government should rather feel disposed to assist by paying some part of the expenses which have been incurred, then, the Trustees desire to inform the Government, that they have actually paid, or are under engagement to pay, about the sum of £450, on account of the two Belgian farmers whom they have sent to Calcutta, and ask for that amount to be granted by Government—the Trustees undertaking all the matters mentioned above, and also to perform their contracts with the Belgians.

These several documents having been gone through the next communication submitted on the same subject was a letter from Mr. Tucker at Azimghur, enclosing a paper on flax from J. Sutherland, Esq., of Azimghur, in the hope that it may be useful to the Flax Committee of the Society, in compiling a Manual for the growth and preparation of flax. Mr. Sutherland states that the writer of the "Notes" is one of the most extensive flax growers and Linen manufacturers in the north of Ireland. Mr. Tucker also wishes that a manual regarding hemp should also be published by the Society. He says that several individuals are anxious to try the manufacture—one gentleman alone has given instructions for 3,000 beghs being laid out in flax and hemp. The great want, Mr. Tucker writes, is one or two practical flax dressers who understand the business. Several gentlemen and weavers have tried to prepare flax *theoretically*, but all their efforts have failed.

A note from Mr. Ferguson was next read, in which that gentleman states, that he begs to present to the Society a specimen of flax, which has been prepared by an experienced man from plants which grew in the household of Monghyr, and were pronounced to be any seen in Great Britain. From the result of the experiment Mr. Ferguson considers himself justified in stating that he feels quite certain that no preparation will ever make flax as now grown in India what actually Mr. Ferguson thinks that the climate in India is well adapted to the plant ever yielding a fibre fit for any useful purpose, and that no cultivation will ever make it so.

A letter was next read from Mr. Hodgkinson, who forwards two specimens of flax, one of Irish with worth from £25 to £28 a ton of 20 cwt. and the other of Indian produce worth from £30 to £35 a ton, grown in the neighbourhood of Calcutta from imported seed. On comparing the two samples Mr. Hodgkinson states, that for length, strength, and softness the Indian flax is superior to the Irish in all these qualities, as well as to that of color, cleanness, and general appearance.

Mr. Hodgkinson is desirous that the samples should be laid before the Society in order to prove that not only good but really fine flax can be produced in India to check the dissemination of information based in Mr. Hodgkinson's opinion, on wrong data, and which if circulated, might materially check the efforts of many now engaged in the cultivation of this valuable staple of commerce.

Mr. Hodgkinson having visited, during the last three years, Holland, Zealand, Belgium, France, and Ireland, expressly for the purpose of acquiring information on this subject thinks he may be allowed to declare his opinion

to be, that there exists no impediment to the production of flax in India of a quality to compete with that of any country in the world. In India not one planter in a hundred will put the requisite quantity of seed into the ground, and to this circumstance Mr. Hodgkinson attributes the disappointment that has hitherto attended the experiments.

A letter was next read from Captain Dixon, Superintendent of the Mairwarrah states, stating that Government having called on officers in charge of districts to report on the practicability and advantages of cultivation of Hemp on a large scale, for manufacturing into cordage, he would beg leave to suggest to the Society, that all information respecting the culture of the plant, the period of sowing the quantity of seed per begh, and all the other processes generally so as to make it a good and remunerative marketable article, be published for general benefit.

As bhag is a plant indigenous to Hindoostan, there does not seem to exist a doubt, (Captain Dixon observes, as to its extended culture. It may be grown to any extent, regulated along by the demand and return. Captain Dixon then goes into particulars as to when and how the crop can best be raised. His statement goes to show that it can be best grown as a *kurreef*, but with irrigation can be made of *rubber* crop.

Samples of well dressed, marketable hemp would greatly assist in showing the standard to which the article is to be brought to ensure a ready reception in European markets.

The importance of this subject, which involves, in a large degree, the prospective increase of the Agricultural and commercial prosperity of India, will, Captain Dixon says, plead his apology for bringing the subject to the notice of the Society.

At the conclusion of the perusal of these various documents the importance of the question was duly adverted to by the Meeting; and for the more effective mode of arriving at a decision as to what had best be done, the subject was referred to the Flax Committee.

CAUTIONARY OF AMHERST FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR—ITS NON ADMISSIBILITY INTO THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Dr. Spence next brought forward a letter from a Member at Amherst, who writes that he is strongly of opinion that the Sugar which he sends is eminently suited to the wants of the home sugar refiners, from its firm and large grain, and also its excellent quality and to put this beyond a doubt, he is about commencing an extensive cultivation on it was his intention to send a shipment of 50 barrels home this season. A difficulty exists however in long distance. As steamships are very rare of vessels going direct, he is under the necessity, therefore, of sending it via Calcutta, and here another obstacle presents itself in the "Act prohibiting the Imports into Calcutta of Sugar from any Port into which foreign sugars may be imported. He is not aware if there is any clause admitting its importation for transitment and would feel obliged by being informed if such can be effected.

Dr. Spence said, that not feeling himself competent to give a satisfactory opinion on the point on which he corresponded consulted him, he applied to the Member of Commerce and subsequently to the Collector of Customs at the Port of Calcutta and he had now the pleasure to submit the replies which he had received.

II II SPENCE ENCLINES M. D.

Secretary Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Sir,—I have your letter of 2d instant before the Chamber of Commerce requesting its opinion on the point submitted by your correspondent at Amherst, and I am instructed to inform you, that the Chamber would advise him to send the experimental shipment of sugar

to H. M. Government—or, to apply to the Lord of the Treasury for a special order for its admission, accompanied with a certificate of its being the produce of a British settlement, or, if thought preferable, the Government here might be asked to take charge of the sugar and send it home.

I remain, Sir, your most obdt. servt.

W. LIMOND, Secy.

Calcutta, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, May 9th, 1840.

To H. H. SPRY, Esq.

Secretary to the Horticultural and Agricultural Society

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, regarding the importation of Sugar from Amherst at this port, for re-exportation to Great Britain.

2. Act No. 32 of 1836, Section I., enacts, that if any person after 1st December 1836, lands or attempts to land in any part of the Territories subject to the Government of Port William in Bengal, any sugar the growth of a place into which foreign sugar can be imported (and I look upon Amherst to be such a place) such sugar shall be seized and confiscated.

3. I fear under this restriction Sugar from Amherst, though intended for re-shipment to Great Britain, would be liable to seizure if brought to this Port my construction of the Law may however be erroneous, and I recommend that the Society apply direct to Government for information.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obdt. servt.

R. WALKER, Collector of Customs.

Calcutta Custom House, the 14th May, 1840.

DRIED PLANTAINS, AS A USEFUL CONFECTION.

With the specimen of plantains which had been submitted was a note from Dr. Wallich, mentioning that the fruit had been prepared at Kornegalle in Ceylon by Mr. Morris, Assistant Government Agent, simply by solar heat and without any admixture of sugar. They had been sent up by the Right Honorable the Governor of the Island.

Dr. Wallich mentions that the dried plantains, which are of a kind called "Suandille" in Ceylon, appear to him to be very excellent and deserving the Society's best consideration. He is not aware that this product has ever

before been attempted in this country, but he has a faint recollection that the subject was brought before the Society some years ago, with reference to a similar article prepared on the west coast of Mexico, and presented to the Society of Arts in London by Captain Colquhoun, R. N., who received a medal for the same (vide the Transactions 1834, part I., vol. I.) Among the list of premiums offered by the Society of Arts is one for a certain quantity and quality of dried plantains.

Mr. Morris's plantains appear to Dr. Wallich little inferior to preserved figs, and he thinks them as wholesome and nutritious. Dr. Wallich suggests that extracts from the paper of Captain Colquhoun, respecting the American or Mexican method of preparation, packing, &c. should be printed in the proceedings of the Agricultural Society,* as a guide to those who may be willing to engage in the preparation. Mr. Robinson mentioned that he had some long time since brought the subject to the notice of a confectioner in Calcutta, but he had heard

more of the matter since.

Dr. Wallich considered that the importance of the subject demanded special mark of the Society's consideration and, after a few observations in opposition by one or two Members, he moved, and Dewsa Ram Comul Sen seconded a notice for discussion at the next Meeting, that the gold medal of the Society should be awarded to Mr. Morris.

THE TURNIP FLY.

Dr. Spry next submitted a paper from the Pen of Dr. Pearson at Darjeeling on the *Haltica-nigra*-fly, or Turnip Fly, which he has been so good as to describe and forward to the Society. The paper was ordered to be forwarded to the Printers for insertion in the forthcoming volume of the transactions which are now all but ready.

DEATH OF DR. HELFER.

Dr. Spry submitted a letter which he had received from Monsieur des Ganges at Mergui, conveying the formal announcement of the murder of Dr. Helfer, one of the Members of the Society.

For the foregoing letters and presents the thanks of the Society were accorded.

HENRY R. SPRY, M. D. Secretary.

* This will appear in the Monthly Pamphlet.—H. H. S.

THE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The assemblage last night at Government House, was, as it deserved to be, the most numerous and most brilliant of the year. About seven hundred guests—including all the principal members of European and native society, came to the carnival. The whole of the arrangements were judicious from the very entrance gate to the conclusion of supper. We should especially commend the flambeaux attached to each post, and the keeping the drive before the palace entirely free from carriages, for those arrangements prevented that excessive noise, and dangerous confusion which on some occasions we have noticed.

We can say nothing about the gathered groups in the Ball room, that might not have been written in anticipation.—the noble host and hostesses were affable, the company gay, sparkling, and happy-countenanced; and every attention was paid to securing the comfort of the guests. The dancers, who seemed unwearied in their endeavours to ascertain how much exertion the human frame can endure to a vapour-bath at 90°

quadrilled and waltzed *sans* intermission, until half-past twelve, and we can assure our readers that exhilaration, and the music, produced the accustomed amount of fibrations, for

Who is not mov'd by sounds so sweet,
Who throbs not to the magic measure?
And sighs a kindred heart to meet,
And press in sympathetic pleasure.

Most sincerely do we hope that some of those tender whisperings may lead to more permanent partnerships, and to the celebration of *other* birth-days.

Supper was announced about half past twelve, and here the accommodation was also abundant for all the guests. However, such meetings are not characterized by the consumption of much besides champagne, soda water, and ices; therefore the beauty of the arranged tables was not extremely disordered.

The Governor General appropriately proposed "the health of her Majesty,—may God bless her!" and that of "him on whom her happiness now so much depends"—Prince Albert. The first was followed by the national anthem; and the second by a appropriate song. We believe, Madame Ventura sang the solo parts, and Mr. Linton directed the chorus. Dancing

was renewed for a short time after supper, then the ball broke up. My every other British Sovereign has enabled to say, at night her Majesty whilst holding her Court at Old St. James's yesterday—"I have a worthy representative and a group of loyal subjects on the banks of the Hooghly,—who are this joyously celebrating my birth day."—*Harbors, May, 27.*

SUPREME COURT.

Commission of Lunacy—held on Thursday, 21st May, 1840 in the Udditwain Sein, a supposed lunatic.

Commissioners.

C. A. Nott, Esq., and F. C. Morton, Esq.

Jury called and sworn.

Daniel Ansline, Esq., Foreman

Thomas Cullen, Esq.	William Greenaway, Esq.
Joseph Agabeg, Esq.	Jilin Wato, Roberts, Esq.
Thomas H. Gardiner, Esq.	Wm. Clole Braddon, Esq.
Joseph Samuel Smith, Esq.	Lawrence DeSouza, Esq.
Robert Prugrave, Esq.	Rajah Kalikrishna Bar
Isaiah Birch, Esq.	Baboo Colyinkur Paulit.

Mr. Nott, opens the commission and charges the jury

Witnesses sworn and examined

John Maxton.—I am a Surgeon and the Police Surgeon of Calcutta. I saw the lunatic some months. I attended him professionally about 3 years ago. He first had the paralysis and is gradually getting worse. I am not aware he has any lucid intervals. From his state I should think he has not. He is not capable of governing his affairs and has not done so for 3 years last. A person may have the paralysis but his mind may be sound.

Radanauth Sircar.—I am a clerk in the employ of Ganganarain Sein who is the elder brother of the lunatic Udditwain Sein. I have known the latter for a long time. I saved his father. The lunatic has the paralysis. Half body has been paralysed for 3 years. His first attack was in Aug 1833. He is now in an unlit. He does all his business wherever he is taken to. He has been of unaccountable for about 4 years. Although his sickness commenced 4 years ago. For the first six months he retained his senses partially. I cannot say the precise day of commencement of his disease, but his unsoundness of mind commenced at the same time. At times he is violent. He has had no lucid intervals during the whole of the 3 years. He has some trifling property, amounting to 3,600 rupees in Company's Papers, a house value 800 rupees, and another house to share with his brother. He has relations, viz his brother Gunganarain Sein, his mother (Rammoney). He has no quarrel with his brother. He has one nephew, a son of his brother's, and 2 other sons of his sister. He never had any children. He has a wife called Treepora. All live in one house in Jherrytollah in Calcutta, and the lunatic is under the care of his brother mother and wife. All live in the same house. No powerful drug has ever been administered to the lunatic by any of his family. His usual diet is rice and fish at one meal, and bread at another and milk. He is fed by his mother or wife, but does not feed himself. He smokes the hookah and asks for it, and it is prepared and brought by a servant. I very seldom in the house see it, and smoke the same tobacco. He spends his time chiefly sitting at the gate door. His property is his own except the family house in which his brother holds a share.

The lunatic is asked, why he brought here. He says "I want Dr. Russell to see my sick hand and leg. I am come to see Dr. Russell. I was told I would see Dr. Russell if I came here. My nephew Mohan said so and nothing more. No one told me why I was brought here."

The 21 witness recalled says—Mohan is a nephew of the Lunatic, and I points to Mohan. Lunatic has no disagreement with his family.

Mohan chunder.—"The Lunatic is my paternal uncle. He has been of unsound mind for about 3 years. I do not recollect the month or year when he became insane. He has never been of sound mind since I have been living in the same house, for 12 years past, since my father died. For the 3 years last I have been in the house. He was married before my birth. He has no children. He and his brothers are separate. I don't know to whom his property will devolve on his death. He never had any disagreement with his family. He was a cashier in the Bank of Bengal before his illness, and before the illness he never displayed any symptoms of his insanity. Proper care is taken of him by his brother, mother and wife. He has about 3,500 Rs in Company's Paper. His application was in order to prove his lunacy, as we have to receive something from him which my late mother had deposited with him, and debts are payable. This money he had 12 years ago, upon my father's death. He was then at the Bank at 40 or 50 Rs a month. I cannot say as to his expenditure then. The money was deposited with him for safety. This was the proceeds of my mother's jewels sold after he became a widow. He is 45 years old. After payment of all debts I cannot say what will be his clear surplus. The total value of his property may be about 5,000 Rs without payment of his debts. My mother claims a thousand in living interest, what other claims may be against him, I cannot say. My mother is dead. I now claim in right of her. I don't know of other debts. The most may know. His brother has been paying for him for the last three years.

Radanauth Sircar recalled, said—"The Lunatic's whole debts amount to about 3,600 Rs with interest. He left his situation about 6 or 7 months prior to his illness. I don't remember the month and year. He left it after the death of Udditwain Sein when Rammoney Sein succeeded him. He has not sold any part of his property since his illness up to this moment. No interest has been drawn on his Company's Paper since his illness. His brother finds the necessary expence for diet, his other charges are defrayed by the proceeds of his rents (realized by his brother) about 10 or 12 Rs. monthly. His brother has no claim against him. His property is as follows. He has one in the family dwelling house and 15 cottages of ground, and half share in a lower roomed house and 10 cottages of ground. He has of his own an upper roomed house and 2 cottages of ground, and in Company's Papers 3,500 Rs.—no

thing more. He has been mad since his illness, and does not behave like a sane person. He is like a great deal of Dr. Russell, but never says anything as to his property. He has had no money in his hands since his madness.

Verdict.—Uddinraja Sain, at the time of this insanity, is a lunatic, without lucid intervals, and not capable of governing himself or his affairs; and that he hath been so for about three years past.

Sanctity. Attorney.—Hukuru May, 23 1840.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MAY 2, 1840.

THE MATTER OF ROBERT WILLIAM GEORGE FRITH.

This insolvent was brought up and discharged without opposition.

THE MATTER OF JUCUTH DOBLUS TAGORE.

This insolvent was declared entitled to the benefit of the Act.

THE MATTER OF CHARLES TROWER.

Mr. Clarke, on behalf of the insolvent, appealed to the Court, against a certain application by the Assignee. It appeared, that in January the Insolvent received the adjudication of insolvency. In April, the Court issued an order, that Insolvent should pay a certain moiety of his salary towards the benefit of his creditors, and that this reduction from his monthly income should commence not before the July following. The Assignee on the contrary had applied for the insolvent's salary for the months of February and March, and had, in consequence, stopped the payment of it at the General Treasury. The object of the present appeal, therefore, was, that the assignee should not interfere with the income of the insolvent for the months of February and March, as the order of the Court for the deduction of his salary for the benefit of the creditors, though given subsequent to these months, was prospective and not retrospective.

The Court agreed with Mr. Clarke, that the order was not retrospective, but prospective, and remarked, that if the Court were right in giving that order, it should be adhered to.

THE MATTER OF JOHN ARMSTRONG CURRIE.

The Advocate-General opposed this Insolvent; but before stating his grounds, enquired if the Court would recognise a debt incurred two or three years prior to a person becoming insolvent. Captain Currie carried on business formerly in the shipping line, which he gave up some years since. Two or three years ago he incurred certain debts, and he wished to know if this circumstance merely was of any importance, and if it was not quite sufficient, that Captain Currie became insolvent, subsequent to the debt being incurred.

The Court agreeing that the last circumstance was sufficient, the Advocate-General proceeded to examine the insolvent.

Captain Currie, sworn.—In September, 1839, I was living in Hastings' Street, and about this time the action was commenced by Mothelal Seal. On the 24th October, I sold my household property, and realized by this sale 3,000 rupees, which has not been entered in the schedule, that amount having been appropriated to domestic purposes, having a large family, some of whom (in England) are entirely dependant on me, and have been so for the last thirty years.

In November, 1838, I got money on account of the assignation of the Duke of York, to Denonauth Dutt,

and this money was applied to the poorer class of my creditors. The assignation was made before the recovery of judgment by Mothelal Seal. It was not done to avoid the judgment but to protect certain parties, who lent me money under peculiar circumstances.

The Duke of York, under proper arrangements, would, certainly, realize from thirty to forty thousand rupees.

The assignation was not an absolute transfer, but a security for the money lent to me by Denonauth Dutt; so that the overplus of the sale after paying the debt I intended, should go for the benefit of my creditors.

After some conversation the insolvent was declared entitled to the benefit of the Act. The question then arose what moiety of his monthly income should be deducted for the benefit of his creditors, or if any should be deducted at all. It appeared, that the only income of the Insolvent was 500 rupees a month, as assistant in the Sudder Board Office, without any other advantages connected with that, or any other appointment.

The Advocate-General applied for a deduction of 100 rupees from this income, unless the usual rule was followed up, namely, the deduction of one-third of the salary.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of the Insolvent, represented, that from the hard circumstances in which the Insolvent was placed, having so many dependant on him, it would be impossible for him to keep up his situation were so large a deduction to be made from his contracted income. The insolvent, however, had prospects of a better situation under the Government and he hoped, then to be able to pay something for the benefit of his creditors.

After some further conversation it was agreed upon, that a hundred rupees from the Insolvent's salary should be paid.

Dividends were declared in the matter of the following Insolvents.—

William McDonald Husband, the first dividend of 15 per cent,

James Alexander Aytou, the second dividend of 11 Co.'s Rs. in a hundred sicca rupees.

Orders were issued to certify to the Court the apportionment of the property of the following insolvents, namely, Charles Darby, John Brightman Vandenburg, and Joseph Musleah.

Before the Court retired, the Advocate-General took the opportunity of making a motion as to the disposal of the unclaimed dividends in the matter of Palmer and Co., which amount to about eighty thousand rupees. The learned Advocate cited numerous authorities, and adduced various arguments to show, that dividends remaining unclaimed for a certain period, should be appropriated to the advantage of the other creditors.

The question stands over for consideration.—Hukuru May 4.

(Before Sir H. W. Estlin)

In the matter of William Clarke, David Clarke, James Clarke, and William Johnstone Thorpe, carrying on business under the style of Woolaston and Co.

Upon the presentation of a petition by the above named insolvents, to the effect that they were carrying on business as Printers and Publishers, and were involved in debt to the amount of 7,717 rupees, but were ready to give up property to the value of 4,850 rupees to their creditors, the court fixed this as a special day for the hearing of their case. Mr. Alexander had been appointed as assignee to take possession of the estate and effects, set forth in the schedule, he testified that he did so, the

value of the said estate and effects was more than one half of the amount of the debt. The property consisted of types, &c., a carriage and horse, and a square piano forte. Mr. William Russell testified, that he was of opinion, that if a sale by auction was not resorted to, and if the types, &c., be offered for sale and not forced off, they would realize upwards of 3,000 rupees.

Mr. Collings valued the carriage and horse at 450 rupees, and Messrs. Hurling and Co. fixed a valuation of 200 or 300 rupees for the square piano forte. Outstanding bills to the amount of 1,000 rupees were given up. The petition was received, and the court, directed the insolvents to file their schedule. — *Commercial Advertiser*, May 27.

MISCELLANEA

CALCUTTA.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE.—The consequences of the late gale seem to have been felt very severely by the vessels at Kedgee and downwards. Several vessels got on shore at Kedgee and in its neighbourhood, the *Clown* at Kedgee, the *Brilliant* at Hidgee, the *Allerton* at Haldia River, and the *William Gale* at Kedgee; but they have got off again. The *Bark Christopher Rawson* experienced the gale commencing at 8 P.M. at mid night of the 28th, with the outer floating light W and N. 12 miles distant. The gale increased as the wind veered to S. S. W., and ended at noon of the 1st in the S. S. W., the vessel being then in 20 fathoms, Point Palmyras bearing N. W. The *Christopher Rawson* saw no vessels during the gale, but parted company with the schooner *Margate*, from Rangoon, bound to Calcutta, four days previous to the gale. The *Christopher Rawson* sprung her mainmast in the partners, her foremast fore and topmast, and had her large cutter washed away from the quarter davits, she also split a new reefed main stay sail and fore-topmast stay sail for eight hours during the gale no canvas could be shown by the vessel, and the sea made a perfect breach over her.

The *Nusruth Shaw*, which left this port about three weeks ago, with the first portion of the Valcutters for Singapore and China, has put back. She experienced the hurricane on the 28th ultimo, off the Andamans, where, it appears, the worst of the gale was blowing, and in it the *Nusruth Shaw* was seriously damaged, lost all her sails, masts, bows, &c. and was obliged immediately to put back under jury masts.

The *Vesta* was also totally dismantled, and otherwise seriously damaged in the same gale, which was felt at Saugor Roads on the 29th and 30th ultimo.

The *Break* experienced the same very heavy gale during four days, from 29th April to 2d May, in which she was also dismantled and obliged to return to port.

The *Brig George and Mary*, which has been obliged to return from sea, lost her masts in Lat. 16-30 N. Long. 74-30 E. on the 20th April last—the bowsprit and mainmast are the only spars standing. The sea, during the gale, made a clean breach over her, sweeping the decks and carrying away her sails, &c. &c.

The *Steamer Andrew Henderson* fell in with her on the 9th instant, off the Southern Floating Light. The Commander of the *Henderson* reports having seen a dismantled vessel on Thursday last in Balasore roads, the name of which he could not make out.

The following is an account of the trip of the steamer *Ganges*, which was sent down to look after the

vessel which was seen dismantled by the Captain of the *Cashmere Merchant*.

The *Ganges* proceeded first to the buoy station at the Sandheads, but the Pilots there having no information further than the report of the *Cashmere Merchant*, the steamer proceeded to the Pilot station off Point Palmyras, where they had no information about any dismantled vessel, excepting the brig *George and Mary* that had been dismantled, and was supplied with a Pilot the day before, having then rigged jury masts. The *Ganges* then stood in close to the southward of Point Palmyras, in sight of the remains of the Light House, and from there stood down along the coast to about seven miles below Faleo Point, where there was a vessel on shore with her head to the N. W. bowsprit, jibboom, foremast, foreyard and fore-topmast standing and the copper stripped off her bottom on the starboard side, and deserted. There was heavy surf on the beach, in which the boats could not land. This is supposed to be the wreck of the *Grillardon*. Finding the service of the steamer of no use there, the captain under stood up to Point Palmyras, went close in with the Point Kanaka Bay, where there was a native vessel under jury masts—she had been dismantled, but was then safe. The steamer then kept up the coast towards the Nilgurry Hills, and crossed over the tails of the reefs back to the Sandheads, without seeing any vessels in distress, and it is supposed by the Captain of the *Ganges*, that the report of a vessel having been seen dismantled, originated in a mistake, as, had any vessel been there, the *Ganges* must have seen her.

A letter from Bilsore, dated 4th May, says —

"We have just escaped a severe hurricane; it blew very hard on the night of the 30th, and the tide rose very high, but luckily the wind did not last long enough to drive the sea over the country. At Pooné they have felt the hurricane most severely. I hear that all the houses and the Government bicheries have been blown to the ground, and much damage has been sustained, great part of the native town has been destroyed and several lives lost. When the current house fell two men were buried and escaped with broken legs. Pooné is full now, the boats from Cuttack having gone there to enjoy the cool breeze, they and the residents took refuge in the only house which stood the storm. The description of the scene is fearful. Mr. Lwart lost his Arab horse, buried in the ruins of the stable. The natives declare that Juggernath's august presence also prevented the sea from washing away the town. The storm was felt at Cuttack also severely, and I much fear it has been destructive on the whole line of coast."

A letter from Diamond Harbour, dated the 3d May, mentions that the water had not then run off the land, and that the flood was very high that morning. It has been found on subsequent enquiry, that no lives had been lost by the late inundation there, but the villagers are represented in a most distressed and forlorn condition, without shelter of any description and their whole property lost.

Several villages, within the Pergunnah of Moora, gacha, have also been flooded, but no lives are lost, but the people are suffering very much at present.

On the 13th, 14th and 15th May, two large briggs of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred tons burthen, and a sloop, came in through the Sunderbans, successively, laden with rice and paddy from Madras. From the account given of themselves by those on board, it appears, that the above vessels, in company with another which was unfortunately wrecked, were off the mouth of the river when they met with a severe gale from the south—their three vessels ran for the Sunderbans and safely rode out the gale, while the other not being able to gain the river was lost. The vessels when communicated with were passing up the river to Tarda, and no further particulars could be gained from them.

A letter dated 11th April, mentions, that the *Gullardon* had gone into six or seven pieces, which have been washed on shore; and that a few stanchions, pieces of timber, planks, a little oil and seven pieces of kentledge, are the only things recovered from her. It is, therefore, certain, that the wreck seen by the *Ganges* steamer, was not that of the *Gullardon*, but, very likely, of the vessel seen by the *Andrew Henderson* in a dismasted state.

FORGERY.—A whole gang of forgers, who have for some time past been manufacturing spurious bank-notes, of small value, have been detected. They were betrayed by one of their gang, who represents the forging business to be one of small emolument.

LAUNCH.—A fine vessel of three hundred and fifty tons, was launched from Capt. Syme's dock-yard on the 4th instant, and named the *Dido*.

PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA IN THE TOWN-GAURD.—The cholera prevails to a fearful extent in the Town-guard prison. It appears by the report of the jemadar in charge of the place, that on less than seven of the prisoners were attacked with the malady in three months, which is a large number, considering the limited number of people now confined there.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at Mirzapore on the 14th instant, but before it could do much mischief, it was got under by the prompt aid of the neighbours and the native police on the spot. Several other petty fires have occurred during the month.

THE BORE.—On the 2nd May, the bore set in with extraordinary violence, causing serious injury to the boats and blurs at the ghauts. A Sadgerow, moored off Custom House, was upset, and three men bathing about the same place, were washed away by the impetuosity of the current, and are said to have been drowned. A Portuguese Christian, who was also bathing near the same spot, met with a serious accident. Before he could get up the banks, the bore overtook him, and losing his footing, he fell within the violence of the current. There were some boats fastened to the shore, and his foot got entangled in one of the ropes. The entanglement was so awkward, that he was unable to extricate himself, and the stream dragging his body, put the ankle bone completely out of joint, before any one could assist the poor fellow. The heel and the toes were turned away at right angles to their natural position, and the pain the unfortunate man seemed to be enduring from it, was dreadful.

THE CROSS.—The accounts received of the crops, from the several districts of Bengal, are very favorable. Both rice and indigo are getting on very well, though a portion of the rice on the Orissa coast and down the river, has been destroyed by inundation. From Tirhoot, also, the accounts are very favorable.

CAPTAINS MACGREGOR AND BOSCAWEN.—The situation of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, has been given to Brevet Captain H. A. Boscawen, of the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry. Captain McGregor, who was lately appointed to the Secretaryship, of the Kurruck Bank, has, at his own request, been transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

AFRAY.—A serious affray took place between two parties of Kotaks at Birra Bazar, the weapons used, were knives and clubs, and the consequences would have proved fatal to several, had not the Police intervened. Three men, however, were rather severely wounded in several parts of their bodies, and removed to the hospital.

ABEARY.—There is no knowing for the present, what arrangement will be made in the Abeary department; but, report says, that Government intends to augment the number of darogahs from thirty to forty under each collector.

CHOLERA.—Cholera has broken out at Hummeerpore, and is committing great havoc among the inhabitants.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—There was a crowded assembly on the 7th May, at the Medical College, to witness the distribution of prizes and letters of qualifications to the successful candidates. According to advertisement, the Right Honourable the Governor-General was present, as also Sir Edward Ryan, the Hon'ble W. W. Birl, and D. Elliott, Esqrs., F. Halliday, Esq., Major Birch, Dr. Grant and several others. There were about a dozen or more students—East Indian and Native, who were one by one called up, and who received first the award, either in the shape of a gold medal, or something under an envelope, or both together, and then a hearty shake of the hands by the Governor-General, after which they severally and gracefully bowed and retired. His Lordship seemed to be highly gratified by the exhibition, and we believe passed some encomiums on the Professors of the Institution.

On the 23rd instant, the Medical College was visited by the young Rajah of Bardwan, who was attended by Professors Goodere and O'Shaughnessy. The Rajah expressed great satisfaction at the cleanliness of the building and the care taken of both the European and Native patients under the skilful treatment of the medical gentlemen. There was not a single case of Cholera in the European Ward, and only one on the Native side. The Rajah, before leaving, signified his intention of bestowing a donation of ten thousand rupees for the use of the Hospital, and that he would also send twenty native youths as students, for each of whom he would pay thirty rupees monthly.

THE NATIVE HOSPITAL.—The Native Hospital job—for a job it certainly has been, in so far as the governors, at least, have been concerned—has caused a great deal of carping discussion during the month. Dr. Raleigh indulged in expressions, in one of his letters, which were deemed by Drs. D. Stewart, H. H. Goodere, W. B. O'Shaughnessy and R. O'Shaughnessy, to be meant to offer insult to them, and they, consequently, deputed their friends to call upon Dr. Raleigh for explanations. Explanations were accordingly given, and deemed satisfactory.

A BRAGGALTY WORK.—A little of "Ascharja Oopakhya" (Ascharya Oopakhya) has been published.

the commission on several
collected during this month

Ensign G. N. Oakes, 46
appointment of Acting Av

at Military Auditor General, 30th N. I., who has been appointed as First Assistant, to fill the vacancy caused by Captain [Name] [Rank] [Service], 30th N. I., has received the appointment to the Calcutta [Name] [Rank] [Service].

whose name was in orders a day or two ago, as permanently appointed to that office.

ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.—It is said, that the plan of appointing Assistant Magistrates is to be postponed for six months. The public will be not a little disappointed at the delay. We have heard that it arises from the opposition of some members of Government, high in station, who think that none but Civilian should be employed in such duties.

A NEW PLAY.—A report has been circulated, and confirmed during the month, that Capt. D. L. Richardson is engaged in writing a play, to be performed at the New Theatre, the scene of which play is to be laid in Cyprus.

CHOLERA AND FEVER AT COCHATEH.—A letter from Assam states, that cholera and fever are raging to a fearful extent in and about Cochatte; but that the natives of the place are not suffering so much as the Bengalees, Oriahs, and Hindustanees sojourning there, numbers of these being carried off by both the maladies.

BABOO JAUDUB CHUNDER SEET.—Baboo Jaudub Chunder Seet, one of the pished students of the Medical College, has been appointed an assistant to the Surgeon at Barpilly, whether the Baboo will shortly proceed.

TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH WORKS.—Certain of the educated natives have resolved to translate into the Bengali language, all the interesting English works on India, for the benefit of the native community. They intend publishing the translations in parts.

THE LING FONG.—The object of this vessel coming to Calcutta was to negotiate the purchase of a steamer for the Cochin Chinese sovereign. The mission have succeeded in this object and have closed a bargain for the steamer *Diana* for 70,000 Rs., after she shall have been repaired and put in order by the present owner. The mission have likewise engaged an European Engineer on a salary of 300 rupees, and the *Ling Fong* has departed for Cochin China again.

THE ENTERPRIZE.—The *Enterprise* started for Singapore on the 20th May, with dispatches for the China Expedition.

THE BENGALESE BONDED WARE-HOUSE MEETING.—The half yearly general meeting of the Bonded Ware-house, was held on the premises on the 18th May. There were about a dozen shareholders present, and T. Dickens, Esq., was in the Chair. The object of the meeting being to inspect the accounts, and elect Directors in lieu of Messrs. Martin and Willis, accounts, statements and lists, or rather papers resembling such documents, were laid on the table, and taken up by the subscribers. The Secretary read a report, accompanied with copious explanatory remarks.

The vacant Directorships were filled up by the election of A. de H. Larpent and W. Earl, Esqrs.

In addition to the above, a proposition was made by Mr. B. H. B. to reduce to certain surplus funds, the profits, which concern some of the directors, but was finally referred to the consideration of the Directors.

MOORISH OF INDIGENOUS.—Chen, a charge of bribery, preferred against some of the Kist Chowdry, of Panthees, in the Moondal, before the Judge, by certain informers, before the Judge, at Hooghly, and the case is under investigation.

PRECOCEITY.—One of the daughters of a son of Chaudry, Dew, in, to Baboo Shreemath Math, aged only eight years old was lately accouched of a male child, which, however, did not survive long.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—The heavy showers in the last week, have been productive of serious injury to some goods, which were placed in that range of building near the export and import gate of the Custom House.

CIVIL ANNUITIES.—The expected orders from the Honourable Court of Directors, relating to Civil Annuities, have been received among the Government Dispatches brought here last Sunday. They authorize the grant for two years of a reduced number of annuities, namely, two-thirds, or six, purchasable at a reduced premium of a quarter of their values.

MR. WILLIAM BRACKEN.—Mr. William Bracken is to act for Mr. Henry Torrens as Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, during the time that Mr. Torrens may fill the office of Secretary to Government in the Secret and Judicial departments.

STEAMER BETWEEN MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—It is said, that the Court of Directors meditate having a steamer to run regularly between Madras and Calcutta. The object of this is to obviate the expense of employing transports for the conveyance of troops, &c., from port to port, and to save the Commission paid to Commanders of H. M.'s ships, for the transport of treasure!

THE MADAGASCAR.—It is said that there is an intention of rendering the *Madagascar* a packet from the China seas to Calcutta, with the view of affording the speediest intelligence to Government of the proceedings in those quarters, and of conveying dispatches, &c.

ATROCIOUS MURDER BY A FEMALE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Hooghly, translated from the *Bhaskur*.

Perhaps you have heard of Dewan Kefaitoolah Moonshee. His wife, Hosanee Khanum, has been found guilty of the following atrocities. It appears that in consequence of some disagreements between her and one of her maid servants, she ordered the servant to be thrown into a cauldron of boiling water, but the vessel tilting over by the weight of the woman, defeated the cruel purpose of her mistress. But though she escaped from this infliction she was soon seized and brought back at the request of her mistress, by one Jungoo Khanum and four female domestics. The mistress then taking a knife, cut the maid's throat, so as to cause her immediate death. The body of the victim was then secretly removed and buried in course of the night, and this atrocious affair might have been buried in oblivion, but for a servant in the house, who, having been a paramour of the deceased, was induced to report the matter to the magistrate of the District. That functionary, acting upon this information, ordered an immediate enquiry by the darogah on the body, which they succeeded in bringing out. On the examination of it, a severe gash appeared, in the throat and, by proper investigation, Hosanee Khanum appearing to be the murderer, she, her husband, Dewan Kefaitoolah, and their family, were thrown into close imprisonment.

After the trial Kefaitoolah was fined 200 Rs. for his indifference in not causing immediate enquiry into the matter, and Mahomed Hosein, his son, Jungoo Khanum, and those who were accessories to the act, were sentenced to severe imprisonment. As for Hosanee Khanum, the *fatiwah* of the Moulee entitled her to be capitally punished; but the Sessions Judge, taking a different view of the case, it has been referred to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut. The Sheristadar continues in office, but the Judge is highly dissatisfied with him for his late conduct.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight earthquake was perceived to take place at Ram Kissenpore and Howra on the evening of the 17th May.

CAPTAIN KERR.—Captain Kerr of H. M.'s 5th Regiment, has been appointed Brigade Major to Queen's troops at Madras.

MAGISTRATES' LAW.—Some of the Magistrates of the Calcutta Police, have been committing a little bit of a blunder during the week, and in excess of the powers vested in them, have committed a boy to prison, not for abduction of females, under the age of thirteen years, which they had the power to do, but for seduction, for which they cannot, according to law, inflict any punishment.

OPINION.—The following is the result of the Opium Sale, held at the Exchange Rooms, on the 25th May 1849.

	Chests	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Price.
Behar..	1300	600	655	343 15 4	8.37.120
Benares..	700	635	625	325 10 10	4.30.22

THUGS AND SPOYS.—We are happy to learn, from the best authority, that the reported murder of several spoyes by Thugs, at Hauper, which reached us some time ago, is not authentic. There was a rumour of such an occurrence having taken place; but upon examination it proved to be entirely without foundation.

INUNDATION.—During the first springs of May, the banks of the creek running by Saukral, near Andool, being overflowed, that village was inundated, and property consisting of grain, &c, to the extent from 2 to 3,000 rupees, was destroyed.

CHANDERNAGORE POLICE.—The Chandernagore Police, pretty near as efficient as the Calcutta one. A respectable lady was robbed of some of her property from her house, during the night. The affair was reported to the proper authority, but ere any discovery could be made, the robbery was repeated. Suspecting some of the domestics, the parties was haunted to the Police, but for want of evidence they were dismissed. Upon this these servants brought an action against the lady for something in the form of false imprisonment, which being proved, the lady was fined. Of course she paid it, and was thus doubly robbed, first by the thieves, and then by justice.

DORJELING.—The accounts received from Dorjeling, describes that station to be rapidly improving in beauty and comfort. There are twenty-eight persons now at Dorjeling, and before the season is out, the two hotels and the twelve bungalows will be full.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR ON BOARD THE VICTORIA.—An unpleasant occurrence took place on board the *Victoria* steamer, on her passage from Bombay to Suez. Two or three of the passengers considered there was not a sufficient quantity of wine placed on the table, and one day after dinner, Lieut. Stock, of the 2nd Royals, addressed Capt. Ormsby on the quarter deck, desiring that there might be champagne and more claret supplied. Capt. O. remonstrated with Lieut. S. on the impropriety of his tone, and after some little altercation was obliged to leave the deck. Capt. Ormsby then requested Mr. Stock's attendancer in his cabin, and on Mr. S. repeatedly refusing to obey the summons, the Captain ordered him to be placed under arrest, but immediately afterwards directed his release, under an assurance of orderly behaviour whilst on board. notwithstanding which Lieut. S. directly on reaching the quarter deck, advanced to the Captain and with a violent blow on the back of the head, struck him to the deck. Lieut. S. was placed in irons for the rest of the voyage.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Should the Government grant the solicited additional annual lac of rupees to the Committee of Public Instruction, it is said, that very great and important changes will be effected in the numerous Government Colleges and Schools throughout the country. They will all be rendered a great deal more efficient than they are at present. It is rumoured that the present Head Master of the Hindu College is to go to Agra, and that it is probable a Mr. Bantros will be appointed to the College at Benares. These arrangements, however, are not yet positively settled, but when they are they will be required at the Hindu College, Agra, and will probably be selected from one of the two gentlemen now on their way to India on the invitation of the Education Committee.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.—About five hundred ladies and gentlemen attended the ball given at the Government House on the 25th May, in honor of the Queen, and the whole of the arrangements went off very well.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Peter Amair, sailmaker of the ship *Tory*, died suddenly, from apoplexy, on the 25th May.

A BOY KILLED BY A STAG.—A stag belonging to Colonel Powney, went a lad to death on the ramparts of the fort, on the 21st May. The stag was immediately speared by the orders of its owner.

ANOTHER GRAND DISCOVERY BY MR. MCCANN.—This active officer has again been instrumental in the discovery of a system of theft long practised, and never detected; till now. It will be remembered that from the last four years and more, frequent cases have occurred of concealed carrying, with bags of money on their way from the Treasury. In this way money has been carried off to the extent of more or less nineteen thousand rupees; and though these cases occurred very frequently, yet never were the coolies heard of, or any trace of them found. From the discovery made by Mr. McCann, as also by the confession of some of those taken, it would appear, that this system of robbing has been organised and kept up by a regular club, who managed the thing as well as to have escaped hitherto with impunity. In spite of every vigilant enquiry to the contrary.

THE NEPAULESE.—It is reported, that the Nepalese have been making some very serious encroachments on the British boundary in Chumpran; Fongdur and a hundred sipahs are absolutely leaving taxes in the British dominions!

THE VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.—The portion of the Volunteer regiment, which returned from sea in the *Nasserutth Shun*, some days ago, embarked again on board the same vessel on the afternoon of the 28th of May, and the vessel was taken in tow of the *Dwar-kamath* on the 29th, at about ten o'clock, and proceeded down.

REPUBLICATION OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The *Sunday-School* and other poems, by James Hutchinson, have reached a second edition.

KAN MOHUN ROY'S ADOPTED SON.—Not Radaperaud Roy the son, but the adopted son, of the late Rajah Kan Mohun Roy, whose name we cannot at present call to memory, but whom Sir John Cam Hobhouse nearly succeeded in getting appointed to the Civil Service, has been appointed, by Mr Henry Fortens, to fill the office of an examiner in the Secret and Political Department, on a salary of two hundred rupees a month.

CHITTORE UNION SCHOOL.—This institution, although its operations are greatly cramped for want of

funds, still continues to impart instruction to a large number of pupils.

PRINCE BUSHEROODEEN.—Prince Busheroodeen, one of the Mysore Princes, returned to Calcutta on Friday the 30th May, from Benares, where he had been for the benefit of his health. This Prince is considered to be the most talented and capable of all the descendants of Tippoo Sahib, and is very much respected among the native community.

Mossul.

AGRA.—The Lieutenant-Governor held a Durbar on the 5th, at which the Vakeel of the Bhopoor Bahadur, and some other Native gentlemen were received.

The Lieutenant-Governor has determined on having the Office of the Sudder Board of Revenue removed from Allahabad to Agra, on Mr. J. M. Bir's retirement. The Civil Lines, in this locality destined for the concentration of all the Offices connected with the Government of the N. W. Provinces.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—On the 5th of May *Greenway's Agra Journal* expired.

MOORSHEDABAD.—A Koormy Kait, who had long been a spy in the service of His Highness, the Nawab of Moorshedabad, having been convicted of the wilful murder of a woman who had been under his protection, and sentenced to be capitally punished, was on the morning of the 30th of April last, executed near the Jil at Madapore, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

Native States.

"A new site or rather one revived, has been laid out for the barracks and lines."

SCINDIA.—The following melancholy intelligence, of the hardship sustained in the Belloochi territory, has been supplied by a private letter from Sukkur, of date 20th April.

"Yesterday an official arrived, stating that Lieuts. Clark and Vernon, with a party of horse, went in pursuit of some Bellooches but arrived too late. In returning they lost their way in the desert, and, after wandering about all day in the intense heat at last found the road. Lieut. Vernon was brought in delirious, 28 men dropped in the desert, and those that came in with great difficulty saved their lives. As soon as the horses smelt the water, which was only a small muddy pool they became quite mad and rushed into it, and both men and beasts eagerly drank mud:—this was near Pullajee, where the heat is truly awful. It is almost death to be out."

KURACHEE.—A letter from Kurachee, of the 18th April, states—"A remnant of the corps d'Armee, a troop of Horse Artillery and the 22d Regiment N. I., still linger here, looking out for the long-expected craft to take them back to India." If the Bombay officials had been a little more "comprehensive" during the return of the Army, and sent a few steamers to them, and the troops would have escaped the pleasure of marching in the hot weather.

I understand a Medico-Military Committee has visited Point Munro, close to Cochin, and reported most favorably of it as a fit place for a convalescent depot for all the European sick of the Presidency to be sent to, and certainly a better spot could not be found on this side of the Cape. No hot weather at Kurachee, a fresh sea breeze and a cloudy sky.

AFGHANISTAN—JELLALABAD.—Letters from Jellalabad to the 12th May, confirm the intended movements of H. M. Shah Soofah, the Envoy, and the troops towards Cabul; which was to take place on the 30th instant. The European Regiment and the 48th Fire Brigade in Kayur, represented to be a most lovely spot at the foot of the "Suffad Koh," 4,400 feet above the level of the Sea, and only 25 miles from Jellalabad.

One of our correspondents says:—

"The King of Bokhara has liberated all the Russian slaves and formed an alliance with the Russians, and it is asserted that he intends advancing with them to Balkh. The changes are therefore, that we may come in contact with them sooner than we expected, especially as the Envoy talks of sending two or three of the Shah's regiments across the Hindoo Kosh. Barnes writes that he had received numerous letters from Bokhara, Khiva and other places, and that his correspondents all agree on the subject of the strength of the Russians. The gallant Knight places the utmost confidence on these statements and concludes a letter, I have been, with these words: 'Is it to be believed that so large a force has merely come to Khiva to liberate some slaves and defend themselves against the attacks of a few bands of undisciplined Toorkmans? The indefatigable Dr. Lord made another successful campaign on a fort within seven miles of Bamecan.' He battered down the galls with the six pounders. Our loss was trifling, one sergeant killed and a few sepoy. Few of the enemy escaped. Our ambassador at St. Petersburg writes, that the Russian force merely consists of 3,000 men. He appears to have been completely gulled by that old fox Nesselrode. In the event of an unsuccessful attempt by Gen. Petrovski to restore Dost Mahomed, the whole transaction will, of course, be denied and the denial received by my Lord Palmerston as an ample and satisfactory explanation."

FEROZPORE.—A letter from Ferozepore mentions, that the cantonment at that station had been destroyed by fire. Whether this was the result of accident or design is not mentioned.

CABUL.—The following is an extract of a letter from Cabul dated 14th April.

"I have no items of interesting news to offer you; the King and Minister will return here at the end of the present month, and a Cantonment is being laid out for 3 regiments of Infantry, 1 of Cavalry and a battery. Whether the regulars will occupy them or not is matter of conjecture. Dost Mahomed, I am no doubt, been handsomely treated at Bokhara, and the Russian Envoy has arrived there, and will as certainly effect a treaty with the King in their favor. Their army is powerful, and as they advance every good position is untouched. What they acquire they secure; unlike ourselves who have done nothing to enable us to resist contingencies, which may, but I do not say will, happen. The best thing that could happen to our cause would be the death of the present King, and the elevation of his son Timour. The former is thoroughly hated and despised; the latter is, I have reason to think, liked, and is certainly a gentleman in address and behaviour."

"The position of affairs at Herat is decidedly bad, and they have been mismanaged. Thousands have been thrown away and no equivalent received. Indeed we pay flat and ask afterwards, if this system were revised, it might be conducive of good. Yur Mahomed, the minister, indeed King there, the man whose vigor defied the place against Persia, has no idea of tactics of 'British moderation and forbearance.' We have had a noble season, and a full harvest must ensue, but at present grain is dear, and

much misery has been induced, which of course the people have contracted in his favor with the King of Dost Mahomed. That man was certainly a just, good ruler, and highly popular. A disgraceful exploit has taken place at Bamcean, in my opinion. A village refused to sell grain, and after some altercation fired upon a political party.

The *Englishman* gives the following, which is extracted from a letter to his address:—“We have lately had some interesting news from Khiva which, perhaps, may not be new to you; however, I will give you in case it should not have reached Calcutta. Abbott reached Khiva in safety, and was at first well received by the Khan, but at the first interview made a sad mistake of the Russians, and has since been thrown into prison. At the audience the Khan asked him what terms he had to propose. Abbott stated the liberation of the Russian prisoners, the paying for them; then a treaty offensive and defensive; and not to allow a single Russian to remain in his country. The Khan, fancying we were afraid of the Russian league, immediately told the high lords, asked what he was to do for doing this, and told Abbott to show his authority. He, unfortunately, had none, and what was worse, no money, so the Khan kicked him out, and threw him into prison, where he now lies. The Russians are within seven miles of Khiva; on their approach the Khan sent out his army to meet their op. arding one, (which amounts to 24,000 men and 72 pieces of cannon) but at the first fire they all took to their heels. The Khan then sent out word that he would deliver up the captives, amounting to 80, and requested the Russian general to retire, who replied that he was very comfortable where he was, and far from retiring, that he should do the reverse, as he had something to do with the Bokhara Chief, and ended by asking how he would like the air of Siberia? The Russian General demanded the person of Col. Stoddart, and the Bokhara man was willing enough to free him, but Stoddart refused, saying, that if his own countrymen would not liberate him—he would not be indebted to strangers:—he is now at large, and save doing injustice as a Mussulman—is comfortable enough. This has come from an authentic source, and will, I should think, strike the C. G. and Council. It appears that the Russians will not retire—and if they do not, of course will be up to their eyes in intrigue ere long—and will cause us a world of trouble, although they will not come in direct collision with us for the present. Had the Afghan expedition occurred five years ago, instead of when it did, it would have been better; however, even as it is, with a good force in this country, and the people friendly towards us—of which there is every probability of a continuance.—we may defy Russian intrigue and invasion to hurt. Should there be any more news worth communicating, I will write.”

A letter of a subsequent date states, that the Russians were, by the latest accounts from Lieutenant Abbott, in force about 8,000 men, with 700 guns, entrenched within five hundred miles of Khiva, being unable to proceed further on account of the passes being blocked up by the snow. They give out, that they don't mean to go beyond Khiva, but the general opinion is, that they only wait a good opportunity to make further advances. Report states, that an army of observation will shortly proceed through Lahore, to keep the Russians in check.

A letter dated 13th April, from an officer in Shah Soojah's service, says—

“A letter just came in from Jullhar Khan, Dost Mahomed's brother, stating, that Stoddart and some of Bamcean's influential correspondents, have been murdered at Bokhara, by the King's order.”

The following contains the latest intelligence from Cabul, and may be relied on as the most authentic information there current.

The latest intelligence from Abbott reaches up to the 5th March, being less than two months, which may be considered quick, as owing to the hostility of the King of Bokhara, his letters come round by Herat. The Russians by consequence of the great depth of snow upon the ground, were still in their entrenched camp, and were not expected to resume their march before April, so that we shall not hear of their arrival at Khiva till June. Some 20,000 Uzbeks who attempted to carry off Camels and even attack the camp, were so severely handled, that Abbott thinks they will not attempt to offer further opposition to the Russian advance. The Russian force to be able to last so long, must have a very large Commissariat with them as from Orenburgh to Khiva is a good two months' march, the distance being about 700 miles, and from Orenburgh to Bokhara is nearly the same distance, as it is from Londonderry to Candahar. The British made a much longer march than that—cannot the Russians do the same. And a Russian army of 12,000 men does not march with six times that number of camp followers. Sir A. Burnes positively asserts, that the Russian army amounts to nearly 30,000 fighting men, and 72 guns, and that they will be at Bokara before summer is over. Shortly after our arrival at Cabul, this talented Officer declared, that a Russian army would be somewhere in Central Asia, either at Herat or Bokhara, before a year was over. Lord A's account also tallys with Burnes, that besides Cossacks there are 12,000 of the elite of their Infantry.

The following is an extract from a private letter.

“Certain intelligence has been received to-day from the North West, stating that Captain Abbott, our envoy to the Khan of Khiva, had been well received, and that Kuteerat, the Chief, like others, wanted to be assisted with men and money. The Russians are only advancing with a small force, from Orenburgh, when had been obliged to intrench itself, owing to the snow preventing its moving on. The most important part of the account however is, that Captain Abbott has been deputed by the Khan on a mission to St. Petersburg, with a declaration that he is willing to give up slavery, and it is presumed, the Russian slaves in his possession; but that he had not the means of paying the demands of that Government.”

A letter from Capt. E. Conolly, dated Jullahabad, 15th April, has been received at Agra, in which it is confidently stated, that tidings had been received from Abbott at Khiva, where he had arrived safe, but was well treated, though sharply watched. Abbott says; that ten Battalions of Russians were there, and would advance to Bokhara. The Khirians had no idea of what sort of people the English were, and thought them the children of Shah Soojah!

BAHARAN.—Letters from Bamcean, of the 1st and 2d May mention, that all is quiet in those parts. Plenty of horse forthcoming ever since the battle all over with the Hazarehs. The weather in the north was becoming much milder but the people had not commenced ploughing. It is reported that no troops are to return to the Provinces at present, on account of an intimation received from Sir A. Burnes of the Bokhara Army having joined the Russians.

HERAT.—A letter has been received from Herat, dated 7th April, mentioning that every thing was quiet there, that Lieutenant Abbott had started from Khiva to St. Petersburg; and that an envoy from Kuteerat had reached Herat on his way to Candahar.

MADRAS.

MR. CANNING.—Mr. Canning, the Chief officer of the *Clorissa*, died suddenly, of an epileptic fit, on the 13th of May.

SIR HUGH GOUGH.—Sir Hugh Gough, arrived at Arcot on the morning of the 13th of May. Immediately after the General's arrival at the station, he proceeded to the Brigade exercise ground, and reviewed the Cavalry Regiments, the 7th and 8th, with whose appearance and performance he expressed himself highly satisfied.

BOMBAY.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—On the 10th of April, a wealthy Hindu, of the weaver caste, was dragged from his domicile by a Parang, under the plea that a horse of his was on fire; and being led to a place, where several parties were in waiting for him, they assaulted him severely and robbed him of the costly jewellery he wore on his person.

THE ATALANTA.—The *Atalanta*, steamer, has started for China, under the command of Capt. Rogers, loaded with stores and provisions.

THE SUCCESSION AT KOLABA.—There was some inaccuracy in what was stated respecting the succession to the *Gulab* of Kolaba, for it appears, that the Government has already annulled the claim of Sambhaji Angria to the territory, and the decision seems to have been intimated to him on more than one occasion. As to the probability of his being adopted by the widow of the late Raja, he is too old for that purpose, being about seventy years of age; and as, according to report, he has no children; and from the imbecility of his constitution, brought on by a luxurious and debauched course of life, too common among the Marathas, cannot expect to have any issue hereafter, his branch of the family can have no hope of succession. There are, however, some young relations of His late Highness at Allibuz, who might be adopted, in case permission is obtained from the British Government.

THE HON'BLE MR. FARISH.—The Hon'ble Mr. Farish, has resigned the Bombay Service.

BARON DE CANDAL.—His Excellency the Baron de Candal, Governor of Goa, died at that settlement on the 17th of April. The disease which terminated his existence, was a cancer in the back.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The Tariff Committee have come to the decision of suggesting the expediency of having the customs duties levied on invoice cost with 10 per cent. advance.

LIEUTENANT GIBBARD.—On the 28th ultimo, Mr. Cochrane (the Barrister) and Mr. Armitage, attended at the Police Office before the Chief Magistrate, in support of a charge against Lieutenant Gibbard, for the alleged murder of four natives. Mr. Cochrane shortly detailed the late painful circumstances which gave rise to the application before the Magistrate. Evidence was called to support the charge, and, ultimately, a warrant was issued against Lieut. Gibbard, —this officer, however, was not found at the time, though he subsequently surrendered himself. The charges brought forward against him, are very serious, and no exertions will be spared in endeavouring to bring him to answer for the late unfortunate act before a tribunal of his country.

On the 6th instant, Mr. Gibbard was brought up under a writ of Habeas Corpus, in the Custody of the Marshal of the jail, before his Lordship the Chief Justice in Chambers, to be admitted to bail. Mr. Cochrane, who appeared for the Prosecution, stated, that he did not oppose the application, but left it entirely to the discretion of his Lordship. Mr. Gibbard was accordingly admitted to bail, himself in 4,000 rupees,

and four sureties in 1,000 rupees each, to answer the charges at the next Jury Sessions.

SEPOY REBELLIONS—ROBBERIES.—It is said, that several bands of sepoys, amounting in all to about three hundred, from the Portuguese state of Damann, have entered the British territories. It appears that they have not received any pay for several months, and were about to be sent against their will to Goa, so they knew not whither to go or Obey. They are armed with swords and staves, and the country people, among whom they have gone, are in a state of great apprehension.

A number of small robberies have also occurred in open day as well as at night, when several persons have been severely wounded. Through the great reason to believe that the persons have come from the Damann territory, it is supposed that the deficiency of the police establishment they have uniformly escaped, leaving scarcely a trace.

ARRANGING PUNDS FOR THE NATIVE'S SAVINGS.—The retiring fund for the local officers in the army of his Highness the Nizam, has at length been arranged into shape; the original scheme having been changed to the better plan of allowing officers to retire whenever they please, by paying up a certain sum, and by which Captains will become entitled to £200 per annum. There are now to be monthly subscriptions in future.

POST OFFICE STEPS.—The Captains of several merchant and other ships have been lately fined various sums, for having detained the letters, which they were bound to send immediately on their arrival in Bombay to the Post Office. The Commander of the *Atalanta*, on board of which a bag of letters was delayed, on her late return from Suva, was fined Rs. 500.

THE CLIVE.—The Hon'ble Company's sloop *Clive*, has arrived from the Persian Gulf. The latest news from Bussora, was that the iron steamers were ready to proceed up to Bagdad. Intelligence from Bagdad states, that rumours were current of a collision being expected between the Turks and Egyptians. The French Embassy had arrived at Tehran.

THE HUGH LINDSAY.—The *Hugh Lindsay* proceeded on the 15th of April, to take up her station in the Persian Gulf for the conveyance of the Mail during the monsoon.

THE NEW STEAMER CLEOPATRA.—The new Steamer *Cleopatra*, recently arrived, is said to be a very magnificent vessel. She is flush-decked, having no poop or forecastle, and is well adapted for war. We are informed that her first trip will be towards China.

ANOTHER SAILOR GIRL.—A case of romantic singularity has been made public. The ship *Bucphalus*, had only been three days' sail from the British coast, when it was discovered that an extra hand was on board, whom no one could account for. The stranger eventually turned out to be a female, who had made her way from an English nunnery, and had assumed the virago of a sailor. She is the daughter of an officer in the army, and was induced to assume a masculine attire, and brave the dangers of the deep, for the sake of one, to whom, in her soul, she must have been attached.

MRS. NIXON.—Mr. Nixon has come out to Bombay in order to edit the *Times*.

THE COMPENT.—A new ship, the *Compent*, above 600 tons, struck upon the rocks off the Lighthouse on the morning of the 7th May, about seven o'clock. Ample assistance was immediately dispatched, and, in about half an hour after the sad occurrence, the foremost boat, with Mr. Atkinson, second assistant to the Master Attendant, reached the vessel. All exertions, however, were of no avail. The rocks had crushed in, and penetrated her bottom, and as the

tide made, she filled with water, and was finally abandoned by the crew as a complete wreck, at about 2 o'clock P. M. A portion of the cargo was, however, saved uninjured, by dint of much labor, but the greater part is entirely lost.

THE SATELLITE.—Another new iron vessel, named the *Satellite*, intended for the Indus Flotilla, was launched from the dockyard on the 5th of May. Her length over all is 118 feet by 34 feet beam, engines 30-horse power each, and present draught of water, without her boilers and stores, about 20 inches.

NEW COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT.—A Commission (Committee) for promoting and enforcing the purification and cleanliness of the Native Town has been appointed, and the effect of the same is anticipated. The following gentlemen compose the Committee:—W. C. Bruce, Esq., The Senior Magistrate of Police, the Superintendent of Police, John Selman, Esq., Jaggonath Sunkorset, Esq., Francis Cowasjee, Esq., Mahomed Ibrahim Buckee, Esq.

CAPTAIN JAMISON.—Captain Jamison has been appointed Deputy Auditor-General vice Captain Johnson retired; Captain Hunter of the 18th N. I. acting for Captain Jamison during his absence at the Cape.

CAPTAIN ROWLEY.—Captain Rowley, Fort Adjutant, has got the appointment of Secretary to the Clothing Board, in succession to Johnson.

SEIZURE OF SOME BALES OF PINE GOODS.—There is much talk in Bombay, respecting the seizure of some bales of pine goods, stated to have been smuggled through the Custom House.

ADVENTURERS.—The ship *Loose Family*, which arrived from Aden on the 10th of May, brought the Head Quarters of the 24th Regiment N. I.—35 men transferred from 1st to 2nd European Regiment, and details of Artillery, Gendarmes, 3 Gun Lascars and 19th Regiment N. I. The recruits for the 1st and 2nd Grenadier, 5th and 23rd Regiments N. I. upwards of 700 men, embarked for Kurrachee on the 8th, instant to join their respective Regiments in Sind.

REV. JOSEPH LAURIE.—The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Joseph Laurie, Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church of Bombay.

PREPARED FOR GOA.—Private letters from Lisbon received by the overland mail mention, that the Portuguese frigates *Princesa Real*, and *Tagarima*, had been fitted up as transports, and were getting ready in order to sail about the 1st of April for Goa. They were to convey a battalion of 600 men, which was being organized in Lisbon, when the letter was despatched, out of the many volunteers that offered themselves.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—As the lady of Captain G. Simpson was on the evening of the 7th of May returning from a drive in the neighbourhood of Breach Candy, the horses took fright;—the coachman got off the seat to stop them;—on which Mrs. Simpson jumped out and fell; the wheels passed over her head inflicting thereby the most serious injury. She lingered until the night of the 8th, when death put an end to her sufferings.

THE RAJA OF SATTARA.—The Chotepnday of Bhaskerjee and Gopall Rao, Jankhondikar, are now at the Hills on a visit to the Governor. Bijaya Parakkur, the *de facto* Dewan of His Highness the Raja of Sattara, has been expelled from his country at the recommendation of the Resident.

AFFAIRS AT BARODA.—Affairs at Baroda are getting on well, and the Guicowar is doing every thing to promote his friendship with the Resident and the British Government. Proclamations have been issued announcing the abolition of the Sutte and the dismission of Veneram. It has been resolved to expel some of the adherents of that individual from the Guicowar's

dominions, and to prohibit others from attending the Court; while His Highness is endeavouring to shew every favour to the worthy portion of his subjects and to restore them to their former position.

NATIVE EDUCATION.—Government has resolved to appoint a Board of Public Instruction for the superintendence of native education throughout the whole of the Bombay Presidency. It is to consist of a President and a number of European members nominated by Government, associated with certain native gentlemen annually elected from the subscribers of the Native Education Society. This body, in which the Council of the Elphinstone College is to merge, will exercise a general superintendence over the College and the schools of the Native Education Society, the proposed Medical School, the Poona College and the English school, the native schools in the districts, and all institutions wholly or partially supported by Government.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—A very unfortunate accident, attended with loss of life, happened in the Dockyard. The great sheers, erected for hoisting in the machinery of the steam frigate, suddenly gave way, with four men on the top of it, who were thus precipitated from a great height, and thrown among the rough materials beneath them. One man died about two hours after the occurrence; and the three others were in a very precarious state, but yet expected to recover. The cylinder of the new vessel was also greatly injured by the fall. There are now many improvements making in the dock yard; a good extent of shore is being now reclaimed from the sea, for ship-building purposes; a foundry is erecting for the getting up of machinery.

MR. MURRY.—Mr. Murry, the silk manufacturer, has returned to Bombay, and has been warmly welcomed back.

Ceylon.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—On the 25th of April a strong breeze of wind commenced amounting at length to a gale, when a wharf jolly-boat, returning from the *Persia*, when crossing the Bar, was swamped, and Mr. Brier, Mr. John Janak, and Master William Loos, were drowned. The accident was seen by those on board the *Persia*, who immediately lowered a boat and proceeded to the spot, where they picked up the five native boatmen and found the body of Master Loos floating on the surface of the water, but only the hats of the other two. The body was promptly conveyed to the Hospital, where the usual means of restoring suspended animation, were assiduously but in vain resorted to. One of the boatmen says that he saw Mr. Janak seize Mr. Brier, who was an excellent swimmer, which accounts for the immediate disappearance of them both. The boat was washed ashore on the 27th April, but the other two bodies have not been found.

CALLAGHAN.—This unfortunate man was hanged on the 27th of April, for shooting Sergeant Soley.

The detachment of the 18th Regiment, stationed at Galle, embarked on board the *Allatou* on the 20th of April, and the same night put to sea with a fair breeze. On the evening of the 25th they sighted Trincomalee, but the wind being right a head they could not make the harbour, and were therefore obliged to "lie to" during the night. At 4 o'clock the next morning they commenced beating, and the wind increasing, about 10 the fore top-mast was carried away close to the cap, and the main topgallant mast. The fore top-sail yard, in coming down, also split both the main sail and jib. There were four men on the topmast when it gave way, and went overboard with it, but they clung to the rigging and were picked up unharmed. The only person hurt by the accident was

the Medical Sub-Assistant, who was standing on the fore-castle at the time of the accident and had his left leg thrust out, but he is recovering. There was much confusion for about an hour, but matters were soon put to rights and on the 27th the vessel was two days at anchor in the roads, waiting for the wind to change to get into the harbour. All on board were well with the exception of our equivalent soldier. The Germans embarked on the 29th. Between Sunday the 28th and the 29th six cases of cholera had occurred, four of which terminated fatally a few days ago, and one child belonging to the 18th. Our correspondent adds that three men of the Royal Artillery had also fallen victims to the pestilence, and that before the detachment of this corps embarked for Colombo.

Singapore.

CAPT. DUNBAR.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Singapore, 14th April, 1840:—

"You may probably be anxious to receive some news regarding the state of affairs in China, but the non-arrival of any vessel from thence to Singapore since the 10th of last month, prevents my giving you any. I shall, however, keep you acquainted with such news as I may be able to obtain from Captains of vessels, and should any turn out of importance, you can profit by having it inserted in the public papers. There is, however, one item of news, which I considered it necessary to inform you of, and which I hope, will be the means of removing any unfavorable impression that may exist on the public mind, as to the character of the person concerned. By this reaches you, you will doubtless have heard of the incarceration of Captain Dunbar, of the *Cowesley Family*, for shooting his Chinese Officer, and as the circulation of any imperfect news on this point is likely to be prejudicial to the prisoner, I may as well give you a true and correct version of the affair, obtained not only from Captain Dunbar himself, but from several respectable gentlemen, who attended to the prisoner's rights in having acted as he had done. It appears, that both the Captain and the Officer were not in a state fit to restrain their passion; but the temper of Captain Dunbar was exceedingly provoked from the insubordinate conduct of the officer, and his refusal to obey orders in performing the duties of the ship. In such a state of affairs, it was thought proper to put the officer under arrest; but he insisted on acting as he had commenced, and afterwards very deliberately went to his cabin, got out a loaded musket, and levelled it direct at the Captain, who, fortunately, escaped, probably from the unsteadiness of the aim, and the almost total insanity of the officer. After this, he fired off one of the guns of the ship, and was very nearly blowing up the cuddy of the *Royal Saxon*, which vessel was lying just next to the *Cowesley Family*, and which circumstance would have occurred had the gun been properly directed. On this, the Captain was determined that affairs should be brought to a more decent hearing, and accordingly levelled one of his pistols at the officer, with words to this effect, that 'if you don't go to your cabin, I shall shoot you,' and not a moment had elapsed, when the officer fell, crying out, 'now, I suppose, I must go.' This is the whole story, and you may guess what could have been the fault of Captain Dunbar, when the officer himself acknowledged on oath, that 'he was in fault, and that his conduct was sufficient to provoke the temper of any man, and that he hoped nothing would be done to the Captain.'

China.

China papers to the 23d of March, has been received. The only items of importance, are an offer by Lin, for the re-opening of the Portuguese trade, and the retreat from Canton to Macao, of many of the American merchants. The opium market was very uncertain, and prices ranged from 500 to 700 dollars for Pians. A fall in the price of tea, was likewise expected. A report of the *Water Witch* having been cut off on the coast of China, by Mandarin boats, has been circulated, but it is said, to be quite untrue. The Emperor had died, and a few reports had been collected by Lin.

The announcement of the arrival of the *Ariel*, on the 28th May, put all the town on the qui vive for information, as important intelligence was expected by her, but the following is all the news that has been publicly received by her.

The *Ariel* left China on the 11th April, and Singapore on the 28th of that month. She was engaged by Captain Elliott as a Government packet, and sent with despatches to the Government here. She brings intelligence of the safety of the *Water Witch*, which vessel, though she did not touch with the Mandarins, was never in a safe quarter from them, and was to sail in five or six days after her for Calcutta. The nominal prices of opium at Taungkoo, ranged from drs. 410 to 450.

Persia.

ISPAHAN.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Isfahan, 2d April 1840.

"The commencement of the spring in this place is extremely exhilarating and delightful. We expect to have a rich and abundant harvest this year. Almost all the necessities of life are plentiful and cheap. We are not, however, free from the lamentable consequences of misrule and anarchy. The Shah is said to have been mightily angry with his Christian subjects at Teheran. At the suggestion of the chief *Lehnamuz*, he poured the phials of his wrath on their devoted heads, by ordering all their wine jars to be broken, and the use of the sale of that forbidden beverage to be prohibited. The sufferings of Christians in this part of the globe will never cease, but with the extinction of the despotic government by which they are unceasingly molested. But, when that long looked for and happy time will arrive, God only knows!"

Private letters recently received from the Gulph states, that Muhomed Shah had visited Isfahan, and put the government of that populous city in proper order. A plot was discovered against the Court of Teheran, and the conspirators were chiefly *Mollahs* and *Syeds*. The ringleaders were beheaded by order of the Shah, and some of their followers were shot, and others banished to Ardabil and Mazanderan. A great number of the refractory were also deprived of their eyes, ears, and noses! The presence of his Majesty at Isfahan has spread universal terror throughout the country, and has operated as an efficient check upon the cupidity of the mercenary hirelings, "dressed with a little brief authority!" One of the letters, says, that Muhomed Shah also intended to visit Shiraz, with the intention of punishing those that were instrumental in creating the late disturbances at that place. Another letter says, that he had already arrived there, and adapted the strict measures for restoring the tranquillity of the city, and promoting the welfare of the people.

PROPOSED BANK OF MADRAS.

The meeting to take this important measure into consideration was, held at the College Hall on Monday the 18th instant. The attendance was not so numerous as was expected, but it was evident that the parties who came there did so, not from any idle curiosity, but to do business.

On the meeting being opened by the Sheriff, I. L. Johnson, Esq., reading the requisition addressed to him on the 1st May, it was proposed by J. Pugh, Esq., and seconded by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., and unanimously agreed to—that the Sheriff do take the chair.

Mr. Ouchterlony then introduced to the meeting the subject for which it had been assembled as follows:—

I have, Mr. Chairman been deputed to the task of introducing to this meeting the Prospectus which is to be suggested as the foundation of our proceedings to day. I wish the task had fallen into better hands, and I must crave your indulgence while I attempt its discharge. The subject is one which already to you all must be so familiar, that it might fairly be left to speak its own force in language of recommendation, without exhibiting a need of any lengthened commentary or explanation.

With most of the gentlemen here present, the advantages resulting to a community from the existence within it of a well organized and liberally conducted Banking institution, must be within the experience of their own personal observation. In our native land no town or district, which numbers its population by a few thousand, fails to find its local bank arise to afford its facility and security to the trade and pecuniary transactions of the place. In what this facility consists it is quite unnecessary that I should detain you with explanation of the advantages of the paper circulation of a substantial establishment, and of the assistance given in loans, whether in the shape of discount of Bills or advances on security, are all too familiarly known and universally appreciated not to let a well-lauded bank and the public benefit be intimately associated in every mind. But there is one subject, not entirely ajacible to the question now before us, but still in a reference to which I cannot but feel perhaps usefully make a remark. —I allude to the gradual, but I believe almost complete decay which late years have presented of those private and limited establishments, which not a very long time past almost monopolized the branch of Banking operations in the country towns of England. It was with the spread of intelligence and the promptness of some severe lessons in the failure of those establishments, that people came to bend a close and scrutinizing attention upon the system of Banking institutions, and the result was a pretty general conviction that no private Bank could adequately present those essentials for the public weal, which are to be found in perfect security in itself—an enlarged, liberal and at the same time impartial system of accommodation towards the public—and also in that publicity to its affairs which is at once the guarantee of its security and inspires a full confidence in the public mind. This impression once sown, a reform was not long delayed, for it was felt that a remedy was closer at hand. This was in *Joint Stock Banks*, which soon reared their heads in every direction, and rapidly drove the private establishments from the field, and though with some of these abuse has occurred, they generally, from their resources, their proprietary, and their system of operation being known, have had the effect of averting those risks to trade of which the occurrence of sudden panics was before so often productive, and then sound and settled system of business

has fostered and encouraged the more healthy features of commerce.

But to turn, gentlemen, from any reflections upon the Home Banks, to what is more immediately the object of this meeting—we have to consider the present state of Banking at Madras and the opportunity that may exist of introducing an improvement into it, and this both in what is due to the community and as regards the benefit of the public.

After all that has been said and written on the subject of the defects found in the present Government Bank of Madras, I feel it is scarcely necessary to dilate upon them to you. But to prevent misapprehension I may at the outset mark, that, in the fault found with this Bank, we do not so much condemn it for what it is, as for what it is not. It would be idle, nor can there exist the least desire, to under estimate the advantages of which, to its extent, it has been productive to the community. nor do we forget that when no Bank has existed at Bombay, we have enjoyed our Government institution here. The circulation of its notes, fortified by the security of the Government's responsibility, has afforded facility to the monetary transactions of the place, and the accommodation of its discounts and advances has been, in their degree, of advantage and benefit to the public. The real question, however, is—has this been sufficient?—has all been done that might have been or ought to have been accomplished?—and, does the Bank present within itself the means of substantial improvement? or, can we devise a plan to amend and enlarge its system with security and benefit.

To the latter of these queries alone does it appear to me, gentlemen, that a reply can be given in the affirmative. The operations of the existing Bank, involving the sole and entire responsibility of the Government, are cramped, perhaps unavoidably, by the most restrictive rules and the officers selected to administer these we have no reason to expect, almost no right to expect, that they will depart from the strict letter of their interpretation,—and this, both because they are liable to, and generally must have had, no previous acquaintance with the practical details of Banking or other commercial transactions, and also must be ignorant of the resources and reputation of the individual members of our community, and that the offices held by them in the Bank, form no permanent employ, but in the promotion going on in the particular service to which they belong, they are under the liability of being at any time transferred from the computer of the Bank to the judicial bench or the Revenue charge of a collectorate. It is under this that the Bank has suffered, that is as it affects the public interests—under this it continues to be exposed to suffer—and thus it must remain until some external remedy can be introduced to give to it a new life and vigour.

It has been, I know, the opinion of many here, that a joint Stock Bank, quite independent of that of the Government, would succeed in this place. But others and the majority entertain doubts on the subject, and it appears to me with some that it would be taking a bolder flight than the existing operations of our trade are able to sustain. Whereas, in amalgamation of the two, in the introduction of an independent proprietary form amongst the public into the Bank of the Government—after the fashion of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay—every advantage we seek appears to be attainable. This is in fact, gentlemen, the plan which I now propose

to the public of Madras, and I hope there is no doubt, if parties will come forward with resolution and spirit, that we may speedily gain so important and beneficial a point. By the adoption of this measure we should possess a Bank commanding that entire confidence which the connexion of the Government, independent of its proprietary, would not fail to impart to it, an Institution which would extend to the community the full accommodation which a Bank can properly afford,—and this because in its numerous Directory there would be parties having a practical and personal acquaintance with the safe and advantageous directions in which this could be poured forth, and one too in which I feel convinced that the shareholders would find a profitable, while a perfectly secure, investment of their capital. Upon this latter point, however, I will not anticipate the information that may be gathered from the Prospectus I hold in my hand: indeed I have already trespassed so long upon your attention, that I will only venture to detain you with a few remarks more before I proceed to read it to you.

Those remarks chiefly are—that, in the proposed extension of the Government Bank, we seek only an advantage which is already enjoyed by both the sister Presidencies. In Bengal the long years of the establishment of its Bank have proved its benefit to the community and profit to its proprietary, though with the large trade of that place, room has been left for an equally profitable competitor to erect its head beside it. At Bombay it is with in the recollection of all that the mere advent of their Bank was hailed even as a panacea for the losses and sufferings entailed upon them by the Opium crisis in China, and already in the infancy of its working are we informed that it has driven stagnation from the commerce of the Island and replaced it by features of health and animation. The same result, gentlemen, may we not confidently look for here?—and, for the means to accomplish it, we certainly may put forward the powerful claim of equal right and privilege. It is not, however on this latter point by any means anticipated that other than a friendly feeling will be found to exist with our local Government in assisting our efforts for the realization of this consequential measure, and, while we must diligently seek and duly appreciate such powerful support, our own efforts ought to receive an additional stimulus to exertion in the reflection that, if we do not quicken our pace—if we do not enter the vacant field briskly—there are rival competitors at hand, who have not failed to notice its theatre for operations, and amongst these not the least powerful may prove that Bank of Asia, which the late overland mail tells us is fast straggling into a substantial existence.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the indulgence with which you have listened to me, and I will not now detain you longer than by reading the Prospectus which has been drawn up for submission to this meeting.

Mr. Ouchterlony then read the following prospectus, during which slight alterations were introduced at the suggestion of the meeting. This makes it slightly differ from the paper we published on Saturday.

(This prospectus will be found below.)

The first Resolution was proposed by A. D. Campbell, Esq.—who observed that he concurred generally in what had fallen from Mr. Ouchterlony relative to the want there was for improvement in the Bank at Madras, but that he particularly deemed such required on account of the Native landed proprietors here, who were left to be exposed to much difficulty and often serious inconvenience from the absolute refusal the Bank now gave, and was forced to give, to any accommodation whatever upon the security of houses and lands.

(For the remainder of the proceedings, it may be as well to substitute the official report of the whole by the Sheriff as Chairman, and then we accordingly sub-

At a General Meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, held at the College Hall on Monday the 18th May, 1840, to consider of the extension of the present Government Bank upon the principles of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay.

The Sheriff of Madras, J. L. Johnson, Esq., proceeded to open the Meeting by reading the requisition addressed to him, and numerous signed, under date the 1st May.

On the motion of J. Pugh, Esq., seconded by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., it was resolved—that the Sheriff do take the chair.

Mr. Ouchterlony then addressed the meeting in explanation of and introductory to the following Prospectus which was read by him.

PROSPECTUS.

“The recent grant of a Charter to the Bank of Bombay and the proceedings antecedent thereto, have directed attention to a particular degree to the limited facilities which have afforded to the public of Madras by the existing Government Bank at this place.

“This Bank from being the exclusive property of the Government, is left to have its managerial affairs customarily drawn from the Civil Branch of the Government public service, and has its operations controlled by the most arbitrary and confined rules, originating as it is understood with the home authorities.

Such managerial Officers are constantly liable to removal as the fluctuations of the Service entitle them to promotion, their own desire may point to change, and there is consequently a continued exposure to the risk of finding the Bank controlled by an Executive Manager to its peculiar duties, and whose previous person could have imparted no practical knowledge of the principles of banking, or—what is of paramount importance—no acquaintance with the nature and extent of the commercial interests of the community, and of the character and resources of the individuals composing it.

Under the influence of the above circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the commerce of Madras fails to present those features of vigour and activity, which the working of a liberal and well conducted banking Establishment should have afforded, and which it is confidently anticipated, will in process of time be amply realized, should the present bank be extended according to that form of constitution of which the model is presented in the chartered banks of the sister presidencies.

The extent of the population of this city, the considerable external trade of the port, the large amount of its monetary transactions in constant operation, all promise a sure field for the working of an enlarged and popular bank; but this active and useful life is further guaranteed by the fact that, during the last five years the average circulation of its notes by the Government Bank has been Rs. 13,21,957—and that, with all its homed advances to the public, the amount of its annual discounts and advances, upon the same average of years has been rupees 57,51,008.

It appearing therefore that the public interests are susceptible of much advantage from the project of extending the Government bank upon the principles stated, and that no parties who may enter as shareholders, there is a very reasonable prospect of such proving a secure and profitable investment of capital—it is now proposed—

“1st. That measures to be taken with a view to procure the extension of the present government bank of Madras upon the principles of the chartered banks of Bengal and Bombay.

“2d. That the lately granted charters to the above two banks be adopted as the general model, upon which

to seek the drafting of the constitution of the proposed bank of Madras, they appearing to present the essentials of perfect security with comprehensive operations, but it is left to introduce such alterations, as may at a future time be found necessary and advisable.

"3d. That the business of the proposed bank be equally restricted within what have been prescribed as the limits for banks of Bengal and Bombay.

"4th. That a sum of thirty lakhs of rupees be fixed for the present capital of the institution, to be divided into a 3,000 shares of 1,000 rupees each.

"5th. That out of the above capital it be proposed to the government to take 300 shares as its proportion.

"6th. That, to afford a fair opportunity to the public to come in as shareholders, no individual shall in the first instance be allowed to subscribe for a larger number than 80 shares; but should, after a lapse of two months, shares remain untaken, then subscribers may increase their contributions—provided always that they must be prepared to surrender any proportion which shall ultimately prove in excess of the limit that be fixed by the charter for individual subscription.

"7th. That subscribers for shares are to understand that the full amount of their subscriptions will be liable to be called for prior to the actual commencement of the operation of the bank.

"8th. That an instalment of one per cent on subscriptions be paid within one month of the time they are made, in order to form a Fund for meeting any necessary expenses that may be incurred in realizing the object in view, and that when such instalment is not paid within the time specified, then the share or shares shall be held forfeited.

"9th. That parties subscribing shall hold themselves answerable for such expenses rateably according to their subscriptions.

"10th. That it is to be an established principle of the bank to give the fullest publicity regarding its affairs, without in any way trenching upon the same secrecy which is due to individual transactions.

"11th. That a provisional committee be appointed to carry into execution the objects embraced in the foregoing resolutions, viz. to receive and register applications for shares, to receive the amount of the instalment on the same, and generally to adopt such proceedings as may be necessary to effect the establishment of the bank as early as possible.

"12th. That it be understood that the subscriptions of members of the services are to be taken subject to the sanction of the Government."

Proposed by A. D. Campbell, Esq., seconded by Dr. Murray, and carried unanimously.

Resolution I.—That the prospectus now read be adopted.

Proposed by Lt.-Col. Sim, seconded by Lt. Col. Doveton, and carried unanimously.

Resolution II.—That the following gentlemen be appointed a provisional committee for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, and that they be empowered to fill up occasional vacancies in their number when such may occur—

A. F. Bruce, Esq.	J. Minchin, Esq.
Lt. Col. Tulloch, C. B.	J. Pugh, Esq.
John Wyhe, Esq., M. D.	J. Thomson, Esq.
A. Maclean, Esq.	J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.	Chota Ram Chetty,
J. Scott, Esq.	Venkatachellum Chetty,
N. B. Acworth Esq.	

and that Mr. Ouchterlony be requested to act as honorary secretary to the committee.

Proposed by Lieut. Col. Tulloch, C. B. seconded by D. Mackenzie, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Resolution III.—That all applications for shares, and remittances of the instalment of 1 per cent, be addressed to the secretary to the provisional committee.

Proposed by N. B. Acworth, Esq., seconded by G. Harding, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Resolution IV.—That all instalments be paid in or received, to the government bank, in the names of three members of the committee.

Proposed by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., seconded by J. Pugh, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Resolution V.—That when the share list may be filed in the extent of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees, a notice be issued to that effect by the committee; but that applications for shares shall continue to be received, with the proviso that they are to be entered separately, and then, where any shares in the original list may be forfeited or in the case of a less amount than 3 lakhs being taken by the government, that the parties on the second list shall be entitled to such shares or capital according to their priority of application.

Proposed by the Rev. J. Mahon, seconded by J. Ouchterlony, Esq. and carried unanimously.

Resolution VI.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriff for his conduct in the chair.

(Signed) J. L. Jounson.

Sheriff of Madras, in the Chair.

Resolution VII.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriff for his conduct in the chair.

(Signed) J. L. Jounson.

Sheriff of Madras in the Chair.

List of Subscribers.

Names	Number of Shares of 1,000 Rs. each.	Amount in rupees
Joseph Pugh.....	40	40,000
David Pugh.....	20	20,000
John Uday Pillai.....	20	20,000
Joseph Goodrich.....	6	6,000
John Pugh.....	6	6,000
Major Hutchinson.....	12	12,000
Dr. Stallen.....	10	10,000
J. Phillips.....	12	12,000
N. B. Acworth.....	40	40,000
J. Line.....	20	20,000
J. Thomson.....	20	20,000
R. Baikle.....	10	10,000
J. L. Doveton.....	10	10,000
J. Hewitt.....	20	20,000
J. Cudby.....	5	5,000
James Scott.....	20	20,000
J. Buny Key.....	20	20,000
W. Scott Binny.....	10	10,000
H. V. Conolly.....	10	10,000
John Wyhe, M. D.....	10	10,000
Don. Mackenzie.....	20	20,000
W. Liddell.....	5	5,000
John C. Dunhill.....	3	3,000
Walter Dunhill.....	3	3,000
Mark Dunhill.....	3	3,000
G. W. Mahon.....	20	20,000
J. Morris.....	80	80,000
Macdonald, Major 45th N. I.....	15	15,000
J. Ouchterlony.....	20	20,000
A. Tulloch, Lieut.-Col.....	20	20,000
J. Murray, M. D.....	10	10,000
A. Banno.....	10	10,000

F. Marsden.....	1	1,000	Lieut. A. T. Beavan, 39th N I.	5	5,000
Chocapa Chetty....	2	2,000	Capt. J. V. Hughes do.....	7	7,000
G. Harding.....	20	20,000	E. P. Thompson.....	35	35,000
J. Dent.....	10	10,000	G. P. Thompson, Bengal C. S.	35	35,000
R. Grant.....	25	25,000	Archd. F. Arbuthnot.....	12	12,000
Claud Currie.....	10	10,000	Wm. McTaggart.....	12	12,000
James Smith.....	5	5,000	Alexander Mackenzie.....	12	12,000
George Gibson....	20	20,000	James Liddell.....	10	10,000
T. M. MacLachlan..	5	5,000	W. Liddell.....	5	5,000
H. Seth Sam.....	6	6,000	R. B. Pearson, Major General....	6	6,000
A. Seth Sam.....	16	16,000	Chocapa Chetty..... addl....	2	2,000
V. Seth Sam.....	6	6,000	Joseph Bainbridge.....	40	40,000
A. Maclean.....	10	10,000	R. P. Wheeler.....	5	5,000
Captain Collins....	1	1,000	W. Wheeler.....	5	5,000
R. Clerk.....	5	5,000	H. W. Wood, Lieut. 4th N I.	6	6,000
W. H. Hart.....	12	12,000	Charles William Eaton.....	12	12,000
James Webster.....	10	10,000	R. Stephenson.....	5	5,000
William Scott.....	5	5,000	P. Catshaw.....	5	5,000
John Stott.....	5	5,000			
Peter Bell.....	5	5,000			
T. A. Channer.....	12	12,000			
M. McDowell.....	12	12,000			
				952	9,52,000

Madras Spectator, May 20]

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru

SIR,—I have the honor to request, that you will have the goodness to publish, for general information, the accompanying copy of a letter, to my address, dated the 27th inst., from the Secretary to the Government of India, together with the extract of a letter, dated the 1st ult., from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to which it refers.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servt.,

F. BRACKEN, Sheriff

Calcutta, 30th of May, 1840.

No 393.

To F. BRACKEN, Esq., Sheriff of Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit for your Gent. Dept. information, and for communication to the inhabitants of Calcutta, the accompanying extract from a despatch, No. 4 of 1840, dated the 1st of April, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in reply to a representation to the Hon'ble Court, from the Government of India, with which was forwarded the memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta, presented by the late Sheriff of Calcutta, to the Hon'ble T. C. Robertson, Esq., late president of the Council of India and Deputy-Governor of Bengal, in the month of October last.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obdt. servt.,

G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 27th May, 1840.

Extract of a Marine Letter, No. 4, of 1840, dated the 1st April, from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your public letter, dated 12th October last, (No. 34) forwarding a memorial, addressed to you, by the inhabitants of Calcutta, in which, after enumerating the delays and obstructions, which have occurred in the transmission of the mails between that city and Europe, in consequence of the present system of Steam Communication with Europe being limited to Bombay, the request that you will urge us to close with a proposition, which has been submitted to us by Mr. T. A. Currie of London on behalf of a Joint

Stock Company, for the conveyance of the mail in all seasons of the year, between Great Britain and Bombay, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta.

We have carefully considered the arguments urged in support of the Comprehensive Scheme, and we may state, that we are not insensible to the advantages of maintaining an efficient Steam Communication with India, and our anxious endeavours have been, and are still directed to the accomplishment of this object. In a very well devised measure, by which the established means of communication might be extended, we shall be ready to afford due encouragement, but in the present state of circumstances, we are unwilling to enter into an arrangement affecting the measures in progress, regarding the communication between Surz and Bombay.

With regard to the conveyance of the mails by land from Bengal to Bombay, we regret that there should have been just cause for complaint. The Madras Press seems to travel with regularity, and the correspondence from Agra would not, of course, be accelerated by being sent by the circuitous route of Calcutta, instead of through Bombay, but the delays, which take place on the road between Calcutta and Bombay, must certainly be acknowledged to be a serious evil, and the removal of which is an object of the first importance. One great cause of delay is evidently a deficiency of Messengers, which renders it necessary to divide the mails and to forward the several portions at intervals, and, another is, the want of bridges over the torrents which cross the road.

The improvement of the means of intercourse, between these two Capitals, is well worthy of consideration, even without reference to the relations arising from the present mode of communication with Europe, and we shall be glad to be furnished with a detailed report, stating your opinion as to the measures and amount of expenditure required for the remedy of the defects alluded to. Your suggestions will receive our earnest attention, and, in the mean time, you have our authority at once to take any steps, the necessity of which may be obvious, or may appear too pressing to admit of delay.

(A true Extract.)

G. A. BUSHBY,

Hurk, June 17 J Secy. to the Govt. of India,

INDIGO PLANTERS' MEETING.

JUNE 1, 1840.

Present.—J. P. McKiligin, in the chair, R. I. Bagshaw, J. W. Cragg, C. Deane, A. Inlach, J. S. B. Scott, G. Vint, and H. Woollaston.

Read a letter dated 24th ultimo, from Mr. Bingham, transmitting a copy of the proceedings of a Meeting of the Jessore Committee, held at Babuacally on the 20th, which have already been published in the newspapers.

Resolved, that the General Committee express its satisfaction at the course pursued by the Jessore Planters, and mark with its approbation the temperate, useful, and industrious spirit, which pervades the labors of the District Committee, and that it recommend the encouraging example to be followed by all other Indian Districts, that the Association may be brought into a state of beneficial activity, for until the local committees have been organized, the institution cannot be properly developed, and the usefulness of this General Committee must be circumscribed within a very narrow sphere.

Elected Mr. Woollaston a member of the General Committee, instead of Mr. Reutly, who has proceeded to England.

Mr. Bagshaw informed the Meeting, that, as he was to leave India, it became his duty to resign being a member of the Committee, and one of the provisional Trustees of the Charny Fund.

Elected Mr. Braddon a member of the Committee, and appointed him to be one of the said provisional Trustees in view of Mr. Bagshaw.

Passed a bill for May's wages to the Establishment Co's Rs 365-0.

Captain Vint observed that, on this occasion of Mr. Bagshaw's resigning in consequence of his approaching departure from India, he could not but revert to the prominent part Mr. Bagshaw took in originating the Institution, and the labors he cheerfully devoted to frame its rules and regulations, and to guide its early operations. He therefore felt much about him to propose, and, seconded by Mr. Scott, it was carried unanimously, that the Committee offer Mr. Bagshaw its thanks, and record the grateful sense it entertains of his services, and that Mr. Bagshaw be invited to dine with the Committee at the Town Hall on any early day he may appoint.

J. P. McKILIGIN, Chairman

Hark June 2.]

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Meeting of the Shareholders of the Universal Marine Insurance Company, was held at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Bagshaw and Company, yesterday afternoon. There were about eight or nine gentlemen present on the occasion.

The accounts and other financial statements were laid on the table for inspection, from which the amount of assets appeared to be rupees 274,531, from which the

premium on outstanding risks, namely, Rs. 80,913, and the amount of claims for losses, namely, Rs. 90,281 being deducted, showed the total amount of funds on hand to be Rs. 103,337.

There were but two general resolutions passed on the occasion, one for passing the accounts, and the other requesting the Directors to continue their services till the next meeting.—Hark Co., June 3.

MEETING OF THE BENGAL SALT COMPANY.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Salt Company, convened by a special requisition, was held at the Town Hall yesterday, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. J. W. Cragg, Esq., being called to the chair, read the requisition, from which it appeared, that the object of the present Meeting was to receive a report of the proceedings since the 30th September, to inspect all accounts, statements in detail, connected with the operations of the Company, and to consider the draft of the proposed deed of co-partnership. Having read the requisition, the Chairman called on the Provisional Secretary, W. Pinsep, Esq., to read the report of the proceedings since the 30th September.

The report of the Secretary stated, that there was nothing further of interest that could be brought to the notice of the Shareholders at the present Meeting, besides what had already been made public on the 30th September. The report, however, acquainted the Meeting, that the works were nearly completed, and that though the expectations of bringing the Gurdah works into active operations this season were not realized, owing

to the wetness of the season and other impediments, yet there was every hope of commencing the manufacture early next season. The report also went on to state, that the large reservoirs had been completed to the height of nine feet out of sixteen. And they would be in a fit condition for the deposit of large quantities of strong salt-water during the following rainy season. All the sluice-gates and brims were completed, with the exception only of the outer guard bunds in order to provide against the recurrence of such injury as was suffered by the late May gale.

In addition to the above points, the report intimated to the Meeting, that in reference to the proposition of the Salt Company to the Government, there was no information received, except that it had reached the India House, and was under the consideration of the Court. In regard to the draft deeds of co-partnership, which the report stated had been drawn up by L. Clarke, Esq., it was suggested to keep the report in abeyance till the reply of the Home Government was known.

MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Calcutta School Book Society, was held at the Town Hall, on last Saturday morning. There was a large and respectable attendance on the occasion, and among others were present Sir Edward Ryan, the Hon'ble W. W. Bird, D. Elliott, C. H. Cameron, and J. G. Gordon, Esqrs. Sir Edward Ryan presided and opened the business of the morning by reading the report of the Secretary detailing the operations of the Society since the last meeting. We were not present in time to hear the report.

After the reading of the report D. Elliott, Esq., moved for the adoption and publication of it for the information of the subscribers and the public.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. S. Wenger, and carried unanimously.

Sir Edward Ryan then rose to propose,

That this Meeting desire to express their unfeigned sorrow for the loss they have sustained in the death of their financial Secretary, the Rev. W. H. Pearce, to whose varied talents and unwearied efforts the Society was indebted for much of its success.

In bringing the resolution before the meeting, the Honorable President took the opportunity of delivering himself of a few very apt and affecting observations, to the memory of the late valuable Secretary of the Society. Sir Edward remarked, that he thought there were perhaps only one or two present besides himself, on whom the duty of paying a tribute to the memory of one whose labours have been so valuable and effectual in regard to this Society, could properly devolve. During the best portion of his sojourn in this place, Sir Edward has been connected with the School Book Society, and through the entire period has he had opportunities of marking the extent and intrinsic utility of the exertions of Mr. Pearce on behalf of the Society. The honorable speaker then went on to mention the different capacities in which the late Rev. Pearce was connected with the Society. The Society dates its existence in 1817, and it was about this time that Mr. Pearce arrived in India, and immediately after connected himself with the interests of the Society. The year following Mr. Pearce was employed in Superintending the printing of its works, and in 1819, he engaged himself in preparing for the Press, the first publication by the Society—it was a work in geography—all the time from the very beginning of his connection discharging every work of the Society, with the utmost disinterestedness and fidelity. In consequence of the illness of the Secretary, Mr. Pearce afterwards carried on the general management of the Institution as its sole Secretary, and notwithstanding the multifarious and onerous duties that then devolved on him, he discharged them all alike, to the satisfaction of the members of the Society and the success of the Society itself. In 1832, Mr. Pearce undertook the office of Cash Secretary of the Institution, in which capacity he continued to labour for the Society with his wonted ardour, up to the period of his death. During the whole of this long period, continued the President, Mr. Pearce never ceased to bring into action his varied talents for the benefit and advancement of the interests of the Institution, nor could there be found a more zealous, active and firm friend to this Society, and to education, on enlarged and liberal principles. In regard to the School Book Society, Mr. Pearce, during a period of twenty three years, never failed to oppose the slightest infringement of its rules, while he strictly adhered to them himself, and had thus been the means by his uncompromising firmness and judgment,

to secure to the society the valuable co-operation of so many native friends, who otherwise might have scorned to do this. And this he achieved in various ways, by soothing irritation and animosity, maintaining his own principles without raising angry feelings by the opposition. He was one of the most extraordinary men ever to be met with. He, the honorable speaker, never met one like him, and though he was not so competent as others to speak of Mr. Pearce's missionary and religious qualities, his disinterestedness, his zeal, and his meekness, he had felt it incumbent on him to make the few preceding remarks in regard to Mr. Pearce's connection with the society, as an humble tribute to his exalted character and valuable worth.

The Hon'ble W. W. Bird seconded the resolution and also made a few remarks. He begged to express the deep and sincere sense of sorrow he felt at the loss of such a person as the late Revd. Pearce, the extent and value of whose services rendered to this society deserve the warmest gratitude of all its friends. Mr. Pearce's death will not only be felt as a loss to this society, but a loss to the world at large. The purity of his temper, the benevolence of his disposition, the liberality of his character, the variety of his talents, and the fidelity with which he discharged his several duties, as author and translator of books, director of the press, secretary of this society, and adviser of every other society, rendered him esteemed and beloved, as the friend and benefactor of his fellow creatures. Nor was Mr. Pearce less universally respected and regarded as a missionary, as was pathetically evidenced by the scene which took place around his grave. There were collected men of all sects and creeds, the Hindoo, the Mussulman, the European—all to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to departed worth. It was a subject of regret that there was not time for this society to have gone in a body to the funeral of so great, so good a man.

C. H. Cameron Esq. here rose to propose the third resolution which was—

"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the friends of the Institution, both European and native, that the following gentlemen be added to the Committee—D. Elliot, Esq. Rev. J. Wenger, Rajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur and Baboo Avinashchander Gangoolie, and that Mr. Sykes be cash Secretary and the Union Bank Treasurers."

Mr. Cameron took an opportunity of adverting to the opinion prevailing in some quarters, that the Committee of Public Instruction feel a distaste for the labours of this Society in the vernacular, in regard to which he begged to observe that it was not the fact. The Committee of Public Instruction design that all holding employment under the Government should be conversant with the English language, though by this the Committee do not intend to convey the knowledge of Europe to the people *en masse* through the medium of any language but the vernacular.

Raja Kair Krishna Bahadur seconded the resolution which was then carried.

G. J. Gordon, Esq. then moved, and Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore seconded.

"That the thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. W. Yates, for the able report now adopted, and for his attention to the concerns of the Society."

Rev. W. Yates, here rose to say, that he felt thankful to the meeting for the resolution they had just passed,

and regretted that he was not more deserving of a vote of thanks, which in the present instance he ascribed more to their candour and liberality than any merit of his own.

Mr. Rajah Radhakanth Deb then moved.

"That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to the Honorable the President for his constant and zealous efforts to promote the welfare of the Society, and for his kindness in presiding on this occasion."

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Yates, who said, that there are some present, who had assisted the Society from the commencement. Mr. Gordon, for example, was one of them, and had assisted to the first work in English printed at the Society's Press—which was an edition of Joyce's Scientific Dialogue. From that to the present period the interests of this Society have been much improved, and its objects very far advanced, a result ascribable to those who have thus exerted themselves in its favor.

But whatever praise may be due to others, more is due to the President. Considering the extent, variety and importance of the objects which demand his attention, it is astonishing not that the number of these objects is so great, but that he devotes so much of his attention to all of them. He is President, among others, of the Asiatic Society, Agricultural and Horticultural Society as well as the School Book Society, besides the public functions and private business which require his time and attention and yet it would appear, from the great interest he evinces and attention he devotes to this society, that this was the only object of his care. The Reverend Speaker then, detailing the manner in which Sir Edward has rendered the business of the Society with efficiency, concluded by remarking, that three great advantages had resulted from it to the society, viz: dissensions had been prevented—harmony and unanimity secured—and the business generally expedited—and that, therefore, to the President was due the best thanks of the Society.

Sir Edward Ryan then got up, and after returning his best and most sincere thanks to the meeting, for the resolution they had passed, observed, that the Secretary had given him credit for more than he had actually

done and over rated and exaggerated the society of service he might have rendered to the Society. In Societies like the School Book Society, but little is expected from the President, and consequently to him but little praise is due. If by efficient management success and prosperity be attained, the credit is entirely due to the Secretary. His efforts and exertions, above that of the President, are calculated to conduce to the welfare of the Society and to render it prosperous and flourishing. The Honorable President then went on to observe, generally, on gratuitous and honorary labours in connection with charitable and educational institutions. He said that apart from his official duties and private occupations, he had spent thirteen years in being thus publicly engaged. And though he has not been able to do justice to any one of these engagements, yet rather than do nothing he has done a little. In a city like Calcutta no one is excepted from official duties, so one can be idle, but if the busy altogether withheld their assistance, charity would cease to exercise its beneficial influence and all benevolent institutions, of which there are so many in this city, would have no existence. The speaker then went on to say that a great portion of the good he has been able to perform, must be attributed to the peculiar position in society which he holds. He has been able to allay animosities—often down party feelings and repugnance, and soothe anger—objects which he could hardly have been able to achieve in another situation. He also remarked that his stay in this country will not be long, yet so long as he does remain, he will not cease to labour in the way he has hitherto done. He, here, especially alluded to the Committee of Public Instruction, in reference to which he said that he had devoted much of his time to it, but the more he sees of its usefulness the less does he regret the labour he has devoted to it.

The Honorable President concluded by observing, that the main object before the Meeting was to consider the future operations of the Society, which he hoped would be in a short time settled by salutary arrangements.

The Honorable President's short address was received with loud cheers by the Meeting, who then separated. —Huck June 16.

THE AGRA BANK.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE AGRA BANK ON 2ND JUNE, 1840.

Assets Exclusive of Interest.			
By Cash balance..	2,22,780	0	6
" Bills Discounted acct.,.....	1,23,804	13	0
" Calcutta Govt. Paper,.....	1,23,679	2	8
" W. Liddell, Esq. Mirzapore Agency acct..	73,836	0	6
" Dirom Carter and Co. Agency account...	5,275	0	9
" Union Bank..	7,380	2	9
" Calcutta General agency account.....	1,55,214	4	7
With Native Agents.....	22,690	1	0
" Suspense acct.	50,699	0	0

" Blunt Gunje Golown	8,106	14	0
" Ferguson Brothers and Co. Insurance account current..	9,910	11	5
" Bagshaw & Co. Insurance acct.	975	8	6
" Credit	1,83,021	0	10
" Loan	17,97,691	7	8
" Loans on Bombay Bank	2,20,442	15	4
" Loans on Union Bank Shares ..	1,28,444	4	11
" Calcutta Loan account.....	2,60,233	13	0
" Dead Stock ..	6,353	4	2
" House in Cantonment.....	13,500	0	0

Office Furniture	759 13 6	20,649 1 8
		34,14,828 7 1
<i>Liabilities Exclusive of Interest.</i>		
To Unclaimed balances	308 10 9	
" Floating deposit account....	2,57,789 9 2	2,58,097 13 11
" 5 per Ct deposit account. .	1,71,374 12 9	
" 4 per Ct. deposit account.	6,36,986 6 0	
" 3 per Cent Promissory Note account	1,22,750 0 0	
" Calcutta deposit account.....	1,08,781 4 0	
" Lallah Ramrick Native Treasurer.....	50,000 0 0	10,89,892 6 9

" Agra Committee Oriental Life Insurance Co.	2,014 3 0
" Reserve Fund Account.....	3,517 14 2
" Stock.....	20,00,000 0 0
" Ferguson Brothers and Co., London Remittances account.....	6,356 8 2
" Union Carter and Co. Exchange Acct.	31,379 8 7
" Native agents.	15,318 2 6
" Profit and loss.	5,353 14 0
	34,14,828 7 1

E. F.

J. W. UNQUHART, Accountant.

R. G. MACGREGOR, Secretary Agra Bank.

[Agra Ukh. June 6.]

STEEPLE CHASE.

The "Steeple Chasers" met yesterday evening, according to appointment, at Goripore, and notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the ground, seven horses came up to the scratch. The Cape horse RASPIN, rode by Mr. FRITH, led the way at starting at a killing pace, but the heavy ground knocked him up, and (when 100 yards ahead) he fell in a ditch, never to rise again! He was said to have been left for dead, — a unanimous fate! The Steeple chase was won by Mr. LITTLE's country-bred Tip top, rode in gallant style by his owner. The second horse was Lollypop, rode by Mr. WINGFIELD, but he came in *longo post intervallo*. The order of march at the Winning post stood thus:—

1. Tip top, Mr. Little.
2. Lollypop, Mr. Wingfield.
3. Bucky, Mr. Ferguson.
4. Timkins, Mr. Frith.
5. Belshazzar, Mr. Newcomen.
6. Marksman, Mr. Ryan.

There were one or two tazers in the shape of rasping ditches, yet notwithstanding the awful state of the ground there were no serious falls. We believe indeed no one escaped without a tumble or two, as their mud-stained coats, faces, and pantaloons bore witness, but as there was nothing harder than mud to fall against, fortunately there were no necks broken. The concourse of spectators was not very large, and but few of the fair sex enlightened the scene with their presence. We hear the ladies present were much disappointed that no bones were broken, and a bright-eyed Miss was heard to declare that she certainly would not have driven out nine miles if she had not been informed that three people would be infallibly killed and three more missing.—*Herk. June 10.*

(From a Correspondent.)

The long looked for and anxiously expected Steeple Chase came off on Tuesday evening at Goripore, in the presence of a pretty large concourse of spectators, over ground that one would have supposed was in some places heavy enough to have pumped the wind out of the best horse in the field in a gallop of half a mile, and was won by that gallant little horse "Tip Top," ridden by his sporting owner Mr. Little, who, in our humble opinion, evinced great coolness and judgment in his

riding throughout the race. "Lollypop," ridden by Mr. Wingfield, took the second place, but a long way behind the little country bred, and was followed up by Mr. Ferguson on "Bucky," Mr. Frith on "Timkins," and Mr. Newcomen on "Belshazzar." "Marksman," we presume, was found to be not in sufficient condition to go the pace with the above chipping nags, as it was said, that his rider soon joined the throng of spectators when he found the chances of his winning the race were so small, and poor "Rasping" fell into an infernal rasping blind ditch in the middle of some plantation gardens, in which, it is said, he was killed. At starting Belshazzar led over the first jump, but balked his rider at the second, a large ditch with a bank on the opposite side, and all the other nags followed his example with the exception of Tip top, who managed some how or other to slip into the ditch. His rider, however, soon got him out of it, and came second over the next jump, a drop leap out of a garden, which was beautifully taken just before him by Rasping, who now thought proper to put his best leg foremost, and led at racing pace over the next few jumps, although the ground there was fearfully heavy, and was getting farther and farther from the rest of the field at every stride. At this time, the only horses near him were Tip top and Lollypop, and he got into the plantation garden some 200 yards ahead of them; here, however, his career was destined to be very summarily put a stop to, as it was in these gardens he got the fall into the blind ditch which killed him. Tip top next charged this nasty jump and came against the opposite bank with his chest, but managed to scramble out on the right side without touching the bottom of the ditch. Timkins was the next at it, but he also missed his mark and fell back into it. All the other nags, we believe, also, got into it somehow or other, and judging from the state in which his leathers and boots were, it was supposed that the rider of Belshazzar must have found the bottom of the ditch rather slushy. Tip top's having got out on the right side of this sneezer, gave him a long start, and he was about 300 yards across the plain before a single other horse got out of the gardens. His rider was taking it very easy, towards the bed of the nullah, when on turning round, he saw old Timkins overhauling him at a tremendous pace, and then he thought, it would be as well to put on the steam again.

Out of the nullah there was a tremendous perpendicular bank of about 6 or 7 feet, a regular scramble up into another line of garden, which the little nag got over beautifully, after this came the slippery carriages of the whole line, and which it was not until the whole field, and certainly it was a splendid jump and wide ditch, or rather fence, with a bank on each side, and about three feet high, and a name of 14 or 15 feet to clear it, as the horse was blown horse. Mr. Little seemed determined to go to it with a will, as he was seen to give his legs two or three dips with the spurs while charging it, and right well did this game little horse answer to the saddle as he cleared the jump most beautifully, and came in as a winner, the rest of the distance being comparatively fair sailing after such a bolshero at the ditch. *Amika*, who was the nearest to him at the nullah, baulked his rider, at the scramble up, going to some awkward gait crossing his path as he was charging it. This gave time for *Bright*, *Balkasser* and *Lollypop*, to come up with him, and after a little covering they all managed to get up it, and then charged the ditch, but *Lollypop* was the only nag besides *Tip-Top*, that succeeded in clearing it, the other three all coming thump against the opposite bank and giving their riders heavy falls, *Lollypop*, however, without causing any damage, we believe, further than giving them a few bruises. — *Hurkara*, June 11.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING—1841.

To commence, (weather permitting) on Monday, 11th January.

FIRST DAY.—A Subscription Purse of rupees 600 each, P. P. with six hundred rupees from the Fund for Maiden Arab Horses. Heats two miles, carrying 8st. 4lbs., to close on the 1st September, 1841, and to name the day before the Race—3 Subscribers or no Race—At present two Subscribers.

4th Renewal of the Great Madras Welter 10 Gold Mohurs each P. P. with 50 Gold Mohurs from the Fund for all Arab Horses that have never won 1st. 7lbs. each. One mile and a half. Gentlemen Riders. To close and name to the Secretary at 12 o'clock the day before the race—12 Subscribers.

His Highness the Nabob's Purse of rupees. entrance 200, Rupees H. F. to close and name on the 1st December 1840—Arab 9st. Cape, New South Wales and country-bred to carry 10st. and English Horses 2st. extra, 2 miles.

Wednesday, 13th January.

SECOND DAY.—1st Race.—A subscription of 500 Rupees each P. P., with 500 from the Fund, for Maiden Arab 1½ miles Heats, carrying 8st. 7lbs. Winners on the day of starting to put up 5lbs.—3 Subscribers or no race.—To close on the 1st September 1840 and name the day before the Race—At present two Subscribers.

2d Race.—The Union Cup on its terms, to be published hereafter.—20 Subscribers.

3d Race.—The Little Welter of 10 Gold Mohurs each for Arab Horses never won before the 1st day of the Madras Meeting of 1841, one mile and a half 10st. 7lbs. each.—Gentlemen Riders. The winner of the Great Welter to carry 7lbs. extra.—To close and name to the Secretary by 12 o'clock the day before the race.

Saturday 16th January.

THIRD DAY.—A Subscription Purse of rupees 350 each P. P. with Rupees 350 from the Fund for Maiden Arab Horses. Heats 1½ miles 8st. 10lbs. winners open to carry 5lbs. twice or oftener 10lbs. extra.—To close on the 1st September and name the day before the Race—3 Subscribers or no race.—At present two Subscribers.

2d Race.—The Ladies' Purse of 50 Gold Mohurs, added to a subscription of 10 Gold Mohurs H. F. for all Arab Horses—weight for inches. Heats 2 miles, fourteen hands to carry 8st. winners once to put up 5lbs. and twice or oftener 5lbs. extra.—To close and name on the 1st December.

3d Race.—Hack Stakes for all Horses 3 Gold Mohurs each, with 15 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, Heats 4 miles. 11st. Gentlemen riders, winners to be sold for 40 Rupees if demanded within a quarter of an hour after the race.

Monday 18th January.

FOURTH DAY.—Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each, for all Horses, 8st. 4lbs. 4th, Cape, New South Wales and Country bred to carry 10lbs. and English 2st. extra, winners once 5lbs. twice 8st. 10lbs. extra.—2½ miles. Open only to Subscribers in 2½ more Maiden Stakes. To close on 1st December 1840, name the day before the race.

A Plate of 50 Gold Mohurs for all Arab Horses, weight for age, Heats, round the course. Entrance 15 Gold Mohurs, 5 forfeit. To close and name 15th December.

Thursday 21st January.

FIFTH DAY.—Forced Handicap for winning Horses only—for which all winners during the Meeting must enter, with the exception of Hack and untrained Stakes—a winner once to pay 5 Gold Mohurs, twice 10, and 5 Gold Mohurs for each additional race, 2 miles. To be handicapped by the Stewards. The second horse to have his stake.

Five handicap of Rupees 400 for all beaten horses—added to a Sweepstakes of 15 Gold Mohurs. H. F. Horses not standing the handicap to pay 3 Gold Mohurs.

Select Cup on its terms.

The following Gentlemen have undertaken to act as Stewards to the Meeting.

Major General Spwell,	Captain G. W. Whistler,
Major Havelock,	Major A. Newell,
A. Maclean Esq.	

Madras Spectator, May 30. S. D. B. Secy.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 10th June, 1840. The Honorable Sir Edward Ryan, in the chair.

(FORTY MEMBERS PRESENT.)

The gentlemen proposed at the May Meeting were elected members of the Society, viz.

Baboo Roy Ramdhona Ghose,—Messrs. J. I. G.

„ Su

Cooke,—John Tweedie,—Parke Pitar, Major Douglas and Lieut. Dodgson.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election:

J. Colebrooke Sutherland, Esq., Secretary Law Commission—proposed by Mr. Charles Haffangle, seconded by Dr. Spry.

R G D B. Esq., of Senarab Factory, viz. Store—proposed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Lieutenant W. F. Nuthall, of the Artillery, viz. Station, —proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Strong.

R. Loughran Esq., of the civil service, —proposed by Mr. D. W. Fraser, seconded by Dr. Spry.

D. M. L. Esq., M. D., Inspector General of Hospitals at Presidency, —proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Mr. Drummond.

J. V. Thompson, Esq., M. D., Inspector General of Hospitals at Secunderabad, —proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Mr. Drummond.

1. Indian Handbook of Gardening by Mr. G. T. Frederick Speed. — Presented by the Author.

2. Dinamo Rapport "Annot sur les Travaux de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de l'Île de Maurice." — Presented by the Society.

3. Donn's General System of Gardening and Botany, 4 vols. 4to 1831-37.
Low's Practical Agriculture, 2d edition.
Potter's Tropical Agriculturist.
Journal of the English Agricultural Society, parts 1 and 2 of vol. 1.
Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, Nov. 43 and 46.
Annals of Natural History, Nov. 19 and 29.

Purchased by the Society.

4. The Society's Own Transaction, vol. vii. was laid on the table.

MUSEUM.

1. A bag of Carolina Paddy, recently imported—Presented by Mr. Hodgkinson.

Mr. Hodgkinson is desirous of introducing this superior kind of paddy Bengal, as it realizes from 15 to 20 shillings the cwt. more than the finest Bengal sort, the difference in the price alone being triple the prime cost of the latter.

Of Carolina rice the consumption at home is limited in consequence of the duty of 15 shillings being nearly tantamount to a prohibition, whereas if a similar description could be exported from this country it would be admissible at a duty of one shilling per cwt.

The introduction moreover, of a superior quality of grain into India, and its extended cultivation is of vital importance to the landed interests, who if success attend the experiment would reap an immediate and permanent benefit. The subject, Mr. Hodgkinson considers, is neither unworthy of the notice of government nor of the enlightened portion of the mercantile community. Mr. Hodgkinson suggests that the society should commission a supply from Europe.

Mr. Spry mentioned that as this was the season of the year for the sowing of rice in Bengal and Orissa he had lost no time in distributing portions of the paddy in various directions.

2. A specimen of the celebrated Chauderie cotton in the pod, as well as a specimen of the manufactured cloth, known as Mahmoodi Muslin.—Presented by Dr. Irvine, Residency Surgeon at Gwalior.

Dr. Irvine in his interesting communication states that the Chauderie cotton is sown broad cast in June after the field is well prepared by ploughing and harrowing. When at a moderate height the young plants are carefully hoed, and during the period of growth hoeing is repeated seven times. Should the periodical rains be scanty

in September and October artificial irrigation is employed. Four seedlings are sown in each bush. The result in the end is that the plants cover some fields six times the area of the seed sown. The collection of the cotton is commenced when it is about three times the length of the seedling, and is made for common use. The Government in 1855, ordered the bazar, the Chauderie, to be gathered and sent to the Government storehouse, and weave the cloth. The cloth made is an 84 muslin per bag, long with the seed. The cotton is never separated by the chauri, but is sent to the bazar by the hands of women and men. The cloth is, however, the cotton is separated by a small sort of carding. The clean cotton is carefully pressed in small conical cavities of paper and carefully packed by the women on rude, but very fine spinning wheels. The fine muslin is then woven by Mahomedan weavers called Julahas, from Mahmood Julaha, who introduced the manufacture into India. One skilled weaver will make a piece of 11 or 12 yards in 14 months. The finest pieces weigh only 27 or 28 Chauderie rupees and each piece averages in value 47 Chauderie rupees in the weaver's hands. The cloth is monopolized by the Mahomedan Government. The finest pieces cost to buy 80, 90 or 100 Chauderie rupees. The piece whence the sample sent to the society was taken is valued at 90 rupees. The finest cotton is said to be brought from the Saugor District. In Geological features, Dr. Irvine describes the district as partaking of secondary and variegated sandstone—fossil remains are found and between many slabs perfectly carbonized water plants are constantly met with.

3. Sampler of cotton from a plant much prized by the ryots and of a perennial growth—Presented by Mr. Sconce, Collector at Chitragong.

Mr. Sconce mentions that he learnt some time back that it was not uncommon for ryots, in different parts of the district to have a few cotton bushes growing about their houses for home consumption, and that these bushes lasted for years and became almost trees. The plant whence the cotton now sent was procured is more than eight or nine inches in diameter and high in proportion. As regards this cotton Mr. Sconce states that the natives have an idea the seed came originally from the West.

This is a good cotton—well picked and clean, but the staple is short.

4. Pieces of bamboo which had been submitted to the process recommended by Mr. Kyan, for preserving wood from dry rot, white ants, &c.—Presented by Dr. Drummond, Surgeon of the Governor-General.

These pieces of bamboos are as compact and sound as when first cut. In his note to the secretary Dr. Drummond mentions that some three years ago or upwards the pieces of bamboo now presented were treated after Kyan's plan, and have ever since been exposed to the influence of the sun as a garden fence. That another part of the fence which was made of bamboo and not so prepared, has had to be renewed over and over again, owing to its rapid decay and destruction by white ants. The proportion of oxymercurate of mercury used by Dr. Drummond, as well as he recollects, was a pound to fifteen gallons of water, and the wood steeped in the solution for 10 or 12 days. As a caution Dr. Drummond begs to mention that what is sold in the bazars as corrosive sublimate and known by the name of rusea-poor is not the oxymercurate of mercury, but a preparation more nearly allied to calomel than to corrosive sublimate, and from using which much disappointment has in consequence been occasioned. Another great advantage attending the use of the solution of corrosive sublimate, is that by sponging the matings of rooms in

situations likely to be infested by white ants, it will be found to be a complete preservative against their ravages.

Dr. Spry in bearing testimony to the great importance of the circumstance here brought to the notice of the Society by Dr. Drummond, described the simple plan adopted by Mr. Kyan in preparing the timbers for the navy and house building. Common tanks about the length of the timbers to be used are made, and into them a given number of gallons of the solution of corrosive sublimate are thrown. The timber is then thrown in and kept under water, for twelve days by means of weights. During this time a decomposition, as explained by Dr. Burkbeck in a recent lecture in London, takes place, whereby a violent ebullition occurs in consequence of the bichloride of mercury acting on the albumen of the wood and forming a protochloride, disengaging one proportion of chlorine gas. The saving which it is calculated the British Government would have effected during the last war, had Kyan's method been known, amounts to £8,00,000 per annum.

6. A small bag of cotton and a box of seeds, the produce of the plants from seed brought from Egypt.—Presented by Lieut.-col. Frith, of the Artillery.

Some of the plants have reached a height of 8 or 9 feet, and are producing abundantly. The cotton is of a very superior quality.

6. A small sample of cotton grown at Parmendeah, also two small bottles of oil drawn from the sun flower seed, grown in a garden there, and a pumpkin measuring 42 inches in length.—Presented by Mr. Quantin.
The cotton and oil are both good.

7. A sample of refined sugar made into balls.—Presented by Edward Sterling, Esq., Collector of Burdwan.

The sugar forwarded by Mr. Sterling was prepared at a large commercial depot adjoining the town of Burdwan. In quality and appearance it is equal, in Mr. Sterling's opinion, to English loaf sugar. It costs from ten to twelve rupees a maund, and might be produced in large quantities were due encouragement held out and the cost of carriage to the bank of the Hongly lessened by means of a canal. Several valuable sugar factories might be erected in the district of Burdwan with immediate prospect of a profitable result, and the Mauritius sugar cane and other varieties of fine canes might be cultivated to any extent. Mr. Sterling further, adds that the soil is favorable in most parts, and the people have long been used to the sugar-cane cultivation. The introduction of sugar mills on improved principles, at convenient spots, would greatly tend to give a stimulus to the cultivation.

8. Several samples of sun-dried plantains, melons from Afghanistan seed grown in Mr. Smith's garden at Seebpore, a new variety of plum, two seedling pomegranates from Col. Stacy's seed, and two China peaches.—Presented by Mr. R. W. Chew, of Calcutta.

The plantains have been prepared by Mr. Chew since the notice taken of this fruit at the last meeting of the society, and in nearly all respects they appear to equal those forwarded from Ceylon. The melons, one particularly, were exceedingly good and pronounced by a gentleman who has been at Cabul, to be quite equal to the fruit of Afghanistan.

9. Two bunches of grapes, obtained from vines at Kishnagar.—Presented by Dr. Fuller, Civil Surgeon at Kishnagar.

Dr. Fuller sends these specimens in order to direct attention to the fact that grapes may be successfully cultivated at Kishnagar.

10. A small basket of 25 superior potatoes just received from Hobari Town.—Presented by D. W. Speedy, Esq.

11. A superb orchideous plant from the country south of Midnapore.—Presented by Captain Kintoe.

TRANSFER OF THE SUM OF 10,000 RUPEES FROM THE SOCIETY'S FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSES OF A NEW BUILDING.

The Hon'ble the President begged to claim precedence of the notice of motion which stood for discussion in order to call the attention of the meeting to the nature of the arrangement which had been made relative to the contemplated new building. The reply of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal had been received, and although the site in the S. E. corner of Tank Square, asked for had not been granted, for reasons which were assigned by his Lordship, yet the piece of ground on which the decayed building now used as a Sailor's home stands, was placed at the disposal of the Joint Institutions, on whose behalf the application had been made. The latter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor conceding the grant was in the following terms:

TO LONGUEVILLE CHAMBI, Esq.

Secretary to the Joint Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, the Calcutta Public Library, the Subscribers to the Metcalfe Testimonial, and the Subscribers to the Metcalfe Library Building Fund,
General Dept.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th February, soliciting on the part of the above mentioned societies the grant of a piece of ground for the erection thereon of a suitable building for the use of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and for the Calcutta Public Library, a Bust of Sir Charles Metcalfe to be placed in a conspicuous part of the edifice, towards the expenses of which the subscribers to the Metcalfe Testimonial and Metcalfe Library Building Fund are to contribute largely.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor is unable to comply with the application in your letter for a portion of the ground at the South East corner of the enclosure of Tank Square, as he is of opinion that those spaces of the town which are appropriated to light and to ventilation, ought not to be given up for purposes of building, but his Lordship is willing to make over to the Official Trustees and their successors, of the societies represented by your committee, the piece of ground at the South West corner of Hare-street, upon which there is at present standing a building rapidly falling into decay, which has been temporarily appropriated to the "Sailor's Home."

The only conditions which the Government desire to make in regard to this ground are as follow:

That the Edifice to be erected shall be ornamental and substantial, and that on failure, of its being maintained in repair, the ground shall revert to the Government or at least that the building shall not without the consent of the Government be alienable to other purpose than those set forth in the present correspondence. The society of the "Sailors' Home" has been requested to vacate the building so occupied so as to allow of your committee commencing your operations early in July.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. A. BERNARD.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, May 27th 1840,

At a former Meeting the sum of 10,000 rupees had been voted out of the funds of the society, and what now remained to be done was to transfer the money to the Union Bank for the purposes for which it was designed. The Hon. Mr. the President said that he should therefore propose "that the sum set apart for the purposes of the contemplated building be transferred to the Union Bank, to be lodged in the name of Messrs. Parker, W. P. Grant, Longueville Clarke and Dr. Spry, who are a Finance Committee appointed" by the Social Flaxing Committee for the distribution of the Joint Funds, and to be by them applied for the purposes of the "Society's Hall," which was the designation; that the Special Flaxing Committee had resolved should be given to the structure.

This proposition was duly seconded by Dr. Wallich, put, and carried unanimously.

In connection with this subject, the President said there was another circumstance which he wished to mention. The plan as originally designed was drafted under the supposition that the site in the Tank square might have been granted. The altered locality intimated the necessity of modifying the plan and forming fresh estimates. The estimate as now given amounted to 48,000, to meet which the joint subscriptions did not exceed 43,000; and he should, therefore, recommend that assistance should be asked by way of subscription from the Members, all of whom, whether residing in the interior or in town, he felt assured would feel equally interested in seeing a building erected for the purposes of the Society. The proposition met with approbation, and on passing a paper round the table the sum of 3,714 rupees was subscribed for at once.

DISPOSAL OF MOTION.

The motion of which notice was given at last Meeting by Dr. Wallich, viz. "that the society's gold medal be presented to—Mortis, Esq., for his success in preparing in Ceylon the very interesting sample of sun-dried plaintains now before the society, an article which may become of great benefit to this country, generally," next underwent discussion, and on being put to the vote was negatived.

REPORT OF THE FLAX COMMITTEE ON THE CULTURE OF FLAX IN INDIA.

The Secretary next submitted the Report which the Flax Committee had made on the papers and documents referred to it, by the Society of the last Meeting.

The Committee states, that on the termination of the period of the several documents laid before it, the members proceeded to record the evidence of Mr. Guillaume Duneef, Belgian Farmer, who has been sent to India by the Indian Flax Company. Mr. Duneef states that he arrived in Calcutta about 24 months since on board the ship *Véron*. That he has been engaged the greater part of his life as a cultivator of Flax in Belgium. That since his residence in India he has been examining into the condition of the flax culture and the nature of the soils in Bengal, and that from the result of his investigations, as far as they have gone, he is convinced that the Province of Bengal can furnish an article that will in every respect compete with the Belgian Flax;—that he has arrived at this conclusion from his own personal experiments, and in testimony exhibits to the Committee various specimens to prove the correctness of his assertion. He states that from his observation he assumes

that the bogs of Bengal, which is about a third of an acre, can be made to furnish 100 lbs. of seed from European or foreign seed; that he thinks it not unlikely that from classes of country soil, an additional quantity, (about 12 per cent.) may be cultivated on. That he has observed that in this part of India (Bengal Province) the cultivation by natives is much deteriorated, by growing along with the flax seed the mustard seed plant; that this is very detrimental to the successful culture of the flax seed plant for fibre, and that every Bengal acre of ground should have from 32 to 35 lbs. of imported seed or 4 to 4 1/2 lbs. of country seed sown. Mr. Duneef dwells much on the importance of the ground for the reception of seed being very carefully prepared and made as smooth as possible, and that the seed should be sown so as to be covered by about half an inch of soil. By so doing the plant grows of an equal height and the roots are not too long.

Mr. Duneef then proceeded to illustrate his observations by exhibiting the various specimens of Flax which were before him. He pointed out the peculiarities of each and entered into an explanation of the weakness of some and the strength of others. These specimens, he remarked, clearly showed, in his opinion, in the most striking manner, the difference to be expected from a careful manipulation of the stalk.

The specimens of Country Flax submitted were valued by Mr. Duneef as follows:

Sample No. 1.—Prepared from imported seed by Mr. Hodgkinson, value £47 per ton, and if only a little better dressed would be worth £53.

Ditto No. 2.—Ditto from ditto by Mr. Hodgkinson, value £44, and if better dressed and coloured £60.

Ditto No. 3.—Ditto by Mr. Hodgkinson from country seed (heckled), value £66.

The tow from the same is worth £18, and another sample from the same is worth £14. The proportion of tow to the flax is upwards of half or about 3-5ths.

Ditto No. 4.—From Monghyr, country cultivation and seed, prepared by an European, value doubtful.

Ditto No. 5.—Prepared by Belgians from fairly cultivated plant of native seed mixed with mustard seed value £56.

Ditto No. 5 1/2.—A smaller specimen of the above, prepared in fresh water.

Ditto No. 6.—Prepared by Belgians from fair cultivated plant of native seed mixed much with mustard seed, second quality, £44.

Ditto No. 7.—These samples of heckled flax from country seed grown at Bowring, and prepared by the Belgians, value £60, yielded very little tow.

REPORT.

The committee having duly considered the testimony of Mr. Duneef, together with the individual experience of its own Members, are of an unanimous opinion,—

1st.—That the interchange of seed, from one distant province of India to another, should be carefully attended to, and also its importation from Europe and the

* No 5 and 6 were prepared in stagnant water, after other flax (No. 5 1/2) had been steeped.

United States constantly encouraged, as it appears clear to the Committee that the seed, if not changed, fails to produce a good fibre.

2nd.—That the culture and preparation of Flax in India, so as to be able to compete with the Flax of Belgium or Russia, can only be effected by practical European growers instructing other cultivators in the art, and further, that an entire change in the mode of cultivation as well as in the preparation of the Plant is necessary to produce the article in a proper state.

3rd.—That the Committee having at present no data on which they can form an estimate as to the quantity of flax which a berrah will produce, and therefore can form no opinion as to the profit which would result from the cultivation,

Four hundred pounds of good clean flax and 800 bushels of seed from an acre, is assumed a medium crop on favorable soils in the United States. In Great Britain sometimes eight hundred pounds per acre is obtained. If, therefore, a Bengal berrah will yield from 1½ to 2 maunds of flax, the produce will be equal to that of other countries, and this from a new cranium introduced by Mr. Laxburn of his own experience, in Shahabad, appears to be fully probable.

Read again the following paragraph of the Flax Company's Statement—

Should the experiments at present going on, in the preparation of the fibre from the plants, equal expectations reasonably formed of it as to strength, we could by having all the plants brought to Calcutta for preparation, establish a school for teaching the method of preparation to natives, and thus supply the country with means of successfully making flax, a staple production in a short time; an offer has been made by Bahadur Dwarikanauth Tagore of a House and Premises at Manicktollah with tanks and lands appertaining thereto, amounting to about 60 berrahs, free of rent for the purpose.

The Committee feels the liberal and very handsome proposition made by their Member, Dwarikanauth Tagore, Esq., to be deserving of the most favorable consideration, for it is impossible, in the estimation of the Committee, to calculate the extent of benefit which may accrue to the commerce of the country by a successful result accruing to an improved flax culture. The Committee, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Society to this offer, with an unanimous recommendation that it be accepted, and that the Society shall co-operate in the direction of the establishment, so that the amplest opportunity for instruction and experiment be afforded.

Re read extracts of the letter addressed by the Trustees of the Flax Company to the Secretary of the Government of India, regarding the nature of the assistance and encouragement for which application is made, viz. "That a liberal premium (say 10,000 rupees) in some degree proportioned to the risk which they have incurred and intend to incur, in the furtherance of the interesting object in which they have engaged, be offered to them for the first supply of merchantable flax to be obtained from, and the produce of five English acres of land, prepared by the Belgians, or others under their instructions, and suited for consumption in Europe. The Trustees engaging, in the event of receiving the premium for the produce of the crop now in course of cultivation, to send out a further supply of European Seed, and to

provide other requisite means for prosecuting the experiment and further raising its success, in the course of the next year, and also undertaking to furnish the Government, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta, or such other parties as you may nominate, with a history and full detail of the progress of the experiment and of its actual cost."

The Committee considers, with reference to the assistance here called for by the Flax Company, that under certain modifications the aid asked should be granted. Its alterations which the Committee suggests are, that a premium should be given on ten tons of good merchantable flax bage prepared that shall yield a fair profit in the English market, after deducting all expenses, so as to compete successfully with the produce of other countries, and that the Committee recommends the Society to back the request of the Flax Company for a grant or premium of 10,000 rupees on these terms.

With reference to the requests in the letter of Mr. Furker and other Members, calling for information on the subject of the Flax Culture in India, the Committee considers that no sufficient practical knowledge of the culture of the flax plant for its fibre is possessed by it, and therefore would prefer waiting the result of experiments before recommending this issue of any brochure on the subject,—referring in the meantime to the excellent pamphlet, which is already before the public from the Flax Company, in their present Proceedings as well as what is contained in the volumes of the Society's Transactions and other works.

(Signed) W. F. FERGUSON, Chairman

The Report having been read, and discussed, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Holikar, and carried unanimously.

The Flax Company having submitted to the Society statements and particulars of their proceedings and copies of their correspondence with the Court of Directors and the Supreme Government, on the subject of a premium for the special production of flax in this country. Resolved that the Society support the request that Government should give a premium on the terms proposed by the Committee to whom the subject was referred.

REPORT ON SAMPLES OF ASSAM TEA PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY

The Committee having met agreeable to requisition proceeded to examine the qualities of six lots of tea presented to the Society by the Government of India, and also the qualities of four parcels forwarded to the Committee by the Assam Tea Company, on the whole of these the Committee beg to report as follows.

Blacks.—No. 1. Souchong, Dinjai Tract, 4th Crop 1839. Black Leaf much darker than the Chinese Tea, good smell but burnt; Liquor good colour, taste strong and little burnt, rather oily on the surface; according to the selling price in London in April last, we consider this quality worth about 2-5 or 2-6 per lb. in bond in April last.

Ditto.—No. 2. Tonchi Pekoe, Chabwa Tract, Crop 1839. The appearance similar to the Orange Pekoe, blackish leaf—possessing very little of the flavor of Pekoe, in smell and rather burnt. Liquor good colour; taste strong and little burnt; rather oily as in the preceding quality; we should rate the value about 2d per lb. lower than the No. 1.

Ditto.—No. 3. Chatin, Tingrai Tract, Crop 1839. Large leaf—smell coarse and little burnt. Liquor good colour, taste very strong, rather burnt, and oily, we should rate the value similar to good Bohea say 2-1 per lb.

* See 'The complete Farmer, and Rural Economist'

Ditto — No 4 Assam Company Bengal Branch Pouchong. The best specimen of Black Tea; darkish leaf, good smell rather burnt. Liquor good colour, taste good, strong and little burnt. The leaf is darker than this quality made in China, value say about 2-6 to 2-7

These Teas appear from their leaf, taste and strength, to be all good and useful Teas. The fault exists in the preparation, the taste and flavour of all being rather burnt, and the qualities No. 1, 2 and 4 not possessing the fine Aroma which attaches to the Chinese qualities, and the oily substance not being taken from the leaf. We think they would be considered in England as very good useful Teas by reason of their possessing much strength and roughness of flavour. No 3 possesses very good qualities in these respects. On the whole we consider them as successful samples, and the improvement of the manufacturing well worth attention.

Greens. — No. 5. Having Yunn, Gholgan Tract 1839. In appearance similar to the inferior qualities procured in China, the smell not so fresh and the leaf not possessing that bloomy look. Liquor darkish coloured, taste bitterish but strong. This quality we think may be rated about 2-6 per lb. by last April prices.

No. 6 — Young Hyson, Tingral Tract. Rather inferior in all respects to the preceding lot—rated about 2-4 per lb.

No. 7 — Hyson Skin, Kulong Tract 1-30. A good specimen of the quality, and would be considered a very useful Tea in England, may be rated at 2-4-5 per lb.

No. 8 — Ditto Assam Company Bengal Branch Green powder. Appearance similar to the Chinese qualities but not so bright or fresh in smell, it is tolerably well made. Liquor darkish, not the fine lemon colour which it ought to be, taste tolerably clean and less bitter than 5 and 6; may be rated at about 3-3 per lb.

No. 9 — Ditto Ditto Imperial Gunpowder. The Remarks above apply to this quality rated about 3-6 per lb.

No 10 — Hyson, inferior in appearance, colour and make, may be rated about 2-6 per lb.

The whole of these Green Teas produce a liquor of a brownish red tinge which may arise from some fault in the preparation. They are sound strong Teas, particularly Nos. 8, 9 and 10, and capable of improvement. We think they would be readily marketable in London at about the prices named, which are taken, as in the case of the Black Teas, from those prevailing on the 4th April last.

J. W. CRAIG, Chairman.

Calcutta, June 8, 1840.

FLOURISHING STATE OF ARRACAN.

The next communication submitted to the Society was a statement transferred by the Government of India to the Society on the present condition of the Agricultural Export of the Province. Captain Bogle, the Commissioner of Arracan, writes that the return includes only square rigged vessels trading from beyond seas, and not the numerous Burmese and Native Boats, &c. which yearly export a large quantity of grain from Akyab. The Statement Captain Bogle considers must be received as a most satisfactory indication of the increased prosperity of Arracan, and the importance of its grain trade, which, if he be rightly informed, Captain Bogle states must be found to exceed that of the port of Calcutta as far as Paddy and Rice are concerned. To this happy result Captain Bogle states the Government is indebted to the excellent management of the local assistants.

Comparative abstract of Grain Exports, from Akyab for the year 1838-39 and 1839-40

Year	No. of Vessels	Quantity of Grain	Value of Grain	Quantity of Rice	Value of Rice	Total of Grain Exported	Total, Rupees	Remarks.
		Tons.	Rupees.	Maunder	Rupees.	Maunder	Rupees	
1838-39.	496	51,824	13,64,160	3,31,361	3,13,441	16,05,481	8,21,165	Collections in the Port Fund this year.
1839-40.	601	65,436½	20,40,975	5,02,621	4,00,218	25,43,595	11,24,821	Company's Rupees 9,822 balance in Port Fund, and Rs. 36,660 2 3.
Increase in 1839-40	195	16,662½	6,76,815	1,71,240	96,777	8,48,115	3,03,658	
Decrease in 1839-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

(True Copy) A. Boets, Commissioner of Arracan. (Sd) A. P. PHAYEE, Senior Asst. Commr.

ON HEMP CULTURE ON THE HIMALAYS.

The Secretary next brought forward a letter which he had received from the Secretary to Government in the General Department in continuation of the communication made to the Society on the 29th January last. The present letter gives cover to a dispatch from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces on the subject of the cultivation and manufacture of Hemp, &c. as practised in the Hills. The account is from the pen of Major Swetenham of the Engineers.

No. 1,538.

To G. A. BURNBY, Esq.

Secretary to the Govt. of India, General Department,
FOR WILTIAN

SIR — With reference to Mr. Secretary Princep's letter No. 68, dated 29th January last, and its enclosure, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to transmit for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, the annexed copies of a letter from Major Swetenham of Engineers, and of a memorandum on the cultivation and manufacture of Hemp, &c., as practised in the Hills, which accompanied it.

2d. No reports on the subject have yet been received from the Commissioners, or the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Saharanpore, to whom copies of the Hon'ble Court's Despatch which accompanied Mr. Secretary Princep's letter, were forwarded on the 29th February.

3d. Major Swetenham has been requested to furnish specimens of the ropes referred to by him.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd) J. THOMASON,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. N. W. P.

Agra, the 12th May, 1840.

(Copies)

To the Officiating Secretary to the Government

of the N. W. P.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

SIR, — With reference to your Circular No. 819, dated 29th February 1840, I have the pleasure to send you a memorandum, I have drawn up on the cultivation of Hemp, should you think that it contains any useful hints, you can if you please show it to the Lieutenant-Governor. I was upwards of 7 years in Kumana, and went abroad a good deal into the interior of the Hills, and I turned my attention to the use made by the Hill people, of vegetable substances. The Rhong or Hemp Plant, the lofty Nettle and the Creeper (Maloo) I particularly noticed. I used to make all my ropes from the Maloo for the Rope Suspension Bridges, before the lion ones were substituted, and found it exceedingly strong and lasting, far better than Europe Ropes set out of the Magazines.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd) E. SWETENHAM, Major Engineers

Meerut, the 30th April, 1840.

Memorandum on the cultivation and manufacture of Hemp,
&c. &c. as practised in the Hills.

Care is taken to procure the proper species of hemp. There are two kinds—one that throws out a number of branches called by the Natives jungle Rhong—the only use to which this is turned is in making the drug called churus. It is unfit for the manufacture of hemp plant for cultivation, grows to the height of about 8 feet, and throws out no branches except near the head—the seed of this is eaten by the Hill people, and when compressed an oil is obtained which they say is slightly intoxicating.

The seed is sown in the Hills about the middle of May, and when the Plants spring up they are thinned, leaving spaces of 4 or 5 inches apart. The ground is previously prepared and kept clear of long grass when the Plant is growing up. I have observed that on the northern sides of the hills it flourishes best, and in a soil rich from the decomposition of vegetable matter. The plant ripens about the month of September or beginning of October. It is then cut down and dried in the sun, and afterwards

steeped in a pond or stream for 8 days; the fibre is now stripped off from the thick end of the stock, and when put together in small parcels, is beaten a little with a piece of wood or tappee, and then made up into twine like yarns of Cotton. There is another Plant that grows in the interior of the hills from which stronger ropes even than the Hemp are said to be made. I allude to the large Nettle Plant. I have seen this growing to the height of 14 and 15 feet. the Hill people in preparing ropes from this Plant steep it for three days only and then strip off the fibre, this is done in a contrary method to the Hemp stripping, i.e. the top of the Nettle is broken off, and the fibre pulled down from the thin end. It may not be out of place to mention here, that strong ropes are made from a creeper called in the Hills Maloo. It grows in the valleys, when rope Suspension Bridges in Kumana were in use, I introduced the Maloo rope and found it much stronger than the Hemp ropes supplied from the Magazines.

(Sd) E. SWETENHAM, Major, Engineers.

Meerut, the 30th April, 1840.

(True Copies.)

(Sd) J. THOMASON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.

(True Copies.)

G. A. BURNBY,

Secy to the Govt. of India.

MANILLA HEMP.

In connection with the foregoing subject a highly valuable series of notes, was presented by Dr. Wallich on behalf of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon and himself. The notes contained many facts were drawn up by Jos. Higgs, Esq., Master Attendant at Trincomalee, and were on the subject of Manilla Hemp or Flax. In his letter to Dr. Wallich the Right Hon'ble the Governor writes — "I think the communication now sent you from the Master Attendant at Trincomalee, will prove very interesting to you and to all who take any pleasure in these subjects, which must ultimately tend to the improvement of India if prosecuted wisely and patiently. A specimen of the cordage from the (Manilla) Flax accompanies my letter."

Dr. Wallich states, that he is very happy to add some extracts relating to the above mentioned most important article, and to the plant yielding it at Manilla, taken from the 1st volume of Annals of Botany of König and Sims. They contain, Dr. Wallich mentions, matter of very great interest, and Dr. Wallich wishes it had been in his power to have given a translation from Father Manuel Blanco's "Flora de Filipinas." Of the article relating to the fibre which is headed "Musa de los Fiolodites entelars."

PROGRESS OF HORTICULTURE AT SECUNDRÁ.

Mr. Hamilton, the Commissioner of the Agrá Division, communicates to the Society an interesting account in original from Mr. Kaine, the Superintendent, of the progress making in Horticultural matters at the Public Garden at Secundra. While at Secundra, Mr. Hamilton mentions that the Governor General expressed himself much gratified and ordered the works to be extended, which has been done.

* This through the kindness of Mr. Piddington has been obtained. The report and extracts which are too long for insertion in his Report, will be given at length in the Monthly Pamphlet of the Society, — Secretary.

Mr. Kaine enters into a detail of the result attending the sowing of various kinds of seeds forwarded by the Society to the Secundra Garden. Mr. Kaine wishes that the Society should know that the Establishment at Secundra, is working out the objects first contemplated by its founders as an Indian Penitentiary in a most satisfactory manner. The Agricultural products last year embraced all the kinds of grain usually grown in Upper India, and at the desire of the Governor-General the Horticultural Department has been extended to the whole remaining portion of the garden.

OTAHUTE CANE CULTURE IN THE DISTRICT OF TIPPERAH

Dr. Foaker communicates the gratifying intelligence that the Otahute Cane culture is rapidly gaining favor with the natives. The supply originally sent by the Society to the Comillah Botanical Garden was sufficient to supply 1210 holes which yielded from 10 to 12 canes of from 6 to 9 inches in circumference from each hole, the average weight of a single cane being 7 lbs. In order to shew the public what kind of cane and how profitable it was, and at the same time to remove the prejudice which existed in the mind of the natives against the introduction of a new article, some of the canes were sold at 1½ anna each. Some were manufactured by Dr. Foaker into brown Muscavado, after the native fashion, with the rudest utensils. Of the best canes, the tops having previously been removed, seven gave three gallons of juice, — of the worst of them it required from ten to fourteen to yield the same quantity. Twenty-four gallons of juice gave 21 lbs. of sugar and 12 lbs. of molasses. When the planting season came round Dr. Foaker states that all those who had purchased the cane for the purpose of eating now carefully saved the tops for planting in their own ground and the demand for the garden plants has greatly exceeded the means of supply. Altogether Dr. Foaker has distributed, 25,000 plants to about 100 individuals, and he has doubled the cultivation under his own care. In two or three years more Dr. Foaker thinks the spread of the Otahute cane in the Tipperah District will be such as to go far to supercede the other kinds.

DACCA AND ASSAM: THE WOOD STRAWBERRY, SCOTCH VINE, RATTON CANE.

A letter from Mr. Dearman, Deputy Collector at Dacca, was next read. During his tour in the month of March last, through the Bckrampore pargunnah, Mr. Dearman mentions that he found the common wood

Strawberry growing abundantly. The fruit was about the size of a hazel nut. The natives of the place called it chilgotah, and say it is not often to be found. Mr. Dearman says that he never met with it in the plain before, nor was it known to the Dacca residents. Last October twelve months Mr. Dearman walked from Panduah, at the foot of the Comillah Hills, to Gowhaty, and from Nuncow, one of the intermediate stations, he brought away four seedling Fir, (Scotch) two of them were planted in the Dacca public garden. One was destroyed but the other is now a very handsome plant more than three feet high, full of branches, and a stem 1½ inches in circumference. The growth of the fir has been most extraordinary—the plant being only 4 inches high when removed from its native bud. As ornamental trees Mr. Dearman states they are far more graceful to the sight than the Camassias or South American kinds so common in Bengal. Mr. Dearman has lately seen in the Rajangore Pargunnah, several fields of last season's sugar cane preserved for a ratoon crop. He was not aware that such a practice was ever adopted in India, but the people informed him that they do occasionally cut a second crop from the same roots. 1,400 canes of the Otahute sort have been distributed from the branch Society's Garden at Dacca, and 2,000 plants were ready for field planting besides two begums in the garden.

PRIZE FOR FLAX.

Mr. Preston desired to call the attention of the Meeting to the circumstance that no prize was at present offered by the Society for the best sample of Flax, and he therefore desired to give notice of the following motion for discussion at the next meeting.

“ Proposed by Mr. Preston and seconded by Mr. Piddington, that the Gold Medal of the Society be offered for the best sample of ten tons of Flax, produce of any District under the Presidency of Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

The terms and conditions to be left to the Flax Committee.”

For all the foregoing presents and communications the thanks of the Society were accorded.

HENRY H. SPAY, M. D. Secy.

Hurkaru, June 16.]

THE PYROTECHNICAL EXHIBITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

There was a great deal of loyalty and gunpowder let off on the evening of the third of June, — but whether the *coronash* was in honour of past events (*nunc pro tunc*, as the lawyers say) or in celebration of anticipated events, we know not. Expectation was on tip-toe ever since the announcement in the morning that if it rained after twelve o'clock there would be no fire-works. At day-break the odds were three to one on the rain, and no takers. At noon, the sky being cloudless and the thermometer 96°, the odds fell rapidly, and by two o'clock it was an even bet, but in about an hour the odds rose again fifty per cent. in consequence of the rise in the south-west of a smallish brown cloud, which looked with

a decidedly malignant and sneering expression of countenance upon Colonel Powmy's preparations. Seven o'clock however came and brought no rain, although a few suspicious looking nebulae were seen hovering about the horizon; the gallant Colonel, however, swore by the beard of George the Fourth, that if it rained then he would let off the whole fire-works in a single explosion, and so give the Calcutta people a view of Paudemonium — before their time! At eight o'clock a few sanguine people came to the conclusion that there really would be No RAIN, but the majority were still incredulous, remembering, no doubt, the countless *puces* which they had seen deluged even at the eleventh hour. Who ever was present at a pic-nic party in England, where the rain did not come down in torrents? We have heard, indeed,

ladies their pipes and mamas, and many were found the next morning in tanks and ditches, and some have not been heard of to this day. There was indeed one puff of bimboona and salt petre which blew for a short space right into the Verandah of Government House, and sent the gaping-spectators coughing and sneezing and tittering into the supper rooms. Perhaps the best part of the display was the external appearance of Government House itself, which was illuminated all round and on the North (and perhaps South face) from top to bottom. The dome looked grand, but the figure of Britannia carried only one solitary light. Spence was resolved not to be behind-hand in loyalty, so he illuminated the whole front of his hotel with a Lion and an Unicorn, having Victoria above, and the motto below,—

“What var an address from Calcutta!”

The finale of the tomasha was better than the commencement. We heard there was an artificial eclipse of the moon, but we did not see it, though the *real* moon we beheld shining unimpeded, and she seemed to smile upon the sparks and splutter below her. The pyrotechnic display closed with the illumination of the Monument, the ascent of a bouquet of rockets 10 000 in number, the lighting up of the mall lamp before Government House, and the apotheosis of Colonel Powney. The band then struck up the national anthem, and the multitude dispersed to their various homes, to drink iced energy-shrub ouzo and to wash their faces.—*Marks, June 5.*

INSOLVENT COURT.

JUNE 6, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Selous.)

THE MATTER OF CHARLES HARRY.

There was no opposition to the discharge of this Insolvent, but there was a debt of 1 400 rupees in his schedule, which was contracted about four years ago, and the interest of which had not been accounted with the principal. Some conversation, therefore, arose on the subject, when it was settled, that the amount of interest, namely, 3,010 rupees, should be added to the sum stated in the schedule, and the schedule amended accordingly in open Court. This having been done, the Insolvent received his discharge.

THE MATTER OF JOHN BRIGHTMAN V. A. DENBURGH.

This Insolvent was unopposed by the detaining creditors; but his discharge was objected to in consequence of a flaw in the service of notices. It appeared, that no less than six creditors had not received the notice for the stated period, namely, one month. The objection gave rise to some conversation, after which it was arranged, that fresh notices should be served.

THE MATTER OF MANUK MATCOLM MANUK.

This was the day appointed for the Insolvent to attend Court to be examined, he was not present, however, and

his counsel, Mr. Leish, brought it to the notice of the Court, that in reference to the decision of the Court given on a former occasion, an appeal against it had been made to the Supreme Court. He, therefore, suggested the postponement of the matter until the decision of that Court is known in regard to the appeal alluded to.—*Stands over.*

THE MATTER OF HANBOVIN DAI.

Witnesses were to have been examined in the matter of this Insolvent, but they were in attendance.

THE MATTER OF R. PARNER.

Mr. Leish applied, for the final discharge of this Insolvent, to which an objection was raised, that though the consent of the creditors was obtained, yet affidavits had not been made by the creditors themselves as to the fact of their being real creditors. In answer to this objection Mr. Leish stated, that the Insolvent's swearing to his schedule before getting his discharge, was itself sufficient to establish the parties as creditors, whose consent having been obtained, the Insolvent was entitled to his final discharge.

Mr. Sandes here represented, that the moiety of the income of the Insolvent, as directed by the Court, to be paid for the benefit of his creditors, had for some months been in arrears, and that, in consequence, an attachment had been necessary to enforce this payment.

This gave rise to a little conversation, when it was agreed on all hands, to let the matter stand over till Monday.

During the morning Mr. Prinsep made a motion for an increase of commission from four to five per cent. for the Assignee, in regard to the estate of Fergusson and Co., Insolvents. This occasioned a great deal of desultory talk, after which, the papers were put in for the consideration of the Court. — *Hurkaru, June 8.*

JUNE 8, 1840.

IN THE MATTER OF ISAAC JACOB, ABRAHAM M'CHELLEAU, ALFRED ABBADIN, BENJAMIN ALEASH, JACOB AND BENJAMIN, CARRYING ON BUSINESS AS MERCHANTS IN CALCUTTA.

This was a special day fixed by the Court for the hearing of this case.

Mr. Prinsep was opposed to the insolvents on behalf of the Bank of Bengal and Mr. Morton was for them.

Bycanto Chatterjee, the petitioning creditor, examined by Mr. Prinsep I carry on business as a broker in indigo, rice, saltpetre, &c, in which business I have been engaged for the last eight or nine years. The extent of my transactions vary generally from thirty or fifty thousand rupees. I have done business on account of Isaac Jacob, since the year 1836, having been recommended to the insolvents by Hosent Raddoo and Oosunglar, both inhabitants of Calcutta. I am not aware that the Insolvents had any store godowns. I saw none, but they had an office establishment which stood in the room of a house which they occupied. The establishment consisted of a native writer named Madub Banerjee, and a Mohuror named Rantooch Mookerjee, neither of whom do I see in Court nor am I aware if they are in Calcutta, not having seen them for a considerable time. They remained with the Insolvents for four years and left them a month prior to the last Dargahji holidays. The principal parties with whom the Insolvents dealt, were Cornadhar Raddoo in the Brehanthur Bul Roupchand and Surroop Chaud, with whom a regular account was kept by the writers of the Insolvents, who let at the period already mentioned, but I cannot positively state if these accounts were regularly kept up to this time. The names of those who were in partnership with Isaac Jacob, are Abraham M'chelleau, Alexander Abraham, Benjamin Chinn, Jacob and Ezekiel. The last named individuals in jail and knows them all, they being indebted to him in the sum of six thousand rupees. His purchase of a quantity of twine from one Kisto Dhoo Chuckerbuty, to the value of fifteen hundred rupees, for which amount he secured their security. This twine was subsequently exported to the Mauritius and Singapore. I cannot, however, speak as to the exact quantity sent to each of these places though the whole of the purchase made on this occasion amounted to about three thousand three hundred rupees, which was paid excepting a balance of five hundred rupees. This transaction took place in the last Bengallee year 1240. The Insolvents also bought canvas from Bygonath Chuckerbuty, amounting to seven hundred rupees, of which twelve hundred was paid, leaving a balance due of five hundred for which he secured their security, and which a short time after he paid on the amount becoming due. The Insolvents were in the habit of exporting canvas to Singapore, Madras, and Bombay, but he could not state to what particular place the purchase upon this occasion was sent — it may be ascertained from their books. This took place last year, but he did not recollect the month, the Insolvents had also purchased from Kisto Dhanoo and Frigumachurn Paul rice, wheat and grain last Assur to the value of 30,000 rupees. They paid 28,000 and deponent became responsible for this balance of 2,000 rupees, which he paid them, 1,200 rupees in silver and 800 by transfer of accounts which has been entered in his books

and will also appear by their accounts. On the 5th of July last he lent Isaac Jacob 2,000 rupees, all in silver, there were no bank notes. At this time they were doing well in business; before this loan was made, deponent had paid the monies for which he was security on account of the insolvents. Isaac Jacob then gave him a promissory note for the whole sum, amounting to 6,000 rupees. Madanob Binnerjee drew out the note. About this period Isaac Jacob used to draw large sums of money from the Bank of Bengal, and he was aware of the circumstance, and therefore took the note to get it discounted there, but failed to do so; he then took the note to the bank, but did not succeed there also. He then made a demand upon Isaac Jacob, but he did not pay him, and requested him to continue to transact their business. A short time previous to the last Dargahji holidays, they purchased rice to the value of 15,000 rupees. About this time deponent went home, that is after the shipment of the rice on board of a vessel bound for the Mauritius. Deponent is not aware of the name of the vessel. Last Aughran the insolvents exported saltpetre and wheat to Singapore, likewise about 2000 pieces of piece goods. They also sent about 1,500 or 1,600 mounds of wheat to Madras. The articles generally exported by them consisted of piece goods, silk, rice, muslin, sugar and mock coral. In Byrack or Joyssee last they purchased some silk goods; he could not state the quantity, and to the best of his recollection no more piece goods were bought after the last batch sent to Singapore. Deponent was not aware to what place the silk goods were exported to. A quantity of sugar, amounting to 15 or 20 mounds, was sent to Singapore, and to the best of his knowledge no more purchases of that commodity had been made. Deponent has in his entries in his books, of all sums paid and advanced to the Insolvents, in short he has accounts of all transactions with the firm. In Choote last, and before his return to Calcutta, the Insolvents absconded from Calcutta. This he alleged as the reason of his not being able to arrest them; his books are in his country. Mr. Prinsep observed that he must send for them.

Cross examined by Mr. Morton — It is customary with the Bank of Bengal to have the names of two respectable persons before it could discount any note.

Isaac Jacob being examined by Mr. Prinsep said, that he was the head partner of the firm, and has been in Calcutta about four years, or a little more. A short time after his stay in Calcutta he commenced business, and took the five persons already named into partnership, and launched into trade upon a capital of 3,000 rupees, that is, each paid 600 rupees, as will appear by the agreement. The agreement was produced. The Insolvent engaged a broker named Bykantonath Chatterjee, a short time after he commenced business, and this person is acquainted with all the affairs of the firm. The agreement was drawn out by a native *herauee*, not by any person in his employ. The man was a perfect stranger to him, and he paid him eight annas for his trouble. He had no writer at that time named Madanob, he had an old man whom he turned away, and then employed Madanob. This was about 14 or 20 months ago. The agreement was not drawn out by the old man. The Insolvent does not know English, and therefore cannot make out Madanob's writing. These bills produced need to be written by Madanob and sometimes by a friend, and the Bengallee was invariably written by the Mohuror Rantooch Mookerjee. This person went on after the failure, but has since returned. Bykantonath Chatterjee, he thinks, is aware where Madanob is. As for his partner, he has not seen him for the last two or three months. The Insolvent had dealings with Bykantonath, and was in the habit of buying canvas, wheat, twine, &c, though he agrees, and there is money due in him to the value of 500 rupees. About a year ago Bykantonath paid 500 Rs or more to a person named Kisto Dhoo. He also paid Madanob Coor, a rice merchant, 2000 or 2,400 rupees,

to Brijmohun 500 rupees which was a balance of debit of 1,552 rupees. Insolvent does not recollect the date of the transaction, but it was in 1839 and our account of some canvas purchased. Bykantonath also lent him 2000 rupees, and in July last he gave him a promissory note for 6,900 rupees, the whole amount of the debt. Insolvent has for the last 6 or 7 months been residing at Sulkea. Insolvent furnished this statement produced to the Bank of Bengal last Dec., and the signature is his. It is an abstract from a Bengallee book, and was executed in a hurried manner, and he signed it; but the contents were not explained to him, and he desired Rustomjee Cowasjee to ask the Bank to allow him 6 years time to pay the debt. Insolvent has account in his possession at Sulkea. They were kept in Hebrew. He did not think it necessary to produce them a

memoranda were only kept. The insolvent was here told that he must give the books up, and a messenger would go and take possession of them.

There is one book of the firm, and three books in Hebrew, at his house in Sulkea, and his partners have more.

Cross examined by Mr. Morion — Insolvent had no Hebrew writer. The accounts were written by his partners, and sometimes their friends assisted in making the entries. The accounts were kept in Hebrew, but the fullest account is in Bengallee. He does not know Bengallee, and the accounts in Hebrew were kept for his own satisfaction. These were accounts of the concern and not private memoranda. The books also contain entries of accounts before the partnership.

The case was adjourned. — *Hurkaru*, June 10.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

THIRD TERM OF 1840.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and Sir H. W. Seton.)

This was the first day of Term. The Court met at eleven o'clock.

William Fergusson Gillanders, Esq., was admitted upon the roll of the Attorneys of the Supreme Court.

GOFERMOHUN DEB V. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND OTHERS.

Judgment was pronounced by the Court this morning. Their Lordships, although unanimous in their opinion delivered their judgments *seriatim*, and at great length. At present we have only time to give a very brief outline of the judgments, which occupied more than two hours and a half in delivery.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., after referring to the various proceedings in the cause from its first commencement, said that there were five grounds of equity mainly relied upon by the Counsel for the complainants. First, that an *Injunction* was sought by the prayer of the bill. The injunction might have been applied for and granted against the *making and opening* the road, but there was no equity to restrain the using of the road when made. The right to an injunction might be lost by delay, and the remedy could not be asked for after the injury had been completed.

Secondly, it had been urged that a *specific fund* was sought to be charged. But this fund (if it existed) arose from an arrangement made between the Company and the Lottery Committee for their own convenience. The complainant was no party to it, and not entitled to the benefit of it. If a trust it was voluntary as to him, and could not be enforced by him *Wells v. Wells*, 3 Merivale. Thirdly, that the bill was in the name of a bill for a *specific performance*, because the object sought was to carry into effect the provisions of the Regulation of 1814. The proper mode, however, of enforcing that Regulation was by writ of *mandamus*. *Rex v. Stamford*, 1 and 8, 32, *Rex v. Nottingham Waterworks*, 6 Ad. and Ell 355, and any other cases. Fourthly, that the legal remedies of trespass and ejectment only afforded a *partial relief*; and that the Lottery Committee might have placed the regulation by way of justification in bar of any action at law. It was

clear, however, that it would be upon the defendants to justify their entry, and this could only be done by shewing a strict compliance with the terms of the Regulation. If the provisions of the Regulation were not complied with, it would furnish no justification. Lastly, it had been contended that his was a *bill of peace*. There could not, however, have been any necessity for separate action against the Lottery Committee and the Company, for they were one and the same for the purposes of this claim; nor were separate actions at all shewn to be necessary against the *Partahdars*. But this was not in its nature a bill of peace. The main object of the bill was *compensation* for the damage done, and the rest of the prayer was ancillary to this. Upon the whole bill, therefore, it was clear the remedy was not in equity, but (if time was no bar) at law. Besides the writ of *Mandamus*, there were other proceedings open to the complainant. He might have proceeded by action of *trespass or ejectment* as to land in his own possession, and *case* for consequential damages as to land in which he had only a reversionary interest. The only question remaining was the question of *costs*. (His Lordship stated several reasons for dismissing the bill *without costs*.)

Sir J. P. Grant, delivered his opinion at much length. With reference to the claim upon the merits, his Lordship said: "I am not ashamed to say that in these circumstances I have anxiously searched for a ground on which I could rest, to sustain this bill, and to administer justice to the plaintiff under it. But having carefully considered and reconsidered the bill, I lament to say that I have failed in doing so." — The defendants, instead of following the simple and regular course which the Regulation pointed out, have preferred to contest with an individual living under their government, points, which, at the close of this protracted and most expensive litigation, their own counsel have admitted at this bar they never had a colour of title to maintain; and they are obliged at the eleventh hour to rest their defence upon the ground that the plaintiff has mistaken the form of remedy. (His Lordship coincided with the Chief Justice in dismissing the bill on the ground of want of equity.)

Sir H. W. Seton said: "As this question will probably be carried before another tribunal the Judges, although entirely concurring in their views of it, consider it due to the magnitude and importance of the case, to state their opinions separately." (His Lordship stated his opinion at length, concurring in dismissing the bill without costs.) The learned Judge concluded thus: "It is not

without reluctance that the Court has come to its final conclusion, as the effect of it is that after a protracted litigation and expence, the plaintiff is remitted to his original rights (which are still undecided, and incapable of being decided now from the mode adopted of enforcing them) with all the disadvantages which may have been incurred by the delay which has taken place in effectually prosecuting them. With this view the Court was desirous of effecting a compromise between the parties and offered its assistance in doing so. In this the Court was unsuccessful, and it then only remained for us to take the course adopted, however, we may regret the result."

Bill dismissed without costs.

BISHMIBER SEAL V. RANDBHON BANNFJEE.

Ryan, C. J. said, that this case which stands for Judgment last sittings, had better stand over until the Court had re-considered the decision in *Colly Down Gangoolie v. Seebhunder Mullick*. The Court had referred the question of Hindoo law arising upon Begallee mortgages to the Sudder Judges, and had received a reply.

The Advocate-General for the defendants said, with reference to Seebhunder Mullick's case, that the property was not large, and that his client had only taken defence to the suit upon the authority of the decision in the Ghose's case in 1837. He wished, therefore, to save his clients, if possible, the expence of a re-argument.

Mr. Clarke observed, that if the Court were likely to come to a different conclusion upon the question, he should apply for a rehearing, or file a bill of review in the Ghose's case, though it was some time ago, and the other cases might stand over to await the result of the petition of rehearing or bill of review.

Mr. Prinsep, said that the property was still smaller in that case & besides the delay was an objection.

Ryan, C. J. thought that the best course would be for the Court to reconsider their decision in Seebhunder Mullick's case, without directing a formal re-argument.

IN THE MATTER OF MUNDORAM RING.

The Advocate-General moved that the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Mr. Steel, a Mofussil Magistrate, be read and filed.

Mr. Morton, the counsel who had moved for the writ, took no objection to the return. — *Hark June, 16*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

DON ON THE DEFENSE OF CULLEN AND OTHERS, V. CLARK AND OTHERS.

Mr. Leith opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General for the plaintiff stated, that this was an action brought by the directors of the Bengal Provident Society to recover a house and premises in Park Street in Calcutta. An agreement had been brought for the premises in question in the term before last, and a verdict had been given upon argument for the defendants; the title not having been carried far enough back. This had arisen from certain deeds being omitted to be produced, which would now be put in and proved. The land, upon which the house in question and three others now stood, had been purchased by Mr. W. Clark, several years ago, when only two houses were upon it, and two others (one of which was the premises in question) were afterwards built by Mr. Clark in 1825. The consequence was that the house

now sought to be recovered was not specially referred to in the old instruments; but it would be shown that it was built upon the parcel of land conveyed in those instruments.

Several instruments of conveyance were put in, the execution of which had been admitted upon a notice to admit. These carried back the title to 1802. In 1827 Mr. Clark died; and Probate of his will was put in. After his death his executors mortgaged the house in question to the Provident Society, the lessors of the plaintiff.

A minute was called to prove the building of the house by Mr. Clark. In the old deeds the houses and land were described as in Wellesley Street; but it appears that the new house, though on the same land, faces Park Street. The latter street is of comparatively recent formation.

Mr. Morton, for the defendants, admitted that the title of the lessors of the plaintiff was clear, without further proof. An offer had been made on behalf of the defendants before the trial, to quit possession upon production of the deeds for the inspection of their counsel. This was refused, and he had had no opportunity of seeing them until now. Under these circumstances, and as the defendants, though successful in the former action, had not been allowed costs, he hoped the present verdict would be without costs.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., however, said, that the verdict must be for the plaintiffs in the usual way.

Verdict for the lessors of the plaintiff.

ROBERT WALKER V. MUTTY LOLL SEAL.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Phipps for the plaintiff, stated, that this was an action to recover the sum of Co.'s Rs. 5,822 for docking and repairs to the ship *Christopher Rawson*. It seemed the defendant denied his liability on the ground that he had given no authority, but it would be clearly shown that he was beneficially interested, if not the actual registered owner, that he had given express directions for all of the repairs, and had impliedly assented to the whole.

Captain E. R. Smellie, examined by Mr. Morton, deposed, that he was and is the Captain of the *Christopher Rawson*. Was appointed Captain about a year ago by Mutty Loll Seal. The repairs in question were done by his (witness's) directions in Mr. Walker's Dock Yard in June and July last. The defendant, Mutty L. H., had given authority to witness to send the ship to that dock. (Four bills for repairs put in.) As to the other repairs in these bills some were recommended by the surveyor of the underwriters and some suggested by witness. Told Mutty Loll of the extra repairs as they were going on. The bills contain reasonable charges for the work done. Mutty Loll pays witness's salary, and the wages of the officers and crew. He furnished most of the materials for the repairs. Considers that Mutty Loll had the entire control of the vessel and that he has now.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General. Witness's impression at the time that he was appointed Captain, was, that Mutty Loll was the Owner. Mr. W. F. Dowson was formerly Owner, but considers that he had nothing to do with the ship then. Has not got the Registry-certificate. Believes it is in Mutty Loll's possession. It was formerly in possession of witness. Does not recollect whether Mr. Dowson was the registered owner according to the certificate. Believes the fact to be that Mutty Loll is the mortgagee and owner. Before the ship went to Dock, did communicate with Dowson upon subject. He was at the office of Mutty Loll. Walker was not satisfied with the guarantee of Dowson,

and required the guarantee of Muttu Lall. Muttu Lall guaranteed the docking estimate, verbally only. There was no guarantee by him as to the extra repairs. He believes that Muttu Lall has offered and is willing to pay the docking expenses, as to the extra repairs. Witness: Captain (name) that only. It is not usual to have a written agreement. The Captain usually gives a bond, and the appointment is entered in the Registry before sailing.

Charles Hudson, of the Registry Office, examined by Mr. Prinsep, proved that the "Christopher Rawson" was registered in the name of W. F. Dowson as owner, and that the mortgage, by him to Muttu Lall, was registered of the 1st September 1838. There was a former cancelled mortgage.

The mortgage, which bore date August, 1838 was produced by the Defendant upon a notice to produce.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General (with whom was Mr. Leith,) for the defence, contended that there must be a verdict for the defendant. In the first place, the plaintiff if he had proved only a guarantee, and the evidence therefore did not support the claim, which was merely assumed upon the common count. Besides even if it did, the plaintiff could not recover under the Statute of Frauds, there being no agreement in writing.

Sir E. Ryan. That is not the plaintiff's case at all. He declares upon an original promise, express or implied of the defendant himself, and no question upon the Statute of Frauds can arise.

The Advocate-General. But the question is whether he has proved more than a guarantee.

Sir E. Ryan. If defendant authorized the repairs, his promise is an original promise, whether he calls it a guarantee or any other term. The question is to whom credit is given.

The Advocate-General. The plaintiff's own evidence shews that credit was given, in the first instance at all events, to Dowson. But again by the recent Registry Acts (which extend to British owned ships in this country) the mortgage is not to be deemed the owner's general liability in repairs. By 3 W. 4. c. 45 upon transfer of ships or of any share thereof, made only as a security for payment of debts, the mortgagee or transferee is not by reason thereof to be deemed to have ceased to be the owner, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of rendering the ship or share transferred, available by sale or otherwise for the payment of the debt secured. It is clear, therefore, that it was Mr. Dowson, not Muttu Lall Seal, who was *prima facie* liable.

Ryan, C. J. We think there must be a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed. The defendant is clearly beneficially interested in the repairs as mortgagee of the ship, and he was a mortgagee in possession and apparent owner. It may be that originally his promise was only a collateral undertaking, but the subsequent circumstances tend to establish fully that the contract became immediate between the plaintiff and him. The defendant is fully cognizant of the repairs being done, supplies the greater part of the materials, and continues afterwards to exercise entire control over the vessel as an owner.

Verdict for plaintiff for Co's Rs. 5,822.—HURKARU, June 18.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

MURROOSODDERA DOWSE AND ANOTHER v. COOR KISSA-NAUTH ROY AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion to amend an order of reference in certain particulars. It may be noticed that the case has been frequently before the Court in different shapes.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Clarke contended, that the amendment applied for, was in accordance with the spirit of the order pronounced by the Court at the time of the argument. The object was to authorize a reference to the Master, &c., as to all arrears due and owing on the 24th September, the day the property was carried off; secondly, as to what would be a fit and proper sum to be allowed monthly for the maintenance of the Rannees, and for the expenses of the household establishment and religious ceremonies. Under the order as it stood the Master could only take the reference to a very partial extent.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton contra, contended that the Court had no power to alter a decree or order without consent, except in respect of mere clerical errors. The defendants objected to the application because they conceived that expenses of the religious ceremonies ought not to be allowed unless actually incurred.

Sir E. Ryan said, that that was a question of account to fore the Master. It might be raised upon exceptions to his report.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton.—But the doubt is whether the question can be raised at all by exceptions to the Master's Report, unless the order of reference specifically direct the Master to inquire and report what sums had been necessarily expended for the religious ceremonies up to the time the Coor Kissenauth Roy attained full age.

After some discussion the Court directed the order to be amended as prayed, with the qualification that the Master do report and inquire what sums had been actually expended, and might have been legally and properly expended for religious ceremonies by the Rannees.

Order accordingly.

MURROOSODDERA DOWSE v. JOYMONTY DURREE.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton moved upon notice that the Receiver in the above cause, Ramnarain Mookerjee, do pass his accounts as Receiver, and verify the same by affidavit. The bill was filed on behalf of an infant complainant in 1831, and by an order of Sir John Plunket it was directed that Ramnarain Mookerjee, a mortgagee in the pleadings named, should be at liberty to submit some person to the Master as Receiver, and that upon the approval of the Master and the execution of due recognizances such person should be the Receiver without further report. Under this order Ramnarain Mookerjee was appointed Receiver by the Master, and as Receiver he filed his accounts in 1833, but had died since. No further order was passed by the Court confirming the appointment, but the party had acted as Receiver from the first, and it was apprehended that he could not take advantage of any irregularity in the proceedings, and impeach the authority under which he had himself acted.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith opposed the application, and urged that the proceedings had been wholly irregular upon the face of them from the very commencement, and that the party could not be considered a Receiver at all. It appeared from their ground that this party, Ramnarain Mookerjee, had applied in 1834 to pass his accounts, and that the then Master, Mr. Money, refused to receive them, or to recognize him as Receiver, alleging that the appointment had never been confirmed by the Court. After this Ramnarain Mookerjee was appointed Probakar by the Court of Wards, and it was sworn in his affidavit that he had fully accounted to the Court of Wards. It would be a great hardship upon the party if he was now called upon to account by this Court also, after he had been induced to believe that his appointment was a nullity.

The Advocate General in reply said, that the dictum of the Master that appointment was invalid was not a decision of the Court. It was the duty of the party to have applied to the Court at once, and to have got his appointment either set aside or confirmed. The question was whether a party could impugn the validity of an order, however irregular, under which he himself had acted. As to the alleged hardship, in what did it consist? If corrected accounts were really filed in the Court of Wards, the party could very easily file copies of them in this Court.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J.—This is an application that the Receiver in the cause do pass his accounts, and verify them on oath; and the application is rested on the ground that the proceedings are null and void, and that the party is not in fact Receiver at all. That there have been irregularities from the commencement of the proceedings is incontestable, but we are clearly of opinion that the fiat of a Judge of the Court, however irregular, is not absolutely null. The party now seeking to avail himself of the informality has acted as Receiver under the order, and we do not think it is competent for him to repudiate the authority under which he was constituted. We shall, therefore, make the order that Ramnarain Mookerjee do bring in and file his accounts as Receiver from December 1832, and that the Master do inquire and report, with reference to the accounts filed and proceedings had in the Court of Wards, what balance (if any) appears to be in the hands of the said Ramnarain Mookerjee, as such Receiver. As to the payment into the Court of the balance, and as to the costs of the application, these are questions for consideration when the parties come again before the Court.

Order accordingly.—HURK. June 19.

MONDAY, 22nd JUNE.

HANSABUCK MULLICK v. DEBOUZA AND OTHERS.

This was "the Opium case," tried last Sunday, in which a verdict was found with damages £6 s. 8d. A rule nisi, in the alternative, either for a new trial, or to reduce the damages, was now moved for by.

Mr. Leith contended first, that the verdict at the trial ought to have been for the defendant. No sufficient consideration, moving to the defendant himself, appeared upon the face of the guarantee, within the Statute of Frauds. Besides, all that the defendant undertook to do, was to guarantee the safe return of the proceeds of the consignment, the only "returns" were the *seignior* or *curtinue*, and the guarantee, therefore, appeared to have been satisfied.

The Court said, that they had entertained no doubt at the trial upon the question whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover some damages. The only difficulty was, as to the amount. They should not therefore grant any rule upon this point.

Mr. Leith.—Then as to the amount of damages, I submit that we are entitled to have the verdict reduced, if not to a nominal sum, to an amount much less than the verdict as it now stands. The measure of damages at the trial was calculated according to the price paid for the Opium in Calcutta. This estimate is obviously inapplicable. The question is what sum would have been received by the plaintiff had the contract been duly performed. The cases of *Startup v. Carrison*, 2 Crompt. Mees; and *Rocor's Reports*, *Brandt v. Boulby*, 2 Barn. and Adolphus, *Boorman v. Nash*, 9 Barn. and Cress, and other authorities shew that the measure of damages must be regulated by the price obtainable for the goods at the place and time where and when the contract was to have been performed. The sum paid for the

Opium by the plaintiffs in Calcutta has nothing whatever to do with the question.

The Court granted a rule to reduce the damages.

Rule nisi granted.

HONOR. V. VOSE.

This case came on upon demurrer to two special replications to pleas firstly of set-off, and secondly, that the breach was caused by plaintiff's own act.

Mr. Morton for the defendant was heard in support of one of the demurrers.

The Advocate General (with whom was Mr. Clarke) argued in support of the replication.

The Court stopped the argument, and said that in their opinion the case was a fit case to be referred to the arbitration of some gentleman at the bar.

The Advocate General readily assented.

Mr. Morton believed his client would not object, and he should certainly recommend it himself. The case had been referred once to two non professional arbitrators, but they disagreed in opinion, and one of them thereupon drew up an award single-handed!

Stands over.

BINDARUN SIKHAR v. MUTTONI SPAL.

This was a demurrer to a plea of set off.

The plaintiff was in special assumpsit upon a contract by which the defendant agreed to pay a certain sum to the plaintiff for taking down an old godown and building a new one. By the contract it was further agreed, that the work should be completed within a certain time, and if not completed within that time, the plaintiff was to pay a "suitable rent" for the godown during the time it remained unfinished.

Plea (among others) that the godown remained unfinished for eight months, after the limited time, and that respect 400 monthly was a "suitable rent" for the godown which sum the plaintiff became liable for and still was liable to pay under the agreement, and the defendant was ready to set off the same.

Mr. Sanda for the demurrer. The plea is bad, because the sum due for rent under the agreement is not a sum certain, but sounds in damages. It has been held in many cases that unliquidated damages cannot be made the subject-matter of a plea of set off. *Freeman v. Hewitt*, 1 Wm. Blackstone. In the recent case of *Morton v. Inglis*, 4 Bingle. New cases. Chief Justice Tindal lays down the criterion to be whether the demand sought to be set off can or cannot be ascertained without the intervention of a jury.

The Advocate General and Mr. Leith contra. The rule is too broadly laid down in the case last cited. If the rule were so, the common pleas of set-off for work and labour, goods sold and the like, would be an inadmissible plea. The question is whether the demand might have been made the subject matter of a counter-action in debt or *indebitatus assumpsit*. If it can, the plea is good. It has been held that liquidated damages may be set off, *Fletcher v. Dyche*, 21 Term Reports.

The Court held that the demand here was not the subject matter of a set off, and that the plea was bad.

Demurrer allowed.—HURK. June 23.

JUNE 23.

3 —

BEEBEE AMEERUN DAMEE MONEHUR.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

The Advocate General stated the case for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 500 upon each of two several instruments granted by the defendant to the plaintiff. The parties were Mahomedians, and man and wife. The defendant had appeared to the action, but had not pleaded, and judgment, therefore, had been signed by default.

Shaik Monehur, the defendant, appeared in Court in person, and presented a petition to their Lordships, praying (among other matters) that he might be admitted to the benefit of the pauper Establishment, and that a Counsel might be assigned to him to conduct his defence.

The Court sent for Mr. Strettell, the Attorney for Paupers, who stated, that he had already reported upon the case of the defendant in this action, and that he had been satisfied he was not entitled to the benefit of the Pauper Establishment.

The two instruments were then put in and proved by examining the subscribing witnesses.

By the first agreement, reciting that a marriage with-out nikaḥ or the tying of the knot had taken place between the parties, the defendant agreed to give the plaintiff five rupees per month for diet, apparel &c., and to pay her the sum of Rs. 500 if he should at any time repudiate her.

The second agreement contained the following curious recital: "Whereas I, the obligor, executed a certain agreement in writing to Musumman Beebee Ameerrun, and whereas owing to the suggestions of the devil delay was made in making payment thereunder, and the said agreement was torn up through irritation by me the obligor, and whereas the said Beebee joined together the fragments of the said written agreement, getting the same ornamented with the signature of the Commissioner of the Court of Requests" &c.

The agreement went on to state, that the defendant had brought the plaintiff within the pale of matrimony before the assembly met together, and had assigned to her 500 rupees for a marriage portion. It concluded thus: "Should I peradventure divorce the said Musumman I will fully pay to her the balance of her marriage portion, and likewise pay pursuant to the former separate agreement."

The defendant in person conducted his defence, putting questions to the witnesses, and addressing the Court in a rather rambling speech, of which the main argument was, that he had not divorced his wife, but that she has left him of her own accord.

The Court said that the question before them was only one of the amount of damages.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton contended, that the plaintiff was entitled to two sums of 500 rupees, one upon each agreement.

The Court thought otherwise. The plaintiff was entitled to the arrears of maintenance, &c., under the first instrument, but not to the Rs. 500 therein mentioned. The subsequent circumstances and the execution of the second agreement, were a sort of accord and satisfaction. The plaintiff was entitled to Rs. 500 under the second instrument.

Verdict *Sa. Rs. 500.*—*Hurkaru, June 24.*

JUNE 25.

WOODMACHURN DORE V. ROSEMONY DORE AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General moved to take the petition of rehearing of the file. The Court pronounced their decree in this cause last Sittings, dismissing the bill; and the complainant obtained leave to file a petition of rehearing. The time for filing the petition was twice extended, and some weeks had now elapsed since the petition had been filed, but the cause had not been set down for rehearing, and no further steps had been taken. It was apprehended that there was to be some limit, and that the complainant was not to exercise his own discretion as to speeding the cause.

Mr. Princep said that this motion at all events could not be supported. There was no specially limited time for setting the cause down for rehearing; and certainly no precedent for applying to take the petition off the file, because the cause had not been proceeded with.

Sir E. Ryan said that the motion was certainly irregular, as the petition could only be taken off the file upon some ground of irregularity. The Court, however, were disposed to make an order that the cause should be set down for rehearing next Equity day, (Monday) or else the petition of rehearing to stand dismissed. Some provision must be made for speeding the cause.

Mr. Princep hoped that a little further time would be given, as the complainant was doing his best to have the case ready, and had no wish whatever to delay the rehearing unnecessarily. It was intended to apply to the Court to let in additional documentary evidence, some important documents having been only lately procured from the Jessore Court.

The Court granted one week from this day for setting down the cause.

Order accordingly.

ALEXANDER, ASSIGNEE OF BRAMMONT, V. HOIME.

The Advocate-General moved for a new trial in this case tried last Sittings in which a verdict was found for the plaintiff. It may be recollected that the main question related to the validity in law of an assignment executed by the insolvent.

The Court granted a rule.

Rule nisi.—*Hurkaru, June 26.*

JUNE 26.

JAMES HILLS V. C. BURY.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings. The plaintiff was in assumpsit for not accepting a horse agreed to be purchased by the defendant. Pleas, first the general issue;—secondly, that there was no written agreement within the statute of frauds;—and thirdly, that there was a warranty, which had been broken.

The Advocate-General stated the plaintiff's case. The plaintiff and defendant were gentlemen well known upon the turf. So long ago as August 1833, the defendant commissioned Mr. John Whyte to purchase from the defendant a grey Arab horse Amrōd, for seven rupees 1,750 from the plaintiff, Mr. Hills. The purchase was effected, and the horse was sent up in a boat from Mr. Hills's factory at Kailashnagar, by the direction of Mr. Bury, who was then residing near Patna. The horse reached Mr. Bury's in October, and remained in his stables until the month of December following, when

Mr. Bury, finding that the horse had become weak in the loins, returned him to Mr. Hills, alleging that he must have been unsound at the time of the sale, and that the contract was void. The horse reached Mr. Hills' stables in the month of March 1834, and shortly afterwards he was sent by that gentleman to Hunter and Co.'s Livery stables, where he remained for a long period. Last year, the animal, which had become quite lame and useless, was sold for a trifling sum, between 40 and 50 rupees. Under these circumstances it was apprehended, that the defendant was liable to pay, not only the price of the horse, but the costs of keep at least for a portion of the time; for it would appear clearly (if indeed there was any warranty at all) that the horse was perfectly sound when he left Mr. Hills' stables, and that the weakness in the loins, and consequent lameness must have occurred probably from some accident, or from a sudden chill, during the voyage up the river from Kishnagur to Patna.

John Whyte examined by Mr. Morton, deposed to the circumstance of the purchase of the grey Arab Horse, Amroo, the property of Mr. Hills. [Letter from Mr. Bury to Mr. Hills of December 1833, containing extract of a letter from witness, put in.] Recollecting writing the letter of which this is an extract. Did receive a letter in reply, which is lost. Has made search for this letter, and for other letters connected with the case, but is unable to find them, and believes they must have been destroyed. The answer to the letter of witness authorized the giving 100 or 150 rupees beyond Rs. 1,600. The horse was sent by water to Mr. Bury, according to his directions. Had seen the horse shortly before. Considered him perfectly sound then, and believes that he corresponded with the recommendation contained in witness's letter to Mr. Bury.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Leith. I do not recollect whether two or three months elapsed, between my seeing the horse, and his being sent off in the boat. I did not see him put on board. My place, Locheenpore, is about four miles distant from Mr. Hills, Neeshunderpore. Mr. Bury was 500 miles distant at Patna. The communications with him must all have been in writing, but I do not recollect whether I communicated with Mr. Hills verbally or in writing. Another horse Sam was sent up the river at the same time as Amroo. Sam came from my stables. It was my duty to put the horse on board. I considered that Mr. Hills had given up all charge of him a fortnight before, when I had bought him for Mr. Bury. I heard that Gosh the jockey once punished the horse severely, and that the next day the horse ran away with a native jockey, and killed him. I do not recollect precisely whether Mr. Whyte authorized me to give rupees 1,700 or 1,750. One Colin Macdonald took the horse up in the boat to Patna. I think he came from Calcutta for the purpose. I sent for him and engaged him on behalf of Mr. Bury. Certainly, a horse weak in the loins is not fit for racing!

Buzoo Jemadar, deposed, that he had been formerly in the employ of Mr. Whyte, and that he had superintended the sending of the grey Arab Amroo by boat to Patna. The horse was sound then.

Lewis Cooper was formerly in the employ of Hunter and Co. The horse Amroo was sent to their stables in March 1834. He was ultimately sold by auction for about 50 rupees! The net livery charges amounted to upwards of 1,200 rupees.

Some letters were put in on behalf of the plaintiff.

In a letter, written by Mr. Bury to Mr. Hills in December 1833, he admitted a contract fully by implication, resting his non-liability entirely upon the alleged breach of warranty. This letter contained an extract from a letter written to Mr. Bury himself, by

Mr. Whyte, upon the occasion of the purchase, containing the following passages:—

"I must now speak of the Maiden, which if he turn out what I expect, you will stand a fair chance of clearing out a few of your opponents. The horse I allude to is a grey, 14½; he was sent from Bombay very young, about two years and a half ago, with a certificate that he had performed his mile in good time, 1 min 56 sec. and priced at 3,000. Hills purchased him for rupees 2,250; he partly trained him the year before last, but knocked him up as he did every horse in his stables the first month." "Hills, in answer to my query as to price, said he would take 2,000, but I know he is anxious to sell and will take less. Shall I offer 1,800 with the power of going 100 more if I do not succeed? He is worth that sum as a saddle horse, and as to size I have always found that a large, if good, can give a good small one weight for inches. Witness Hurry Scurry; and it is not every day that you meet with a Pyramus,

Mr. Leith (with whom was Mr. Sandes) addressed the Court for the defence. In the first place there was a variance in the statement of the contract. The price was alleged to be six hundred rupees 1,750, whereas it appeared from Mr. Whyte's letter that it must have been 4,700 only. Secondly, this was a contract for not accepting; and the plaintiff's own evidence disproved the breach, for it showed a delivery and acceptance. Thirdly, there must be a verdict for the defendant on the plea of the Statute of Frauds, because there did not appear any sufficient memorandum within the statute. It had been held that the price, and the names of both parties, must appear on the face of the writing. Lastly, the defendant was entitled to a verdict on the issue upon the warranty. As the evidence stood, it was clear, that Mr. Hills knew the horse was required for racing purposes, and the circumstances tended to shew that he was unsound and unfit at the time of the purchase. As to damages, if the plaintiff recovered anything, he certainly was not entitled to a rupee for the keep. Instead of re-selling the horse immediately, he kept him for nearly six years! and the action was commenced only last year.

Colin Macdonald examined on the part of the defendant, deposed, that he had taken the horse Amroo to Patna. Upon leaving Mr. Hills, he had no opportunity of seeing the horse in the stable; he got a glimpse of him springing from the bank into the boat. He first perceived lameness when the horse was landed at Monghyr. There was plenty of accommodation in the boat, and the horse was taken great care of. The horse Sam arrived quite sound and well. Amroo afterwards became quite weak in the loins and lame.

The Advocate-General in reply. As to the question of warranty broken, the issue is upon the other side, and there is not a particle of evidence. The last witness has only proved the activity of the horse in springing into the boat!

Ryan, C. J.—Upon this question we will relieve you We think there is no proof whatever of breach of warranty.

The Advocate-General.—Then the first of the remaining objections, is the alleged variance, in stating the price. But it is at least a question for the jury whether it was 1,700 or 1,760, and even if it be a variance, it is clearly amendable by the 6th new Plea Rule. As to our evidence disproving the breach, it must be remembered the breach is two fold non-acceptance, and non-payment. If there was an acceptance, it was a dishonoured acceptance, by the subsequent repudiation; and we have at all events proved the material point, that there was no payment:

Ryan, C. J. We will relive you upon this point also. The difficulty appears to arise upon the second plea of the statute of Frauds. Is there any sufficient written agreement?

The Advocate-General. The contract is clearly sufficient, although not in a single document, if the terms can be collected from several distinct writings between which a connection is established. *Jackson, v. Lows*, 1 Bingh. Rep. Upon this principle, looking at all these letters together, the price and the names of the parties appear fully. It is not necessary that both parties should sign any agreement: *Bertan v. Mathews* & Eust. The first letter may indeed amount only to an offer; but the subsequent letters distinctly recognise an actual agreement.

The Court stopped the learned counsel, and said that they should give a verdict for the plaintiff, with liberty to the defendant's counsel to move for a nonsuit, if they should upon consideration determine to do so. The plaintiff was not entitled to the expenses of keep of the horse for more than a reasonable time,—say one month. This would about balance the small sum obtained by the resale. The verdict would therefore be entered for Sa. Rs. 1,700.

Verdict for the plaintiff for Sa. Rs. 1,700.

IN EQUITY.

RADHAMADHUS BONNERJEE V. OMACHIEB VENEJEE

The bill in this case was filed for an account. The case came on *ex parte*, and the complainant had a decree Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Barwell for complainant.

Decree accordingly.—Hurkaru June 27.

MONDAY, JUNE 29.

MUDDENMOHUN MITTAR V. JUGGUERNATH PERSAUD MULLICK.

Mr. Leith moved upon notice to set aside the attachment for want of an appearance to the bill of complaint in the above cause. The motion was under Equity Process Rule 5, the original subpoena not having been served, but only a copy. According to the words of the rule, the original must be served where there is only a single defendant.

The Advocate-General admitted that the words of the rule were so, but he said that the practice was otherwise. It was more convenient to file the original with the officer, and serve a copy, whether there was one defendant or several; and the reason was the same in both cases.

The Registrar said that the practice was so.

Ryan C. J. When this rule was drawn up the matter was considered, and it was the deliberate intention of the Court, that the rule should be as it now stands. It is clear that the words of the rule are one way, and the practice another. This order, therefore, will be made absolute, but without costs. And it is to be understood that the practice in future is to be according to the course pointed out by the words of the rule.

Order absolute.

RAMMOHUN BISWAS V. SIBCHUNDER SIRCAR.

This was a special demurrer to a plaint in trespass, in which the averments were all by the way of recital, and the whole pleading very inartificial.

Mr. Morton for the demurrer, said he believed no attempt could possibly be made to support this plaint,—which appeared to have been drawn by the plaintiff

himself, or by some of the "outdoor practitioners" of whom the Court had heard!

The Advocate-General admitted the plaint could not be supported. The brief had only just been put into his hands, and he believed no Attorney had been employed by the plaintiff until after the demurrer was filed. It was to be hoped that this would check the irregular "outdoor practice" spoken of.*

Demurrer allowed with leave to attend.

IN THE GOODS OF BENEFICIAL DOWSE.

This was a caveat against granting probate of the Will of the alleged testatrix.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morton for the caveat said that the alleged testatrix was a markswoman, and that the practice of the Court was in such cases before granting probate to examine one or more of the attesting witnesses *à voce*. In the present case there were many suspicious circumstances; and certainly nothing to warrant the Court in departing from the ordinary rule.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith contra, said that the Will was sufficiently proved, three attesting witnesses at Benares having been examined by commission. The expense of proving the Will in solemn form, and bringing the witnesses down to Calcutta, was quite uncalled for. It was not necessary in fact, at all, to prove the Wills of Hindoos, or Mahomedans.

The Court considered that they had no discretion. It was certainly not necessary to prove the Wills of Hindoos and Mahomedans.—still, if probate was applied for, the case must be judged by the same rules as those applied to the Wills of British subjects. It was the invariable practice in the case of a testator or testatrix unable to write his or her name, to require a *visa voce* examination, at all events if the Will was impeached. Any of the next of kin were entitled as of right to call for the proof of the Will in solemn form. The order, therefore, would be that the caveat should stand, the executor to propound and prove the Will in solemn form.

Order accordingly.

STEPHEN V. HUME, AND THE OTHER CAUSES.

This was a petition of relieving as to certain parts of the interlocutory order made in these causes last Sittings.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Hume appeared on behalf of Mr. E. K. Hume. The object of the petition of relieving was to alter the terms of the order so far as it related to the accruing rents and profits of Mr. Hume's share of the real estate, and that these rents and profits might be paid over to him from time to time. It seemed that this was objected to because so soon it might ultimately appear that Mr. E. K. Hume was indebted to the estate of the testatrix, Mrs. Mariam Hume; and it was argued that the court could not order funds to be paid over to a party who might be ultimately accountable to a larger amount. But the question was whether a reasonable security would not still remain under control of the court, to meet such ultimate probable balance. Now the whole value of the real estate in the hands of the court's receiver was estimated at the very least at 1,60,000, and Mr. Hume's accountability could not under any circumstances extend to his share of that sum. A good deal had been said about a claim in the Mofussil by collateral parties, and the possibility of their obtaining a decree against the whole of this property, to

* Of course none but Attornies, on the roll, can openly practise in the Court; but as suits may appear *in person*, proceedings are sometimes carried on in their name, but in reality by unqualified persons hanging about the Court.

the exclusion of all of the parties now before the court here;—but this was not upon record before the court in any shape, and they could look only to the proceedings before them. If Mr. Hume was not to receive his share of the rents and profits, why were the infant parties to receive theirs?

Mr. Pridgen appeared for Stephen, the elder, and assented to the alteration proposed.

Mr. Leish and Mr. Morton for the infant parties, said they did not absolutely oppose the motion, but they could not take upon themselves the responsibility of consenting on behalf of the infants; and they therefore left the matter in the hands of the court. Independently of the claim pending in the *Mofussil*, set up by collateral parties, there was quite enough before the court to justify them in declining the responsibility of giving a consent. They had given their consent to the payment over to Mr. Hume of the arrears, amounting to about Rs. 16,000. The case of the maintenance of the infants stood upon totally different grounds. They were not accounting parties like the executors, and their very

subsistence depended upon the sum allowed for maintenance out of the funds in court. This proposal, however, would be made on their behalf:—If Mr. Hume would consent to bring into court the disputed Company's paper, about Rs. 66,000, they (the learned counsel) would consent that the future rents and profits should be paid over to him.

The Advocate-General said he could not consent to any such proposal.

The Court said that they were not disposed to alter the order as it stood. The counsel for the infants had stated that they did not oppose the order, but that they withheld their consent,—then they must be taken as objecting parties, and the court would, not pending the account, make any order (except a consent) as to future rents and profits claimed by an accounting party. *Skinner v. Sweet*, 1 Cowper Rep. 53. The petition therefore would be dismissed, and the order stand as before.

Order accordingly.—*Hukaru*, June 30.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY

Proceedings of a meeting held on the 6th of June 1840.

G. J. Gordon, Esq., formerly of the Hon'ble Company's Medical Service, proposed at the last Meeting by Dr. D. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, was elected a Member of the Society.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

1. D. Menzies, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s 16th Foot, by the Secretary and Mr. Eginton.

2. W. Faithful, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, by the Secretary and Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

3. J. McPherson, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, by the Secretary and Dr. Spry.

4. G. Turner Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, by the Secretary and Dr. Goodvee.

5. Dr. Cardew, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, by the Secretary and Dr. Stewart.

6. Dr. Thompson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, by the Secretary and Mr. Birt.

The following letters and communications received since last meeting were presented.

1. From Dr. Ostou, late Member of the Medical Board, Bombay, withdrawing from the Society in consequence of his return to Europe.

2. Two large specimens of urinary calculi, weighing the one 1½ ounce, avoirdupois, measuring 2 inches in its long, and 19-12th in its short diameter. The other weighing nearly 3 ounces, avoirdupois measuring in its long diameter 3½ inches. Short diameter 1½ successfully extracted by Dr. McGregor, stationed at Muttra.

3. A communication accompanied with a drawing from Dr. Wise, of disease of the nails, was then read and discussed. The author following the account of Mr. Wardrop, has described the disease under two forms. The accidental and malignant. It is chiefly to the description of the malignant and to its treatment that Dr. Wise's paper refers.

Having found, that the usual application of Lunar Caustic, to the inflamed part, together with constitutional treatment, had been ineffectual in curing the disease, though continued for some months, and consider in that the soft pulpy vascular matrix of the nail, resembled so much the mucous membrane of the mouth, which, when

diseased, as in aphthous affections, is treated so satisfactorily with a mixture of borax and honey. Dr. Wise was induced to try this remedy, and with the most marked success. A case illustrative of the treatment is detailed.

3. Mr. Pearson's paper on the local application of Iodine as recommended by Mr. Davis of Hartford, was then read and discussed. A solution of iodine in rectified spirit in the proportion of 40 grains of the former, and one ounce of the latter had been used by him with much benefit as a local application of four cases.

1. In incipient sloughing of the eye-lid consequent upon an operation.

2. In erysipelatous inflammation of the leg in a case of compound fracture when the limb was swollen, glazed and very painful. The part was painted over repeatedly with a solution of iodine with extreme relief to the patient, and to the prevention of all the bad symptoms, such as sloughing which had been feared would take place.

3. A case of ulcer in an old man of 60.

4. In case of inflamed shoulder, the consequence of a fall. In this instance the usual remedies had been tried without effect, when the part was painted over with the solution of iodine, and repeated whenever there was an accession of pain, and with instant relief. In the course of the discussion some of the members adduced cases where the iodine solution had been used with much benefit in gouty inflammations of the foot and rheumatic pain of the joints accompanied with swelling.

4. Dr. Stewart brought to the notice of the Society some cases of icterus, and one of tetanus, which had been treated successfully with ten grain doses of tartaric acid every four hours for six doses.

Dr. Stewart considers its employment in these large doses as very safe, and that in this form it presented a remedy of great power, and very manageable in the treatment of Fever, Spasmodic occlusion so common in Bengal.

5. From J. Barker, Esq. Noacally.

A short notice on the period that men exist between the first impression of cholera, and its full developments, with a sketch of three cases where the disease appears to

have been latent three days; the parties fled from Hattah where the cholera was raging to the station of Noarally 12 miles distant; the symptoms of cholera showed themselves after 3 days, and the patients all died whilst not a single case of the disease was known to have occurred at the station of Noarally, except in the person of those who had arrived from Hattah.

6. Dr. Jackson's paper on cachexia, after syphilis or the irregular or maladministration of mercury, in which the hydrochlorate of potash is recommended as an adjunct to diet, cleanliness and rest was then read, in the cases noted the hydrochlorate of potash had been given in doses of 9 grains daily well diluted and persisted in for a fortnight or three weeks with the best effects, and in one instance where the patient had been under previous treatment for nearly 3 weeks without deriving benefit—the use of this remedy, after a continuance of ten days, removed

the eruption from several parts of the body and completely healed the many foul ulcers which had existed some weeks.

7. Dr. Steel's communication on a case of scorbatic presented by the Medical Board was read.

8. Dr. Malcolmson's chemical remarks on liver abscess presented by the author.

Medico-Chirurgical Review, Edinburgh Journal, Foreign Medical Review for the past quarter, 4 numbers of the Lancet, and Medical Gazette, two numbers of the Encyclographides Sciences Medicales were laid before the meeting.

J. JACKSON, M. D.

June 1840.

Secy Medl and Phys Society.

Hulk, June 10.]

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The month of June has not been laden with events of very great interest; and our position is almost precisely the same, as when our last Summary was compiled. Our friends in England are, doubtless, more anxious, at this juncture, for news from China than from any other part of the globe; but we are sorry to say that the intelligence, which we have to offer, is of a meagre and unsatisfactory character; as we have little to report of what has been done and know still less of what is to be done. The Expedition under Commodore Bremner sailed from Singapore, in fine order, on the 30th of May. The Admirals sailed from the Cape in the *Melville* on the 30th of April, but no direct intelligence of his proceedings has yet reached us. The *Moderate*, which sailed in company with the *Melville* from the Cape, was spoken on the 12th of June, in Lat. 5-30 N.—Long. 91-7 East. As she had put into the Mauritius, the Admiral must have been considerably a-head. We have intelligence from China to the 12th of May, and it appears, that in spite of the boasts of the Central flowery nation, and their vaunted contempt for us out-side, red-bristled barbarians, they do not anticipate, with very great pleasure, or even with an entire sense of security, our projected Martial visit to Canton. Edicts have been issued, offering a high rate of pay to every one willing to join the celestial army; but this had not been the means of increasing, to any extent, the Chinese force. The women of the coast had been sent into the interior; and other preparations made against our arrival, although the paucity of our numbers was a standing joke in Siam, as well as in China. A deputation from the latter place had proceeded to Ava, but we know not with what intent. Thundering edicts have been issued against Opium, and the drug, according to the latest advices, was selling at 700 dollars a chest.

Next to our relations with China, the state of affairs in Afghanistan is most interesting to our home readers. We announced in our last, that the Ghilzees were in a state of rebellion, and that a division was about to take the field to reduce them to subjection. A detachment under Captain William Anderson, of the Horse Artillery, fell in with a large body of these refractorics, on the 16th of May, not far from Tazee, and dispersed them in gallant style. Since this, Brigadier Wallace has taken the field, accompanied by a son of Shah-Soojah, but we have as yet heard little of their movements. Dost Mahommed is at Bokhara, and has been most kindly treated by the King of that place, who, it is reported, intends to confer on the Dost the Governorship of Balkh. Colonel Stoddart, on the other hand, has been most cruelly ill-used—imprisoned, insulted and compelled to pronounce the Mahommedan creed. Favorable accounts, extending to the 18th of May, have been received from Herat; and every thing was quiet in the neighbourhood of Bameean, where a detachment still continues, in very uncomfortable quarters. Reports of the discomfiture of the Russian Force, some forty or fifty marches from Khiva, has reached us, via Herat, confirming those received from home.

In Bengal, few events of any importance have occurred since our last dispatch. We have had most extraordinary weather, and the Indigo Planters have been in despair. For a week, between the 15th and 22nd ultimo, the fall of rain was almost unprecedented. There has been little or none during the last week, and we hope that the Indigo crops may not be quite so bad, as was anticipated. A little excitement was created, about the second week of May, by a strange freak which the Governor of Chandernagore played off on the person of the Revd. Mr. O'Sullivan—the Roman Catholic Chaplain

to her Majesty's troops at Chinsurah, who was commissioned to disburse certain monies belonging to the Marine Charity Fund. The Revd. gentleman was ordered by the Chandernagore Governor, to deliver over this money to the authorities, and upon his refusing to do so, was cast into prison—where he remained for some days and was only released upon a strong remonstrance being made, through Mr. Barlow, by the Governor-General. The Metcalf Building is to be erected on the site of the present Sailors' Home, and Mr. C. K. Robinson, one of our Police Magistrates, is to be the architect thereof. There has been much discussion regarding this in the papers; and loud cries of "Job—Job." Everything is jobbed in Calcutta; and there is little prospect of a change for the better. Steam affairs are at as low an ebb as possible; considerable disinclination to play second fiddle having been evinced by certain influential parties, a very fine discord has been produced. The old proverb of "Union is strength," which is generally considered to have some truth in it, has been voted mostly and out-of-date; and "every man for himself" is the motto substituted in its place. The consequence is, that we are further off than ever from the accomplishment of the grand desideratum. Our last Mails, which left London on the 4th of May, reached Calcutta on the 1st of July, having been brought from Aden in a Collier.

Amongst the deaths, we are sorry to have to record those of Major John Cartwright, Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, and of Captain R. Pemberton, Officiating Government Agent at Moorsheadabad—two highly valuable officers and esteemed good men. The former died at Dum-Dum early in May, and the latter at Moorsheadabad towards the end of the same month—both of them widely regretted.

Some lamentable cases of shipwreck have occurred at Bombay, and Aden has been again attacked by the Arabs.

MISCELLANEA.

Calcutta.

THE CROPS—The accounts of the crops, generally, during the month, have been favorable, but in consequence of the great quantity of rain, that has lately fallen, great loss of the indigo plant is apprehended.

THE CHANGES IN THE SECRET AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—All the Armenian clerks in the Secret and Political Department have been discharged, because they have been in the habit of furnishing copies of the resolutions and the correspondence of Government for the use of King Tharawadee, of Ava, for which they have been liberally rewarded by the agent of that monarch in Calcutta.

In consequence of this shameful betrayal of state secrets, the following form of affidavit has been drawn up, which all the uncovenanted assistants employed in the office in question, will have to enter into. The affidavit runs thus:—

I swear, that I will be true and faithful to the trust reposed in me as an assistant in the office to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Secret Department, at Fort William in Bengal. That I will not disclose any resolutions, letters, or proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Court of Directors, of the East India Company for the time being. That I will be careful of all its records entrusted to my care to the utmost of my power and abilities, preserve them in the Secretary's office with secrecy, suffering no one to peruse them, but with the approbation of the said Governor-General of India in Council, or the said Court of Directors. That I will not transmit in any letter or letters I may at any time write, to any person or persons whatever, any information of any occurrence or occurrences that shall or may come to my knowledge by virtue of the office, which I now hold or may hereafter hold in this department. And that I will preserve the same secrecy at all times and in all places, after I may have left this

department, except when I shall be legally required and bound to reveal the same.

In reference to the above affidavit it is the opinion of the Chief Magistrate, Mr. McFarlan, that it is not at all binding on the clerks, and that in order to render it effectual and obligatory, a bye-law or regulation is necessary.

ROAD ROBBERIES—Twenty five cooly robbers have been apprehended by Mr. McCann. The following is the manner in which the robberies used to be committed. Before setting out for adventure, the gang made it a practice to arrange matters in a general meeting. The coolies among them then, on the day appointed, assembled near the Treasury as beca coolies waiting for hire, some of them being provided with cloth umbrellahs. In case of a job offering, they ran for it, and if one of the party proved successful, no never failed to enquire the destination of the money bag, so as to be heard by his comrades. He then followed the sircar in charge of the bag, and always kept as close as possible to avoid the shadow of a suspicion. His comrades, however, with their umbrellahs also, accompanied, passing themselves off as common way-farers. In this way they would go on till a carriage, or a buggy, happened to come in the way, when in affecting to get out of the passage, the man with the bag would contrive to get on the opposite side of the road from the sircar, for whom to loose sight of him being their principal object, which being once done, an open umbrella would immediately be handed to the man with the bag, who shouldering it closely, would effectually elude the recognition of the sircar, for he little thinking that any body with an umbrella could be the coolie, would be anxiously looking round and enquiring about if any body had seen a man with a bag, while at the same time the man and the bag were every moment gaining ground. In cases also when possible, the gang themselves would endeavour to put the sircar on a wrong scent, by pretending

to have seen a man with the bag. Of course, before the squire could even inform his employers, the money bag would be far away with the cooler—and perhaps safely deposited in the robber's exchequer. It was customary, however, for them to carry the money to Jorantuko generally, where an individual of respectable appearance and attired like a baboon, would be waiting, who hiring a palkee and taking the bag with him, would proceed to the house of Muddoosdan Aduck, the head quarters of this gang.

BENGAL MILITARY FUND—The pensions of the widows dependent on the Bengal Military Fund, is to be paid quarterly instead of half yearly for the future.

INUNDATION—The country about Culmcepole is completely under water, and all communication between it and the out divisions, is stopped. From Midnapore to Tamlook the country is entirely laid waste, and develops marks of violence in all quarters.

FOOD FOR THE QUIN NONGS—It is stated on respectable authority, that despatches have been received from Kliwa and Catmando of great importance, and it is said, that they relate to the state of affairs in those quarters, which are assuming a very critical aspect.

Of late also, the Government here, in order to keep the Court of Directors and the Board of Control in possession of the earliest and most important news, write what are called "News Letters" once a week, of each of which twenty copies are prepared and sent home.

MILITARY ITEMS—Capt. the Hon'ble W. G. Osborne of H. M. 26th Regt of Cameronians, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Force.

Colonel Oglander has taken command of the Cameronians, to the great joy of the Regiment. Captain Cairne had consequently joined his company.

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN FUND—A notice published on the 27th of June, announces that the vote of the subscribers to the Bengal Military Orphan Fund is in favor of abolishing the Boys' School at Kidderpore, and that in future the male wards shall be educated in Europe.

NATIVE MILITARY APOTHECARIES—In addition to the sixty or seventy young Mahomedans, who have already entered the Medical College to prepare themselves for holding regimental appointments of native apothecaries, there were nine young men more sworn in yesterday as having joined the College.

NEW HOSPITALS—A new hospital, designed chiefly to benefit indigent Christians, will shortly be established by Mr. Chas. Dundas Mitchell, if he should be sufficiently aided by subscriptions from the public.

It is in the contemplation of Government to establish a hospital at Moorshedabad for the accommodation of the native public, the poorer portion of whom in Moorshedabad, being in total want of medical treatment in cases of sickness, will experience much benefit from an institution of this nature.

CAPT. R. B. PEMBERTON—We regret much that it is our duty to announce the death of Captain R. B. Pemberton, of the 4th N. I., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad. This melancholy event occurred, we believe, on Friday last, at the above place. Captain Pemberton was a talented and most valuable officer, whose loss will be felt by the Government, as well as by a large circle of relatives and friends. He was for some years in the Survey Department, and distinguished himself by a

Report on the South Eastern Frontier, (forwarded to Government in 1830) giving a complete description of the provinces of Assam, Manipoor, Cachar, Arracan and other parts further eastward. This report was not published; but in 1838, Captain Pemberton was sent on a mission to Hootan, for the purpose of effecting arrangements, calculated to control the predatory extravagancies of the border chiefs; he was received most courteously and respectfully by the Deb; but was necessitated to return, without accomplishing the object of his mission, so weak and timorous was the party, with whom he was sent to negotiate. Captain Pemberton, however, returned laden with information, concerning the countries which he had traversed, and in the course of the following year (1839) the results of his journey were laid before the public, in the form of a most interesting and valuable report, with which the reading community is familiar. About this time, Captain Pemberton was appointed to officiate, during the absence of Colonel Caulfield, as the Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad, in which capacity he died, on Friday, the 26th, much and deservedly regretted.

CASE OF THE REV. MR. O'SULLIVAN—The following is an account of a most arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Chandernagore authorities.

"We have to record the fact of a most arbitrary proceeding on the part of the acting administrator of the affairs of Chandernagore, or as he is officially styled, *Officier de service*, who has unjustifiably incarcerated in jail the Reverend Mr. O'Sullivan, a British subject and a Roman Catholic Chaplain in her Majesty's troops at Chinsurah, in the service of the East India Company. This reverend gentleman has for some months past afforded spiritual aid to the Catholics of Chandernagore under the direction of the Right Reverend Dr. Thibaut, Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, who had been selected both by the Prefect Apostolic of Pondicherry and the administrator *pro tem*, to provide a priest for that settlement. The Bishop not having a clergyman to spare for that special purpose, the Lordship desired Mr. O'Sullivan to attend to the wants of the Catholics of that place, when his other avocations at Chinsurah would permit; and it was agreed that the priest was to receive a certain allowance from the French Government for any service he may render to that church &c. By this arrangement he virtually became the Curate of Chandernagore, enjoying the same rights and privileges as his predecessors.

Last Sunday, after the discharge of his duties at Chinsurah, Mr. O'Sullivan went to Chandernagore, to distribute the monthly charity bequeathed by the late General Claude Martine to the widows and orphans resident in that settlement. Immediately on his arrival he wrote to one of the Magistrates requesting his attendance at the church to witness (as he had before done on several similar occasions) the proper distribution of the charity. The Magistrate came forthwith, and, to the surprise of the priest, demanded on the part of Monsieur *Officier de service* all the money in his possession belonging to the charity. Mr. O'Sullivan peremptorily declined, declaring that as he alone, and not the Administrator or any officer of the Government, was responsible to Mr. Grant of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, who entrusted the money to his charge for distribution to the poor of Chandernagore, according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of the deceased, he could not suffer the money to go out of his custody without being guilty of a breach of trust. On the Mr. O'Sullivan was conducted to the house of the great Monsieur, before whom he reiterated his reasons for not complying with the mandate of the Magistrate.

In consequence of this refusal; he was immediately committed, by order of the said *Officer*, to the common jail; his horses and buggy were destroyed, and the almshouse in the church, in which Mr. O'Sullivan had deposited the money, sealed with the seal of the court. The room where the Reverend gentleman is imprisoned is damp and dirty, and since Monday, all intercourse with him is prohibited, not even permitting the venerable Dr. Pezzoni, the late Bishop of Agra, who is at present staying at Chandernagore, to see him. Thus no person, whether lay or clerical, is admitted to give him any advice or assistance in this dilemma, thus debaring him from making known his distresses and wants, and we are not certain whether he is permitted to write to his friends without having the letters intercepted. On the first day of Mr. O'Sullivan's confinement, a gentleman of that place, well known as much for his hospitality as for his charity, supplied him with victuals, a bed and other necessities which the jail, or rather an apology for one, did not afford, but the comfort of a good meal was denied to him on the next day, and a humbler fare has since been served from a tavern by order of the Governor.

Can it be supposed for a moment a Frenchman who glories in the cry of *vive la liberté* could be capable of imprisoning a British subject a priest, on a Sunday, without trial or warrant, or even without a shadow at a crime, unless it be a crime to refuse servile obedience to an unreasonable demand of a man in temporary authority? The charges, advanced as a pretext for his being placed in durance vile, are that Mr. O'S. acted against the laws of the colony in having received a sum of money from the Supreme Court of Calcutta without the permission of the *Officer de service*, and that all charity monies distributed in the settlement must be subject to the inspection and become amenable to any rule the Governor may prescribe. No other *Carates* obtained such permission nor submitted to such surveillance; therefore why should Mr. O'Sullivan do more than his duty required, although he always took the precaution of requesting the attendance of a Magistrate to witness the distribution?

We are assured that the inhabitants of Chandernagore, both Catholics and Protestants, are highly indignant at the conduct of the *Officer*, and we are told that even the officers of the Government are almost unanimous in condemning the illegal proceeding of their Chief.

This affair has come officially before Lord Auckland who called on the authorities of Chandernagore for an explanation of this extraordinary and despotical conduct towards Mr. O'Sullivan, and demanded his immediate liberation from jail; and they were at length been led to see the expediency of delivering up the *corpus* of the Rev. O'Sullivan, together with the money the Reverend gentleman had with him.

THE NEW THEATRE.—The new theatre is progressing rapidly, and the workmanlike manner in which it is being built does great credit to Mr. Collins. Already the walls are about thirteen feet high, all the windows are prepared, and those on the Southern side already put in. The entire arrangements of the building appear to promise every accommodation both to audience and actors. The green room and dressing rooms will be particularly commodious. The boxes will contain about three hundred persons, and the pit one hundred and fifty. The back of the house is to the southward, but this was a matter of necessity as it would have been impossible to make an entrance at that end of the compound, and its breadth would not admit a drive round. The roof of the body of the house, however, will be considerably more lofty than the stage roof, and will have windows on every side. There will be punkabs also in the hot weather, and the theatre

will, perhaps, on the whole, be the best ventilated building in Calcutta. It is known, that a commission has been sent home for actresses, and an *aspirante* is qualifying herself here. Performances will commence from the first to the fifteen of December next, and it is understood that though there may be some secessions, there are to be powerful accessions to the *corps dramatique*. At present every thing promises well.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the greater part of the past month, has been most disagreeable. It has rained almost incessantly and strong gusts of wind have prevailed almost the whole time.

MR. J. C. MARSHMAN.—An official letter has been sent to Mr. Marshman, requesting him to commence the publication of the *Government Gazette* in the vernacular, from July next.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.—Only a few days have elapsed since we announced, and with much pleasure, the appointment of Major John Cartwright of the Artillery to the Superintendence of the Cossipore Gun Foundry,—it is now our painful duty to announce the death of that valuable officer. He was seized with cholera on Sunday evening, and having neglected to call in timely medical advice, the symptoms of his malady were alarmingly increased on the following morning, and on Tuesday, a little after noon, he expired, most sincerely and deservedly regretted, by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. But not by his private friends alone will Major Cartwright's loss be felt, for the Government have lost one of their most valuable servants—one, whom they could ill afford to spare, at the present juncture. He was—take him for all in all—the most valuable Artillery Officer in the service, and we little doubt that all his brother officers will willingly echo the words: Equally distinguished in the regimental, as in the official department, his career has been one of the greatest utility to the state and of the highest honour to himself. When a subaltern, in Osterlony's division he distinguished himself by his intrepid gallantry, on the heights of Maloun, in April 1815. When the British position at Deothal was furiously attacked by a large body of Ghoorkhas, who directed their most energetic endeavours against our guns, and succeeded so far as to incapacitate every gunner, but one, Lieutenant Cartwright, with the sole surviving mattress, worked one of the field-pieces, whilst Lieuts. Huthinson and Armstrong worked the other. This gallant conduct was justly styled "heroic" by the Commander-in-Chief in General Orders, and from that time Lieut. Cartwright's professional reputation was made. He was subsequently appointed Adjutant of the Colindauze Battalion, and in 1817 was with the Rocket Troop, at Hattessa. He held the Adjutancy of the 4th or Colindauze Battalion, up to the year 1824, when he was appointed to the Ordnance Commissariat Department, in which he remained until 1835 when he was transferred to the Assistant-Adjutant-Generalship of Artillery, which appointment he continued to hold, until death deprived the state of his further services. He had just been requested by the Governor-General to officiate during the absence of Colonel Progreve, at the Cossipore Foundry, to which he would have removed in a few days, but for the melancholy circumstance we are recording.

No officer in the army was more esteemed as a man, or more highly regarded as a soldier, than was the subject of this brief eulogium. Mild, affable and unassuming, he was beloved by men of every rank; and there are few, in the Regiment of Artillery who have not, at some time or other, experienced his courtesy and kindness. He was an excellent official servant, and the precision, with which he conducted the extensive business of his office, was equal to the readiness and willingness, which he showed to meet

The wishes of all parties applying to him. As a practical scientific officer he had few superiors in the service, and his long experience in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, had rendered him an authority on all matters connected with gunnery, which was rarely not to be implicitly relied upon. Of his worth as a man, little need he say more, than that his death is most sincerely regretted, and that there are many who will long hold in remembrance his numerous excellent characteristics, and look in vain, amongst his survivors, for his equal.

ACCIDENT.—The river has been much agitated during all the present rains, and great injury has been sustained among the native boats. A wreck was seen, floating up the Auckland Channel, and proved to be a Choolea brig. It appears that the sloop had met with bad weather in the Bay of Bengal and was dismasted and sprung a leak; the crew, which were nine in number, would no doubt have met a watery grave, had it not been for Captain Henrieks, of the brig *Madras*, who opportunely picked them up just as the vessel was about to sink. Upon the arrival of the Captain, he informed the Police of the circumstance, and as they were destitute and perfect strangers, the Chief Magistrate deputed a constable to bring them, and gave orders that they should be provided with victuals. As until a vessel could be obtained for them, the men stated that when they were picked up, they had not tasted a morsel of food for four days.

RAJAH RAJNARAIN.—Rajah Rajnarain Roy, has been excluded from the list of visitors at the Government-house, in consequence of his conduct in re Sree Nauth Roy, the editor of the *Bhaskar*.

RAJAH KISSEY NAUTH ROY.—Rajah Kissen Nauth Roy intends to establish a Sanscrit College in zillah Moorshedabad. He is looking out for a suitable place between Syddabad and Berhampore, for the accommodation of the institution.

INDIAN MUTUAL AND LAUDABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—The Indian Mutual and Laudable Life Insurance Society is already in a position to return to the subscribers for the whole of the current half year ending on the 30th instant, no less than 15 per cent. of the premiums paid on each life, after making ample provision for all contingences.

SUICIDE.—On the morning of the 21st of June, about ten o'clock, Mr Wm Barrett, jun, committed suicide at his house in Puddoosookur. He took his seat at the breakfast table in his usual manner, after which he proceeded into the compound, where he placed the butt end of a loaded fowling-piece on the ground, and braving his body over the muzzle, pulled the trigger with his foot—the ball struck his heart, it is supposed, for he did not live many minutes after. The cause of the painful occurrence was a love affair with a Miss Rose D'Silva.

ADMIRAL ELLIOTT.—The *Eudora*, which has arrived during the week, reports as follows:

June 12th, Lat. 5-30 N. Long. 91-7 East. I was boarded by H. M. S. *Modeste*, who reported that she left the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th April, in company with Admiral the Hon'ble George Elliott, C. B., in the *Melville*, 74, and the *Blonde*, 48, bound for Singapore and China, the *Plyader*, 18, had sailed for the same place on the 25th of April. The *Modeste* had been to the Mauritius and Mayhe, and reported that Sir Lionel Smith was daily expected at the Mauritius in the *Andromache*.

The *Blenheim*, 74, *Orestes*, 18; *Columbine*, 16, an *Nimrod* were under orders for China.

THE MEDICAL BOON MEMORIAL.—The Medical Boon Memorial is now before Government, and will shortly be despatched to the Court of Directors.

BUGLARIES, &c.—Very many cases of burglary and theft have been reported this week also.

CAPTAIN DYCEY.—It is said that Captain Dycey, who commands the *Madagascar* steamer, has been appointed an Acting Master by the Commodore, in order to enable the *Madagascar* to share in the operations on the Chinese coast.

MR HABERLET.—Mr Haberlet, one of the oldest clerks in the Police Office, has been charged, by an ex-Nath of that establishment, with having received a bribe of fifty rupees from him, in order to entertain the bar' he had tendered. Mr. Haberlet has been called upon for an explanation, but whether he has rendered a satisfactory one, or not, has not transpired.

BUGLARIES, &c.—Burglaries seem to be on the increase. Several have been reported during the month, and we are happy to say, that, through the exertions of that active and indefatigable individual, Mr. Metcalf, several burglars have been apprehended, and it is thought that, through their instrumentality, many more will be brought to justice.

THE HINDU PIONEER.—The report that Capt. D. L. Richardson and Mr Middleton, were about to edit conjointly a periodical entitled the *Hindu Pioneer*, for the reception of contributions by the students of the Hindu College, is not quite correct. A work of the same kind was once before established by the alumni of the College, but it was not countenanced by the authorities of that institution, and it had but a brief existence. Some of the youths of the 1st and 2nd classes, were lately very much disposed to revive the work, but there were some difficulties in the way; and, though they had got Captain Richardson to write an introduction, all idea of the publication was abandoned.

CRUEL MURDER.—The mistress of a man named Kistopersaul, because she would not consent to receive the embraces of a man named Chakda, was murdered by Kistopersaul, his uncle, and Chakda. The three villains, after murdering the woman, threw her body into a tank, but the corpse floated and led to the detection of the murderers.

FEARS OF POWER.—One of the Magistrates of the Calcutta Police, has been playing a few of these characteristic fantastic tricks, which Shakespeare says, do make the angels weep, and has been punishing a man because he wished to keep his own wife unto himself, and his domicile free from the intrusion of a bullying brother-in-law.

THE ARIEL AFFAIR.—Captain William Warden, of the *Ariel*, appeared at the Police Office on the 19th instant, in consequence as it is already known, of a charge being preferred against him by the Post Office authorities, for delaying to deliver up certain packet brought up by him from Singapore, contrary to Regulation 17 of 1837.

The Deputy Post Master, however, intimated that the Post Master General was not quite prepared to prosecute the charge immediately, and as the *Ariel* is immediately to start for China, the case has been postponed till Capt. Warden's return, he having entered into his own recognizance in the sum of a thousand rupees to make his appearance at the Police on his return. Capt. Warden denies the charge.

ASSAULT ON A SHERIFF'S OFFICER.—Richard Plummer and James Charles Kiernan, were brought up to the Police office, on the 19th instant to enter into recognizances for their appearance at the ensuing Sessions, in consequence of a charge preferred against

the former, for assaulting Thomas Brown, a Sheriff's Officer, in the execution of a writ and rescuing his prisoner from him, and the latter for also assaulting Thomas Brown and preventing the execution of a writ.

The warrant against Plummer only was executed, and not on Kiernan, who came to the office voluntarily.

After some conversation it was determined to allow the matter to pend in the magistrate's court till such time as the Deputy Sheriff has determined what course to take.

This case occupied nearly the whole day, up to a late hour in the evening. A great deal of bandying of legalities, and interesting discussions of nice technical distinctions, took place between the Deputy Sheriff, the Magistrate, and Mr. Shaw, much to the edification of all parties present; but the *fruits* of the day's proceedings exceeded every thing else in interest and importance.

There were two writs out against Kiernan, one from the Sheriff's office, the other from the Police office. He had been rescued from an arrest by the former, while had the latter been executed, it would entitle him to protection from being captured. But the Police warrant had not been executed, nor did it appear that Kiernan attended the office from any intimidation from the Magistrate to do so; and since Kiernan's examination was concluded, and he had already been told by the Magistrate to enter into his recognizance in the sum of five hundred rupees, to make his appearance from day to-day at the police office, Brown thought himself entitled to recapture his rescued prisoner. Hereupon Kiernan eluded himself behind Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw looked very ruffled, and Mr. Robinson severely taxed the Constable for not executing the warrant all this time. Mr. Henderson looked stern and in fact a universal change came over the spirit of all parties present. At length Mr. Robinson ordered the Constable to execute the warrant immediately, which being done, Mr. Robinson informed the Sheriff's officer that he could not now capture or in any way molest Kiernan. Brown at this looked crestfallen, Kiernan got out from behind his attorney's clan, and various, were the injurious given on this uncommon subject, by those who were in the room. After Kiernan had left the Police, however, the mounted Brown, deterred by the Magistrate's protective procedure, went up to him, to arrest him. Kiernan offered legal aid to the officer, who, not being satisfied at such security, pursued him with the warrant. Kiernan had the advantage at first, and outstripped Brown, but happening to slip in a puddle, he fell, and, being captured, was marched off to prison.

LIVES OF THE GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

—Baboo Pearinmohun Mitter contemplates compiling and translating into the Bengalee language sketches of the lives of all the Governors General that have severally presided over the destiny of British India.

ROBBERY AT THE MINE.—It appears that about eighty-two *talaks* of granulated gold, valued more than hundred and fifty rupees, have been stolen from the Mint and Mr. Carnin, the Assay Master, yesterday took to the Police a military attached to the mine, and charged him with having had in his possession a quantity of granulated gold. Mr. Carnin, upon suspicion, also accused five other mistries as accessories. Depositions were taken, and the case is yet pending.

FAIR AT MAHESHW.—On the 18th instant, the annual fair of Chan-jutta was held at Mahesh, near Serampore. The number of people present, with the ceremony of *chana* or bathing took place, was between 80 or 40,000; and the greater portion of them were women. The people, especially the women, suffered very much in consequence of the weather, which was rainy, and there not being enough space to accommodate so vast a multitude.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A little after 8 o'clock on the morning of the 18th instant, about thirty feet of roofing, which the last heavy rain on the 18th instant had increased in weight considerably, from the circumstance of the water having soaked into it, fell with a tremendous crash; but in consequence of the accident having occurred so early, the personal injury was comparatively but trifling, ten persons only being found in the ruins. None of these were severely hurt, and they have been sent to the hospital.

LEGACY OF A DYING THIEF.—A Mahomedan was taken to the Native Hospital on the 13th instant, attacked with the cholera. The means used for his recovery failed of effect, and the man continued to grow worse, till the symptoms became alarming and he became satisfied that his days were soon to be numbered. It appeared that he had about his person a silver watch, with a silver guard chain, and the sum of six hundred rupees in Bank notes, which property in the prospect of death, the dying man in a sudden fit of generosity, made over to one of his apprentices of the Institution in the regular form of last will and testament. The circumstance, however, appearing suspicious, the Hospital Surgeon informed the Police of it. The Deputy Superintendent repaired to the Hospital, and took down the dying declaration of the man, which was to the purport, that about eleven days ago he retained to Chhutta from Malacca, an servant to a ship officer. That the watch belonged to him, and the notes he had purchased in the Bura Bazar. It has, however, transpired, that the watch and the notes all belong to Mr. Kelly, of the Hawrah Hospital, being part of the property of which he was robbed on the night of the late government works. The legacy, therefore, is in custody of the Police instead of the Registrar's office, and the Hospital apprentice must wait till he gets it.

THE LORD VENERA.—The ship *Lord Amhurst*, while proceeding down the river, on her way to China, got a ground, but she floated again, and has proceeded on her voyage.

PAPER FOR PRINTING THE SCRIPTURES.—The Court of Directors have granted all duty on paper imported here, for the purpose of printing the Scriptures.

SHIPMENT OF ASSAM TEA.—The number of chests of Assam tea about to be shipped for England this season, is one hundred and twenty.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—Government have finally consented to give the site of the Sailors' Home for the erection of the building which is to afford accommodation for the Public Library, the Agricultural Society, and to act at the same time as the Metcalfe Testimonial.

Lord Auckland has subscribed one thousand rupees to the funds of the Home.

ON FIRE.—It is generally bruted, that the alumnus of the Hindoo College are about to get up a paper to be styled the *Hindoo Pioneer*, the literary department of which is to be under the superintendence of Capt. D. L. Richardson, the Principal, and the scientific department under the supervision of Mr. Middleton, the head Master of the College.

FORGERY.—Thomas Manson, against whom a case of forgery on the house of McKean, Lyall and Co. was not long ago discovered, which case is yet to be sent up to the Supreme Court, has, it appears, been committing forgery in more than one-quarter. It has just been brought to the notice of the police, that he has played the same trick on the house of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. He succeeded in passing off a forged document, purporting to be a draft, drawn by Mr. Clark, the well known Hindoo Plaintiff of Bhugwan-golah, for the sum of two hundred rupees, on the house of Cockerell and Co., and in favor of himself.

The forgery has recently been discovered by Mr. Clark.

himself, to whom the draft had been sent in the course of accounts.

THE CHINESE CULTIVATORS OF THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—No less than two hundred and fifty Chinamen were brought to the Police on the 1st instant, under the following circumstances.—These men are cultivators and were regularly engaged by the Tea Company to cultivate their lands at Assam.—Under this engagement they were proceeding to their destination in charge of two European Superintendents, Messrs. Milne and Hart. On their way they had to touch at Pabna, when the European Superintendents went on shore with dogs and by some means created a disturbance with the local people. The Superintendents got worried. They then came on board and took a gang of the Chinese with them to revenge the insult, when the affair assumed a serious aspect and ended in the loss of life, as has already been published in this paper. The Chinese were placed under custody by the authorities at Pabna, and after due investigation released, when, instead of prosecuting their journey to Assam, the Superintendents informed them that their services were not required and told them to go about their business. Not knowing what to do with themselves, this large body of helpless men have come to Calcutta. Their arrival, however, under these circumstances in Calcutta, and the fact that they are utterly destitute of every means of subsistence, led the Superintendent of police to bring them before the Chief Magistrate, as so large a body of men, so destitute, and without any provision, would only become a vagrant and thieves in the city. The Chief Magistrate has taken down the statement of one of two of the men, and is written to Mr. Hargreaves of the Tea Company to be informed of the real facts of the case.

In the mean time it is intended to board and lodge these Chinese at the public expence, for which purpose a house at a rent of 30 rupees a month has already been engaged. These Chinese were originally brought from Singapore, and it is expected, that, as their services are not required, they should be sent home at the expence of the parties who brought them round.

MESSES RYKEMAN AND HARDMAN.—Messrs Rykeman and Hardman, who recently advertised a concert to take place at the Town Hall, have left Calcutta suddenly, on account of having incurred a great many debts. Mr. Burkhynag, of the musical establishment, appeared before the magistrate, and entered an affidavit to the effect that Mr. Hardman had lately borrowed a sum of three hundred rupees from him on a promise to repay the loan by allowing a deduction to his salary. Mr. Hardman also took the loan of some music from the establishment. He then took leave for a few days, stating that he was going on a trip to Chundernagore. The leave was granted, and he kept away from his duties, but it has been ascertained that he has taken a passage on the *Columbiere*, which left town on Monday last. On Mr. Burkhynag's affidavit, the usual process was issued against Mr. Hardman.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—The sale on the 25th instant, at Messrs. Toller and Co's. of landed property in and about Calcutta, did not go off very briskly. Four houses were sold at good prices—two in Park Street for Rs. 18,500, and 20,000 respectively, and two in Theatre Street for 25,299 and 26,500. None of the rest of the property advertised, except a few plots of garden ground found purchasers, the upset prices being too high.

THE CLIPPER LANE.—The clipper brig *Lane*, carrying 207½ tons, was put up at auction on the 25th instant, and disposed of for a sum of 2,400 rupees.

CURATOR PRO TEM.—For the benefit of those who are in the habit of transacting business in the

Court of Requests, we publish a copy of the following notice which have lately been hung up in the Court.

Notice.

1. As it is desirable to facilitate the adjustment of all suits, it is ordered that from and after the 1st of July next ensuing, plaintiff shall state in his *chirochoot* the value of the claim he may have against his defendant as carefully as possible, which said claim shall be copied into the summons, and shall be inserted at the foot thereof in legible character, both in English and Benguee, as the case may be.

2. Inconvenience having arisen under the present system of allowing suiters to delay adjustments of the costs of postponement until the termination of the suit, it is ordered that from and after the 1st July next ensuing, upon the plaintiff or defendant requiring postponement, the costs of such postponement shall be deposited in Court before the next day of hearing of the case, and a receipt from the chief clerk produced to the sitting Commissioner on the day of such hearing. In failure of which the Commissioners, at their discretion, will proceed to judgment with or without reference to the ground of such postponement.

THE CHRISTOPHER RAWSON AND CASHMERE MERCHANT.—Two vessels, the *Christopher Rawson* and *Cashmere Merchant*, were put up at auction. The former a fine teak built vessel of 900 tons burthen, was disposed of to Mr. Joseph Dawson, for the sum of 67,000 rupees. The *Cashmere Merchant*, of 364 tons, was bought in at 11,500 rupees.

THE TEN THOUSAND.—The ten thousand was drawn to No 2594, on Saturday last. Mr. John Colclough is the fortunate owner of the ticket.

MR R LOCKEN.—Mr. Master Pilot R Locken, Pilot of the ship *Kelbain*, Captain J. Shaw, from Greenock, fell overboard on the night of the 23d instant, near Sangoi, during the severe gale, and has not since been heard of. This accident, we understand, occurred a short time after he had boarded the vessel. We have not heard of any further particulars.

Mofussil.

BURDWAN.—The following is an extract from a letter just received from Burdwan—

"Owing to the incessant heavy falls of rain, Burdwan was yesterday threatened by an inundation, the damooder having risen to an awful height, but providentially the winds gave way about 5 miles below, and thus saved Burdwan. It carried away part of Hooghly road near Mysoree. Had the winds near Kanchanagur broke the station would have suffered, in fact the water made a breach in the embankment, but the Rajah of Burdwan sent 300 coolies to fill up the gap, and by this timely precaution a great calamity was prevented. The natives were greatly alarmed, and some were securing their property."

MYMUNSIING.—A letter from the Mymunsiing district, dated 25th May, says, "We have been deluged with rain for the last five days, and you might sail a Cingee round my dwelling. This will do much injury to the manufacturing operations of this and the Dacca quarter, and greatly reduce the produce, which, up to the present period, has never been good. A number of the factories commenced work on the 10th instant, and now almost all are making preparations for carrying on full work. There is no want of plant, but we have been so often served out by the river, that there is no forming an opinion as to the probable result."

MYNAPORE.—The following is an extract of a letter just received from Dinapore.

"A most horrible occurrence has just taken place here in the family of Mrs. J. B. Garland. It appears that one of the servants, who had been treated with confidence by his mistress, for some cause that is at present unknown, attacked and wounded with a sword all the members of the family, excepting only the youngest child, who was saved on account of his being asleep.

"I regret to add, that Mrs. J. B. Garland has since died of lock-jaw, occasioned by the wounds she received. One of the sons, named Henry, received a cut in the left arm above the wrist, while another, William, had his left hand entirely severed at the wrist, and has received dreadful cuts about the head. An unfortunate young lady, Miss Moohuee, was also most severely and dangerously wounded about the neck, arms and back, the little finger of the right hand being cut clean off. I cannot, in fact, properly describe the state of the poor boys and girl

"The scoundrel who committed this deed has been fortunately captured, and is now in confinement at Patna. He appears to have totally given himself up to despair, and the rascally coward now evinces that want of spirit which induced him to attack a defenceless female, her young children and an unprotected girl. Had not precautionary measures been adopted by the Police authorities, he would certainly have been torn to pieces by the European soldiery, who are highly exasperated. The perpetrator of these horrid crimes, will take his trial so soon as the parties wounded have sufficiently recovered to attend the Court, when I hope I shall have the satisfaction of seeing the villain swing for his barbarity."

BEHAR.—The following is an extract from a letter from Benares.

"We have had a flood here, unprecedented, I believe, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The Birn overflowed its banks, and inundated a great number of encampments. Many stables and other out-works have been washed down. On the 25th the water rose to within a very few feet of the entrance to the bridge, leading from the encampments to the town. The bridge has stood the pressure, which must have been tremendous, most gallantly.

PURBA.—The following is an extract of a letter from Purba, dated 8th June.

"I am happy to inform you, that the whole of the Chasse, who were accused of allying with robbers and murder here, have been released; no evidence being forthcoming to establish any thing against them, one of the poor savages, however, who, it appears, struck a woman in the court, is sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. This is a very hard case. I shall send you an account to-morrow.

ASSAM.—The following is an extract of a letter from Assam.—The rains have set in, and the weather has been very disagreeable for some time past, hot and cold succeeding each other so rapidly, as to cause a good deal of sickness; cholera has also made its appearance, but has not extended far as yet, confining itself chiefly to the neighbourhood of that sink of iniquity and pestilence, Gowhaty. Up East all is quiet, though report says that the Burmese are making a road through the Shan States near the Keng River over to Jorhat. A vagabond also of a Rajah has come over on a visit, without so much as "be your leave," and is now at our metropolis enjoying his state and diet, to his heart's content. Since the evacuation of Suddyah, the graves of the Rev Mr. Thomas and Miss Brown, buried there, have been dug

up by some of the natives, and the bodies exhumed that of the lamented Col. White was not, fortunately, touched, and his remains have been brought to Chalkwah for re-interment. The encroachments of the river rendering it doubtful if the spot would remain this year. A subscription was raised in Assam amongst the private friends of that officer, for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory, and upwards of 1,600 Rs. having been subscribed, it is resolved, I believe, to appropriate a portion to a monument in his Parish Church in Leith, and the remainder, to a tomb in Assam. This plan is, I hear, now in a fair train of completion. Government were applied to, I believe, to know if they were inclined to erect a monument to so justly respected and talented an officer, but refused. As in the case of poor William Fraser, so it was with Col. White. No order marked the loss the Government had sustained, in the violent and atrocious manner in which these officers met their deaths. Of the Kenghis lately taken, some who had been of the party who killed Col. White, were sent to Gowhatti for execution, but died of jail fever, and so escaped their just deserts."

AGRA.—It is said, that there is some chance of a Medical Class being organized at the College, under the care of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who has, with a spirit of enterprise not frequently met with, undertaken to instruct several of the pupils who will attend a place in the city, in the rudiments of the healing art.

The Head-Quarters of the 4th Battalion of Artillery at present at Agra, will, we learn, positively move from this on the ensuing relief, and will be replaced by a Battalion from Kurnal.

Nothing of the said Lame Relief has, it is said, as yet determined on, as it must be modified by the reports from Afghanistan and the movements of the Nepul.

Major General East is, we are sorry to learn, dangerously ill from inflammation of the lungs. He is now at Meerut, whether he hastened on the commencement of his illness.

There has been an extraordinary affair at Humeerpoor. Sixty 1,200 rupees—horse and foot—seized off, in under-av, a sum of Rs. 5,000 from our Taba khans. The case is under investigation.

Government have refused to erect lines for a second Regiment of Cavalry at Muttra.

HEROWA.—A considerable number of he about 5,000, were brought to here this year, and contrary to all expectation, met with a ready sale.

The Superintendent of the Company's Stud made a show of purchasing, but afterwards withdrew from the market. About 400 animals found their way to the Court at Lucknow, 100 were purchased for the Delhi Bakhsh. The highest realized were from 1,000 to 1,100 rupees.

Tempests rather scarce, and no wonder when such extravagant prices are given for them in Afghanistan.

MEERUT.—A serious affray took place on the night of the 26th May, at the Saddar Bazaar the origin of which has not been properly ascertained, but the consequences are sufficiently evident. The injuries sustained by several men of the 16th Lancers, two of whom are in a dangerous state in the hospital of their Regiment.

The donation of 6 m. this mulla presented to the Begum of the Army. The Indus is said to be M. 1000 on the 20th ultimo and was very acceptable to all classes.

Nocturnal winds, Cholera raging to a considerable extent in the City.

Orders daily expected for all the Regiments in quarters to hold themselves in readiness for active service during the ensuing cold season.

MORADABAD—The Wing of the 81st has been under orders some time to be in readiness to move to Rampore, as the life of the Nawab is very precarious. His Highness got up a large quantity of approved liquor from Calcutta, and has indulged so much as to loose the use of the lower extremities. The Pathans at Rampore are reported to be ready for a scrimmage the moment the breath is out of the Nawab's body.

MUSSONER—The value of estates at this place is increasing amazingly, some which sold for a mere trifle two years ago are in the market at nearly double their cost and finding ready purchasers. An officer about to retire from the service is thinking of establishing a House of Agency. All the Residents are looking out most anxiously for some intelligence about the Road from Rajpore, and are ready to advance their quota towards the completion of so desirable an object. A good road, constructed on scientific principles will enhance the value of estates at Landour and Mussoner at least 10 per cent, and afterwards we may look for the lowering and improving of the Mohan pass Road.

SIMLA—The establishment of a fire insurance office, at Simla, is contemplated.

ELOPMENT—A case of elopement, of a very novel description, occurred recently. Singare Valoo Moolchilly, son of the late Mooroopah Moolchilly of Chintalapettah, a well known arrack and betel contractor, ran away with the widow of the late Rottilla Kistnasawmy Chetty, who, since the death of her husband, has resided with her mother. The frail sister of the deceased Kistnasawmy thinking it well to provide against all contingencies, took with her, on her departure from home, jewels to the value of 20,000 rupees, the greater part of which were not her own property. Justice speedily overtook the guilty pair. Two days after the elopement, the mother of the female delinquent lodged a complaint at the Town Police Office, in consequence of which a warrant for the apprehension of the parties was issued, but before it could be served, Valoo and his companion surrendered themselves. After due examination by the Police authorities, the gallant lover was admitted to bail, and the heroine, divested of all her trinkets, secured in the Justices' jail. Subsequently, through the entreaty of her friends, and on her promising to return with them to her own proper home, she was released from custody.

WANTON VANDALISM—On the evening of the 24th of May, a temporary amateur theatre having been erected on the esplanade, supplied chiefly by juvenile performers, was burst into, while the performance was being proceeded with, by a set of disorderly persons, one of whom pumped on the stage and seized an actor by the shoulders, while others put out the lights, tore the scenery, flung the furniture into the pot, and committed other acts of outrage. A tremendous uproar arose, and a scuffle ensued, when the aggressors were rather roughly handled, and the police interfered, and took them into custody.

THE MAGAZINE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—At eleven o'clock on the morning of the 7th of June, one of the draining houses of the sewer-work at Mazagon, was struck by lightning; but, fortunately, without any damage, farther than the total demolition of the same,

the uprooting of two adjacent trees, knocking down a goodly portion of the compound wall, forcing open the windows and doors of some of the store houses contiguous, and shaking the plaster off the walls of many neighbouring buildings.

Native States.

OWALIOR—A correspondent in the Nizam's territories writes, "There has been something very like mutiny in the 2d Regt. Nizam's Infantry, at Anumangabad. The six ring-leaders have been dismissed by the Resident's orders. I fancy you will shortly be avowed with a second edition of Hyderabad papers. There is a flare-up between W. Palmer and a Sahooni, named Kishan Dass, on one side and F. Dighton on the other. There is no doubt but that the latter will prove himself the high-minded little sent he has ever been considered."

JEYPORE—Jeyapore and its dependencies appear to be in as disorganized and insubordinate a condition as ever. Day after day some fresh outbreak or manifestation of discontent calls forth the best energies of our politicals in these quarters, but, as fast as one petty rebellion is quelled, another springs up. It was but the other day that a battalion of Nijaoobis, who had been on command for the last five years at Hindwan, suddenly got inspired with the prevailing spirit of contumacy, and marched themselves towards Jeyapore, declaring it to be their intention to take up a position in the centre of the city, and to give up their *giz guns*, *endoms*, &c. and discharge themselves from service. No plausible reason whatever could be elicited from the troops for this strange procedure, and it is feared that the men have allowed themselves to be seduced by treasonable emissaries, who are busy at work all over the district. There is, however, some clue to the instigators of this absurd plot. On receiving the intelligence of the advance of the battalion, 8 companies of Pelmugas, some Nijaoobis, Cavalry and guns were sent out to meet it, and the rebels were intercepted and surrounded within 20 or 30 miles of Jeyapore; there was some blustering, a little delay, and a good deal of grumbling before discretion got the better of valour, when they yielded to a force prepared to attack them in case of acedid obstinacy.

The Killadir of the Fort of Kharuckjohhere, has recently revolted, and by gaining over a portion of the garrison has secured out the whole of the followers of Rawul Shajee Singh and Luchman Singh, the two worthies who are at the head of the Jeyapore Panch. It is much suspected that the latter gentleman had some hand in the late bullying attempt at Hindwan, and he is trying every means in his power to annoy Major Thoresby, whose judicious and vigorous measures have, at any rate, clipped his power of openly robbing the State; while the consequent increase of revenue gives every prospect of arrears being paid up.

JOODPORE—Joodpore is, if possible, even in a worse condition than its neighbour Jeyapore, and the unbending Thakooris give as much trouble as ever and laugh at Mau Singh's threats. One of these gentlemen, he of Bymote, lately kept the Raj troops at bay for three days with great loss on both sides; when he fled and the whole village was burnt to the ground. Another village Knuroge, in which a formidable band of Kuzzeiks has taken up its position, is in open arms against Mau Singh, and scarcely a Thakoor

will yield to the rule of their professed Sovereign. The allegiance of these really independent chieftains is but a word; and is put on or thrown off as policy or necessity may dictate; while the industrious and more honest classes are represented almost entirely without protection, and travellers whether from Joudpore, Jeypore, or Peking, set out on their journeys in fear and trembling.

NEPAUL.—Intelligence has reached Agra of a number of Ghoskhus having seized twenty-nine villages in Chumpan, and turned out our Police. They also collected the talls levied at a Peir, holding at the time of their attack, and ordered, by proclamation, that the people were to pay no more rent to the Company.

It is not known whether these outrages are by authority from Katmandoo, or the outbreak of some disaffected Chief. The question has, however, been referred to, Mr Hudson whose reply will determine what our relations with the Nepalese are to be.

There has for some time been a number of reports current, representing a breach with the Nepalese to be inevitable, and that the Brigadier commanding at Bunnah, had received orders to prepare for a move upon the Nepalese frontier. The present outrage strengthens these reports, and scarcely leaves a doubt, that the Nepalese must be taught another and severe lesson.

NABAH.—On the 21st of May, died Juswant Singh, Rajah of Nabah, one of the protected Sikh Chiefs. No Sauttee took place although several of the Ranees expressed a desire to burn. Every thing is stated to have been conducted with the utmost regularity, and the whole country remains perfectly quiet.

The late Chief is succeeded by his youngest and only son, Gajinder Singh, about 17 years old, who is well spoken of and likely to prove a far better man than his father.

JOMBAB.—The death of Mhere Sing, the Bhao of Jombab, a small Sikh principality adjoining the Blantty Territory has been reported. It has been discovered that he was cruelly murdered by a near relation, who, after the deed concealed the body in a room; putrefaction having ensued suspicions were excited and two men were ordered by the family to ascertain the cause of the offensive smell arising from the decaying body. The spies were however seized by the relative of the murdered man, and immediately put to death by the assassin.

The Jombab territory lapses to Government, the Bhao having died without issue.

AFGHANISTAN.—**CANDAHAR.**—A letter from Candahar, dated the 23rd of May, says:—"I have no news to offer, as Sultan Khan and Gooroo, two of the petty chiefs of the Ghilziees, have returned to the road, and the Isardawk but two by the Cabul road, and the detached fragments, the chief part of it last night. However, no time was lost by the Government, in sending forty of the Local Horse and 160 of the Shah's 2d Cavalry off after the rascals, under Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Walker, 4th Local Horse, two of the smartest officers they could possibly have had. On the other side of the way by the Quetta road, we have better hopes. LeGoyt, of the 5th Cavalry, is bringing up a large convoy, consisting of Ordnance stores, and men for the European Artillery here."

It has already been stated that Captain Abbott had left Khiva for Constantinople, but the following extract of a letter from Candahar, dated the 23d April, will, nevertheless, be acceptable, as its authority is good and it states expressly the object of Captain Abbott's journey:—

"Captain Abbott, who started on a mission to Khiva, is to proceed from thence to St. Petersburg, with the view of obtaining terms for the Khan of Khiva from the Russians. He goes with propositions from the Khan to the Court of St. Petersburg.

CABUL.—A letter from Cabul says:—"The Russian Army reached Khiva about the 20th March; they halted on the borders of the Steppes for some weeks in consequence of the great quantity of snow that had fallen, they then came down the sea of Aral and with little difficulty arrived at Khiva. Their arrangements were well made and their march admirably conducted, so much so, that it is said, they have neither lost a man nor a beast. Their force is considered to amount to near 30,000 men and twelve battalions of artillery. Abbott is going to St. Petersburg. Some Usbeeks who have just arrived from Balkh, say that the King of Bokhara has beleaguered Dost Muhomed and his two sons. Dr. Lord has been ordered to raise a corps of pioneers at Haman, and some officers are shortly to leave this to survey, and, if necessary, to fortify the passes of the Hindoo Koosh. It is supposed a force will shortly leave this to act against the Gilzies; as the Brigade at Candahar, when ordered out, wrote back they had no carriage and could not move; consequently the Doomed Brigade as they facetiously call themselves, have had nothing whatever to do, while our troops at Candahar have been knocked about all over the country, and have to make near twenty marches to get near the refractory Gilzies, while the troops at Candahar are within six marches of them. Notwithstanding, that we have 7,000 soldiers in Afghanistan, besides the contingent, the Politicals find they have not sufficient troops to keep down insurrection. So much for tranquillity being restored in Afghanistan. Shah Soojah declares, he will go back to Loodmash if a large subsidiary force is not kept in this country. His Majesty is very partial to the British and as long as he sees a large force encamped by him, feels his royal person quite safe, sleeps, eats and holds his Darbar without fear, and now and then rides through the large bazar to show himself to his loving subjects, when his Hindustani servants call out, God save the King.

The following is an interesting account of a journey from Jellalabad to Cabul, from the pen of a highly talented officer:—

Camp at the Tomb near Burrekhab, 6th May, 1840.—I wrote you from Jugdulluck, and will now continue my journal, which shall be despatched when we are up the Haik Kothul, as all difficulties will then have been overcome, and there will remain only an easy descent to Cabul. My howitzer having been repaired during the 4th, we marched next morning for Kuttagnug, the country taking the road across the hills, and sending two cales with my guns down the nullah. I have before described the narrow defile and will now merely remark, the route being down the stream, I made the passage easily enough. It was impossible to reduce my pace to that of the sepoys, who are always much delayed by crossing streams, and when I emerged from the Pass, the companies were about a mile in my rear. The battery was well clear of the Pass, and the spare horses with the remnants for Garbett were coming

out, when a smart fire was opened from a hill about 700 feet high, exactly at the east from the defile. The remnants were in a moment all running wild. The eyes frightened out of their wits, some fell off, some were thrown, some fell with their horses, and the confusion was ridiculous. I halted the column and looked for the Infantry, but could not see them, and as the assailants, about 100 in number, began some of them to descend the hill, while the remainder continued firing, I deemed it advisable to give them a hint to quit a position whence they might have played all mischief with the baggage. By moving off to about 750 yards, I was able to make the howitzer bear on the hill. The first fuse was the least thing too long, and the contents of the shell went past the fellows, who remained firm. The second did its duty properly, and although the robbers were screened by large rocks, so that only portions of their bodies were visible, we saw five carried off by their comrades, who scuttled away as fast as they could. They then fell in with the sepoy—a few shots were exchanged, and one sepoy was shot through the legs. We had so little idea of being attacked, that G—, with his wife and daughter, had ridden on without any sort of escort, and were half a mile at least ahead of me. He came back and sent for the column, which crossed over to the Pass, and after a long halt to make arrangements for the security of our troops, and to catch the horses, we came quietly on to Camp at Kut Jugung. I regret to say that our very good dog could not be found. The other 12 were caught all together, but I fear the 13th is not likely to recover the rewards, have been offered for him. This was our only loss, and the assailants gained nothing beyond little practical experience as to the effect of a shrapnell.

This morning we came only 4½ miles, but the march was a most distressing one. A steep ascent, about 700 yards in length, with several turns, bothered me sadly—10 horses required 30 men to land them at these turns. Then came steep descent, locked wheels, another short but brooked ascent, which called for the drag-rope at the angle, and a very steep descent, in which one locking chain snapped, but luckily so near the bottom of the hill that the horse galloped down safely. The howitzer, I have said, was fitted with a new bed of (green) mulberry-wood at Judduluck. The 3 shells I fired next day at its maximum elevation cracked the new bed very decidedly.

7th May, near Tezeen—Last night some rascals fired at our picket, on the hill commanding the Sectahund Pass. Their balls came amongst my horses, but luckily did no mischief. The picket soon drove off the assailants. This morning we marched our mules, ascending the whole way. Our course lay up a stony river, but the Pioneers had picked out the large stones, and with ten horses the work was very easy. We met 250 camels going down for the rear column with an escort of six Afghans. It they reach their destination, I shall be very much surprised. We have here capital ground in our camp. The valley opens considerable and the village of Tezeen, with its high wall and bastions, rising amongst a few trees, and having around it more green fields, is the most civilized place we have seen for some days.

8th May, Koord Cabul.—All difficulties are now over. I came up in the long steep ascent this morning, without other than a drag-rope on each side to three of my carriages at once awkward turn. The howitzer, the heaviest of all, was not aided over—my cattle are still in most excellent condition, and excepting

ing a few little bruises received from the stones, no injury has been sustained. There ought, however, to be two spare horses allowed per carriage; for it is clear, that eight horses, the at-present-allowed team, could not have pulled up these hills. I have only five carriages, and teams for six, with me, which circumstance has enabled me to put on 19 horses. At Tezeen we learnt, that our assailants of the 5th instant, were not mere robbers as we had supposed.

A chief, named Azeez Khan, who is in rebellion against the Shah, has a hopeful son, who, desirous of signalling himself in some way, collected 150 men; and took post at this end of the pass, to attack any small party that might come through. His father is very furious at the result of the affair as he well may be, for if more mischief was attended, there are many parts of the pass where my battery might have been smashed by stones dropped from above. I strongly suspect, that plunder was not altogether lost sight of by the hero. Robbers never attack in a pass, unless there is some outlet by which they may load off the captured cattle. The Puridurra pass has none; and it is either at the entrance to, or as he leaves the pass, that the traveller expects to be assailed by robbers. We are now in a very cold climate, and although the hills do appear very barren, you find them an examination to be covered, in most places, with flowers of great beauty. At Tezeen I saw a branch of yellow sweet-honey, but shrubs are not common. The honeysuckle (exactly like that of England) grows abundant at Judduluck, and at the hill of the Puridurra pass, we collected quantities of excellent licorice. This is the season for the *Bolnisi*.

The small flowers that have succeeded the snow on these hills, will soon be burnt up by the sun, which is very powerful, though the breeze is always cold, but the little streams that thread many of the rivers, give life to a great variety of vegetation on a small scale.

9th May, Rookk—I will close this for despatch, as to-morrow will be a busy day. We have only 9 miles of bad road between us and Cabool, so may report that my horses have performed the march from Judduluck to Cabool without any material loss of condition. Some of them shew rather more ill than when they started, but all are full and firm in muscle, and in excellent spirits and wind. My traces have stretched most inconveniently, and I shall have to cut them all about 10 or 12 inches, for the small horses frequently step over them on a decent.

Cabul, 10th May—Arrived all right this morning, and met Sir W. Cotton.

Accounts were received on the 11th instant, from Cabul, of a detachment under the Command of Captain William Anderson, of the Artillery, having gained a complete victory over the assembled tribe of Ghilzees, between Ghuznee and Kandahar. The force consisted of Captain Anderson's Troop of Horse Artillery, the 5th Battalion of the Shah's Infantry under Captain Woodburn, Detachments of Cavalry under Captain Arthur Taylor and Lieutenant Walker, all of the Shah's Service.

The Ghilzees are represented to have fought with courage, and repeatedly charged down upon the 5th Infantry under Captain Woodburn, who repulsed them with great slaughter. Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Walker were still in pursuit of the enemy, who left 150 killed on the ground.

A force for the destruction of all the forts belonging to the rebellious Ghilzees, was preparing to leave Cabool at the date of our last accounts, consisting of

the 2d Regt. N. I., under Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, a Squadron of Light Cavalry, three 9 pounders of Captain Abbot's Battery, two 8½-mortars, and to be joined at Ghuznee by Christie's Horse. They expected to move on the 22nd.

The following is a fuller account of the affair.

Captain Anderson, H. A., after several forced marches, joined Captain Tayler, at Nooruck—about nine miles from Tazee; and on the 14th they mustered 1 guns—800 Infantry and 300 Cavalry—Captain Anderson taking command of the whole. On the 15th they were compelled to halt for the purpose of obtaining rest and, if possible, some certain intelligence of the enemy, but none to be relied upon was forthcoming, reports varying considerably, some stating the Ghilzie force at 500 and others at 3,000—so after much deliberate consultation it was determined that the Infantry and Guns, with Lieut. Codrington's party, should march direct upon Tazee—that Captain Tayler with one-half of the Cavalry should march in circuit to Olan Rohat and Lieut. Walker with the other half towards Ghondce. With this intention the detachment started on the 16th, but the main body under Capt. Anderson had scarcely proceeded five miles, when he found that the hills, over which he had to pass, were crowded with not less than 2,500 men—the ravines quite deserted. Captain Anderson formed on a neighbouring eminence, with Lieutenant Spence supporting him on the left, but before Capt. Woodburn, who had orders to form on the right, could get into position, the ravines in that direction were filled with men, from whom he suffered much, and who were only to be dislodged by a shower of grape and a smart attack from the rear. The guns opened in fine style upon the horse-men, who twice crossed to attack Spence's flank and suffered severely from the guns in passing. The enemy then charged, and were met gallantly at the point of the bayonet by Spence's men, which fully discomfited them, and they presently fled. In the mean time, Captain Tayler, hearing the report of the guns, changed the direction of his march and took the enemy in flank. Lieut. Walker, who had made a greater *détour*, did not come up until the afternoon. He had, however, fallen in with some of the fugitives, very little to their advantage, and reported that there was not a man of them left in the neighbourhood of Ghondce. The loss of the enemy was about 200 killed, and several prisoners were taken. Our loss is not stated positively, but it is said that Captain Woodburn's men on the left suffered severely. Captain Anderson is, we hear, going out again, and Lieut. Codrington proceeds on to Cabul. There was a rumour that General Nott had taken the fielding person; but we have as yet received no positive information upon this head.

Letters from Cabool to the 2d instant, state that a force consisting of the 2d Regiment N. I., two troops 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, 3 nine pounders and 2 mortars marched from that city on the 22d May, under the command of Colonel Wallace, towards Ghuznee for the purpose of co-operating with the force assembling under Major-General Nott to root out the Ghilzie rebels.

The above force arrived safely at Ghuznee and left it on the 31st ultimo reinforced by two Companies from the recruit Depot attached to the force in the service of H. M. Shah Shoojah, the 1st Regiment of Cavalry; two 6 pounders, Horse Artillery, and Lieutenant Pigou commanding the detachment of Sappers.

The route is direct to Khelat e Ghilee and the force will, as it proceeds, capture and destroy all Forts or fortified places supposed capable of defence.

ATTACK ON LIEUT. CLARKE BY BELOOCHES.—The following is an extract of a letter respecting the attack on Lieut. Clarke:

Lieutenant Clarke, accompanied by a force of 70 sepays, and 50 horsemen, in charge of 500 camels, left the Murree Fort of *Kuhun* in the Boogtee hills on the 17th of May, and was escorted by Captain Brown and 100 men of the 5th Regiment through a dangerous defile of the hills in question.

After the return of his escort, Lieut. Clarke travelled onwards, and arrived at a tank 10 hours from *Kahun*, and about half way to the post of *Phoolajee*, situated in the level country. At this spot, Lieut. Clarke's guide and his native officers implored him not to halt, alleging that the position was one of peril, and the character of the country such as would afford great advantages to the enemy should they meditate an attack. They added, that at a distance of 2 kos, was a second tank, where, if Lieut. Clarke insisted upon it, a halt might be made with comparative security.

To this anxious and reiterated advice, Lieutenant Clarke unfortunately refused to attend, and the party, in conformance with his orders, engaged themselves in their culinary and other preparations, for about two hours, when a group of four Murree Belooches, appeared on a hill in the direction of *Kuhun*. Lieut. Clarke inquired who these persons were, and was told "they probably the advance party of a large body of Belooches, who were coming for the purpose of *looting* the camels." The guide again intreated him to make the best of his way to the open country, but all remonstrance failed, and Lieutenant Clarke proceeded to arrange his men for an attack. His first care was, to provide, as he believed, for the safety of the camels by placing them under charge of the sawars; he then stationed small parties of about 12 sepays each on neighbouring hillocks and marched the rest of his men towards the Belooches, now collected to the number of about 2000 on a height a mile probably from the party.

After the firing had lasted about two hours, a bugler returned for the ammunition camel, from which it may be inferred, that the stock in the men's pouches was by that time totally expended and before he could return, the sepays were seen flying before the Belooches.

The small parties on the hills witnessing the disorder of their companions left their posts, and endeavoured to join the camels and sawars, in some cases throwing away their accoutrements, to accelerate their speed, all were overtaken either on the spot, or before the unhappy fugitives could reach a village at a short distance on the road, and cut to pieces by the enemy. The sawars witnessing the complete rout of the sepays, immediately fled, and made the best of their way to the post of *Phoolajee*, and related the particulars of this cruel catastrophe. The camels were taken, and many of the camel-men killed.

The Belooches, who fought like maddened devils, had about 300 killed and wounded.

The guide *Gunnah Khan*, "who witnessed the attack on the sepays, gave the following account of the death of Lieut. Clarke. The sepays, it appears, under his command, advanced some distance up the hill on which the Belooches had made their stand, opened fire, but the Murrees who had ensconced themselves behind the rocks, were comparatively safe from its effects. Lieut. Clarke, after killing three of the enemy with his own hand, and two having fallen by the sword of his orderly (a young sawar) was seen to stagger from a wound; at this moment a Belooch seized him by the waist, and bore him to the ground, where his throat was immediately cut. The young and

gallant soldier. Admired and beloved by all who knew him, he has been the victim of that common error among daring but inexperienced young Officers, who with ill judging temerity, and inadequate means, venture in despite the power and number of the enemy. The fate of Lieut. Clarke will prove a warning to those placed in positions of similar difficulty with himself, while his name will be remembered as one who struggled nobly though unwisely for his country's honor, and his memory will long be cherished, by all who knew and could appreciate his gallant self-devotion.

There is a report prevalent that the 150 men of the 5th Regiment N. I. which escorted the late Lieutenant Clarke and his convoy through the Hills from Helree towards Kohan, were on their return cut up by the same party of Beloochees, who afterwards attacked Clarke. The party had no European officer with them, and it is said none could be spared.—Only a few men are reported to have straggled back to the Head Quarters of their detachment. If this should prove true, we should hope that Government will soon reinforce the Scindean brigade both in officers and men, or if not, such success will embolden the Beloochees until some very strong measures are obliged to be taken with them.

HERAT.—A letter from Herat, of April 25th, gives very favorable accounts of the state of affairs, in that place. Many thousands of the refugees had returned, a fair crop had been sown, and the season had been most propitious. Major Todd was about to get off on an excursion to the Hill country, accompanied by Lieutenant R. Shakespeare and the Wuzer. Dr. Logan was still at Herat and likely to remain there. The climate is described as the finest in the world.

"Another letter, extending to the 11th of May, says:—Every thing was quiet in those parts. Of our diplomatists, Abbott had gone to St. Petersburg—Shakespeare was on the start to Khiva and the Russian Camp, and Conolly was expected to proceed to Kokan. Rumours had reached Herat of the return of our Mission to Teheran; but no certain intelligence of the movements of the Russian Camp has been received. The season was remarkably propitious, and there was every prospect of a plentiful harvest."

Mention is made of Colonel Stoddart, but no report had reached Herat of his death. He has, however, been grossly insulted and ill-treated by the Bokhara monarch; and has been for some months a prisoner. Every kind of indignity has been heaped upon him,—the American flag, when his mood and body were weakened by long suffering, to repeat the Mussulman creed. In spite of subterfuge, Shah Kamrun and the Khan of Khiva, he is still detained in duress at Bokhara, and not allowed to hold communication with any one.

More recently letters from Herat, up to the 15th May have been received in town. By accounts received on the previous day from Khiva (bearing date 24 days previous to their arrival) it appears that the Russian Force had not advanced many miles, if they had made an advance at all, which was doubtful, from their winter quarters, 40 or 50 marches on the other side of Khiva. They are reported to number about ten or twelve thousand men. Herat was rapidly recovering from the effects of the late siege: the season was unusually propitious, and everything was quiet in the neighbourhood.

Letters from Herat to the 19th May mention, that Lieutenant Richmond Shakespeare, of the Artillery, had left on the 13th to replace Abbott at Khiva, from whence the Russians were still stated to be 40 or 50 marches distant and advancing but slowly!

We can well afford a couple of notes of admiration to this piece of intelligence, which contrasts so extraordinarily with the many *authentic* accounts given out of the actual arrival of the Russians before Khiva, we have however been quite as bad as our neighbours; and when speaking for ourselves, have always lamented our impetuous intelligence on this point. If the last position given to the Russians be true, and our letters assure us the fact may be relied upon, what becomes of the *absurd* reports to use a mild expression—stated to have been so industriously spread abroad by a celebrated traveller, and for what purpose has this been done? Whether or not the information is and to have bruted about respecting the amount of the Russian forces, be correct or not, we trust our rulers will not in the least relax their energies to defeat a polly, which though it may not be brought to bear upon India in the present day, is fraught with annoyance and anxiety. The improvement of our relations with the sovereigns of Khiva and Shokana should be our first care.

A later letter containing intelligence from Herat, gives out that Kohan Dil Khan, the chief of the Sirsars, died at Teheran a short time ago, and Abbott, who was reported to have reached the Caspian Sea, was returned to Khiva. The Russians are not advancing.

Dost Mahomed's daughter has joined her father, at Bokhara, where the Ex-Khan is in great favour, and is to have some dignities conferred upon him, the Governorship of a province—perhaps of Balk!

Lieutenant Turner's Troop of Horse Artillery will, in a short time, be ordered to Kandahar by Lieutenant Turner's Troop now at Quetta. A very desirable change.

The Chopan who was to have been made on the Ziwah people by the force at Kadjah did not make place, as they came to their senses and agreed to all the terms proposed three hours before the time of marching. Four hundred Afghans were engaged to cut down the grain and the troops were to have kept off the proprietors until it was carried off, the force at Kadjah is described as scarcely fit to take the field against any of the mercenaries, and it was difficult to make up the required number of troops for the intended Chopan, in some instances men were obliged to be taken from Regimental guards, and drummers and bandmen acted as substitutes. In our Regiment a Sergeant volunteered to go in the rank to make up the number. The Treasurer, &c. was to be left in charge of Drummers and Band for protection, and we can not but consider it very lucky that matters were brought to an amicable conclusion, as the least misfortune that could have ensued, would have been a serious loss of irreplaceable to the Hospital.

Letters have been received at Kadjah confirming the last reports of the position of the Russians, who are said to have suffered and to be suffering dreadfully from famine.

The Ghilgies, from our last accounts from Candahar, which reach to the 20th May, are not to be found any where, they are supposed to have dispersed themselves in all directions and the country is now perfectly quiet. It is still to be hoped that their haunts may be discovered, for we can see but little prospect of a continuance of peace while they have it in their power to gather such formidable force.

Sir Wm. Macnaghten, it appears, is still most anxious to push on from Candahar, and it is said, insists upon a force taking the field.

BALUCHAN.—Letters from Damanak of the 20th of May mention, that a portion of Dost Mahomed's

family had reached that place. The Ghos's son is spoken of as a very fine young man, about 23 years of age—of a commanding person and athletic form, with a handsome and intelligent face and much refinement of manners—the first specimen of an Afghan gentleman that had yet been seen during the whole campaign. Gholam Beg, the Turkar chief, on the other hand, is said to be fat and foolish. The Horse Artillery Officers entertained these gentlemen, at breakfast, on the day of their arrival, and the Infantry followed the example and feasted their captive-guests on the 19th ultimo. The Nawab Bahadur Khan had not reached Syghon, being, like Wolsey, given to travel “by easy roads,” and not at all inclined to hurry himself. The weather at Banneen was still cool—much cooler than at Cashul, the thermometer, on the morning of the 17th of May having stood at 80° in a tent.

Madras.

EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—The sepoy of the Madras Army are to have a share in the expedition to China. On the 8th of May a circular from the Marine Board, warlike agents and commanders of vessels that transports would be required to convey a regiment of Native Infantry to Singapore, and the invitation for tenders appeared in the *Gazette* of the 19th. The 37th Regiment N. I. is the battalion regiment upon which the appointment for the service has fallen, and they have already received their orders for on remittances.

MADRAS BANK.—At a meeting held at the College Hall of Madras on the 18th of May, it was resolved to establish a Bank, with a capital of fifty lakhs, divided into three thousand shares, at one thousand rupees each, and the business in the Bank conducted under the same restrictions as that of a Bank in Bengal and the Union Bank of Calcutta.

PROPOSED BANK OF MADRAS.—The number of shares subscribed for up to the 2d instant, amounted to two hundred three hundred and thirty-two, and a few hundred short of the total number expected by the community, and what remains undisposed of, was expected to be taken up before the 9th instant.

The supplemental share list of the Proposed Bank now contains an amount exceeding thirteen lakhs, a gratifying sign of the estimation in which the project is held, but which of course must leave the bulk of those subscribers exposed to their point of view.

ACCIDENT IN CROSSING THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT CHINTAMPET.—On the 1st instant, some of the 33d Regt of Native Infantry, were crossing the suspension bridge at Chintampet on their way to escort his highness the Nabob, and the part in the customary procession to his father's tomb, when one of the great suspension chains of the end of the bridge gave way, precipitating the roadway and the concourse of persons then upon it—about a company and half of sepoy—into the stream below. The crash must have been tremendous and great personal injury sustained by many. One subadar, four havildars and twenty-six men were severely hurt and bruised, and several more slightly injured. Indeed, had not the elevation of the bridge above the water been so small, and the water itself so shallow, the accident would have been attended with great loss of life.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Late Talukdars about Poonah, have formed an Agricultural Society, and are about to negotiate with Government for some land.

ROBBERY.—A most daring and violent robbery, attended with severe loss of life, was committed recently, on the property of a Sinner of the name of Nannan, who had transmitted treasure to the amount of 8,000 rupees from Ahmednuggur to Poonah, under charge of an armed escort of five robust men. The treasure party arrived in safety at the village of Shikrapoor, twenty-two miles distant from Poonah, and lying on the Serour road, being the village next to Korigann, where they took up their quarters for the night, within a Hindoo temple situated in the village. Suddenly, about midnight, a gang of thirty or forty robbers attacked the temple where they knew the treasure to be deposited. The two sepoy, who were on the watch, were instantly cut down dead, the temple car bed with the most disastrous uproar, the remaining three of the party were divided by severe wounds, and all the treasure completely and triumphantly carried off. The Sinner's party made a very brave and resolute resistance, and wounded some of the robbers, but they were speedily overpowered by the great numerical strength of the latter. The village Police, it seems, endeavored to assist those who were attacked. The inhabitants looked on, but refrained from contributing any succor. The three surviving men of the party, are now lodged in the Poonah civil hospital, where they are undergoing surgical treatment.

Bombay.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE MOSCOW TREATY.—TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.—The following official notification is important, as confirming the three additional articles to the Treaty agreed to by His Highness Saad Bin Sultan, Imam of Muscat.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—NOTIFICATION.—His Highness bin Sultan, the Imam of Muscat, having, on the 17th December 1839, consented to the three following Articles, they have been added to the Treaty concluded with His Highness by Captain Morsby, on the 24th August 1832, prohibiting any traffic in Slaves being carried on by Sea within certain limits in his Highness's territories, and they are now published for general information.

I agree that the following Articles be added to the above Treaty, concluded with Captain Morsby on the abovesaid date:

1st. “That the Government cruisers, whenever they may meet any vessel belonging to my subjects, beyond a direct line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing two degrees seaward of the Island of Socotra, and ending at Pussow, and shall suspect that such vessel is engaged in the Slave Trade, the said cruisers are permitted to detain and search it.”

2nd. “Should it on examination be found that a vessel, belonging to my subjects is carrying slaves, other men, women, or children for sale, beyond the aforesaid line, then the Government cruisers shall seize and confiscate such vessel and its cargo. —But if the said vessel shall pass beyond the aforesaid line owing to stress of weather, or other cause of necessity, not under control, then she shall not be seized.”

3rd. “As the selling of males and females, whether grown up or young, who in ‘Dion,’ or in any country to the Mahomedan religion, and who are the slaves are included in the above Treaty, I do hereby agree, that the sale of males and females, whether young or old, of the Socotran race, shall be considered as piracy, and that a month's notice

date, all those of my people convicted of being concerned in such an act, shall be punished as pirates. Dated 10th Shawal 1255. A. D. 1839.

Seal of Seid Bin Sultan.

L. S.

True Translation

(Signed) S. HENSEL,

Resident Persian Gulf.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

L. R. RRID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1840.

PASSENGERS BY THE *BERNICE*.—List of Passengers, who proceeded on the 23rd of May to Stet by the Steamer *Bernice*.

William Dallas, Esq. Mr and Mrs. Stamford, Mr. Billamore, Mrs. Thos. Phillie Hamilton, Lieut. Stretchev, 29th M. N. I., C. Downey, Esq. G. S. Higginson, Esq. R. Smith, Esq. David Miller, Esq. Mr. Andrew Ward, Youssef Yahoody.

THE LOSS OF THE *COMPETENT*.—The Boatsman of the ship *Competent* having preferred a charge against the Commander of running the ship on shore on purpose, the following is a sketch of what is stated to have been the case before the Police Magistrate. The Boatsman deposed that on the morning of the occurrence of the wreck, the Captain was on deck and that he pointed out to him that he was running the ship into danger, and that a buoy was on the star-board bow, which ought to be on the larboard. That it was his opinion that the ship might have been saved if the Commander had attended to his suggestion. It came out however that quarrels had taken place between him and the Captain on the passage, and his goods had been stopped. Several of the seamen were also examined who deposed to a similar story, and also mentioned the fact of a quarrel having taken place between the puffers on the passage, but they also had on one occasion been implicated in a strike and refusal to work in the Bay at Bombay on some complaint of short allowance of flour. The examination of the chief officer and Captain Hayman the officer in charge of the Light House was gone into at great length. The former related the evidence of the Seamen and expressed his entire disbel of the Commanding Officers being capable of the conduct to his charge, and deposed to his very severe disposition at the time of the ship's loss. Captain Hayman merely stated that very proper measures had been taken by him to prevent the unfortunate occurrence. The Chief Magistrate who was assisted by a very experienced officer of the Indian Navy, and the Honorable Company's Solicitor, acquitted the Captain of all felonious intent and his recognizances having been discharged, the case was dismissed.

FAILURE OF MOOLNA ISMAILBE ADAMBE.—Moolna Ismailbe Adambe, an extensive dealer in metals, &c. of Bombay, has failed, and the liabilities against his estate are, to the extent of about Rs. 600,000. Most of the principal bankers are insolvent in amounts varying from rupees 20,000 to rupees 1,40,000 each.

COMMERCE OF BOMBAY.—The Commerce of Bombay, during the past season, has been marked by a greater degree of depression than has occurred for many years past, the total value of its export and import trade amounting to rupees 74,743,441, which is 24 per cent. below the average of the preceding three years, and 15 per cent. and 7 that of the bumper year of commercial panic and revulsion, 1837. The great-

est falling off is in the trade with China, which exhibits a decrease of seventy-five per cent. upon the average of the preceding three years.

THE RAINS.—The heavy rains that lately fell in Poona and at Mulsheshwar, seem to have extended considerably to the South, even as far as Kolapoor.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE NEWSPAPER.—The Bombay Gazette Newspaper with Types, Presses and other printing materials, was sold by public auction on the 27th of May last. It was put down in the name of Captain Crockett at 15,150 rupees. The Gazette has existed upwards of 50 years and is the oldest paper in Bombay.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—The Rajah of Sattara is among the chiefs that are congregated at the hills on a visit to the Governor. The *Samachar* states that the late Raja has refused his acceptance of the proffered Pension of ten thousand rupees per month, till justice is done to him by the restoration of his private treasure, which amounts to 40 lacs of rupees, saying that in case of refusal, he would support himself by begging.

NOVEL SPECIES OF SPORT.—A novel species of sport occurred a few days ago in the neighbourhood of Amnerbail, and is thus described in an extract of a letter from that place.—

"We slipped the greyhounds at a fawn three parts grown. She was lurking the dog's hollow, when a wolf took up the running, and actually in our presence pierced the fawn. When we came up, the wolf and greyhounds were nothing at all, and bent on its destruction without evincing the slightest hostility to each other. We caught the fawn into confinement alive. Another wolf followed after it was taken, and it was with great difficulty they could be kept off from seizing it. I had no spear, and they came up within three yards of me, snarling and howling."

THE GARRISON SURGERY OF BOMBAY.—The Garrison Surgery of Bombay has been offered to and accepted by, Surgeon James Burnes, R. H.

CHOLERA.—The cholera has been causing sad havoc among the inhabitants of Panwell, and on the roads from Bombay to the hills. At Panwell no less than six hundred men died of the pestilence in a few weeks, and on the way to the hills, no fewer than three hundred fell as victims to its ravages.

MOZAMBIQUE.—Letters from Mozambique, dated the 10th of April last, contain great complaints of the conduct of the British cruisers on that station. Two cruisers capture almost every ship that appears there; among other instances the capture is quoted of the schooner *Palinka*, of Daman, which put she left at the end of January last, with a cargo of pepper, goods, timber and rice according to the annual custom of persons from that place. The ground of her being taken on her entrance into the river of Mozambique, was that in a search, some wooden stacks were found on board, which the officers of the cruisers contended could be for no other purpose than to keep slaves down. Another vessel from Diu was also taken, belonging to a merchant there named Dewchand Bori.

CAPTAIN WHIFFEN.—It will be satisfactory to the public to learn, that three of the murderers of Captain Whiffen were brought into Bombay on the 2d instant. There are some others of them still at large, but their capture may be soon expected.

DESTRUCTION OF DAK ROUTE BRIDGES.—Amongst the difficulties which the Government of Bombay have to encounter in their preparations for forwarding the Cutchak Dak during the monsoon, is the desire of the natives to appropriate the iron work of the bridges (Government have already received intimation of the destruction of one of their new dak route bridges, the villagers near Nagpore having set fire to the wooden work and ropes, and burnt them to ashes for the sake of the iron, of which they were thus enabled summarily to possess themselves; and there seem to be doubts whether it run, in time for the ensuing rains, be adequately required.

POUSONBY v. CLARKSON.—On the 12th of March 1840, a writ was filed by the next friend of Lieut. Pousonby, he being an infant against Captain Clarkson.

The stated plaintiff that on the 23th day of December 1839, the defendant, Captain Clarkson, assaulted Lieutenant Pousonby. The plaintiff charged, that he was a passenger in the vessel, of which Clarkson was the Captain, and that he violently assaulted the plaintiff, then being such passenger in such vessel, and *dragged* the plaintiff from and off a certain part of the said ship or vessel called the poop, down the ladder leading from the said poop into a certain other part of the said ship or vessel, and also by such violence and outrage thereon, and hurt and injured the right arm of the said plaintiff, by which the plaintiff was prevented from performing his necessary business, and has his damages at ten thousand and upwards.

To this the defendant put in his plea, denying that any assault had been committed, and the plaintiff offered trial on that fact.

After witnesses had been heard, Sir John Amdry, in delivering his judgment at great length, stated as nearly as we could collect that, "He then let the mere fact of the Captain's laying hands upon the plaintiff was sufficient to prove the assault, and to obtain damages without taking into consideration the force which was used, and it would have been much better if Mr. Pousonby had submitted to have his hands laid on him and torn, he equetly walked for the poop. In awarding damages, therefore, he should not take into consideration the force which was used. The subsequent conduct of the plaintiff, could not, in his opinion, affect the case at all, but with the different as his subsequent behavior was necessary to show the amount with which the assault had been committed.

The evidence also was to be received with some slight degree of caution, for although, he did not imagine that the witnesses properly altered the account, yet their friendship for the plaintiff might have slightly biased their opinion; for it was very unlikely that a man of such experience as Captain Clarkson, would have done such a thing unless he imagined that there was some necessity for it. At the same time, with regard to Captain Clarkson's evidence, he, Sir John Amdry, personally knew it. He never had heard testimony given on which he should be inclined to place greater value.

It showed a "modus vivendi" on the part of the plaintiff in taking up a supposed insult offered to a lady, with whom he was at an early period in the voyage, who, to say the least, was highly unbecoming in a young man of his age.

He concluded that the plaintiff did not come forward for vindictive damages, and that he felt very reluctant to stigmatize a good man of the defendant's advantage and respectability; and then gave a judgment for plaintiff of 2000 rupees and costs. Sir H. Roper gave his view of the subject, and concurred in the above sentence.

THE HONORABLE JAMES SUTHERLAND.—On the 10th of June the Honorable James Sutherland, Pohl-

tical Commissioner of Guzerat and resident at Baroda died suddenly of apoplexy.

SURVIVORS.—Yesterday afternoon, during a smart easterly wind from the S. W. the Ship *Lord William Bentinck* was seen making for the harbour from the north about 3 o'clock. Her course appearing to be alarmingly near to the rocky ledge called the Sprang, stretching right out from the lighthouse of Colabah, she was apprised of her danger by an alarm gun. Of this, however, she seemed perfectly aware, and she pressed on under a crowd of sail, in hope of weathering the point, and all but succeeded. Compelled at length to attempt to put about, she unfortunately missed stays, and then tried to wear the Ship. For this evolution, however, neither time nor space were now left her. A heavy sea broke over her, and fairly "pounded her," and for a short time she seemed to drift without control. It was conjectured on shore that her helmsmen had been swept away, or her helm for a moment disabled—that moment sent her with a crash upon the rocks. The signals from the lighthouse were given in rapid succession—a ship "on shore"—"on the rocks"—"a total wreck"—"send boats"—the last request, alas, could not be complied with till it was too late. The moment the *Lord William Bentinck* struck, every thing was let fly, sheets, tacks, and sails—then tumbled the topmasts—then the undermasts, and within a few minutes she lay a sheer hulk on the shore. This was her only chance. The people were now seen crowding her poop. The storm boats were ordered to get ready, and in a wonderfully short period the *Victoria* was fit for sea. The tide was still ebbing, and hundreds of people crowded the shore to witness the miserable calamity, to whose victims they could offer no assistance. Various of the pilot boats endeavoured to get off but found it impossible to encounter the surge which every where boiled and burst over and around her. Lesser boats were carried down from the Fort on men's shoulders over the Velod, and plenty of volunteers were ready to man them, had there been a shadow of hope that any one would thereby be saved. About 7, and just as the tide was at its lowest, two boats pushed off and with the utmost difficulty made their way through the rocks and tearing surf which broke around them. One of these, of length, when about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore, and $\frac{1}{2}$ from the ship, picked up 8 or 10 soldiers who clung to a spar and thus were saved. The boats were themselves repeatedly in extreme danger of being upset. Night at length compelled those well meant but useless efforts to be abandoned, and the vessel with her unfortunate crew and passengers to be left with hopes that should they survive (to-morrow moderate weather might enable effective assistance to be sent them in the morning. Meanwhile the *Victoria* had stood out to sea. Those on board that ship perceiving that they could no longer hope for aid from the shore, quickly rigged rats, and we are happy to say that before midnight 130 persons were brought to land. More than this might have been saved, but the madness of intoxication had infected them, the spent stores had been used, and many were swept for a the ship and others from the rats to a state of helpless drunkenness, while several others were so violently convulsed of their situation and ordered to leave the rats when they had touched the shore. A fearful balance remains to be accounted for of those who have met a watery grave. Upwards of fifty persons, amongst whom the lady passengers were included passed within sight of the formation of their vessel, and within hearing of the shore.

PASSENGERS SAVED.—Captain Bantow, Lieut. Combe, Dr. Fraser, Mr. Marston, Col.

MISSING.—Miss Leland, Mrs. Fraser, Misses Roberts and Jones, several Messrs. Whitehead, Day, McPherson, &c.

" **SHIP'S OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.**—Mr. Pimington, 2nd officer, Mr. Kingcome, 3rd ditto; Mr. Bash, 4th ditto, Mr. Campbell, Midshipman, Carpenter John Lathlan, Sail Maker James Crossky, Seaman Samuel Coombs, William Anderson, David Law, James King, John O'Connor, John Humbersten, Hugh McMillan, George Brown, Steward John Pritchard, James Adam, Boy, Kelly, Sweetnam.

" **MRSING**—Captains Ord and his Son—Mr. Kerafthorne, 1st officer—Mr. Villers, Midshipman. Dr. Stockley, Surgeon.

" There were 150 recruits on board, many of whom are saved, but an account has not yet been obtained. The crew and officers consisted of 80 persons.

" Thus 21 of the latter have perished, and of the Passengers 7 out of 11 making a total of 28 persons out of the ship exclusive of the recruits. It has been reported, that so many as 85 of the latter have escaped.

" Mrs. Eckford's body was found in Upper Colabah and the corpse buried."

" As morning dawned, and the remains of the *Lord William Beaufort* were looked for, to the astonishment of all another ship was visible hard ahead with all her rigging standing and sails set, within 600 yards of where the misfortune of the previous night had occurred. This proved to be the *Lord Castle Regent*, from Karachi, with troops.

" She had missed her way in a squall and struck about midnight near high water, she had 200 soldiers of the Marine Battalion on board. Luckily she had been obstructed by a ledge higher out of the water, though more to leeward, and did not drift after becoming list on her port side. As soon as daylight was sufficient the troops and crew began to land on reefs and spurs. Their boats were sent off and these phied continually between the ship and the shore, neither of which, however, they could very closely approach, in consequence of the tremendous swell then breaking on both—especially the latter. It was found that with the sea and gales prevailing at this season, there was little reason to hope but that the *Castle Regent* would speedily become a total wreck.

" The *Sham Allan* has just made a narrow escape from a fat similar to that of the two unfortunate vessels now on the rocks off Colabah. She sailed from Bombay harbour for Calcutta about noon on Sunday with a heavy cargo of salt, as also with a number of passengers on board. She had particular reason to dread the harbour when at anchor by a heavy sea and tremendous squalls, and about a clock came over more to anchor, with the loss of a pig blown to pieces. About noon on Monday, she again got under way and stood out to sea, but in the course of the night encountered tremendous weather, by which every sail she had was blown to ribbons. The night was pitchy dark, and she had now got considerably out of her course, and had to find her way with the lead line. At one time she was in 39 fath water, her own draught being 22. Part of her bulwark railings, with much other deck and poop furniture were swept away, while the sea broke heavily over her, pouring down into her between decks. The crew were now totally exhausted—having been 24 hours without food, and were unable to bend or sheet home new sails under the gale then blowing, so after mature deliberation, it was resolved on Tuesday evening to put back again to Bombay, where she came to anchor in the middle grounds about 10 o'clock the same day. The *Sham Allan* is proposed to sail again on Sunday, but will hardly be so lucky. It is able to do so before next spring tide. Every one was delighted with the skill and coolness of the Captain and his officers under a press of adversity, and of circumstances extremely trying.

Ceylon.

" **MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—One of these lamentable occurrences that so frequently throw a gloom over the rejoicings at such seasons, occurred on the 25th of May, during the firing at the salute in honor of her Majesty's Birth day,—when a gun went off unexpectedly in the act of being charged, and injured three artillerymen—so seriously that one has since died another is not expected to survive, and the third, has lost half of his thumb.

Aden.

" An attack on the Turkish wall at Aden was made by about 4,000 Arabs on the 21st of May, at about one o'clock in the morning. The Turkish wall is nearly 3 miles from the town, and crosses a neck of land from low-water mark to low water mark, at each end of the wall is a battery mounted with guns with three series of small bastions. Colonel Cipon and the Political Agent were in expectation of an attack, and had ordered a packet of 100 men to the back of the Hill of Imbuldic, to remain until the moon went down, when they were to retire within the batteries. All was still until half-past one. The moon had gone down at 12, and the tide had ebbed, when the sentry on the left battery saw them sliding round it and fired off his musket and gave the alarm. The Arabs divided, part seized upon an old bungalow (which is used as a battery and fitted with guns and wall pieces, and which is high and dry at high water mark, and from which the troops had been withdrawn), and began to fire from there on the gun boats and fort. Another body rushed up the hill of Imbuldic and opened fire from thence, while a third rushed to plunder the tents which had been left standing, and took about 70 soldiers' jackets and three horses. A fourth party of about 400 seized a small hill and annoyed the gun boats from the rear. The fire was returned with great effect from the 5 gun-boats under Commodore Haines, and the batteries and the howitzers did famous execution. About 100 were killed and wounded and they were burning then did not the next day as was reported to the Political Agent by spies. The men in the fort on the left were anxious to rush out and charge the enemy, but were very wisely restrained by their officers, as the probability is, that several of the party would have been overpowered in a hard to hand fight with sweetmeats. The action continued until 20 minutes past 4 A.M. and we had only 7 wounded, 2 Lancers and a sapper—none dangerously. As soon as the sun daylight appeared, they made off, carrying their dead and wounded with them. One fellow who had stolen a double faced musket and a band and was struck by a shot on the hip close to the fort. He survived half an hour. The gun was recovered, one of the Snicks also was found dead between the fort and low water mark. The Arabs who got into the bungalow stole the wall pieces and fired them off. The troops, seamen, &c. behaved with great gallantry and an eye-witness states it to have been a most animating scene.

Burma.

" **INSTRUCTION.**—Private letters from Rangoon up to the 1st instant, confirm the truth of the reports of an insurrection near Ava. The King seems to have had a narrow escape. He went out a few miles from the Capital to spend ten or twelve days, but on the night of the second day, in consequence of some information which he had gained, returned with all his guard and was set by attendants. The next morning, the place which he had left was surrounded by a large body of Shans, who made prisoners of all that

remained, plundered the adjacent villages, carrying away ten of the royal elephants, and retired to the jungles. A son of the Mven-my-a-Bo, and a brother of the Tshansha-Bo, are said to be at the head of the insurrection. Troops had been sent from Amarapura in pursuit of the insurgents, but as nothing had been heard from the former, other troops continued to be sent forward, and requisitions for large forces between Prome and the Capital had been made.

The Authorities at Rangoon were not quite easy on the subject and had strengthened the guards at their houses. The last boat that had arrived from the Capital brought five royal orders, the contents of which have not fully been made public.

Another arrival from Rangoon, has brought but little news. The "rebellion" or rather the rebels have vanished. Nobody can find them. They have vanished as quickly as they came. The royal troops who had been sent in pursuit of them had not returned at the latest date from the Capital. Report says that Tharawaddie is to take possession of the palace "in royal state" about the first of July. He had been playing off some fantastic tricks at the capital—having "executed the ex-Queen, her brother, four women of the household, twelve officers of the old and new government, and about twenty others. The Governor of Rangoon has given a dinner to the British residents there at which he made known this important event, and intimated that it was customary to send presents to the king on such occasions. The expedition to China is regarded among the Burmese authorities with some degree of anxiety. A native from Madras has told them that *eighty* vessels, conveying troops, have passed there, but the Chinese will destroy them all with "barrel glasses."

CHINA. UNLAWFUL DEATH OF TWO CHRISTIAN WOMEN. A letter from Rangoon runs as follows:—"A most brutal and barbarous proceeding has taken place against two respectable Christian females, by order of the Myo-woon of Rangoon. I am aware that both parties are well known to you, as also their mother, and therefore trust you will give the affair all the publicity in your power and show the monstrous act in its true light."

"The parties alluded to are Mrs. R—and a younger sister. Mrs. R's mother is a Burman, but her father was a Christian and she was brought up in the faith, some time after his decease the mother married a Burman, by whom she had the young sister, the Burman father also lived many years ago, and when the girl came to marriage age (about 2 years ago) she was baptised as a Christian, now some say for this, and the following brutal punishment was inflicted, and others (which I also believe) add that the Myo-woon having seen the girl during one of their feasting processions, was smitten with her beauty and demanded her as his concubine. Be that as it may, they were both seized up by the Myo-woon and placed in the common jail in the following shocking manner, both feet in the stocks, extended a part as far as could be done, their arms stretched out and lashed down, their clothes stripped off, and then whole persons exposed; lighted lamps placed There they were lying without any hope of relief. The unfortunate females, probably overcome by their intense sufferings, were, after a few days, released, on giving security that they would go to the Pagoda and no longer worship the "strangers' God."

CHINA. DELEGATION.—A deputation of some kind is said to have arrived at the Court of Ava from China the object of which is reported to be, to obtain compensation for the plunder of a caravan of Chinese traders by some of the partisans of the present king, at the period of his bold stroke for the throne. It is at the same time reported that the king admits the notice of the claim and is required to make it good.

Penang.

Penang papers to the 25th of April, state, that the *Larne* and the transports of the China expedition, all arrived at that island, where the mystic gentlemen attached to the Camerons, had been aiding the brethren of Neptune Lodge, in their secret work, and they were feted, with the officers of the *Larne*, by the gentleman residents of the island. The troops were very healthy, and had suffered no accidents. The *Madagascar* steamer, having run short of fuel on her passage from Ceylon to Penang, was obliged to burn her spars to keep up the steam. On the 7th of May, the expedition started again for Singapore, from whence, it was expected, they would have to proceed, without any delay, towards China.

Singapore.

The following is a communication from Singapore, dated May 18, 1840—I have just heard of an opportunity of sending letters to Canton by the *Justina*, (which sails to-morrow) and take advantage of it to tell you of our arrival at this place. The Camerons have been here since the 13th instant, the *Defiance* and *India Oak* having arrived on the 10th, and the other three transports on the 13th. An accident occurred to the *Ramchurn*, which might have terminated awkwardly. On the night of the 8th, at 12 o'clock, she ran on a sand-bank. She draws nearly 19 feet, and ran aground in only 2½ fathoms. She ran round aground during the night, and at day-break it blew very hard for an hour which prevented the boats being hoisted out for some time. She was hove off, with the help of her boats, by 9 o'clock A. M., happily without having sustained any damage. She has been examined by divers since her arrival here, and is pointed out injured, only a small piece of copper having been torn off. The accident caused the delay of a day, but the only loss sustained was in the stores and casks of water thrown overboard to lighten the ship. Lascars were transferred to a brig, that was carrying her to Singapore, but they were, of course, immediately withdrawn, when the ship got off the bank. The other vessels connected with the Expedition are at present at Singapore, in the following:—The *Willesley* and the *Larne*, arrived on the 10th, went out again to look for the transports and returned yesterday. The *Albatross* came in on the 13th. The *Albatross* sailed yesterday for China. The *Madagascar* is here, and also the *Atlantis* steamer, which arrived here after a quick passage of sixteen days from Bombay. There are four transports of H. M.'s 10th regiment. The *Satanstoe* and *Blondel*, have been here a week, and the *Exmouth Robertson* and *Mermaid* arrived, the former on the 11th, and the latter on the 17th instant. The *Rustonjee* *Coatigue* with artillery, and the *Johanna Adams* with the Supplies and Munitions, from Madras, arrived on the 14th. These two ships are so crowded that two storeships, (the *Victoria* and *Medusa*) are to be converted into transports, and receive part of the troops. The *Starkent* and the *Eagle* are the only transports of the Volunteers as yet arrived. The *Rattlesnake* arrived yesterday with part of H. M.'s 18th Regiment from Ceylon. The *Cruiser* is here, but is not to join the expedition. She proceeds to N. S. Wales. There are no ships yet arrived from England. The above are all the vessels at present at Singapore, but they come in so fast that I dare say, that if I could keep my letter a few hours I should be able to give an addition to the list. The *Marian* is expected soon, having been spoken going into Canton. It is very uncertain when we leave Singapore, as we are given to the masters of our parts to be ready to sail on the 28th, but there is no chance of our going before

the 28th, and there is a report that Lord Anckland is coming here, and that we shall not sail until his arrival; but of this, of course, you know more than we do. The *Water Witch*, which was believed at Penang to have been seized by the Chinese, has been expected here for some days. She has had a *skrimmage* with the Janks.

Singapore, 4th of June.—News had been received at Singapore, from Siam, to the 1st of May, and it would seem that the news of our preparations to invade China, had alarmed the Court at Bangkok, but this feeling they endeavoured to veil, by affecting to ridicule the smallness of the force despatched against the Celestials. The China expedition left Singapore on the 30th of May, in beautiful order, sixteen transports, escorted by the ships of war.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Singapore, 4th June 1840, in reference to a gale experienced by the *Marion*, Captain Pope:—

"I arrived here on the 23rd ultimo, after a very long passage you will say, and, what is worse, I experienced the most severe hurricane I ever was in, on the 24th April, in which I lost all three top masts. They were blown clear over the side without a stitch of sail being set on a yard aloft, save the topsail and lower yards. All my boats were blown to atoms in the gales, and we were obliged to cut them away, in doing which, I regret to say, Mr. Page, 3d officer, and John Gannet, were blown off the pump and drowned. This was about 6 o'clock in the 24th—about the same time, the masts were blown over the side. In fact I never saw, or could have imagined, that it could have blown so hard. The ship, I am happy to say, did not sustain the least injury, but the masts, yards and rigging suffered much, and will not only take time and trouble, but great expense. I had forgotten to say, that the long-boat was blown off her chocks and fell to leeward, and, melancholy to relate, crushed a native to death. He was the kinsman of Major Wilson."

The following is a letter, received on the 26th instant, dated Singapore, Saturday, May 30.—

"We are about to get under weigh, and I have only time to write you a few lines. Our worthy Commodore has evidently been waxing impatient for some time, and orders were issued to sail on Monday last, the 25th; but our departure was deferred, owing (probably) to intelligence received by the *Queen*. We say, however, to-day, and no mistake. The vessels which have arrived since my last letter, of 18th instant, are the *Queen*, on the 23d; *Conway*, on the 27th, *Futty Salam*, on the 28th, and the *Marion* yesterday, 29th. We were very anxious about the *Marion*, (as the report of her having been seen going into Penang was found to be untrue) until the arrival of the *Conway*, which vessel had spoken her a few days before. The (the *Marion*) came in yesterday, in tow of the *Malagascan*, which had been sent out to meet her. She had a very severe gale in the Bay. She lost her top-mast, sprang her main-mast, muffled towards, fore-top-sail yard, &c. They lost all their boats, except the launch, which was stove in, and the 3d mate, and two midlers, fell overboard, while cutting away a boat, and were drowned. All on board are well. Col. Oglander's health is restored. He has taken the command of the regiment, and has removed to the *Rohannamny*. Col. Jansen has removed to the *Edmonstone*. The *Marion* will require nearly three weeks to refit, and the officers of the Staff are to remove into the *Queen*. The ships that are to sail to-day are as follow: They sail in three divisions.—First division—a steamer, and the three transports of the Commodore, with the *Ageron* and *Whipperin*. Second division—*Wesley*, with the transports *Russell*, *Conway*, *John*

Adams, *Victoria*, and *Medusa*, with the Artillery and Suppers and Miners from Madras. Third division—a Steamer, the brig *Cruiser*, the Transports *Sulimany*, *Isabella Robertson*, and *Mermaid*, with detachments of the 40th, and the *Stahart* and *Bayle* with volunteers. These, I believe, are all the ships that are to sail at present. The *Conway* does not sail with us—she had broken off the head of her mizen-mast. The *Laine*, we hear, is not going to China. The Masters of Transports have been ordered, in case of accidental separation, from the men-of-war, to make the best of their way to Canton River. The *Mohamed Shah* will, probably, be here to-morrow or next day, having been spoken by the *Queen* and *Marion*. The *Water Witch*, although expected long since, has not yet arrived. A *filite d'honneur* yesterday, between two officers of H. M. ship-of-war the () ———. Not content with the dangers they run from the chances of war, these two gentlemen must needs have a little "private defaming of God's image," as somebody calls it. Happily no damage was sustained by either party. We have all been much amused by seeing the tars drilled like soldiers. They have landed several times from the different men-of-war, and exercised with the Marines. They handle their muskets in most knowing style, and went through all the manoeuvres most creditably. I had no idea Jack would make so good a soldier. However, he must talk in the ranks, else his gird, cannot quite get rid of his rolling gait when marching. Lieut. Villard died here, after a lingering illness, on the 23rd instant. This has thrown a gloom over the regiment."

P. S.—It is now 8 o'clock A. M. and we shall probably sail about 11."

CHINESE PROCESSION.—For some days past the town has been resonating with the clangour of Chinese gongs, and the streets crowded with processions of this noisy race in honor of a goddess, in the statue of one, that has recently imported from the Celestial Kingdom—but we must say the procession which took place on Monday last, was really something worth looking at. It "dragged its length along" to the extent of nearly the third of a mile, the usual accompaniment of these delectable gangs of thieves, and with gaily banners of every colour, form, and dimension "flouting the pale blue sky"—But what particularly engaged the attention of spectators, and was the chief feature of the procession, was the little girls from 5 to 8 years age, carried a loft in groups on gaily ornamented platforms, and dressed in every variety of European and Chinese costume. The little creatures, were supported in their places by iron coils, or some such contrivance, which were concealed under their clothes, and their infant charms were shown off to the greatest advantage by the rich and peculiar dresses in which they were arrayed—every care being taken to shield them from the effects of the sun's rays, which shone out in full brightness during the whole time the procession lasted. The Dignity herself was conveyed in a very elegant canopied chair, or palanquin, of yellow silk and crape, and was surrounded with a body guard of ecclesiastical wearing tunics of the same colour. We have not been able to ascertain the various attributes of the goddess, but it seems she is highly venerated—and a very elegant temple, according to Chinese taste, has been built in the town for her reception. She is called by the Chinese *Tien-Siang-Sing Boh*, which we believe may be translated "*Holy Mother of the Gods*"—being the deity who is commonly termed the *Queen of Heaven*. She is supposed to be the especial protector of those who navigate the deep—at least, it is to her shrine that the Chinese sailors pay the most fervent adoration, there being an altar dedicated to her in every junk that goes to sea. The

procession, we are informed, is regarded as a formal announcement to the Chinese of her advent in this settlement—and the exhibition, with the festivity attendant thereon, is stated to amount to more than six thousand dollars. The temple that has been built for her, will not it seems be fit for her proper reception and installation for a month, and another procession will take place when she is to be deposited in that sanctuary.

Malacca.

Malacca journals to the 14th of May, have been received during the month. The principal items contained in these papers, are the announcement of the arrival of a squadron of Dutch men-of-war at Rhio, from whence, it was supposed, they would sail from China, but for what purpose is not ascertained. A couple of miserable-looking Malays had been running about on board of the brig *Enoura*. They came on board the vessel as passengers, at Penang, and behaved very well until they were in the vicinity of Malacca, when they one night wounded and killed several of the passengers and crew, and then jumped over board, and were not seen again, though the vessel was hove to, in order to pick them up. The Rajah of Salengore had been proceeding towards the Captain of the *Bentuck*, in a manner that would justify a suspicion that he intended to commit a piracy on his vessel. He was, however, frightened into good behaviour, on the arrival of the steamer *Diana*, of which vessel the petty rajahs seem to entertain a sovereign dread. We have not the slightest doubt, that His Majesty of Salengore, and the other independent Malay chiefs, are the main props of piracy in the Straits, and the cause of humanity therefore demands, that they should be summarily coerced into good behaviour. Almost all the pirates apprehended, have proved to be the subjects of these native chiefs, whose territories afford a refuge for the disposal of the plunder taken by these blood-thirsty villains; and as the Rajahs have the power to control, in a great measure, the actions of their subjects, it they encourage them to perpetrate depredations on peaceable traders, rather than to resort to a virtuous and commerce for a livelihood, they should be punished as the aiders and abettors of the enemies of mankind in general.

Egypt.

The following is the latest summary of news from Egypt.

April 25.—The French Steamer, due yesterday arrived this morning. The Turco-Egyptian question has occupied much time in the French Chambers, and the conclusion to be drawn from discussions on the subject, confirms the general opinion, that the French nation is not only disposed to support and uphold Mohammed Ali in his demands and present policy, but is fully determined to use force, if necessary, in his defence. This is in part counteracted by the projected alliance between France and England, in which case the views of both countries must be modified as relates to the Eastern question, and by which means it will be brought to a speedy and amicable settlement, which is to be heartily hoped for, on account of the interest of both countries.

As to commercial interest in Egypt at the present moment, it is a farce; nothing is done and nothing can be done, while the present state of things last—both Turkey and Egypt are daily becoming more impoverished in awaiting the protracted ultimatum of the five powers. It appears, as if each of these powers were determined on weakening both Turkey and Egypt in order to suit their own sinister views; every day, every hour they retard in their decision, places both

countries in a still worse position, and we can verify state, that a further continuance of the present miserable policy adopted by the great powers (particularly England) whose interest it is above all others to conciliate and unite Mohammed Ali and the Sultan in friendship, must ultimately end by the total desertion of both countries by mercantile men, who are already tired of inactivity. In fact the frequent failures that present themselves here is sufficient proof for this assertion.

April 30.—An Austrian Corvette came into the harbour today and was received by a grand salute from all the forts. It is thought she has been sent from political motives, although the contrary is asserted by the Austrian Consul General.

May 4.—Advices from Servia arrived to-day, confirm former reports, that preparations for war are continued to be made with the utmost celerity, both on the coast and at different points of the interior, and it is reported, that in a short time, Ibrahim Pasha will recommence the offensive. The latter part of this statement we give in evidence to, unless Mahomet Ali be attacked in the first instance by one or more of the five powers; in which case Ibrahim Pasha has orders to march forthwith with his whole force into Turkey. However, troops are daily sent to St. Jean P'Arved from Egypt, where there are extensive fortifications making under the superintendence of Salemon Pasha and there is already a force of 12,000 men garrisoned there, with no less than 125 pieces of artillery. The reasons assigned by the Pasha for these preparations, is that similar ones are making on the part of Turkey.

May 19.—The English Steamer has just arrived. No news by her further than the settlement of the Sulphur question, between the King of Naples and the British, through the intermediation of France.

China.

A little more of the news brought by the *Ariel* has at length transpired. It appears, from what we gather, that opium was sold on the coast at 6 and 700 dollars per chest, before it had been published in every town and village, and that the celestial army, but it appeared that at the first month's pay had been disbursed no more was forthcoming. In anticipation of the coming of the English, the women of the towns on the coast and the islands had all been sent into the interior. The shopkeepers and dealers generally, however, remained at their posts, and made no secret of their joy at the prospect of having the English for customers. There are many rumours, of course, of Sh. J. Gordon Bremer's intentions, and of the intent of the expedition. Amongst these, it is confidently given out that, the two forts on the Bogue are to be blown up, as the first measure of vengeance. From the Bogue the expedition is to go to Pechelle; but the general impression is that if the fleet does not get there before October next it will be frozen up for six months at least.

China papers from the 14th of April to the 12th of May inclusive have been received during the month. The Americans had petitioned the Chinese Government, in order to have several ships secured stating as their reason, their wish to have their business transacted, before the English commenced hostilities. The petition had been returned, and the statements respecting the invasion was generally scouted, at Canton, as ridiculous. The American vessels, however, had been subsequently secured, and enabled to transact their business. There was a rumour at Nankin, generally believed by the people, that the English had attacked down four hundred houses. This shows, that however the Chinese may affect to despise us

poor out-cast barbarians; they at least have a very high opinion of our prowess. Another edict had been promulgated against opium, a dividend was to have been declared in the Hong-sha's affairs on the 5th of May, and a good many Chinese soldiers were in the harbour of Macao's boats. Captain Wallace, on the *Concasse Family*, in company with the *Sylph*, had been attacked by a large fleet of the Chin Chew junks, and had a regular battle with them; the boldness of the Mandarins was quite unprecedented, and required the chippers to do their best. Capt. Wallace fired fifty rounds of shot besides grape, and the *Sylph* as much. After the action, the *Sylph* was obliged to return to Macao for more ammunition, and it had been resolved, that for the future, it would be unsafe to send single merchant vessels on the coast, as the united junks were deemed more than a match for any one of them.

CHINESE ATTACK ON BRITISH SMUGGLERS.—The *Arlet* brought no particular accounts of the Opium market, but from what was communicated on the subject, there does not appear to have been much doing in the drug at Taonkoo or Macao, and it would seem that the trade on the East coast was not going on altogether robustly; the mandarins having to all appearance become bolder. The *Water Witch*, *Lady Hayes* and Schooner *Jardine* had all been attacked—the two former when in company—and one man on board of the *Lady Hayes* was killed, while the *Jardine* received a shot between wind and water, rendering it necessary for her to bear up and put into Taonkoo for repairs. The two former vessels were assailed by a force of no less than 17 gun boats, which must have contained an overwhelming superiority in numbers over the two smugglers—and there is perhaps reason to fear that by some unlucky chance, one or two of the vessels engaged in this traffic may fall into the hands of the mandarins—and if the Chinese authorities are not daunted at the prospect of the hostile preparations which they must know are in progress against them, little doubt must remain as to the appalling fate that would await the unfortunate crews of any such vessels.

The mandarins at Taonkoo had it seems been pleased to stop the supplies for H. M. Frigate *Dreadnought*, having taken the alarm at the crew exercising their great guns in the Bay—but a party being sent from the ship with instructions to disperse these officious gentlemen, and armed with sticks to carry the orders into effect, the mandarins thought better of it, and the usual provisions had since been sent off with the utmost regularity.

CHINESE INCREDULITY RESPECTING AN INVASION.—The calm still continues, and whatever may be our opinion, neither the natives, nor the government officers care much for what is coming on. It is to them a fairy tale, as unworthy of belief as all the previous stories about immense armaments that were said to have arrived in these seas, and never made their appearance.—What, should barbarians dare to insult the dignity of the Celestial Empire? This is considered quite impossible and improbable, and though some naked savages from the desert have occasionally rudely dethroned Heaven's son, yet the barbarians of the west are too few in number and incapable even to approach with any other feeling except entire submission, the confidence of the Celestial Empire. How sweet will be the melody of that famous ode, commencing—"glorious subjection"—which is always played at the audience of tribute bearers, when all the world will lie prostrate before the Great Emperor, and his sacred pleasure be acknowledged supreme, and hiding upon all the monarchs of the world. Then it will be, that the Chinese fleet will retain their sway over

the four seas which by the bye has never yet been disputed, and the four colored flag will be a sign of terror to all barbarians on the wide face of the Globe. And one of the first efforts of the Great monarch will be, to dictate peace to all the world, to settle the affairs of Turkey and Egypt with one pen-stroke—he quiet and respect this—and to command all the unruly tribes of the world—especially the nation called Goloosa—to be tranquil and not to stir up any strife. As for the unfortunate rights that came to the Celestial Empire to do homage and to crave commerce, let them be taught due submission, and be put under the laws of the Empire, that they may be beheaded and strangled, whenever they transgress the same, in order to show tenderness to people from afar.

Well then, this glorious era is soon to arrive, and in anticipation of that glorious period when the central Kingdom shall give laws to the world, and enforce its code upon all living beings without distinction, we shall watch the coming events, and record the mighty exploits of the Chinese fleet and army, than which there will be none more glorious ever performed, since history speaks.

AMERICAN CONSUL.—We understand that owing to the American Consul, Mr. Snow's departure from Canton, the Vice-Consul Mr. Delano was not at first permitted to transact the now necessary consular business with the Chinese, regarding ships and their cargoes, but on the 2d an Edict from the Governor was received, acknowledging Mr. Delano Vice-consul, and stating that all Americans coming to port to trade must transact all official business through him. He is styled in this Edict 'Lung-ze' or, controller of affairs instead of the former title of, 'Taopan,' or chief mercantile director.

CHINESE MEN-OF-WAR.—On the 24th April the Mandarins went in state to view the first vessels built at Canton for China on the European model, and which we presume are to serve against the barbarians. These formidable vessels are two cutters of about 25 tons each; well enough built, and painted a bright imperial yellow all over. It is intended to put guns into them. The late English ship *Cambridge*, which after having become American property, was sold to the Chinese, is lying near Howqua's fort, utterly neglected, the thieves having stripped her of most of her copper.

CAVALRY.—To appreciate this formidable corps, the reader has merely to observe the stately poney, with an immense saddle, and stirrups to boot, that serve all the purposes of spurs. And albeit the said knights with their steeds, appear generally single and scarcely ever in troops, yet it may be fairly presumed from their general appearance, that supposing one thousand could be collected, no Mameluke, Cossack or Hungarian hussars could stand their charge. There is a nobleness in their nags, which greatly exceeds that of the Arabian or English horse, and so fierce are these chargers, that a man must lead them by the bridle, to prevent the rider from tumbling off, or the horse from rushing away with him. It is a fine sight to observe a Celestial riding with his feet nearly dangling to the ground, and to behold the even and sedate asinine trot in which his steed in ordinary times delights. So much was necessary to be said to explain a circumstance, that has lately occurred in Hookwang, to wit, the cavalry officers there have taken it into their hands to sell their horses, money being very scarce, and none to be had in any other way. Thus they have exposed themselves to the vituperation of the whole army, and given rise to the most severe plumpings from the worthy Governor.

FREE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The half yearly examination of the male and female departments of this Institution was held, at the school premises, yesterday. There were several respectable ladies and gentlemen, together with the parents and friends of the children present on the occasion, and the examination was principally conducted by the Venerable the Archdeacon and the Rev. Mr. McQueen.

Since the re-organization of the Free School this was the first examination at which we have been present, we are therefore unable to speak of the actual progress of the children during the past half year. Comparing, however, the quality of education imparted in this institution a few years back with what we find the gratification to witness yesterday, there did appear a decided improvement both as regards a generally useful, as well as a religious education.

The junior classes read a very creditable examination in the first rudiments of grammar, geography and arithmetic, and afforded very good specimens in writing, as regards correctness in punctuation and both large and small orthography. They also evinced great ability in pointing to the chapter and verse, and even the verbatim phraseology of scripture texts on almost any given subject.

From the apparent qualifications of the lower classes, we were led to expect somewhat more from the first class than the examination afforded. In almost every well conducted school there is to be observed a more extensive, and much more advanced efficiency among the first class scholars, than the comparatively and higher efficiency among the other classes. The other classes rose on the same step by step advance of the first class in a way more worthy of improvement than all the rest. But this decided efficiency of the first class did not appear in the course of the examination. The first class seemed to be only mechanically versed in their studies as the junior classes. It was manifestly striking in the extreme, to observe that the charity children of this Institution are taught Grammar, History, Geography and Domestic—branches of education which were never deemed of, a few years back, in the Free School. Much credit is certainly due to the Head Master, Mr. Lindsay, for the improvement the School has made under his able, accurate, active and zealous management. There appears to be, however, one great defect in the present system of education adopted in the school, which we would remark, with all deference to the Governors' requirement to be amended. The defect we allude to is, that an inadequate degree of training with Catechisms and Catechisms, appears to obtain in the Schools, which so far from tending to imbue the minds of the children with pious incentives and enlarge their knowledge of the Scripture, is, on the contrary, a cruel restriction and calculated to impede them with a distaste for religious studies hereafter. Reading lessons from the Bible, accompanied, with oral explanations and incitations, will as

surely and more safely answer the purpose intended by committing to memory a variety of Catechisms and all the collects of the Book of Common Prayer.

After having examined the several classes of the whole Department, the Venerable the Archdeacon rose and expressed the satisfaction he felt to mark the improvement of the boys, and gave it as his sincere opinion, that ever since he has been in the country he never witnessed a more satisfying examination connected with the Free School. He concluded by rendering the merit of praise due to the teachers of the school, and by hoping that the scholars would show their gratitude to those whose benevolence supported the Institution, by endeavouring to be diligent and assiduous whilst in school, and upright and useful through the remainder of their lives.

C. K. Robinson, Esq., also observed, that on the part of the Governors he had to bear testimony to the very satisfactory and efficient manner in which Mr. Lindsay, the Head Master, had managed the School.

The company then proceeded to the female department of the School.

The children of the first class being called up recited the Catechism of the Psalms. Their pronunciation is generally correct but in common with the children of the male department there is a manifest sing-song tone in which they recited and read, highly disagreeable to the ear.

This class was also questioned in the definitions of Grammar, and a few first chapters of Goldsmith's History of England.

The answers returned were generally accurate.

There were specimens of needle work and penmanship exposed for inspection on the table, which were all very satisfactory. There was some letter writing by the girls, which was very cleverly and tastefully executed, and effectively attracted the attention of the teachers. There was no time to examine the other classes of the department.

The Company were then treated to a very interesting exhibition of the Infant School of little ones. This department of the Institution is composed of from thirty to forty young children, who look so cheerful, and sing so sweetly, and chime so heartily, that it is really a pleasing spectacle to see them go through their infant school lessons.

The Archdeacon then conveyed the satisfaction felt by the company in the Mistress of the school, after which the company dispersed.

We have been able to ascertain that there are about two hundred and fifty boys and about a hundred and fifty girls in the institution at present. But for

PROPOSED MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

CIRCULAR NO. 7.

Major Cox, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, having intimated to Majors Home, Henderson and Simmonds, the wishes of their brother Officers of Infantry, that they would act as a Managing Committee to the proposed Retiring Fund to which a large majority of that arm of the Bengal Army has subscribed. The above-named Officers met this-day and agreed to give their best services to a Fund calculated to do so much for the advancement of Promotion.

Proposed by Major Henderson and agreed to by Majors Home and Cox, that Major Simmonds' offer of his services to act as Secretary be accepted pending the approval of the Subscribers—the expense of Office, &c. to be adjusted in communication with a Sub Committee proposed at Barrackpore.

AGREED.

1 That in each Regiment a Committee be formed for correspondence with the Secretary, and for the management of Remittances to the Agra Bank, according to the Scale of No. 1, for 300 Rs. which has been approved of by a Majority of Subscribers. This committee, if all the Regiment's subscribers, would give a surplus of 5400 Rupees, but it is not desirable to reduce the Regimental amount, till there is an unanimous consent on the part of all concerned, and even then, it might be a question

whether the excess should be not allowed to accumulate, as the means of increasing the purchases.

It may be more agreeable to Subscribers that the amount contributed by a Regiment be made up by a Scale agreed upon by the Officers of the Regiment itself. This suggestion is particularly brought to the notice of the Members of the Fund. But for the benefit of such parties as may wish to adhere to a prescribed scale for a whole Regiment, the following may be found to answer, viz.

A Major,	41 6 nearly	Rs	41 6
1 Captain	21 12 5 =		108 12
1 Lieutenant	13 8 8 =		108 0
1 Ensign	10 8 4 =		42 0 or 501 2 0

Rules are now being framed that will give many advantages to original Subscribers to the Fund, more particularly to Lieutenant Colonels who contribute 200 Rupees for any advantage gained through the Fund.

Subscriptions from Regiments and Individuals are requested to be forwarded to the Agra Bank for the payment of Bonus to a Lieutenant Colonel who wishes to retire.

J. H. SIMMONDS, *Brevet-Major,*
Acting Secretary to the Managing Committee of Bengal Retiring Fund.

Calcutta, 10th July, 1840.—Hush July 15.

MEETING OF THE FLOATING BRIDGE COMPANY.

A meeting of the subscribers to the projected Floating Bridge Company, was held at the Town Hall yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. There were present about twenty gentlemen interested in the establishment of the proposed Bridge, and D. C. Smyth Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. Prinsep, the provisional Secretary, then read the following

Upon the 7th September 1839 the late Captain T. J. Taylor, addressed Government for permission to work across the river Hooghly, a Steam ferry boat with chattis, upon the principles of Mr. Rendle's bridge across the river Tamer, at Fort Point and if successful, to obtain the exclusive privilege for 21 years for all such bridges within the limits of the town of Calcutta.

The use proposed for making the first trial was from the mint to the ghāt, nearly opposite, between the salt golahs and the Howrah docks, called Gohbaries ghāt, presuming that it would accommodate the greatest number of passengers, and afford the least obstruction to the navigation of the river. The Government referred the question of the practicability of the scheme to the report of a Special Committee consisting of the officers of Government in the engineering, civil, military, marine, police, and steam departments, and I was then permitted to see the papers and view which passed during the discussion of the important question which the question gave rise to, and had the honor to meet the

committee and explain in reply to some of the objections most prominently urged. These objections rested chiefly upon—

1—The obstruction to the river navigation in the site chosen for the first trial.

2—The obstruction on likely to be expected from increased mud deposit arising from the piers to be erected for the approaches to the Floating Bridge.

3—The occupation of space before the Calcutta side of the river's banks, which, it was stated, could ill be spared by the Harbour Master in his arrangements for mooring the ships, and small craft of the port.

4—The difficulties and dangers of the river itself in the strength of its tides and torrents.

These objections have been met in the following manner—

1—By an offer on the part of the projectors, that in case any serious difficulty should be experienced by ships desiring to cross the chains, from the circumstances of the absolute necessity for their lifting their anchors to their bows, so as not to hook the chains with their anchors in kedging up or down the river, to provide means either for warping to fixed anchor boats placed in proper position by the Harbour Master's assistants, or by a small powerful steam boat to be kept ready at all times by the Floating Bridge Company for the purpose of tugging ships so passing.

2—By shewing that no piers will be necessary for the road-way approaches at least not such as will project into the River, so as to cause any increase of deposit,

and by presuming that the frequent lifting and falling of the chains, will be more likely to disturb and deepen the bottom than to increase the deposit of mud, or sand.

3.—By the argument that the convenience and safety of so many daily passengers, cattle and conveyances, are calculated to avail of this means of crossing, as much deserving the attention and patronage of an enlightened Government, as the mooring in safety of a few small craft.

4.—By the reply of the original projector, Mr Rendle, who has shown that by placing the chains diagonally across the River, all the expected severity of pressure by the force of the tide, or of the Steam against the light of the chains, can be avoided. The strength of the Engine being made equal to the force to be overcome, with relation to the weights of vehicles, &c to be carried across.

Now, with reference to the above observations, I would beg leave to remark, that it is my firm belief supported by replies received from Captain Henderson that a small and powerful Iron Steam boat, carrying one day's coal, may be worked so cheaply, as not only to do the work here required, to meet the first objection but to pay itself handsomely by other work, of a nature that cannot now be done by the large vessels belonging to the Steam Tug Association, such as hauling ships to and from moorings, or tugging cargo boats, sloops, &c at times when the loading of ships is delayed by force of wind, tides and currents. This small auxiliary outlay I have, therefore, not added to the price for the bridge, since I have no doubt it would entirely repay itself, while doing the duty required of clearing ships from the chains, for it is found that the average number of ships annually passing and repassing the site proposed amounts only to 228, which is less than two in every three days.

Plans and sections of the River and its banks have been sent to Mr Rendle to confirm his opinion derived from Captain Henderson's conversation, that with very little assistance nature has left a sufficiently gradual slope to afford an excellent carriage way down with ferry boats' runways. The expense of adapting them and preserving them when made, will be very small. It has been suggested that the wells for the balance which should be formed of rings of cast iron similar to the pottery used in the wells of this country, but rather wider. These would offer with economic greater utility than brick wells upon such alluvial foundations to be found on the immediate banks of the River.

I believe the third objection is generally considered to have been sufficiently answered, if the bridge is ever made as generally useful as is expected.

The chief thing to be considered in adopting Mr Rendle's proposed means of overcoming the 4th and greatest obstacle, was whether the length of chain would not be too great. It is found that the distance now proposed as per plan, from Cross Bank ghaut to Colabarez is only—100 feet, while that at the Fur Point is 2,580 feet consequently there is nothing to fear on this account, nor is the expense greater than Mr Rendle's estimate.

Gauges of rise and of the rise and fall of the river at all seasons, have been sent to England by the Commissioner, along with the plans and sections, requesting Captain Henderson to prepare estimates, &c, it only now remains for this Meeting to give the necessary authority for conveying the positive orders, for carrying into effect the purposes of this project.

W. G. QUINCY, Provisional Secretary

Mr W. P. President introduced to the Meeting, that although he had not received a copy of the original paper by Government upon the review of the Committee's report, and the original application of the

late Captain T. J. Taylor, he had heard, from an authority which could not be doubted, that the scheme had been very favorably considered by Council, but that there would be a limit placed to the site of its operations, so as not to come within the range of the moorings laid down for the use of the port, and that, consequently, as the proposed site was entirely above this range, no further difficulty was to be anticipated to the commencement of proceedings, and he therefore urged the present meeting to save another month's delay, by allowing the order for the boats to go to England by the present Mail.

Estimate.

Cost of a bridge boat complete with engines and chains, as per Capt. Henderson's letter and report of Mr Rendle's estimate,	£6,000
Add for one spare boat,	6,000

Commission, ... 5 per cent.	} 10 per cent. £1,200	£12,000
Insurance, ... 1 per cent.		
1 halter ... 2 per cent.		
Eight at 20 tons each at £2, ..	200	1,400
		£13,400

Exchange of 2 Co's Rs ...	1,34 000
Putting together here 4,000 each,	8,000
Contingencies,	5 000

- Co's Rs. 1,50,000

Or for one boat,	75 000
Wells and approaches,	15,000

Co's Rs. 90,000

Per annum.

Interest on spare boat, ...	7 00
1 from net receipts of, ...	36 000

28 500 or about 32 per cent.

Receipts		
12 000	1st passengers at 4s each	48 000
10 000	2nd passengers at 2s each	20 000
20 000	3rd passengers at 1s each	20 000
10 000	4th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	5th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	6th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	7th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	8th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	9th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	10th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	11th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	12th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	13th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	14th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	15th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	16th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	17th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	18th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	19th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	20th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	21st passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	22nd passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	23rd passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	24th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	25th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	26th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	27th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	28th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	29th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	30th passengers at 1s each	10 000
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10 000	38th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	39th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	40th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	41st passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	42nd passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	43rd passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	44th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	45th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	46th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	47th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	48th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	49th passengers at 1s each	10 000
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10 000	70th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	71st passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	72nd passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	73rd passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	74th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	75th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	76th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	77th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	78th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	79th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	80th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	81st passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	82nd passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	83rd passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	84th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	85th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	86th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	87th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	88th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	89th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	90th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	91st passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	92nd passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	93rd passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	94th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	95th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	96th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	97th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	98th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	99th passengers at 1s each	10 000
10 000	100th passengers at 1s each	10 000

Co's Rs. 5 097

Say per annum ..	67,000
month,	

Less expenses 1 Native Engineer, ..	100
4 Sappers,	64
4 Kulasses, ..	24
1 Porter, ..	6
1 Gunner,	40
	204

Coals, 50 mds per month at 8 ru

say 20 x 20, 7 00

Engine stores,

1 000

Repairs,

say 286

2 boat collectors and penon ..

1300

Management,

500

2700 and say 24 000

Net receipts Co's Rs.. 36 000

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PROSPECTOR.

Estimate of Expenditure.

- Cost.** I have taken the cost of each boat with its Engines and chains complete, from Captain Henderson's letter, who merely repeats Mr. Rendle's own statement which may be presumed to be correct. The cost of bringing out has been fully allowed for, and the cost of putting together. I have estimated from what Captain Johnstone has found his iron steam boats to cost; which, however, are much larger than these floating ferry bridges. For the contingencies and roadways, I have reason to think ample allowance has been made. For the estimate for crew and monthly establishment I have been guided by the experience of practical men.
- Establishment.** I have been guided by the experience of practical men.
- Coals.** I have assumed double the expenditure of coal stated by Mr. Rendle to be required by his boat at Tor Point, presuming the engine to be of the same strength, but with the advantage of many subsequent improvements, and as the boat and engine are of simple construction, the monthly repairs ought not to exceed what I have stated.
- Repairs.** I have assumed double the expenditure of coal stated by Mr. Rendle to be required by his boat at Tor Point, presuming the engine to be of the same strength, but with the advantage of many subsequent improvements, and as the boat and engine are of simple construction, the monthly repairs ought not to exceed what I have stated.

The cost of management may be fixed by a committee to be now appointed.

N. B. It is proposed to have out two boats and chains complete at the same time, by different ships, that no accident at starting such a project, with the consequent interruption to the passage, may prejudice the public mind against it, but after a proper term of trial and probation, this second boat may be applied to another location, and thus not only reduce the debit side of the present estimate, but add greatly to the earnings at credit.

Estimate of Returns.

- Numbers.** This has been formed from the actual tally taken of the numbers of persons found to pass daily at the various ghats near to the proposed site; but as it has been found that the average time of crossing by native ferry boats now in use, is eighteen minutes each way, and as the engine boat will always make the passage in 4½ minutes with the regularity of clock work, and will cross four times in each hour of the day in all weather, it is fair to presume that the number of daily passengers by this means will exceed that of any present ferry where at times in fact, great danger has to be encountered and frequent casualties occur.
- Safety.** But if the number of foot passengers is over-estimated, I have been assured by native gentlemen who have good means of judging, that the number of animals and conveyances, particularly loaded bullocks, is far beneath that which may be expected, since the easy method of crossing the River will naturally lead to a great increase of such traffic, for it would enable the grain merchants of Burdwan to bring their produce at once into the Hatala-golabs, without the necessity for boating at all or the double coolie hire for loading and unloading.
- Howrah Rent.** The increase to the value of landed property at Howrah and its neighbourhood, must necessarily lead to increased traffic of carriages and palankeens.
- Dawks.** It is presumed that we may contract with Government for the passing of the various dawks and dawk bangles.

N. B. The difficulties of collection may be overcome by a proper system of checks, and by the appointment of respectable native gentlemen, who will give the

necessary security, and who should be interested in the undertaking themselves.

In the course of reading the above, Mr. Prinsep followed the most important points with explanatory remarks, which were received by the meeting as highly satisfactory. Among other particulars, he also informed the meeting, that he had been able to learn from a respectable source, that their application to the Government had been favourably received, and that the reply, though not yet come to hand, he was assured, embodied the sanction of the Government to almost the full extent of the expectations of the subscribers. There was, however, one proviso, he understood, specified by the Government, that the proposed bridge should be above the limits of the Company's moorings. In consequence it was intended to lay the chain diagonally across the river from Heber Hoar's Ghaut on this side to the Gulabbaroo Ghaut on the other side of the river.

The first resolution was proposed by William Ferguson, Esq., seconded by Samuel Smith, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

“That a Company be formed, called the Steam Ferry Bridge Company, to consist of 2,000 shareholders, each share amounting to one hundred rupees, with the option of increasing the Capital as required. That an application be made to Government for a local Act of incorporation similar to that granted to the Boudel Ware-house Association, and that a deed of co-partnership be prepared forthwith for submission with our petition. That the affairs be conducted by a committee of seven directors, three of whom shall form a quorum, the Directors to choose their own Chairman and Secretary. That half yearly meetings be held for presenting Reports and statements of expenditure and receipts, and that the accounts be closed on each 30th June, when, at the annual meeting immediately subsequent to this date, the directors for the following year shall be chosen by the subscribers.

It was then moved by W. Pinsep, Esq., and seconded by Captain Vint.

That a call be made forthwith for payment of 50 rupees per share, and for promissory notes payable in six months for the remaining fifty per cent. to be placed in the Union Bank for realization.

On the third resolution being mooted, some conversation took place as to the rate and manner in which Captain Henderson's remuneration should be adjusted; whether a percentage should be fixed or a contracted amount. It was agreed, after some talk, that a percentage would be the best course, and the following was finally agreed upon.

Moved by John Cowie, Esq., and seconded by Captain Vint and carried.

That instructions be sent to Captain Henderson to contract with Mr. Rendle for two complete iron boats, engines, chains and spare gear, to be sent in separate vessels, with all detail, and a man to put them together—Captain Henderson to receive commission upon the gross amount at 2½ per cent., and to inspect getting up, shipping, insuring, &c. &c.

The next resolution was proposed by Major Davidson, seconded by E. Starling, Esq., and carried.

That £5,000 be at once remitted to Richards, Liffie and Co., to be held at Captain Henderson's disposal for this purpose only, and that the remittance be completed as soon as furnished with the contracts and date of completion.

W. Pinsep, Esq., then moved, and Major Davidson seconded.

That an order be sent to Captain Henderson for a small iron steam boat, with powerful engines capable of

tugging a vessel to and from the moorings or across the chains, limiting the cost thereof to £1,000.

In response to this resolution there was some discussion, but it was finally carried by a majority of five against four.

Moved by E. Starling, Esq., seconded by W. Ferguson, Esq.:

That an application be made to Government for permission to prepare the road without delay so as to become hardened and seasoned during the rains.

The only other resolution passed on the occasion was the following:—

Moved by W. Prinsep, Esq., and seconded by Captain Vint.

That the following gentlemen be elected Directors for the ensuing year:—D. C. Knight, and E. Starling, Esquires, Major Davidson, J. Cowie, J. Colquhoun, W. Ferguson and W. Prinsep, Esquires.

Moved by Captain Vint and seconded by Mr. Prinsep:

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman.

This resolution being carried, the meeting dissolved.—Durk, July 8.

MEETING OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The half yearly meeting of the Ocean Marine Insurance Office, was held at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs Bruce, Shand and Co., on Saturday last.

The accounts and statements were laid on the table, as also the Secretaries' Report, from which it appeared, that the net total of premium amounted to Rs. 2,58,174 8-2, which being added to the aggregate sum of deposits gave a total of Rs. 3,14,309-13-7. This sum being subtracted by the different amounts under the heads of charges, postages, return commissions, adjusted losses and stamps, aggregating to Rs. 1,12,733 8-3, left a balance of Rs. 2,01,576 5-4, being the present amount of assets disposed of as follows:

Cash in Secretaries' hands,....	Rs.	1,682	0	3
Do in the Union Bank	73,292	13	3	
In London Agency... ..	97,020	6	2	
In Calcutta,	14,713	14	1	
In Bombay,	1,032	2	2	
In Madras,	2,559	4	2	
In Colombo,	5,374	13	0	
Bills Receivable,	1,684	0	0	
Premium unpaid,	317	0	0	

Rs. 2,01,576 5 0

Total Risks Co.'s Rs.	20,235,499	10	6	2,58,174	0	3
Expired.	18,545,372	14	4	2,16,842	7	11
Outstanding " . . .	1,690,158	12	2	41,331	14	2

Losses unpaid.

Total per Elizabeth, Rs.	17,400
Manchester, .. .	25,250
L'Aigle, say, .. .	3,000
Cumsum,	50,900

96,550

2 per ct. abatement 1,931 94,619 1,35,950 14 3

which being deducted from the amount of assets leaves a balance of Rs. 65,625-7-1, and this being divided into a hundred shares, including the deposit per share stands thus Rs. 656 4 7-100th.

There were two resolutions passed at the meeting, the one passing the accounts, &c., as approved of, and the other requesting the committee to continue their services.—Durkara, July 6.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Members of this Society was held last evening at their apartments and numerously attended—the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.

Sir Edward Ryan—Gentlemen, I am anxious, before proceeding to the general business of the Society, to call to the recollection of Members an event which we must all deplore—the very allusion to which indeed will show us the great loss the Society has sustained in the death of its Secretary—the late Mr. James Prinsep. As known to all connected with this Society that for six (and might say eighty) years Mr. Prinsep filled the office of Secretary, in which situation he was indefatigable in his efforts to raise the institution. He carried on large correspondences with Asia and Europe—in the conduct of the Journal of the Society, in natural science, geology, &c., he took a prominent part with equal skill and ability—also in researches into the antiquities of India, and in the new and important task of connecting the history of the East with that of the West, I am

not going to attempt to pass an eulogium on the excellencies of the man, for that can and no doubt will be done by others more competent than myself for the duty, but it would be acting unworthily on my part as the President of this Society, if I did not say something on this subject. I am going to conclude with a resolution which will express, in better words than I have done, the regard we have for the memory of so worthy a Member of our Society. As to what he was in his public and domestic life will better be mentioned on a future occasion. Sir Edward Ryan then begged to propose—

"The Asiatic Society is desirous of expressing its sense of the great loss it has sustained by the death of its Secretary Mr. James Prinsep.

"For a period of six years, in the midst of laborious public duties, he devoted himself to the persons of the Society with unexampled assiduity and zeal. He carried on an extensive correspondence in Asia and in Europe.

He edited the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*—a work containing the most valuable records of all that had been effected in Natural History—in Chemistry—in Geography—in Geology—in Statistics—and in the Language and Literature of the East—amongst these his own contributions form the most conspicuous part, and have been the means of raising the journal to that high degree of celebrity which it has attained not only in this country but in Europe and all parts of the world.

His later labours in deciphering the Pali inscriptions of Aiooa and in tracing through the *Bacuan* coins the link between the histories of the East and West, have placed him in the foremost rank of those whose brilliant discoveries have enlightened and adorned the obscure path of antiquarian research.

To have a perpetual memorial of such a man among us—the Society solicits the aid of its members to place his bust by the side of those distinguished men who have preceded him.

Hon'ble W. W. Bird begged to second the resolution. It would be presumptuous in me to expatiate upon the labours of the late Mr. Prinsep, that is for the Society, for other members are far better able than myself to do the subject credit. But all, I will venture to express, will agree with me when I say that as to those labours with the numerous other avocations in which he was engaged he sacrificed his life—it would be impossible for this Society to do sufficient honour to the memory of such a man.

Dr. Jao, Grant.—If the last honored speaker deemed it presumptuous on his part to expatiate upon the labours and merits of the late Mr. Jas. Prinsep, how much greater presumption would it be in me to do so at any length. Nevertheless on so peculiar and solemn an occasion, I cannot repress to my feelings to allow the resolution, to pass in silence without testifying, however imperfectly, to the worth of our departed friend. A man of science and unwearied zeal, he could not be surpassed. Whatever he undertook he never gave up until he had either mastered the subject—or satisfied himself that it was impracticable. Truth in him found an active, energetic and clear minded advocate. Our excellent President has alluded to his labours in various walks of Science in this country. He was a valuable Member of the Society before he became its Secretary—and a frequent contributor to its publications and collections. It was said of Cuvier that from a fossil fragment he could reconstruct individual specimens of animals no longer existing. So with Jas. Prinsep, it might be said that from a letter on a coin he could trace a dynasty of ancient kings. The resolution before us was worthy of the Society, and of him, whose memory it was anxious to honour. But it was not solely, as a philosopher and cultivator of Science, that we have cause to regret the heavy loss the Society has sustained—we have also to bewail him as a friend and member of the community. How lovable were his qualities!—how sweet his disposition, which the warmth of discussion never ruffled, and the acerbity of opposition soared! I cannot trust myself to say more—I feel quite unprepared to do so. I have merely risen to cast my humble offering of rosemary upon the grave of our departed friend. His not knowledge also her triumphs as well as war? Did he not a heroic death in the breach of Science—a martyr to his devotion to a glorious cause? To cite an often quoted but apposite sentiment—

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
We never shall look upon his like again."

Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy. It has been said, out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, but with me on the present occasion the reverse is but too true,

my heart is too full to allow the expression of all I feel. As a physician I know well before his departure for England, what would be the result of Mr. Prinsep's labours, and in order that the Society might secure some testimonial of so estimable a man, I wrote to Professor Wilson and begged of him to take steps for obtaining a bust for us. Chantry has seen Mr. Prinsep two or three times and I have reason to think that the ardent wishes of this Society have already been in a great measure anticipated. I would beg to add to the Resolution which has been moved that at the Meeting, which is to be held at the Town Hall our office be desired to attend as a deputation from our body to accord with the homage which will be expressed and that dedicated to Mr. Prinsep's memory. This method has been adopted by, on such occasions, by the Académie Royale de France, and by the Academy of Berlin, &c. and with such precedents as these we cannot go far wrong in following their example.

Dr. Grant seconded Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

Sir Edward Ryan.—Gentlemen, I proposed the resolution with an expectation that it would be the only one that would engage our attention this evening, and that in respect to the departed, and the solemnity of the event, this Meeting should be adjourned till a future day. With reference to what has been said regarding the expectation of our being able to obtain a bust, I am afraid from accounts that have been received in India, that we have not yet been successful.—I had intended to visit Mr. Prinsep but from several causes was unable to obtain a faithful likeness. The best way now, in my opinion, to gain what we desire would be to send home a copy of the picture which is in the possession of Mr. Charles Prinsep, from which with a little additional aid, I doubt not, we shall be able to obtain what we require. This call for a testimonial has been made upon particular Members, not upon the Society in general, for I think it is not a subject for the Society to take into consideration—and I beg to propose, that such Members have veneration and regard for the late Mr. Prinsep, and now subscribe for the testimonial. I entirely concur with Dr. O'Shaughnessy in thinking that a deputation from our body should attend the Public Meeting of friends at the Town Hall.

The Meeting was then declared adjourned to this day week, when the regular business of the Society will be gone through.

Several Members before leaving this hall, put down their names as Subscribers to the proposed Testimonial; we doubt not, much more than is needed, will readily be subscribed to so worthy an object.—*Calcutta Courier*, July 9.

The adjourned monthly meeting of this Society was held at their apartments last evening.—Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan in the Chair.

The officiating Secretary read the proceedings of the last Monthly Meeting, which were continued.

Major R. J. H. Birch and Lieutenant Broome, proposed at the last meeting, were elected members of the Society, and the following, new members were proposed:

A. Campbell, Esq. superintendent of Darjeeling, proposed by the secretary and seconded by Sir Edward Ryan.

* (Could not the original be sent? We never knew a copy yet especially if done by an inferior artist, that came up to the original.—*Ed. CAL. COUR.*)

Rev. A. Wallis, of Bishop's College, proposed by Sir Edward Ryan and seconded by the Secretary.

Major Pottinger of Herat, proposed by Captain Macleod and seconded by the secretary.

J. S. Torrens, Esq. proposed by the secretary and seconded by Captain Macleod.

Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, proposed by Dr. Grant
and seconded by Captain Macleod

Dr. Thompson, the Curator of the Society, proposed by the president and seconded by the secretary.

Several communications from Societies, &c were read

Read a letter from Mr. Wm. Morley, Barrister at Lincoln's Inn, for forwarding a pamphlet on the *Sumat Treacreek* or General History of Nations—which is to appear in the transactions of the Home Society. The discovery of portions of this curious work, the 1st volume of which was hitherto supposed to be extinct, is highly valuable. The 1st vol. is the history known as the *Treack* or *Ghazan Khan*. the whole work consisted of four volumes, and was compiled by its author, Ruzbeh-oddeen, in the early part of the 8th century. Hey Th. the manuscript now discovered came originally from Lucknow and was found by Mr. Morley, and subsequently other and larger portions of it by Professor Forbes, in the Library of the Society at London. The portions of the manuscript that has as yet been found commenced with the eleventh rice of the Kings of Kabul in the previous part had not yet been traced but the officiating secretary informed the meeting that there was a chance of recovering the remaining portion from Lucknow, or from the Royal Library at Delhi, at one of which places he hoped, traces of it might be found among the collection of other manuscripts—there was also a trace of the same work at Hissar, and he had sent copies of Mr. Morley's pamphlet to several influential members of society in different parts of the country in order to endeavour at a partial recovery of the manuscript.

The Officiating Secretary next submitted the report of the Curator upon the specimens of natural history in the Museum—with a proposition for the Society to purchase the specimens of stuffed animals and birds which were still remaining of Capt. Hay's collection at Messrs. Lal-loh and Co.'s auction Room. Captain Hay had written to the Society, wishing them to make an offer for the whole as he was desirous of getting them off his hands. The Curator and Messrs. Boucher had on this been to inspect the specimens—many of which they found to be very valuable and in good preservation, but many had suffered from the neglected way in which they had been exposed in the Auction Room. Both gentlemen, however, strongly recommended the Society to make the addition to their Museum if it could be done for 3000 or 3500 rupees—the cost to Captain Hay to make the collection had been 25,000 rupees. Dr. Grant thought it a great pity that Captain Hay had not come to some resolution of this nature before; he doubted not Captain Hay paid every farthing of the sum stated for the

collection, Dr. G. was at Cape Town when he returned. When the expense for the transportation of all specimens to the Society were taken into the account he thought the Society would do well to give the sum required and place them in the Museum; "for it would cost considerably more to get another specimen of their own." Sir Edward Ryan returned to what had occurred regarding this collection on his first arrival in India in 1838. Captain Hay at that time addressed a letter, requesting of them to make the purchase. A Committee was formed for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration; they highly approved of it and a letter was addressed to Government with an application that they would furnish them with means to make the purchase. The application was refused, and on this ground, that societies of birds &c. were of too small a value for this climate, but that they might be offered to some Society at home, since that nothing had been done regarding the collection on the part of the Society, Sir Edward Ryan did not think the members should be called upon to subscribe the funds, as the object on which the Society was originally established was to obtain only Indian specimens of which duplicates were to be sent to the Museum of the India House, and the purchase of foreign specimens merely for the purpose of comparison could not well be done with any good results unless there was a perfect Museum, and the funds of the Society could not raise it to that. Dr. Grant begged to recall what he had before said as he was then unacquainted with the circumstances now mentioned, and to concur entirely with what had fallen from the President—but he would in addition beg to suggest to the influential members of native society, that they should step forward and now that so good an opportunity offers, purchase the collection themselves and have a Museum attached to one of their institutions, the Hindoo or Medical College &c., by which means all very little outlay they would save to the country, this valuable collection. Mr. L. Sterling proposed that an offer be made to Capt Hay to place the specimens in the Museum at the Society's expense till a better purchase could be obtained. Sir Edward Ryan said this offer had once been made to Capt Hay but refused—he however had no objection to its being made again. The proposition was then put and carried again. Dr. Grant stated that he had just had a little conversation with Nawab Bahawur Jung on the subject of these specimens and that gentleman heartily concurred with what he had said and had promised to stir up his friends to purchase the collection for one of the institutions.

A number of coins from Ispahan had been put into the Officialing Secretary's hand for the inspection of the Meeting—they were not very ancient but very beautiful specimens.

A valuable work of specimens of Fossil Fishes by W. Agassiz was handed round to the Members present. A number of other scientific works were also submitted on presentation.

The thanks of the Society were awarded for all the above presentations, and communications, and the Meeting broke up.—*Calcutta Courier*, July 16.

MEETING TO FORM A MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE AT HOOGHLY.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Chinsurah, and Hooghly holden at Hooghly on the 5th June, 1840

Syed Karamul Alee Motavullee in the chair

To take into consideration measures for the municipal management of the above towns, recommended by Government.

PREFACE.

The Mutaallee, &c.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Nabon Ruminayirsaud Roy that a committee be formed for the above purpose. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Baboo Ramaprasad Roy, seconded by Baboo Harro Chunder Ghose, that the committee consist of President gentlemen, 3 to be selected from each town, with power to add to their number, viz.

Chitturah—Mr. Hethlots, Baboo Jehunkishen Paul, and Moulavee Akber-hah.

Hughly.—The Mutavillee, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Baboo Hulloothun Ghose.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Baboo Joykishen Mokerjee, seconded by Baboo Harro Chunder Ghose, that the proceedings

of this meeting be published in the Native newspapers, and circulation be issued throughout the towns to the inhabitants for their information, detailing in explicit manner the purport of the said meeting.

Proposed by Baboo Ramaprasad Roy, seconded by Baboo Joykishen Mokerjee, that a second General Meeting be held on the 5th July current, to take into consideration the disposition of the available surplus funds, derived from the Chowkedaree Tax, &c.

Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up. *Hughly*, June 5, 1840.—*Mark*, July 13.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A meeting of the members of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, was held at the Town Hall yesterday in the forenoon, to consider the continuance or otherwise of the "grant of Annuities in the present and following season, on completion of payment of one quarter value, with refund of all excess subscriptions beyond." There were about twenty members present, and James Pattel, Esq. was called to the chair.

The business of the day was opened by the reading of that part of the advertisement in the papers, which referred to the specific object for which the meeting had been convened.

Some conversation then took place as to the form in which the question should be put to the meeting when the discussion was abridged by J. Young, Esq. proposing.

That the grant of annuity in the present and following season, under the rules referred to, namely, on completion of payment of one quarter value, with refund of all excess subscription, be discontinued.

The resolution was seconded by C. Tucker, Esq., and on being put to the vote was carried by a majority of thirteen present members against six present, and a majority of 138 proxies against 16, the votes in favor of Mr. Young's resolution being in all 151 and those against only 22.

M. M. Parker, Esq., then rose and begged to propose certain resolutions which it would be for the meeting to decide whether they should be thus submitted or not. The rules of the fund were complicated, and he was not aware whether it would or would not be consistent with them to bring forward his resolutions to the present occasion. He would, however, read them.

Mr. Parker here read the resolutions.

The Chairman rose to say that the resolutions proposed by Mr. Parker he had to put to the vote, but before doing so, he begged to give his opinion on the subject. He considered that bringing forward these resolutions was not consistent with the object of the meeting, which had been convened only for one specific object. It was contrary to rules to discuss subjects in a meeting which had not been called for those particular discussions, and what was best would be discussed. The meeting, therefore, could not receive Mr. Parker's resolutions, which were apart from the particular object for which it had been convened by advertisement, and if these resolutions were brought before them they could only view it as an innovation.

Some desultory talk here ensued, after which Mr. Parker's resolution was modified and put to the meeting in the following form.

That communicating this resolution to the Honorable Court, the managers be requested on the part of the subscribers in the Civil Service Annuity Fund, that they receive with respect and a deep sense of gratitude, the communication of the Honorable Court's Orders regarding a present continuation of the rules for granting annuities on the terms of quarter payment with refund of surplus subscription.

But under a conviction that the continued operation of these rules will be injurious to the interests of the service they have deemed it expedient most respectfully to decline them.

This resolution was seconded by J. Young, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Thanks being then voted to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved.—*Mark*, July 15.

At a Special General Meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, held this day, Tuesday, the 14th of July, 1840.

PRESENT.

JAMES PATEL, Esq., in the Chair.

Messrs C. Tucker, James Cortis, H. Moore, D. C. Smith, I. P. Biscoe, H. M. Parker, J. F. M. Reid, E. Surling, F. Miller, G. A. Bushby, J. Shaw, J. Lewis, J. Dunbar, Richard Walker, F. J. Halliday, J. S. Forsters, J. H. Young and H. V. Bayley.

The notice convening the Meeting dated the 27th May last was read.

Proposed by Mr. Young seconded by Mr. Tucker—Resolved, that the grant of Annuities in the present and following season under the Rules referred to (35 and 36) viz. on completion of payment of one quarter value with refund of all excess Subscriptions; be discontinued.

The Votes appeared.

	Present	Proxies	
For the Resolution,	18	X	138 = 156
Against it,	6	X	17 = 23

Carried by a Majority of 128.

Mr. Parker proposed the following Resolution; which was seconded by Mr. Young.

That in communicating the above Resolution to the Hon'ble Court, the Managers be requested on the part

of the subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, to require that they resign, with respect and a deep sense of gratitude, the communication of the Hon'ble Court's orders, regarding a present continuance of the rules for granting Annuities on the terms of payment of one quarter value, with refund of surplus subscriptions. But under a conviction that the continued operation of those rules, will be injurious to the interests of the Service they have deemed it expedient most respectfully to decline them.

Resolved accordingly.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and the Meeting was dissolved.

J. PATTLE, Chairman.

Civil Service Annuity Fund
Office, the 14th July 1840.]

[Harkiss, July 17.

UNION BANK MEETING.

The twenty-first half yearly meeting of the Union Bank, was held on Saturday last at noon. The meeting was called for the ordinary business of inspecting and passing accounts and electing directors; and it was especially convened to receive the printed minutes of the Directors on the question of buying and selling Bills of Exchange on England, and to determine on the expediency, or otherwise, of undertaking business of this description.

The Meeting was numerously attended, and W. F. Ferguson, Esq., was called to the chair, who having intimated the object of the meeting, the Secretary was called upon to read his report for the past half year. The report itself follows in full, from which it will be seen, that the Bank is in a highly prosperous state, in as much as the net profits of the half year amount to Rs. 3,62,287 exceeding the profits of the preceding half year by Rs. 45,152. The Bank, however, still labours under some disadvantages, the chief of which is stated to be the limited extent of its circulation, occasioned principally by the Bank of Bengal persisting in its refusal to receive Union Bank Notes even at short credit. In order to remove this difficulty, a negotiation, it appears, was opened with the Bank of Bengal but it failed to secure the desiderated object, and the disadvantage in question, therefore, remains unobviated.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The 18th July, 1840. — The accounts now laid on the table, and submitted for the inspection of the Shareholders exhibit the result of the Bank's operations for the six months ending on 30th June last.

They consist, as usual, of the Trustees' account, the balance-sheet, and the profit and loss account.

From the last mentioned document, you will observe that the net profits of the half year amount to Rs. 3,62,287-4-5, exceeding those of the preceding half year by Rs. 45,152-14-10, and thus exhibiting a highly prosperous state of affairs, notwithstanding some adverse circumstances.

The most remarkable of these has been the peculiarly glutted state of the money-market, which caused a large portion of the funds of the Bank to be, for a long time, unemployed, or yielding a very low rate of interest. Thus, the cash balance, at one time, reached 2½ lakhs, and Government securities and acceptances to 2½ lakhs of Rs. Under such a depletion of money, it would have been impossible for the Bank to realize the profits actually attained, but for the superior rates of interest yielded by the new class of cash credit accounts adverted to in the Secretary's last report. These accounts, it is hoped, will be considerably extended, as their convenience becomes better understood by the community.

But the greatest disadvantage under which the Bank continues to labor, is the limited amount of its circulation,

caused chiefly by the Bank of Bengal persisting in refusing to receive Union Bank Notes even at short credit; that is, to be brought to the credit of parties, not at once, but when realized, a practice, it is believed, unheard of in England between Banks of circulation of unimpeached credit. A negotiation was opened with the Bank of Bengal with the view of having this difficulty withdrawn. This was peremptorily declined; but a counter proposition was made, offering certain terms on condition of the suppression of the circulation of the Union Bank. The terms offered being deemed altogether inadequate as compensation for the advantages present and prospective that were required to be relinquished, were declined by the Directors of the Union Bank. The details of these negotiations will be printed for the information of the Shareholders, who will then be able to judge whether any and what ulterior steps should be taken with a view of removing or counteracting the impediment adverted to. The object is one of great importance to the convenience, if not safety of the public, and certainly so to the prosperity of this Bank, while it is believed that the concession required from the Bank of Bengal, might be yielded by it without, to the smallest degree, affecting its profits.

But to revert to the sheet of profit and loss. The only item that seems to require explanation, is the amount of profit on the Mirzapore Agency, viz. 21,087½ l. This is the result of the operations of that agency from the time the account was first opened on the 16th March 1839, until, in compliance with the wishes of the Shareholders, the agency was withdrawn on 31st March 1840. The return on the funds employed, of which the average amount was rupees 3,20,000 has been at the same rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

A Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, will amount to rupees 3,39,572-11, and these will remain to be added to the reserve fund Rs. 22,714 9-5 which, if divided would make an addition to the dividend equivalent to the rate of 7½ annas per cent. per annum.

The reserved fund will now amount to rs. 37,46,510-8 but the Directors regret to add their apprehension that a considerable portion of that amount may be required to be written off against some overdue bills of doubtful recovery.

Under the 34th Clause of the deed of partnership, the Shareholders at this meeting have to elect four Directors in the room of Messrs James Cullen, President of the Bank, J. W. Craig, William Storm and A. St. L. McMahon, whose time of office has expired — and also two Directors in the room of Messrs William Carr, Vice President, and G. F. Reinty, who have become disqualified by quitting the country. The gentlemen who are elected to the room of the four Directors going out by rotation, will hold their places for three years.

and the two gentlemen that may be elected in the room of Messrs. Carr and Ramsay, will retire at the end of one year, as those gentlemen would have done in ordinary course. The gentlemen, who have offered their services for the office of Director, are Messrs. Charles Hufnagel, Dwarkanath Tagore, H. A. Woodlason, John Storm, William Patrick and Charles Lyall, six in number; the vacancies to be supplied being also six.

The following statement of accounts between the trustees and the Proprietors of the Bank was also laid on the table:

Dr. The Trustees of the Union Bank in Account Current with the Proprietors of the Bank.

June 30, 1840 To establish ment, house rent, from 1st Jan to this date	38,644 0 8
To charges general—being for law charges, printing stamps &c. ..	4,167 14 7
To dead stock—for amount writ- ten off for the half year	795 0 0
To printed bank notes—for a month written off for the half year ..	1,000 0 0
To advances for stationery—for amount written off for the half year	683 15 1
To balance due to the proprietors —in silver ... 628,311 6 9	
Bank of Bengal	
Notes	77,078 5 4
Do. Dead Stock ..	2,000 0 0
Do. Printed Bank ..	
Notes	5,000 0 0
Advance for sta- tionery	4,000 0 0
Realizable—Go- vernment bills dis- counted	2,80,000 9 6
Do private bills discounted	87,50 17 3 1
Loans of depo- sits	30,07,018 10 1
Cash credits upon goods	40,75,149 12 7
Government four per cent. paper ..	11,26,800 0 1
Discount on four per cent. Govern- ment paper	53 13 9
Do five per cent. ditto	1,91 166 10 8
Suspension ac- count being inter- est on loans and Government pa- pers, &c.	16 169 2 6
Mysore agen- cy	67,242 7 3
	13,924,861 2 5
Debit. Due on Banking deposits ..	741,166 2 4
Office fixed depo- sits	2,409,012 0 1
Ditto Bank Bill amount	22,618 7 10
Ditto premium on 3 per cent. ..	576 4 9
Pay. Union Bank ..	
Notes circulating ..	459,595 5 7
On stocks divi- dend account	14,004 8 2
	3,652 122 12 9
	10,176 715 5 8
	Co. & Rs. ... 0 2 2 4 4
Showing on a subscribed capital of	97,09,700 0 0
A paid after deducting former dividend	3,77,038 5 8
	10,176,738 5 8
On	
June 1, 1840 By balance of account brought to date Dec. 1839, being subscription on 1000 shares at 1000 Rs. each	94,78,064 10 0
New shares for July 1838 received up to 30th June, 1840	59,000 0 0

New shares for July 1838 received up to 30th June 1840 ..	183,735 5 4
	97,52,300 0 0
Add amount of ap- parent profit to that date	329,666 1 0
Less dividends paid to proprietors ..	314,014 15 9
	15,751 1 3
	96,14,481 1 3
June 30. By dis- counts realized to this date	122,904 3 7
By interest ditto ..	169,117 16 4
Add interest due on outstanding loans	41 123 10 8
Ditto cash credits ..	4,629 0 4
Ditto Government 4 per cent. papers ..	30,754 2 8
Ditto 5 per cent. ditto	5 55 6 0
	800,257 14 0
Less due on de- posit accounts	38,574 8 4
	862,278 5 8
By dependences the amount receiv- ed from the As- signees of Palmer and Co. being 1 th dividend at 10 per cent on the re- overdue bills	1,319 5 8
By Mysore agen- cy the amount being profit to that account	21,007 4 1
	407,599 3 8
	Co. & Rs. 10,222,050 8 3

E R
(Signed) O J Goughn, Secy.
J W D Cruz, Accountant.
A G Paterson, Deputy Secy.

Calcutta, Union Bank, 30th June, 1840.

It was then proposed by L. Clarke, Esq., and seconded by R Walker, Esq., and carried.

1. That the Secretary's report just read be approved.

T Dickens, Esq., next proposed and John Allan, Esq., seconded.

2.—That the accounts now submitted, be approved and passed by this meeting, and that the books be closed accordingly.

On the above resolution being proposed some unex-
pected discussion arose relative to a fraud committed by
a late Officer of the Bank.

P O'Hanlon, Esq. rose to say that he had no objec-
tion to the passing of the accounts, but for one point
which did not appear to be mentioned in them, and
which had been brought to his notice. What he alluded
to, was a fraud, and that to a large extent been commit-
ted by a late officer of the Bank. Such occurrences he
thought should not be made secret of, but, on the con-
trary, every thing should be laid open before the pro-
prietors. In regard to this fraud, however, nothing was
known as to what had been done, if the time it was com-
mitted, or what has been since done to liquidate the de-
faucation.

The Secretary, in answer to Mr O'Hanlon, said that
the occurrence in question did not happen in his time, but
during the time of his predecessor, the acting Secretary.
But he had to assure the meeting, that measures were
taken in consequence by which no loss will accrue to the
Bank.

Mr O'Hanlon again observed that he and his fellow
subscribers should be informed, what was the amount of

the defalcation, and how it is to be liquidated. He urged, not press the matter, if the Secretary would assure him that he held available securities and that he would indemnify the Bank from a loss.

Mr. Longworth Clarke stated, that as none of the Directors had risen to reply to Mr. O'Hanlon's question, he would do so, and perhaps he was the fittest person to give the answer, for no one would accuse him of partiality for their late accountant and every measure adopted on the discovery of his fraud, had been with his Mr. Clarke's approval. When he said that no one would suspect him of partiality, he must remind the Proprietors that a year before the discovery of this fraud, he, Mr. Clarke, had, as a Director or in the direction, removed the late Accountant for misconduct—the Proprietors had chosen to restate him, and he, Mr. Clarke, was the only Director, who opposed the measure, and denounced him as unfit for confidence. The moment the fraud was detected, he, Mr. Clarke, was the first who was informed of it, and as it was evident that by decided measures and strict silence, the Bank would be saved from immense loss, he had acted in the one, and concurred in the other. He did not disguise the fact, that the late Accountant could have been transported, but then the Bank must have lost the object was to get the start of other creditors, and he, Mr. Clarke, had done this, and secured every part of the defaulter's property, his furniture, his shares, and insurances, and besides there were other securities. This could not have been done but by great promptness and perfect secrecy, and he wished distinctly to state, that although he had a year before differed with all his brother Directors in regard to their late Accountant yet if there was any blame in the course which had been adopted towards him, he was equally, if not more to blame than any of the others, as he had put himself forward. But he felt assured there was no blame. He had the approbation of his friend, Mr. Dickens, their Trustee, and one of the largest shareholders in every thing which he had done. They all knew, that he, Mr. Clarke, had much at stake in the Bank, and in looking to the Proprietor's interests, he was but consulting his own, and that to uninfluenced by any partiality in the delinquents. Much had been saved, and he agreed with their Secretary that the whole might yet be saved; but he would advise the meeting to have confidence in their Directors. He did not object to what had taken place, or to the questions put, but he would venture to recommend that no further steps should be taken. He, as a Director, had admitted the defalcation, and he had stated why it had not been made public. He believed that a great loss had been saved, and if the meeting had confidence in the direction, and would leave it to their care, he trusted that nothing whatever would be lost.

Mr. Dickens rose to observe that the accounts and statements laid on the table were correct and that, therefore, there could be no reasonable objection for the resolution proposed by him to be passed by the meeting. As to the fraud, he begged to say that at the time it was committed, the Directors had adopted measures to secure the Bank from loss, for the attainment of which end, there was but one course and that was of secrecy.

Mr. O'Hanlon in reply said, that if there was a reason for secrecy at one time that reason is passed. It was to obtain the security of other parties—the security had been obtained, and it was due to the proprietors, that secrecy should no longer be maintained. As for the speeches made by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Dickens, they afforded no explanation. Mr. O'Hanlon however, would

The Secretary could not satisfy Mr. O'Hanlon on this head, but had to inform him, that the securities had not at all been realized, and that part was dependant on this discussion not going on.

An amendment was here put in by Mr. O'Hanlon, which was seconded by Captain Vint, and which was as follows:—

That a statement of the circumstances attending the fraud executed by one of our late officers, be given to the proprietors, and the present state of that account be laid before us.

Mr. H. M. Parker here came forward and said, that he would put the matter to the common sense of the meeting. They were either to have securities or to have none. If they were to have no securities the matter might be made as public as possible; but if they were to have securities, why should they run the risk of lessening the chances of being indemnified from loss by a useless publicity of the affair. Besides, he thought the assurance of the Directors and the Secretary, was sufficient to satisfy the meeting that all had been done that could be done.

The original resolution and Mr. O'Hanlon's amendment were here put to the meeting, when the former was carried with hardly any opposition.

It was then proposed by John Allan, Esq., seconded by R. Walker, Esq., and carried.

3.—That a half yearly dividend at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, on Company's Rupees 35 per share, be now delivered.

I H. Young, Esq. then proposed, and R. Walker, Esq., seconded.

4.—That the time of service as Directors of Messrs. James Cullen, President of the Bank, J. W. Cragg, Wm. Storm and Alex. St. L. McVahon having expired, and Messrs. Wm. Carr, vice president, and G. F. Remby, of whose period of service one year remains, having vacated their direction, by their departure for England, the meeting proceed to elect six duly qualified proprietors in their stead.

The election of Directors, however, was postponed to the last.

The meeting here proceeded to the special business for which it had been convened, namely, to consider the expediency of introducing the traffic of English bills of Exchange.

Mr. Dickens rose and said, that at the last meeting the question of buying and selling English bills of Exchange had been to some extent discussed, and a resolution was then passed that the question should be referred to the Directors for consideration, with the request that they should give in their minutes on the subject. According to this resolution all had sent in their minutes except a few, and among them was his friend Mr. Clarke. These minutes had been printed and circulated, and are now before the meeting for their consideration, and in order not to detain the meeting, he would refrain from any further remarks but at once propose.

That the term of the first clause of the Bank Deed be modified and enlarged by the insertion of a clause per-

limiting the business of the Bank to be restricted, so far as to authorise the Directors to buy and sell Bills of Exchange in England.

The resolution was seconded by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.

Mr. W. P. Grant here got up to remark, that he thought that bringing forward a resolution for the alteration of the Bank deed was taking the proprietors by surprise, who were unqualified to make the proposed alterations according to the 61st Clause of the deed, which required that in cases of such alteration a meeting should be advertised specially for that purpose, which had not been done in the present instance.

Mr. Clarke rose to enquire which was of more importance, to follow the 61st Clause according to the spirit or letter. He was aware that the 61st Clause required that no alteration should be made in the deed unless due notice of such alteration was given to the proprietors; but if this meeting was not special to alter the deed, it was called to receive the minutes of the Directors to determine this.

Mr. Grant here withdrew the objection, remarking that after the explanation afforded by Mr. Clarke, the objection became merely formal.

Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore got up to say a few words. Four years ago the question of buying and selling English Bills of Exchange was mooted, when in consequence of the want of sufficient capital the proposition could not be carried out. The Insurance Offices were then applied to, for the loan of money, but failing in this also, the matter was no more agitated. Now, however, there is capital enough, and we should try the experiment to see at least whether it will yield profit or not.

Mr. Grant here rose, and, after alluding to the disapprobations felt by some in regard to the question before the meeting, went on to advert to the risks that would necessarily be run were the proposition carried, in consequence of the Bank in all probability being unable to compete with other Bank Bills, together with various other arguments which he detailed in an able, elaborate and very lengthy speech. Mr. Grant spoke for nearly a full hour with considerable temper, clearness and ingenuity.

Mr. Clarke, in reply, said, that after Mr. Grant's elaborate, able and temperate speech he was bound to offer a few words in reply. He would not, however detain the meeting by taking all the arguments, advanced by Mr. Grant, but would only allude to some of them. Mr. Grant had stated, that by traffic in English Bills of Exchange, it would not yield a large profit, in fact scarcely any profit. He would state a few facts in answer to this. How comes it that the Mauritius Bank employs forty-five per cent. of its capital in this way? How comes it that the Australian Bank finds the buying and selling of Bills of Exchange a profitable business? How comes it that the report of that Bank prominently mentions the fact? [Mr. Clarke here read and extracted from the report of that Bank] How comes it that all the Capitalists of England engage in business of this kind? How comes it that the late Captain Cockrell, who was a very shrewd man, wanted to introduce this very business? How comes it that mercantile establishments engage in this traffic? How comes it that private individuals not only lay out, but borrow for this purpose? How comes it that a Bank with three millions capital was proposed for this very business, when my proposal of doubling the capital crushed the formidable rival? We have now paid up

capital of ninety-eight lacs—twenty-four lacs are unemployed, and there are about five lacs more in silver and gold. With such a large extent of capital unemployed, it is necessary to look out for a new line of business. As for their being no chance of large profit, I would again ask how do so many different Banks engage in it? How are they trying, too, in England, to establish a Bank for this business? How did Captain Cockrell think it profitable? How did so many merchants engage in it? But Mr. Grant said, that by entering on this new line of business, it would be breaking faith with commercial friends, who had come forward with funds and support in doubling the capital. Mr. Clarke denied that there had been any such support suffered by the commercial body, who, if they did come forward to assist in doubling the capital, it was in the proportion of one to forty other individuals. If then there has been no support there can be no pledge, and consequently no breach of faith, as stated by Mr. Grant. Mr. Clarke went on to some length in commenting on what had fallen from Mr. Grant, and concluded by saying that in recommending the proposition he opposed practice to theory.

Mr. O'Hanlon here took the opportunity to observe, that he believed that the wording of the notice had been somewhat unfortunate in restricting the traffic to England. He thought there were Scotch Bills of Exchange, perhaps Irish Bills of Exchange, as well as English Bills of Exchange; and it would be desirable were the term made more general. He thought if it were susceptible of correction, that Britain should be substituted for England.

Mr. Dickens then informed Mr. O'Hanlon that it was not susceptible of correction.

Mr. Dickens then said, that from the temperate tone and gentleman-like manner in which Mr. Grant had addressed the meeting, he would shortly reply to him. Mr. Dickens, in a brief speech, then met Mr. Grant's arguments very ingeniously and clearly.

After this the proposition of altering the 1st Clause of the Bank deed so as to permit the Directors to buy and sell Bills of Exchange in England, was put to the vote and carried by a show of hands; but as the exact numbers could not be ascertained, Messrs. Clarke and McKilligan were appointed scrutineers to examine the votes on each side, as well as to receive the ballots for the several individuals who offered their services for the vacant Directorship, it being agreed that the four names which had the larger number of votes should be appointed for the full term, and the two with a less number of votes should be nominated to the annual

The Scrutineers were employed from 2 o'clock to past four, when they give in the following results:—

For Mr. Dickens's motion,	48
Against " "	68

The other votes stood thus:—

Dwarkanauth Tagore 381—C. Lyall 367—H. Wollaston 267—John Storm 252—G. Hoffnagle 246—W. Patrick 212. So that the first four gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Dwarkanauth Tagore, Charles Lyall, Henry Wollaston, and John Storm will succeed Messrs. James Cullen, J. W. Craig, Wm. Storm and Alexander St. Lager McMahon, gone out by rotation; and the two latter, namely, Messrs. G. Hoffnagle and W. Patrick, are elected in the room of Messrs. Carr and Remney, of whose term of service one year remains unfulfilled.—*Hulkarn*, July 20,

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th July, 1840..

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan president, in the Chair.
(Twenty-four members present.)

The Gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were, elected Members of the Society,—viz.

Messrs. J. C. Sutherland, R. G. D. Rattr, and R. Loughnan, Drs. B. McLeod, and J. V. Thompson, and Lieutenant W. F. Nuthall.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election :—

Daniel Ansell, Esq.,—proposed by Mr. James Church seconded by Dr. Spry.

Alfred Oram, Esq. of Manakallia factory, Kienaghur, —proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Captain Wm. Broadfoot, Shah Soojah's Service.—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Cowr Kaleekichen, —proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Major Douglas.

Baboo Rajballub Seal, —proposed by Mr. Hodgkinson, seconded by Mr. Deane.

H. Woollaston, Esq. —proposed by Mr. Hodgkinson seconded by Mr. Deane.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

LIBRARY.

1.—Two copies of the fourth annual report of the Committee of the London East India and China Association. Presented by the Association.

2.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (No. 10) Presented by the Society.

3.—The Cotton Trade of India, its past and present condition, in two parts, by Major General Buggs, F. R. S., &c. &c. Presented by the Author.

4.—A copy of the Proceedings of the quarterly meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, held on the 8th April, 1840. Presented by the Society.

5.—A Manual of Gardening for Western India, by Dr. R. Riddell. Presented by the Author.

6.—System of Mechanical Philosophy, by Dr. Robison with notes by Sir David Brewster, 4 volumes, Royal 8vo. Presented by C. K. Robinson, Esq., V. P.

7.—Flora de Fhiminas—By Fra Manuel Blanco. Presented by Mr. Leighton.

The Secretary in submitting this presentation to the Society stated that he had been authorised by Mr. Leighton to mention that he should be happy to make a translation of the work for the use of the Society, and give it to the M.S. The meeting in return expressed itself highly indebted to Mr. Leighton for this liberal offer, and the Secretary was directed to place himself in communication with him on the subject.

MUSEUM.

1.—Three samples of cotton from foreign seed grown at Allahabad. Presented by R. Montgomery, Esq. [Referred to the Cotton Committee for Report.]

In the letter announcing the despatch of the above samples, Mr. Montgomery mentions, that the Madras tobacco seed received last year from the Society flourished admirably, and that he has saved about three seers of the seed for distribution in the proper season; that the Indian corn obtained from the same quarter has given equally good results and the produce has been sold in the bazar at the rate of four heads for one pie, whilst sixteen and seventeen heads of the country produce is sold for one pie. Mr. Montgomery mentions further his intention of distributing English vegetable seeds in the neighbourhood, and of giving prizes for the best samples of each kind of vegetable raised from such seed.

2.—Samples pods of cotton, the produce of Bourbon seed, grown in a garden, belonging to the Revd. Gt. Wilkin-on, in the Gorruckpore district. Presented by Dr. Wallich on behalf of Capt. Thos. Goldiey.

The opinion of the Cotton Committee to which this Cotton was referred is that "it is very inferior in point of staple to the generality of acclimatized Bourbon cotton."

3.—Three specimens of the Red Bhutte Wheat in ear, of the finest medium and inferior quality. Presented by Lieut. E. I. Robinson, Superintendent of the Bhutte States.

Pronounced to be a good quality Wheat.

4.—A small assortment of grains and vegetable seeds from the South of Europe. Presented by professor Royal on behalf of the Court of Directors of the India Company, who caused the package to be transmitted by the Overland Mail. The Secretary stated that he had transmitted the greater part of them to Mr. Smith at Delhi, and to the Secundra Garden.

5.—Samples of Salep Mian in a green and prepared state, of Chironjee prepared and in berry, a root of what is called by the Natives jungle Chilie, another root known by the name of Biscobra, a sample of cotton of the first description grown in Bihar, specimen of gum ac, found on an old Barr tree, and three pieces of the branch with the insect attached thereon.

Presented by Dr. Riddell, of the Nizam's Service.

Dr. Riddell in his interesting communication states, that the root of the jungle chilie and Biscobra is considered by the Native as an antidote to the bite of all venomous snakes, and is invariably used in such cases. Several instances are mentioned by Dr. Riddell, on the testimony of others, of success having attended the application of these roots to the parts affected. Dr. Riddell suspects that the Biscobra is a species of Hog-weed and the jungle chilie a variety of Bryony.

With reference to the specimen of gum, Dr. Riddell informs the Society, that the Barr tree whence it was taken has not been cut for two seasons, neither has it borne fruit lately it was sown from a Bengal seed and is of the large sort; the tree being pruned the gum, lac were found upon several branches, and with a glass of no great magnifying power, Dr. Riddell could see clearly very minute white insects moving all over the red gummy appearance and apparently at work. Should the specimen be considered of any worth, Dr. Riddell intends directing his attention more particularly to the culture of the insect.

The Gum was pronounced to be of the light orange sort, used chiefly to make the Lac and was worth at present in the market not more than 4 to 4-8 rupees a mound.

9.—Four boxes containing specimens of various sorts of raisins, prepared under his inspection from grapes, the produce of the country. Presented by Dr. R. Riddell.

The raisins here presented were prepared from three varieties of grape.

The Surbera a white grape, which sells generally at two seers also raisins, except as an experiment.

The fukaria, a very luxurious water grape, sells from twelve to twenty seers the Rupee.

The Bokine is still more plentiful and is extensively cultivated, as from its cheapness the grape is consumed by the poorer classes. Sixty seers is the quantity that may be obtained for a Rupee.

The plan pursued by Dr. Riddell in the preparation of these grapes, was simply to get them in as ripe a state as possible and expose them occasionally to the sun on mats, turning them as necessary, they were dry in ten or twelve days. One box contains raisins prepared from the Bokine Grape after the method laid down in Grey's Pharmacopoeia. Dr. Riddell does not think he has been so successful with this latter as with the Bokine, treated in a more simple manner, but wishes to obtain information on this point from the Society here, anxious now that he has quitted that part of the country, (Koonah) to induce the natives, to whom he has taken the trouble of pointing out the mode of preparing the grape, to carry on the experiment, as it is probable it properly attended to, that this staple may become a much greater article of commerce, than it is at present.

7.—A specimen of Bikaner Sugar. Presented by Lieut. E. I. Robinson.

Lieutenant Robinson states that his object in sending this specimen to the Society is, to learn if such sugar is likely to obtain a sale in Calcutta, at the probable cost of one rupee four annas per seer. In the Upper provinces, Lieut. Robinson mentions it is much sought after more as a luxury than for common use. The reason of its being so dear is because the sugar in its raw state has first to be carried from the Doab to Bikaner.

This is a beautiful sample of sugar cane but the price was thought to be abate to its profitable introduction into the Calcutta market.

8.—Specimens of Azimghur Clense and Sukkur Presented by H. C. Tucker, Esq., on behalf of the cultivator.

The clense was pronounced to be a very superior sugar and worth in the Calcutta market at present 11 8 to 12 rupees a bazar maund—the sukkur about 8 or 9 rupees a bazar maund.

9.—A small quantity of superior potatoes, just received from Van Diemen's Land. Presented by Geo. Hodgkinson, Esq.

10.—A canister of Arrow-root grown and manufactured under the supervision of the Garden Reach. Presented by Mr. Wittingbaker.

12.—Specimens of Hamp, of cloth made from the fibre, and a small quantity of the seed. Presented by Captain H. Kirke.

These specimens were grown by Captain Kirke at Deyrah Doon, and were pronounced by a good judge of the article to be of a most superior quality, and almost equal to the staple of the Hawaiian Hamp.

13.—A small assortment of fruit, vegetable and flower seeds, specimens of Cashahar, and Bokhara churra of Kelant onion, of Cashanar spear mint dried and pounded and the leaves, flowers and seeds of the "Poorzah" Presented by Lt. Col. S. A. J.

Amongst other observations made by Col. Stacy in his highly interesting communications regarding the preparation of most of these preparations, his intention that the leaves of the "poorzah" have a highly aromatic smell, they are dried and used by the natives as under the matchlock men always carry this and a bit of flint and a steel. It ignites as readily as any tinder. Of the three sorts of Cashanar churra, the first is described as being almost a resin, this may be smoked or taken inwardly without any fear of after consequences, it is considered in the opinion of an old churra-smoker as unequalled. The second is also very good, but not equal to No. 1, no fears of injury from this variety, if used in moderation; the third kind is common, it dries up the brains, burns the bowels and brings on diseases of the lungs. The Bokhara churra is stated to be very strong, whoever smokes it becomes intoxicated immediately, it is perfectly cooling, produces great heat of body, increased hunger, and kills in a short time, this is the kind used by murderers.

With regard to vegetables Col. Stacy states that the white mustard has been used in Canton simple pointed that in the absence of English preparation it was found a very good substitute. The common lettuce is the largest Col. Stacy has ever beheld one is more than sufficient for a meal. Col. Stacy intimates that he is preparing a good assortment of fruit seeds for the Society, and intends sending it at the close of the rainy season.

The special thanks of the Society were directed to be offered to Col. Stacy for his valuable communications and presents.

13.—Sample of the "West India strawberry guava" presented by Mr. D. W. H. Speed.

The tree from whence this fruit is obtained, was grown by Mr. Speed from seed received from the late Mr. John Palmer in 1835, they are now in full bearing and the fruits is stated to make a very delicate flavoured jelly.

14.—Melon seeds, grown in Calcutta from Calcutta, Calcutta and Calcutta seeds. Presented by Mr. R. W. Chew.

15.—Specimens of boxwood from the Sirmoor Mountains. Presented by Dr. Wallich on behalf of Capt. A. Vica y.

Capt. Vica y states, that the box tree flourishes most luxuriantly in the Sirmoor Mountains, attains a height of 30 to 40 feet and would furnish length of logs of 6 to 10 feet by a foot and more in diameter. Professor Haughton is of opinion that the wood is admirably suited for those purposes to which the Mediterranean Box and that wood only, has hitherto been applied.

16.—A small specimen of raw sugar—prepared from Otahiti cane grown at a factory opposite Houghly. Presented by James Colquhoun, Esq.

17.—Specimen of sun dried plantains from Ipyope, Annam. Presented by Dr. Wallich, on behalf of Mrs. Brownlow.

In a note to Dr. Wallich, forwarding these plantains, Mrs. Brownlow mentions her intention devoting her time to the preparation of this fruit for sale in India, or exportation at four annas per lb.

Dr. Wallich, in bringing these excellent specimens to the notice of the meeting, took the opportunity to state that the fruit had arrived in an exceedingly dry state, although it had had to travel no great a distance at such an unfavourable season of the year,—this could be accounted for from the circumstance of the specimen having been packed up in India rubber cloth, which had completely resisted the moisture of the atmosphere.

18.—An assortment of seeds from Norfolk Island, and a specimen of the fern-tree from New Zealand. Presented by Lieut. White, H. M. 44th.

19.—Five boxes the produce of a stock this had been obtained in South America from the hand of a Spaniard. Presented by Lieut. Wilson. The Secretary informed the Meeting that Lieut. Wilson, to whom he was indebted for this very remarkable curiosity had mentioned to him that he obtained these boxes from a gentleman at Sydney, who had brought them from Lima, where they had been raised by him from seed found in the grasp of some mummies which had of late been found in the Province of Peru.

Prizes for Flax.

The motion of which notice was given at the last meeting by Mr. Prescott for the grant of the gold medal of the Society for the best sample of flax of not less than ten tons in quantity, was, after an amendment had been put to have the quantity reduced, carried, and the compilation of the details left to the Flax Committee.

REPORT ON LITERARY WORKS.

The first Report submitted to the Meeting was that of the Special Committee appointed to decide on the merits of the several works that had been put in competition for the prizes of the Society. Two complete works had been received and one incomplete one. The Committee did not consider the two first works of the description which the Society contemplated when offering its prizes, the latter was deemed deserving of the support which was asked for it, but a letter having subsequently been received wherein the author expressed a wish to withdraw the document, the Society immediately acceded to the application.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE INFORMATION OBTAINED IN SUPPORT OF THE VIEWS OF THE CIRCULAR DIRECTOR AND THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WITH REGARD TO AN INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS, &c.

Your Committee, in continuation of its report which will be found recorded in the proceedings of the Society for the month of September last, desires to report that in accordance with the wishes of the Society, it has caused an extensive distribution of the Circular inviting information, to be made not only throughout the presidency of Bengal and Agra, but to those also of Bombay and Madras, and that your Committee has now the pleasing duty of announcing the receipt of materials, in return to its call, of a most extensive and valuable kind: those from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, through whose powerful instrumentality the Botanical officers under this Government have contributed, especially so.

Your Committee would now beg to state, that in its opinion, these valuable papers should be made over to Government of India as a contribution from the Society to be disposed of as may seem fit,—remarking at the same time, that as the Hon'ble Court, in a subsequent despatch, a copy of which the Society had also been favoured with, from the Supreme Government, expresses a desire that step should be taken in this country for giving publicity to all useful information at the expense of the State, that these papers should be recommended to the careful consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, as being worthy of being digested and arranged for the press, a task however, which your Committee would remark, will require some considerable labour.

Extract.—“We propose from time to time, to print and publish such information as may come before us, calculated either to extend the knowledge of the productions of India, to increase their amount, improve their quality, or give a stimulus to the demand for them; and we desire that you will cause similar measures to be taken for effecting the same objects throughout India.”—Despatch to Governor General in Council dated 23rd July 1839.

Your Committee having been formed at the spontaneous suggestion of the Society and not from any expressed wish for assistance made by the Government, who transmitted the Despatch to the Society, it can only venture to suggest the mode of procedure as the one best calculated for giving efficiency to the objects which the Society has in view when dealing to co-operate with the Government in carrying out the work of improvement for the Committee does not consider it right to recommend that the expense of digestion and publication should be paid out of the Funds of the Society.

The Papers referred to consist of fourteen communications, comprised under three forms of classification, viz.

1st.—Food comprising excellent grains of all kinds, medicinal plants, fruits, and roots.

2d.—Fodder and food for cattle and domestic animals, comprising grasses, seed, fruits, roots, and leaves, also ornamental shrubs and flowers.

3d.—Manufacturing and commercial articles, such as oils, gums, dye-woods, and barks and other vegetable staples of commerce.

The amount, in manuscript, of this information extends to 148 pages, but when digested and brought into proper form, would probably not exceed one hundred, if so much.

N. WALLICH, M. D., V. P.
G. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN COWIE,
ROBERT WATSON,
C. K. ROBINSON, V. P.
H. PRIDGINGTON,
D. W. H. SPENCER,
RAM COMUL SEN.

The Hon'ble the President in allusion to the report which had just been read, thought the subject deserving of the attention of the Government, and he coincided in opinion with what the Committee stated that valuable as the papers seemed to be, the Society could not well be expected to pay the expense of publication out of its own Funds, setting aside the consideration of the time and trouble which the arrangement and superintendence of the MS., for the press would entail and which could not be expected should be exacted as an act of gratuitous labour. In transmitting the Report to Government, which he should propose should be done along with the several communications alluded to, in order that the Government might see the real nature of the documents, he would suggest that if the Government were willing to incur the expense of preparation and publication of these practical papers that the Society would be the best Superintendent for the work, especially as other papers, from time to time, might be deemed deserving of publication in fulfilment of the intentions of the Home Government. He therefore begged to move the following resolution:

“That the Report of the Committee now read be confirmed—that a copy of the same with the documents to which it referred, be transmitted to the Secretary to Government in the General Department by the Secretary of the Society, recommending the same to the favourable consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, and a suggestion, if the Government should think it desirable, that they should be printed; and that sanction be given to the Society to incur the expense which may be required for the compilation of the papers for the Press and the printing of the same.”

This motion was seconded by Dr. Wallich and carried unanimously.

Report of Sugar Committee on Antigua Sugar.

The Report of the Sugar Committee on a sample of Sugar submitted by Mr. Riley at Antigua was first read. The Committee pronounced the Sugar to be a good strong Muscovado Sugar, "rather hard in the berries, but very well adapted for the refiners." It resembles Jamaica Sugar, and it admitted at the same rate of duty it would fetch in the London Market within about 12 shillings of good Bonaire—but as the requisite quantity has not been furnished, the Committee felt compelled to withhold their recommendation of the grant of the Medal.

Report of Cotton Committee.

The Report of the Cotton Committee on samples of cotton grown at the Secundra Garden from Egyptian, Malia, Seychelles, and Nankin seed. Also two specimens of Aracan Cotton and one of acclimated Bourbon from Caruckpore. Of the four specimens sent from the Secundra Garden, the Seychelles was pronounced the best. The Committee considers it soft, of good color, and staple of fair length—a useful Cotton which would meet with an extensive consumption in England. The Egyptian is also considered of a good healthy color, retaining every appearance of Egyptian Cotton, but would be of much less value in the Liverpool Market than "good fair Egyptian," on account of the irregularity of the length of staple, which latter drawback will ever exist in the opinion of the Committee till the proper mode of gathering the Cotton has been introduced. If full grown ripe pods are collected in the same parcel with others but half matured along with sticks and green and dried leaves, discoloration as well as irregularity must be expected. The sample of Malia and Nankin Cotton are considered worthless.

The Committee dwell on the importance, on all occasions of correspondence sending samples of Cotton from foreign seed to the Society at the same time forwarding along with them specimens of the indigenous Cotton of the place in order that an idea may be formed of their respective worth.

The Aracan Cotton is considered very inferior and would not meet with any demand for English consumption, and the Bourbon in comparison to the same kind which has been acclimated in Jamaica and Guzerat is also very inferior.

On the reading of the report being concluded, the propriety of the quantity of Cotton under cultivation in each case was alluded to as being very necessary to be stated by the correspondents, and a question was asked when the promised American workmen which the Court of Directors stated some months ago, would be sent out—might be expected.

The Secretary stated that no information was before the Society as to when the Court of Directors intended to fulfil their promise.

Distribution of Tea Plants.

A communication from Dr. Wallich, Secretary to the Tea Committee, was next read, intimating that he has been authorised to announce that during the next cold season small supplies of Assam Tea plants and seeds will be furnished to the public on application being made to him without delay, accompanied by an explanation showing that the locality of the intended cultivation offers a fair chance of success. The expenses of transportation to be borne by applicants.

Corn and Pasture Grasses of India.

The Secretary next submitted some loose sheets on the corn and pasture grasses of India, which had been generously presented by Professor Royle, who is now drawing "the attention of members particularly to the importance of corn and pasture grasses." The subject has been treated by him in the forthcoming tract

published by Mr. Alcock of the Asiatic Society, and the sheets are placed at the disposal of the Society from that portion of it which embraces the subject of grasses.

Successful Introduction of American Seed into the District of Poonah.

An interesting communication was next read from Mr. Pratt, on the result of experiments made by him some years ago (about 1820) while an Indigo Planter in Poonah, with some pebbles which had been sent out to himself and Mr. Henry from the United States. Having retained a few seeds for himself, the remainder was distributed to planters, Zemindars, Alopajaks and other in various parts of the district of Poonah.

The result of the first trial (though made under disadvantages) was very satisfactory, having obtained from callahs (small measure) B. maunds 2 10 seeds at the rate of twenty five maunds per biggah. The next attempt made by Mr. Pratt was upon a large scale in a remote part of the district (Doolapore Zemindary) which is almost exclusively confined to the cultivation of paddy although the want of rain was greatly felt at a particular period of the season, twenty biggahs produced an average of twenty two maunds of paddy per biggah, which quantity far exceeded any thing the Ryots had ever been accustomed to witness from their ordinary crops. Having pointed out to the Zemindars the advantages and importance of introducing this unusually productive and superior grain upon an extensive scale among their Ryots, Mr. Pratt left about 400 maunds for that purpose, and now that four years have elapsed since Mr. Pratt left, he understands that "the bonitas dahn" (so called by them) is cultivated to a very considerable extent.

Being fully aware of its superior value as an article of commerce in Great Britain, Mr. Pratt made several attempts to buy and clean it (so as to retain its proper color with the grain entire) but with the means then and at present available in the M. S. (the ordinary Dhenn-kee) the proportion of whole grain seldom exceeded one third, the remainder broken, thereby rendering it unfit for the Calcutta market.

With efficient machinery, under proper management, Mr. Pratt sees no reason why it should not equal the fine large grained Carolina Rice which in the European markets generally commands a much higher price than any of the best descriptions hitherto imported from Bengal—but under any circumstances it is well worth the attention of zemindars and landholders from its very productive properties alone.

As the Seed presented by Mr. Hodgkinson at the last meeting has ere this probably been distributed among the Society, the season arrived for transplanting it, Mr. Pratt will have much pleasure in giving the fullest information (regarding soil, &c.) to those who may be desirous.

Port Essington.

A letter from Mr. Earl from Port Essington to Dr. Pry on the new settlement of Port Essington, and giving cover to a circular of "H. H. S.", drawn up for the use of travellers in visiting the islands of the Eastern Archipelago by Dr. Thompson, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals at Sydney was next read. Mr. Earl who accompanied Sir G. B. Fraser in the *Aligator* to Port Essington, describes the little settlement as not yet open for colonization, but for some months older to that effect have been expected from home. The climate has proved admirable. Although within the tropics, there has been neither sickness nor death among the Garrison, who are as healthy as when they left England, indeed the cli-

* This very valuable monograph will have a place in monthly pamphlet of proceedings.—H. H. S.

inter-tribe warfare is equal to that of New South Wales. The soil is not better than that of any part of Assam when Mr. Bell has yet visited. There is not a spot on the whole Coboury Peninsula, that is not capable of cultivation, while at the same time it is easily cleared. The gardens are abundant in the extreme.

The Ganges of Omurkoniuck in Central India.

A highly interesting note on the subject of a recent tour of the Commissioner in the Saigor and Nerbudda territories, among the Gaud tribes who reside in the district of Rattampore from Dr. Spilbury was next submitted.

Dr. Spilbury dates his letter 20 miles from the hill of Omurkoniuck, and forwards some valuable statistical returns relative to Ramghur, the country of which he says is lorded over by a Rajah who has about 14-0 villages under him. Some of the country consists of extensive tracts without trees, but seemingly of excellent soil with abundance of water and so plentiful

with fresh green grass thousands of cattle come up from the south to graze in the hot dry months of the year. The mountains are all iron and laterite. The population which is apparently thin, consists almost entirely of Gaud who are described by Dr. Spilbury as being in the very lowest scale of civilization. Towards Omurkoniuck it rains every three or four days, a circumstance difficult of explanation as Dr. Spilbury remarks, although the Mirdas Hills which are 1200 feet higher, and as richly clothed with vegetation, get no rain to them. In the one case the hill is sandstone and trap while in the other it is all capped with laterite, and Dr. Spilbury says whether this difference in the geological features is sufficient to account for the difference.

For all the above presents and communications the thanks of the Society were accorded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D. Secy.

Hurkaru, July 11.]

INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The first half yearly Meeting of the subscribers to the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, was held on Saturday last, at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Cullen. Mr. C. H. Hufnagle was called to the Chair, when the report of the Directors of the operations of the Society during the past six months was read.

It appeared from this report that the Society in the very commencement of its existence has been favorably viewed by the public, and that since the 1st January thirty-three new lives have been added, from which five lapses and four withdrawals being deducted, there remains an increase of twenty-four lives. From this state of things, the Directors express a hope in their report that in proportion as the advantages of ensuring to the Society become more practically known, it will advance, in the estimation of the public.

The Directors also thought it necessary to repeat in their report, that parties entering this Society at once acquiring a proprietary right in the Premium Fund and in the interest in the Guarantee Fund—they become immediately entitled to the full share in the Surplus Fund at the close of each half year, such share being in the first instance retained at individual credit in the Guarantee Fund until it amounts to ten per cent, on the individual risk, after which time it is employed, in reduction of premium. If a lapse occur, the amount of credit with the Guarantee Fund is paid in full, with the amount insured; if an insurer withdraw, it is paid to him minus 26 per cent, which is carried to the Premium Fund.

It was also intimated that certain practical modifications for the rules are under consideration of the Directors, of which due notice will hereafter be given, in order to the votes of the Society being taken in regard to them.

There were several documents and accounts, statements laid upon the table for inspection, from which the following results appeared:

Lives and amount of outstanding Insurances		
Lives	Amt.	Ins.
1830, January, 1st, ...	801	Rs. 35,60,900
Additional during half year,	29	406,800
	330	39,67,700

Carried forward.....	330	39,67,700
Lapsed up to 30th June,	3	28,800
Lives, &c. 30th June, 1840, July 1st, withdrawn and reduced amount Insurance,...	327	39,38,900
	4	24,000
	323	39,14,900
Added between 1st and 15th July,	4	65,000
	327	39,89,900
Lapsed ditto ditto,	2	13,900
Total on the 15th July, 1840,	325	39,56,000

Funds.

Amount of Funds to 15th June, including interest to that date,	Co's Rs. 5,36,565	2 11
Add amount since received to 15th July,	"	96,151 0 0
		6,31,716 2 11
Deduct paid to withdrawers amount at their credit in guarantee Fund,		2,374 0 0
		6,29,342 2 11
Add forfeits on retirements,		593 0 0
		6,29,935 2 11
Deduct Lapses paid 1st to 15th July,	13,900	
Return of amount of Guarantee Fund,	1,300	
		15,290 0 0

Funds on the 15th July, 1840, for 325 Lives on Rs. 39,56,000 or 15 1/2 per cent. on outstanding Risks, Co's Rs. 6,14,645 2 11

Thus after refunding 15 per cent. on the premium paid during the half year to all parties insured in the Society, the actual Cash Fund on the 15th instant, amounts to 15 1/2 per cent. on the amount of outstanding risks, offering the most ample security.

"The following resolutions were proposed and carried, on the occasion :

Moved by Mr. T. P. Morell, seconded by Mr. James Colquhoun,—That the accounts and statements, for the last six months now submitted to the Meeting be passed as correct and satisfactory

Moved by Mr. W. Patrick, seconded by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore.—That the resolutions passed at

the General Meeting of the Society held on the 28th of February last be confirmed.

Moved by Mr. T. P. Morell, seconded by Mr. Charles Greenlaw,—That the Secretary be directed to publish the Report of the Directors with an abstract of the Funds and Accounts of the Society now laid before the Meeting for the information of Subscribers.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and the Meeting separated.—Hark. July 27.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

The Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held on the 12th March last give notice, for the information of parties who have subscribed to Mr. Currie's Scheme for establishing a perfect Steam Communication, between England and India, that they have received a voluminous communication from him, as Chairman of the "East India Steam Navigation Company," established in London, too voluminous indeed to admit of publication at once. They, therefore, confine themselves at present to the publication of the most important part, viz. the result of his Communications with the Agents of the "Eastern Steam Navigation Company," and "of the committee appointed on the 14th March last" Immediately on the receipt of Mr. W. Prinsep's letter as agreed to at that Meeting, the Board of Directors of East India Steam Navigation Company took it into consideration, and the following resolutions were the result.

Copy of Resolutions by the Board of Directors.

"With an anxious and sincere desire to promote the important object of an efficient Steam Communication between India and Great Britain, the Directors of the East India Steam Navigation Company have taken into their deliberate consideration the letters which have been addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman by the Venerable T. Dalrymple and Messrs. C. B. Greenlaw, H. M. Parker; J. H. Johnstone and Wm. Forbes, of the 14th March, and to the Chairman by Mr. W. Prinsep of the 14th March, and Mr. W. Limond of the 16th March, and although they deeply lament that such light shades of difference as seem to exist, between the plan the Directors had projected and that now submitted to them by the united Committee at Calcutta, should have interposed to delay or throw a doubt over the effective establishment of the Enterprise, yet, with a view to conciliate those differences, and to accelerate as much as possible this desirable end, they have come to the following conclusions, which they trust will be sufficient to satisfy the Agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and to induce them to transmit the funds they have received to this Company, so as to consider the union of the two bodies complete, and to enable the Directors to take immediate steps to carry the necessary measures into effect.

1st—"The Directors agree to direct their immediate attention to the commencement of the communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, leaving the European line untouched until the Indian line be completed, and as a preliminary step they will purchase or hire as soon as they can a Steam Boat of sufficient size, to be sent out with the least possible delay to Calcutta, to be placed on the station, to perform four voyages in the year."

"They will also undertake to complete the number of vessels required for a monthly communication between Calcutta and Europe.

2d—"The Directors agree to the local management of the Steam Boats, and the Ordinary affairs of the Company (as set forth in the 6th paragraph of Mr. C. J. Gordon's letters to the Members of the United Steam Navigation Committee, dated March 9, 1840, which letter was distinctly and unquestionably adopted as the basis of future proceedings for the union between the respective parties engaged in the promotion of Steam Navigation between England and India) being intrusted to the Directors in India, having the powers of the Indian Board, upon the Deed of settlement of the Assam Tea Company as referred to in the letter from Mr. W. Prinsep to the Chairman."

3d—"The Directors do not agree to the disjunction of the comprehensive plan (so called) by the establishment of two separate companies, viz. one for the Indian side and one for the European side, for all the reasons stated in the letter from Mr. W. Prinsep to the Chairman," viz.

1st.—"They do not think a sufficient "number of subscriptions could be obtained in England, to carry out a scheme exclusively Indian"

2dly—"They do not think the Government would grant a charter to any company not having for one of its objects the promotion of the service of the Government—to which an exclusive Indian line of communication would scarcely contribute"

3dly—"They do not think either Her Majesty's Government or the East India Company would deem the communication of sufficient importance to contribute their aid," and

4thly—"They cannot see upon what grounds a relaxation of the Quarantine laws could be solicited under such a local scheme.

"The Directors have, therefore, resolved that in order to carry into effect the wishes and views of the Indian community, it is necessary to complete the whole line of communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Great Britain, by a continued management and the establishment of steam boats both on the Eastern and European sides."

These resolutions were sent to the Agent of the "Eastern Steam Navigation Company" and of the committee appointed on the 14th March last, with the following letter.

East India Steam Navigation Company, "The Post-Office, London, May 20, 1840.

Messrs. Cockerell and Co. and Messrs. Small, Colquhoun and Co. London.

Gentlemen,—As Chairman of the East India Steam Navigation Company, I have the honor of transmitting to you the resolution to which the Board have come, in request to the union of the two parties

we shall be ready not only to assist with our Agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company of Calcutta, but to persons ourselves deeply interested in the results to take our limited share of the labor and responsibility, provided some plan is introduced into the Board of your Company giving us seat there, we represent the opinion of deciding for ourselves whether we shall, when the arrangements for the Eastern line be completed, embark our capital in the European line.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servt."

(Signed) T. A. CURTIS.

Messrs. Cockerell and Co. and Small, Colquhoun and Co. replied as follows:—

"London, 1st June 1840.

"Sir.—We have to acknowledge your favor of the 28th ultimo, addressed to us as Agents for the Steam Navigation Company of Calcutta, by you, as Chairman of the East India Steam Navigation Company of London, transmitting certain resolutions of your board in respect to the union of the two parties anxious to carry out an effective plan for a regular Steam Communication between India, Ceylon, and England.

"With the knowledge of the sincere wish of all parties in Calcutta to unite on some sound practical measure which will ensure the India Community a direct and speedy Steam Communication, between Calcutta and Egypt, we have paid the utmost attention to these resolutions, with the anxious desire that they may prove the foundation of a satisfactory union between all persons interested in this great measure. It appears to us that the two first resolutions effectively meet the views of all parties in India, in as much as they provide:

1st.—That the East India Steam Navigation Company will take immediate measures for sending a Steam vessel of sufficient size and power to Calcutta, and will undertake to complete the number of vessels required for a monthly communication between Calcutta and Suez, and that they will leave the European line untouched until the Indian line be completed.

2d.—That the local management of the Steam boats and the ordinary affairs of the Company on the Eastern line, shall be entrusted to a local Board of Directors at Calcutta, with powers analogous to those possessed by the Indian Directors of the Assam Company.

"With respect to the 3rd resolution it is our opinion that it is for your Board to decide in what mode it can best carry the above resolutions into effect, whether by the means of two Companies, or one Company, by limiting its operations to the Eastern line or by having power ultimately to extend them to both lines.

"But before we can agree to unite with the East India Steam Navigation Company, we consider it to be our imperative duty to have laid before us the exact situation of your Company, the number of the shares taken and amount of the money raised, and likely to be raised, and what measures have been or may be taken to obtain the sanction and assistance of Her Majesty's Government and of the East India Company to the plan, and likewise with respect to the grant of a Charter and to the relaxation of the present Quarantine laws, and we, therefore, solicit a free conference between ourselves and any members of your board that may be selected to meet us on these points.

"In conclusion we beg to say that if we are satisfied that the East India Steam Navigation Company has a reasonable prospect of accomplishing what it proposes,

we shall be ready not only to assist with our Agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company of Calcutta, but to persons ourselves deeply interested in the results to take our limited share of the labor and responsibility, provided some plan is introduced into the Board of your Company giving us seat there, we represent the opinion of deciding for ourselves whether we shall, when the arrangements for the Eastern line be completed, embark our capital in the European line.

"We shall be obliged by your early answer to this letter in order that we may communicate by the mail of the 4th with our principals in Calcutta, more especially, as we have express directions from them to proceed with every despatch to carry out their plans.

"We are, sir, your very obdt. servt.,

(Signed) "COCKERELL AND CO.

"SMALL, COLQUHOUN AND CO."

On this, the Board of Directors of the East India Steam Navigation Company, came to the following resolution.

Copy of resolution passed at meeting, June 2d, 1840.

"That as the letter addressed to the Chairman by Messrs. Cockerell and Co., and Messrs. Small, Colquhoun and Co., contains in the 6th paragraph conditions which are inconsistent with the completion of the comprehensive plan, the Directors cannot accept that letter as the basis of an union with the Eastern Steam Navigation Company."

(True Copy.)

(Signed.) R. MACDONALD STEPHENSON,
Secretary.

This Committee have the satisfaction of knowing that, notwithstanding this untoward state of affairs, Mr. Curtis and his Colleagues had resolved not to relax in their efforts. A revised prospectus had been prepared to meet as far as possible the views entertained in India, which was about to be submitted to the Board, and, when approved to be put forth to the British public.

The Committee, therefore, once more earnestly appeal to the people of India to come forward and support that scheme which has been taken up at home by gentlemen whose names are a guarantee for the integrity of their purpose, and that the scheme will be fully carried out.

The following is the present state of the subscriptions to Mr. Curtis' scheme under this Committee.

	Numbers of shares.		
	old.	new.	Total.
Since received previously published	555	227	782
Newab Nazir Tunwood Ally Khan			
Behadour.....	1	0	1
Ajooda Persaud.....	1	0	1
Ramloll Shah.....	1	0	1
B. H. Hodgson.....	10	0	10
	668	227	795
or Rs. 3,87,500.....	0	0	0
Donation, one.....	1,000	0	0
	Rs. 3,80,500	0	0

By order of the Committee.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Calcutta, July 27, 1840.

[Huzaru, July 29.]

London, East India and China Association, May 21st, 1840

W. LINDSEY, Esq.,

Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Sir,—In continuation of the subject of my letter of the 25th April, with reference to the steam communication with India, I transmit to you particulars of an advertisement of the Government for a contract for carrying mails from Falmouth to Alexandria via Gibraltar direct. Likewise copy of a letter to the lords of the treasury written in consequence thereof. In giving publicity to their contents, you will understand that the Falmouth line is not intended to supersede that through France.

By a resolution of the house of commons of the 15th instant, an additional duty of 5 per cent was ordered to be levied on all the goods imported except spirits, and upon them 4d. per gallon extra.

I am, Sir, your obedt. servt.,

JOHN STRICKMAN, Secretary.

I.—The contractors to provide at least 2 efficient steamers of 400 horse-power, in all respects properly equipped and manned.

II.—One to leave Falmouth on the 1st of every calendar month, or each other day in every calendar month as the lords of the admiralty may appoint to proceed to Gibraltar direct, and to arrive within 120 hours, or 5 complete days.

III.—To remain at Gibraltar 6 hours and no more (unless specially required to do so by the admiralty agent; but the stay in no case to exceed 132 hours from the time of her leaving Falmouth) so as to arrive at Malta in 116 hours or 4 days and 20 hours from the time of her leaving Gibraltar being 242 hours or 10 days and 2 hours from leaving Falmouth.

IV.—Within 26 hours after the arrival at Malta that is within 208 hours, or 11 days and 4 hours after leaving Falmouth she shall proceed direct to Alexandria, unless specially detained by the admiralty agent at Malta; and then not exceeding 48 hours, she shall arrive at Alexandria within 96 hours, or 4 complete days after her departure from Malta (exclusive of any unusual delay at Malta) within 364 hours or 15 days and 4 hours of her departure from Falmouth.

V.—To remain at Alexandria in ordinary cases 5 complete days (that is till 484 hours, or 20 days and 4 hours from her departure from Falmouth) for the arrival of the East India mails and despatches, unless the said mails, &c. shall have previously arrived, in which case she shall leave Alexandria as soon as the coals can be got on board and the requisite repairs effected. If the mails have not arrived at the expiration of the 5 days she is to remain beyond that period 2 days in February, 4 days in April, June, September and November, and 5 days in the remaining months in the year; and longer in case a telegraphic communication shall have reached Alexandria that the mails have been despatched across the desert.

VI.—To leave as soon as the mails are on board, and to proceed direct to Malta, at which place she is to arrive in 120 hours or 5 complete days from the time of her leaving Alexandria.

VII.—After remaining 24 hours at Malta, she shall proceed direct to Gibraltar, at which place she shall arrive in 116 hours (or 4 days and 19 hours from the time of her leaving Malta) being 269 hours (or 10 days and 19 hours) from the time of her departure from Alexandria.

VIII.—Her stay at Gibraltar on the homeward route not to exceed 12 hours, and she shall then proceed direct to Falmouth at which place she shall arrive within 120 hours or 5 complete days of her departure from Gibraltar, being 391 hours, or 16 days and 7 hours from

the time of her departure from Alexandria, and under ordinary circumstances 376 hours or 15 days and 7 hours from the time of her departure from Falmouth.

Other provisions.—The admiralty may alter the particular days and hours of starting on giving 3 months' notice. The contract to be for 6 years, and the contractors to make such alterations and improvements in their machines as the improved state of science may suggest, penalty £500 for not leaving Falmouth, Gibraltar, or Alexandria for every delay of 12 hours; and the vessels are not to linger, or deviate from their direct course on the voyage except to save human life, or to assist vessels in distress under penalty of £200. Two sureties, together with the contractors in the sum of £200. Two sureties, together with the contractors in the sum of £8,000—required for the performance of the conditions.

This is a large stride towards improvement, and as the vessels will be 14 or 1500 tons, and accommodate many passengers it cannot fail to lead shortly to the employment of a larger class of Steamers on the Indian side of Egypt. As the committee conceived some improvement may be grafted on the above arrangements they have addressed the lords of the treasury to the following effect:—

May 8th, 1840.

"My lords,—I have the honor to acquaint you that at the request of the committee, I address you with reference to the intended contract for carrying the Indian mails between Falmouth and Alexandria via Gibraltar. In a letter which I had the honor to address to Mr. Baring on the 20th June last, I stated, that after a full consideration of the subject, at a meeting of merchants convened by public advertisement, the most convenient day for the departure of the India mail by way of France was determined to be the 4th of each calendar month, unless that day fall on Sunday, and then the mails to be despatched on the following Monday. That day was therefore adopted by H. M. Government, and the mail under the convention with France now reaches Marseilles on the afternoon of the 9th, and Malta on the evening of the 14th of the same month. By the intended contract the maximum time for the Steamers to reach Malta is 10 days 2 hours, so that if they leave Falmouth as proposed on the first of the month, they would arrive at Malta on the 11th, but taking letters from London of no later date than the 28th or 29th of the preceding month; whereas, if they were to take their departure from a nearer port two days later (say the 3d) it would give time for them to be at Malta on the same day with the mail of the 4th via France, and possess this additional advantage of enabling the merchants to send the monthly accounts of stock, and the heavy description of correspondence by the cheaper conveyance and entirely through the British post office. It has been represented to the committee that from London to Portsmouth (for instance) by rail way takes 34 to 40 hours, say

Embarking the mails, 1
To Gibraltar 1120 miles, at 8 knots per hour, 124 "
Stay at Gibraltar, 6 "
Gibraltar to Malta 960 miles, at 8 knots per hour, 107 "

..... 235 hours, or 10 days and 2 hours; so that starting on the 3d the mail would arrive at Malta (the 11th of) 1st, the same day as the mail via France, which is most respectfully submitted to your lordships' consideration and superior judgment.

The committee also beg me to ask why the time allowed for the return voyage should be longer than the time for the outward passage; being 16 days 7 hours for the former, and only 15 days 4 hours for the latter, it being of more importance to the merchant here (by reason of

the competition with France, and the advantage the French derive from the earlier receipt of their letters from a portion of the mail being dropped at Paris that the home-ward mail should similarly arrive at the shortest possible time. I have also recommended to submit that the despatch of Alexandria should not only be delayed when the telegraphic communication announces the mails to have been dispatched across the desert, but also, when the affirmative has given notice that the Bombay Steamer is in sight of Suez, because the despatch could not exceed 3 or 4 hours."

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. G. de H. Lawrence Chairman
This arrangement should be opposed to the in-
tended to supersede the present mode of conveyance
through France, you will be good enough in giving
publicly to the foregoing to let it be distinctly under-
stood that it does not.

I remain, Sir your obedient servant
JOHN STRICKLAND, Secretary

London, East India and China Association,
4th June 1840

W. IMOND Ld., Secretary
Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta

Sir, - The Secretary informs me, that on the 23d ult he despatched a letter to you by way of Balmouth stating that Government had advertised for a contract for carrying the mails from Falmouth to Alexandria via Gibraltar, in vessels of 400 horse power in 15 days 4 hours, furnishing you with a specification of the terms of contract, also copy of a letter written by this Committee to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject, embracing the following points: 1st. - As to the most convenient point for the mails departure 2nd. - That greater length of time for the steamers returning from than going to Alexandria, and 3rdly - That she should wait a further time when the India Mail was announced to be in sight from Suez. That letter will be forwarded from Malta by the same steamer which conveys this to Egypt, and I have therefore only to inform you of the result.

The contract has been taken by Messrs Wilcox and Anderson, and there is an expectation that the vessels will commence running on the 1st July.

With respect to the port of departure I had an interview with the authorities yesterday, at the Treasury, when I learned that a committee has been appointed, consisting of Rear-Admiral Sir James Gordon, Capt Drew, an elder brother of the Trinity House, and Mr Lawrence, assistant secretary to the post office, to enquire and report which port may be considered most eligible with regard to facility of access at all times of tide, and the prevalence of winds and currents, at all periods of the year, along the coast adjacent to the harbours, and with reference to the arrangements of post office for despatch in the transmission of the mails. I have reported the Committee to decide where the mails shall be placed on board.

With respect to the voyage homeward, the Admirals report that from the nature of the winds in the Mediterranean (a perfect knowledge of which they have from their officers,) it cannot be done in equal time with the outward one.

The last proposition for the steamer to wait at Alexandria, the arrival of the India mail, when a telegraphic communication announced that the India steamer is in sight from Suez, has been decided to.

I am, Sir, your very obt servant,

G. G. de H. Lawrence, Chairman.

July 28, 1840,

[Hukaru, July 31

Present

F. E. W. Turner, Chairman.
C. A. Hunter, Deputy Chairman.
J. Allan, W. F. Grant,
A. Hepburn, G. J. Gordon,
J. Colquhoun, K. R. Macgregor,
J. W. Cragg, J. P. McKillop,
C. Dargie, W. Fildes,
W. F. Ferguson, J. F. M. Reid,

J. S. B. Scott.

Assembled to take into consideration a communication received by the last Overland mail from Mr. Smith, in reply to the propositions transmitted to him by the authority of the public Steam Meeting which was held on 14th March last.

Read the following correspondence

East India Steam Navigation Company,

London, 4th June, 1840.

W. IMOND Esq

Secy to the United Committee
on Steam Navigation, Calcutta.

Sir, - I have the honor of receiving the letter which Mr W. Pinney and you have addressed to me on the 14th and 16th March conveying to me the opinions of the newly constituted committee for all matters connected with steam communication between India and Great Britain and certain Resolutions adopted at a Meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 14th March, and also a remittance, amounting to £2458 68, as an instalment of 20 per cent, on 236 shares subscribed at the Meeting held on the 14th March, and subject to the provisions of the Resolutions passed at that Meeting.

Your letter, and the various documents accompanying it, have been duly submitted to the Board of Directors of the East India Steam Navigation Company, and the reply which I have now the honor of addressing to you is the result of the Meetings which have been held since the receipt of them.

I can assure you nothing is nearer the wishes of the Directors than to see a means devised which should surmount all differences, and discordance in the one great object, and earnest desire to carry out the scheme, so which so much of the time and anxiety of these Gentlemen who have connected themselves with me, and by whom I have been so able and zealously supported, have been devoted.

We all feel with the Indian community that "division can only be injurious and perhaps destructive to our long cherished hopes," and that it is unquestionable that by unanimity and perseverance every thing may be accomplished.

We, therefore, deeply lament, that with such correct sentiments, any division should have taken place, and that so great an obstruction to unanimity and perseverance should have been offered to the triumphant success which awaited the Comprehensive Scheme, by the unfortunate Prætorian Plan having been mooted.

In respect to the difference which appears in the Prospectus from what was originally intended, viz to include Bombay, you will recollect that I have, from the beginning, said that the line was to Bombay, and that, if we include it, we must have a grant from the East India Company and the Government.

The exclusion of that line necessarily and naturally offers a different result and hence, the discrepancy which called forth remarks from some of the friends of the Prætorian Scheme, in respect to statements in the Pro-

peeing, which were necessarily of the attorners of them, as they are of any reply from me.

It is very probable that some errors may have crept into the calculations, but they must be of small amount.

The necessity for the call of 20 per cent. was explained in the letter which carried out the prospectus. You will observe by the prospectus now sent, and which it is intended to take into consideration at our next board that many points have been modified to meet the views and wishes of the Indian subscribers, and whilst I refer you to the copies of the resolutions transmitted to Messrs. Cockrell and Co. and Small, Colquhoun and Co., and to their answer, and the subsequent resolution of the board, I mention that a fresh difficulty should have intervened itself in the conditions which the agents have no right to impose, which would at once make the concern purely Indian, and use the subscriptions and efforts of the British partners as a means of establishing steam boats in India, and then allow the agents, and those they represent, to say, "we have got all we want and we will now withdraw from the European line," without which I venture to say we shall obtain no English subscribers.

The introduction of such a clause in the deed of settlement is that contemplated by Messrs. Cockrell and Co. and Small, Colquhoun and Co., would be next to impossible; and, unless public notice were given of it in the prospectus, which, as before observed, would present any English subscribers to the scheme, we would not be parties to "gull the public" by the mere insertion of it in a deed of settlement, which few, if any, shareholders ever read.

I cannot but think that the majority, if not all the Indian public, will be satisfied that the directors in London have done all they can to meet the agents of the united committee. That they have failed in their endeavours, they deeply lament, but they feel so confident no plan will meet public support in this country which is not essentially and really comprehensive, that their duty to those who place their confidence in them, would not admit of their seceding in the least from the ground they have taken.

I allow myself to make an observation on discrepancies which appear in the communications you have made to me, and the agents and the resolutions at the meeting. The resolutions moved by Mr. Turton, and seconded by Mr. Grant, says, that the letter of Mr. G. J. Gordon is distinctly, and unquestionably, adopted as the basis of future proceedings. In that letter, "the exclusive management of the steamers on the Indian side, must rest with the directors in Calcutta." Your letter says that, "under any circumstances, the constitution of the Company must embrace the entire independence of the local management in India," and your 4 conditions, or suggestions, or by whatever other name it ought to be called, says, "The entire arrangements for the management in India shall rest with the directors in Calcutta."

These several contradictions do not agree together, nor can the London directors assent to them at all, except in the way they have pointed out in their resolutions, viz. by adopting the deed of settlement of the Assam Company as the basis. This is also a discrepancy in your correspondence, in as much as the Assam Company and the universal life Assurance Company, are quoted to us as models, and they are not mentioned to the agents.

Another discrepancy appears in the order which the agents have received from the united committee to proceed immediately in the execution of the plan committed to their charge, whereas, the resolution of the meeting of the 14th March, accorded six months, as a time in which it was to be seen, if the comprehensive plan could be carried out.

I have received a letter from a committee of gentlemen, who have accepted from your committee, who, with their remittance, have also transmitted the names and amount for the several subscriptions.

It would be satisfactory to me to have the list of your subscribers, and the number of shares they have taken, that we might see how far the preponderating influence of names goes, not that I think that will alter the position of the project, which I sum up, as being this: If the precursor scheme, or Eastern steam navigation company, is to be persevered in, the whole will fail; if the comprehensive plan is properly supported, it will meet its proper echo in England, and cannot fail of success. It is, however, to prevent the intention of the directors in London to go before the public at once, and try to secure support, though they feel themselves thwarted to a great degree by the Hydra-headed obstacles which seem to rise in succession, as fast as they are overcome. The directors await your further communications, promised in the letter of the 16th March, and which they expect will arrive in a few days, by the overland mail.

I lament much that this letter should not have been accompanied by one from the agents, announcing their acquiescence in the resolutions of the directors, and

I have the honor, to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. A. CURTIS,

Chairman of the E. I. S. N. Company.

8, Tickenhouse Yard, 28th May, 1840.

Messrs. COCKRELL AND CO. AND Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN AND CO. London.

GENTLEMEN,—As Chairman of the East Indian Steam Navigation Company, I have the honor of transmitting to you the resolutions to which the Board has come, in respect to the union of the two parties, anxious to carry out an effective plan for a regular Steam Communication between India, Ceylon and England; and request the favor of as early an answer as possible, that the most prompt measures may be adopted for fulfilling the wishes of the Indian community. I have will be a meeting of the Directors, to-morrow (Friday) at 3 o'clock, when I hope you will be able to return your answer.

I am, gentlemen, your obdt. Servt.

(Signed) T. A. CURTIS.

Copy of Resolutions.

With an anxious and sincere desire to promote the important object of an efficient Steam Communication between India and Great Britain, the Directors of the East India Steam Navigation Company, have taken into their deliberate consideration the letters which have been addressed to the chairman and deputy-chairman, by the very Reverend T. Dealtry and Messrs. C. B. Greenlaw, H. M. Parker, J. H. Johnston and W. N. Forbes of the 14th March, and to the chairman by Mr. W. Rintop of the 14th March, and Mr. W. Lindsay of the 16th March, and although they deeply lament that such light shades of difference as seem to exist between the plan, the Directors had projected, and that now submitted to them by the United Committee at Calcutta, should have interposed to delay or draw a doubt over the effective establishment of the enterprise, yet, with a view to conciliate those differences, and to accommodate as much as possible this desirable end, they have come to the following conclusions, which they trust will be sufficient to satisfy the agents of the eastern steam navigation company, and to induce them to transmit the funds they have received to this Company, so as to consider the

union of the two bodies as complete, and to enable the directors to take immediate steps to carry the necessary measures into effect.

1st.—The directors agree to direct their immediate attention to the communication of the communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, leaving the European line untouched until the Indian line be completed; and as a preliminary step, they will purchase or hire as soon as they can, a steam boat of sufficient size to be sent out, with the least possible delay, to Calcutta, to be placed on the station to perform 4 voyages in the year. They will also undertake to complete the number of vessels required for a monthly communication between Calcutta and Europe.

2d.—The directors agree to the local management of the steam boats and the ordinary affairs of the Company (as set forth in the 6th paragraph of Mr. G. J. Gordon's letter to the members of the united steam navigation committee, dated March 9th 1840)—which letter was distinctly and unquestionably adopted as the basis of future proceedings for the union between the respective parties engaged in the prohibition of the steam navigation between England and India)—being entrusted to the directors in India—basing the power of the Indian board upon the deed of settlement of the Assam Tea Company, as referred to in the letter from Mr. W. Prinsep to the chairman.

3d.—The directors do not agree to the disjunction of the comprehensive plan (so called by the establishment of two separate companies, viz.—one for the Indian side, and one for the European side, for all the reasons stated in the letter from Mr. Prinsep to the chairman, viz.

1st.—They do not think a sufficient number of subscriptions could be obtained in England, to carry out a scheme exclusively Indian.

2d.—They do not think the Government would grant a Charter to any Company not having for one of its objects the promotion of the service of the Government—to which an exclusive Indian Line of communication would scarcely contribute.

3d.—They do not think either Her Majesty's Government, or the East India Company, would deem the communication of sufficient importance to contribute their aid—and

4th.—They cannot see upon what grounds a relaxation of the quarantine laws could be solicited under such a local scheme.

5th.—The Directors have, therefore, resolved that, in order to carry into effect the wishes and views of the Indian community, it is necessary to complete the whole line of communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Great Britain, by a continued Management and the Establishment of Steam Boats both on the Eastern and European sides.

London, 1st June, 1840.

Sir,—We have to acknowledge your favor of the 28th ultimo, addressed to us as agents for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company of Calcutta by you, as chairman of the East India Steam Navigation Company of London, transmitting certain resolutions of your Board in respect to the Union of the two parties anxious to carry out an effective plan for a regular Steam communication between India, Ceylon and England.

With the knowledge of the sincere wish of all parties in Calcutta, to unite in some sound practical measure which will ensure the Indian community a direct and speedy Steam communication between Calcutta and

Europe, we have paid the strict attention to the resolutions, with the sincere and anxious desire that

1. they may prove the foundation of a satisfactory union between all persons interested in this great measure. It appears to us that the two first resolutions effectually meet the views of all parties in India, inasmuch as they provide

1st.—That the East India Steam Navigation Company will take immediate measures for sending a steam vessel of sufficient size and power to Calcutta, and will undertake to complete the number of vessels required for a monthly communication between Calcutta and

3. Suez, and that they will leave the European line untouched until the Indian line be completed.

2nd.—That the local management of the Steam boats, and the ordinary affairs of the company on the Eastern line, shall be entrusted to a local Board of Directors at Calcutta, with powers analogous to those possessed by the Indian Directors of the Assam Company.

With respect to the third resolution, it is our opinion that it is for your Board to decide in what mode it can best carry the above resolutions into effect, whether

4. by the means of two companies, or one company, by limiting its operations to the Eastern line, or by having power ultimately to extend them to both lines.

But, before we can agree to unite with the East India Steam Navigation Company, we consider it to be our imperative duty to have laid before us the exact situation of your company, the number of the shares taken, and amount of the money raised, and likely to be raised

6. of, also what measures have been or may be taken to obtain the sanction and assistance of Her Majesty's Government and of the East India Company to the plan, likewise with respect to the grant of a charter, and to the relaxation of the present quarantine laws; and we therefore solicit a free conference between ourselves, and any members of your Board, that may be selected to meet us on these points.

In conclusion, we beg to say that, if we are satisfied that the East India Steam Navigation Company has a reasonable prospect of accomplishing what it proposes, we shall be ready not only to unite with it as agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company of Calcutta, but at persons ourselves deeply interested

in the result to take our limited share of the labor and responsibility, provided some clauses are introduced into the deed of your company, giving us and those we represent the option of deciding for ourselves whether we shall, when the arrangements for the Eastern line be completed, embark our capital in the European line.

We shall be obliged by your early answer to this letter in order that we may communicate by the mail of

7. the 4th, with our principles in Calcutta, more especially as we have express directions from them to proceed with every despatch to carry out their plans.

We are, Sir, your very obdt. servants,

(Signed) COCKERELL AND CO.

SMALL COLQUHOUN AND CO.

T. A. CURTIS, Esq."

(Copy of Resolution passed at Meeting, June 2, 1840.)

That, as the letter addressed to the chairman, by Messrs. Cockerell and Co. and Messrs. Small, Colquhoun, and Co., contains, in the sixth paragraph, conditions which are inconsistent with the completion of the comprehensive plan, the Directors cannot accept that

letter at the hands of an Agent with the Eastern Steam Navigation company.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. Macdonald STEPHENSON,

Secretary.

Mr. Tuckey read several letters, which he had received from the Agents in London of the Eastern Steam Navigation company, and from Messrs Willcox and Anderson, Managing Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and from Mr. Shaw.

After which Mr Beattie observed, that the question was, whether or not Mr. Curtis had concealed the modifications of his plan, which the Resolutions of the Meeting of 14th March required: in his opinion, Mr Curtis had substantially complied with the conditions proposed. Mr Beattie therefore moved as a Resolution.

1. That the Secretary be requested to acknowledge the receipt of the communications from Mr. Curtis, and to assure him that these have afforded to the Committee the deepest satisfaction and further, that we tender our best thanks to Mr. Curtis and his Board of Directors, for the attention they have given to the representations and wishes of the Committee, as conveyed in the letter of Mr W. Prinsep, and I trust he will be able to establish his Company on the plan defined in the Resolutions adopted by his Board on 28th May.

Mr Prinsep begged leave to second this motion, expressing his desire fully to concur in the arrangement.

Mr Grant, seconded by Mr. Colquhoun, moved as an amendment.—That the communication received from Mr. Curtis is not sufficiently specific, to warrant the Committee in recommending to their constituents, at present, to authorize the appropriation of their funds by Mr. Curtis.

The amendment having been put to the vote and lost, the Resolution proposed by Mr. Beattie was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, as a Resolution,

2. That the concessions required by the public meeting at the Town Hall on the 14th March last having been accorded by Mr Curtis's Board the subscription which have been forwarded to him by this Committee, be now considered as available to Mr. Curtis's Company as soon as formed, the subscribers becoming shareholders in that Company.

Mr. McKillop, requested permission to second the Resolution. He suggested the Committee was quite competent to make it, as it was but giving effect to the Resolutions of the March Meeting, for which purpose the Committee had been appointed.

Mr. Grant, seconded by Mr. Bushby, moved as an amendment, that this Committee do call a meeting of their constituents, to consider whether the concessions required by the Meeting at the Town Hall on the 14th March last, have been made by Mr. Curtis.

The amendment having been put to the vote and lost, the original Resolution was carried with little opposition. The following Resolutions were then carried without dissent.

On the motion of Mr. Beattie, seconded by Mr. Gordon,

3. That the Secretary be requested, when communicating with Mr. Curtis, to express our hope that, on completion of the line from Calcutta to Suez, unless it shall still appear to his Board clearly expedient to have the line from Alexandria to England connected with it, that part of the arrangement may not be persevered in.

On the motion of Mr. McKillop, seconded by Mr. Allan,

4. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers.

Mr. Turton resigned being Chairman of the Committee as he cannot concur in any one of the resolutions which have been carried.*

Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Grant, agreeing with Mr. Turton, also withdrew from being Members of this Committee.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Beattie, seconded by Mr. Prinsep, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. Turton for his conduct in the chair, with the expression of our regret that the proceedings of the meeting should have urged him to resign his office of Chairman of the United Committee.

(Signed) F. E. M. LUTON.

Hulk, July 31]

Chairman.

* Mr. Turton's objection, of course, has no reference to the publication of the proceedings.

'MEETING OF THE LATE MR. JAMES PRINSEP.

A Meeting of the friends of the late Mr. James Prinsep, was held this day at the Town Hall, according to advertisement—and very numerous attended by European gentlemen of both services, as well as by a great number of natives of learning and respectability.

On the assembling of the Meeting, before the chair was taken, Sir Edward Ryan begged to be allowed to say a few words, though it was departing from the usual course pursued on these occasions, in explanation of what he was about to propose. Some time ago a few friends of the late Mr. Prinsep, whose names were appended to the notice, had thought proper to call a Meeting of the public together for the purpose of doing some testimonial of respect and gratitude to the memory of their late friend—these gentlemen had held preliminary Meetings, and at one of these it had been resolved that one of their body who had long been intimate with the late Mr. Prinsep, and was well acquainted with his extensive acquirements, should be chosen as chairman on the present occasion—that person was Mr. Rattray. Indisposition, however, unfortunately prevented his presence, and the duty of chairman would devolve on another. Mr. Rattray unaccustomed to speak in public and mistrusting his capability of doing so under the weight of his feelings, had written an address which it was his intention to have read at this Meeting. Sir Ed. Ryan proposed that Dr. Grant, be their chairman in the absence of Mr. Rattray, and that he read the above address in the place of Mr. R. This was seconded by W. W. Bind, Esq, and Dr. Grant took the chair.

hours with the 'Isa Mr. P.—He had prepared a eulogic poem, which he had been deputed to recite to the Meeting.

Pundit Kumlaant here read a part of the poem, which was very long—in a low and monotonous voice. As however it was unintelligible to the generality of those present, Mr. Torrens kindly explained to the meeting that it was no eulogy upon the deceased Members of the Prinsep family, and read a literal translation in English, which he had made, of a part which related particularly to the deceased Mr. Prinsep; this was a very clever and well written production.

Hon W. W. Bird, Esq., would not detain the meeting by adding anything to the eulogy already bestowed upon Mr. Prinsep, but thought it would be doing injustice to one who had so long served the Government, if he remained silent. It had been thought by some persons that he should read to the meeting certain papers recording the high estimation in which Mr. P. had been held by the highest authorities of the land—these documents were not written in the usual official style, but in such a manner as nothing but a full appreciation of his extraordinary merits could have elicited. Mr. Bird then read a letter from Government regarding Mr. Prinsep's application for leave to the Cape and eventually to Europe, also another document showing the entire concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in the testimony borne by the President in Council to Mr. Prinsep's high attainments and merits, and also the arrangements made regarding the return of Mr. Prinsep. Mr. P. did

not belong to the Civil Service, and therefore it had been considered necessary that some special arrangements should be made for him to take furlough and afterwards again to resume his office. It is consolatory to think that all that was possible was done by the Government for him, and there was every hope that he would have shortly returned among us—but this hope has vanished, he has died a victim to his industry.

Dr. N. Wallich in the absence of the President of the Medical and Physical Society, who had been deputed with other Gentlemen to attend the present Meeting, shortly expressed his concurrence in the above resolutions.

It was proposed that Dr. Grant do leave the Chair, and Mr. Torrens was requested to take it. Sir Edward Ryan then proposed the thanks of the Meeting to be given to Dr. Grant for the able and considerate manner in which the duties of chairman had been gone through by him. Dr. Grant returned thanks and the Meeting separated.

A paper for signature was left on the table, and many gentlemen put their names down for considerable sums towards the testimonial.

[We must crave our readers indulgence for the very imperfect manner in which the above report has been drawn up—the distance we were from the principal speakers and the lateness of the hour that the Meeting broke up preventing our giving fuller details. Reporter.]
—Calcutta Courier, July 30.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, held at the Asiatic Society's apartments, the 4th July, 1840.

Dr. WALlich, Vice President, in the chair.

Members Elected

The following gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were elected Members of the Society.

- 1.—D. Manziez, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, H. M.'s 16th Foot.
- 2.—W. Faithfull, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal service.
- 3.—J. McPherson, Esq., ditto, ditto, ditto.
- 4.—G. Turner, Esq., ditto, ditto, ditto.
- 5.—Dr. Cardew, Assistant Surgeon, ditto, ditto, ditto.
- 6.—Dr. Thompson, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Members proposed.

- 1.—D. McNab, Esq., M.D., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal service, by the Secretary and Dr. Wallich.
- 2.—W. O. Davidson, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Bengal service, by the Secretary and Dr. Spry.

Dr. Wallich brought to the notice of the meeting the great loss which had been sustained by the public, and the scientific world in particular, by the death of Mr. James Prinsep, and he suggested that the Medical and Physical Society, on the occasion of the death of Mr. James Prinsep, take measures to mark their respect for his memory, and their sense of his great public services.

It was then proposed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy and seconded by Dr. Spry, that the President and Office Bearer of the Society, with such other members as could attend, be requested to be present at the proposed Meeting at the Town Hall, on Thursday 30th July, 10 a.m., to testify the respect of the Society for the memory of Mr. James Prinsep.

A communication from Mr. Superintendent Surgeon Ludlow, forwarded through Dr. O'Shaughnessy, was

then read on the pernicious effects of bleeding in some forms of delirium tremens, with a case illustrative of the treatment. In the course of the discussion, Dr. O'Shaughnessy stated, that he had frequent opportunities of treating that disease, and that he had found it yielded always to the administration of 3 or 4 doses of the extract of hemp, 2 grains at a time, at intervals of 3 hours.

A well-written communication, by Mr. Healy, of the Subordinate Medical Department, now in Candahar forwarded through Dr. O'Shaughnessy was laid before the meeting. The paper gives an abstract of the diseases treated in the Hospital of the Cavalry Horse Artillery, from the 1st of November 1838, to 31st October 1839, showing 735 admissions. The chief of these are cases of fever, bearing a proportion of 35 per cent. There are four cases of fracture, 40 cases of wounds, one of amputation of the arm, successfully operated on by Mr. Healy. The most remarkable of the cases are 4 of Hemorrhage from the mouth, which had been caused by leeches found in the Pharynx Posterior nares palata, and where they appear to have attached themselves after the persons had drunk some muddy water. Three of the leeches were readily discovered on examining the mouth where they were found adhering to the palate and the pharynx. But the presence of the fourth was suspected from a slight oozing of blood down the throat. It being impossible to discover it after a careful examination an injection of salt and water was passed through the nose, and the leech was ejected from the mouth some hours afterwards. The leeches were of moderate size, and resembled the medicinal leech.

Paper by H. Brett, Esq. received.

On certain phenomena of inflammation, the influence and share of the nervous system, and on the vitality of the blood.

J. JACKSON, M.D.

Secy Medical & Phys. Society.

July 7, 1840.—Harkara, July 10.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund for the year 1840.

At a Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, held, pursuant to advertisement, at the Town Hall, Calcutta on Monday, the 18th July 1840, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PRESIDENT.

Thomas Smith, Esq. Member Medical Board, in the CHAIR.

H. S. Mather, Esquires,
W. E. Riddough,

The Secretary read the Proceedings of the last Quarterly General Meeting held on Monday the 13th April, 1840, and the following Report of the Proceedings of the Committee of Management for the quarter, ending this day.

REPORT.

*Bengal Medical Retiring Fund Office, Calcutta,
13th July 1840.*

The Committee of Management has the pleasure to announce that during the past quarter there have been three applicants requesting admission as subscribers to the Fund, viz. Messrs. Assistant Surgeons James Morrice, M. D. (9th Reg. N. I.) Chas B. Hanlydale, M. D. (Simlah) and John Murray, M. D. (2d Troop Horse Artillery.) The first and last mentioned gentleman having remitted by draft on the General Treasury the amount of arrears of subscriptions including interest, together with the amount of penalty enjoined by Resolution of the 28th February, 1839, their applications for admission will be immediately put in circulation for the votes of Subscribers.

The Committee of Management begs to report that the Memorial for the extension to the Medical Service of the enlargement of the Retiring Pension Regulations as notified to the Army in Government General Order of the 23d May, 1836, No. 104, was duly signed by the first Member of the Medical Board, and forwarded to the local Government for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors, and by letter, No. 1234, dated the 20th June, 1840, from the Adjutant General of the Army to the address of Dr. Sayers, intimation has been given that the Hon Memorial will be duly transmitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

The following Treasury Notes have been surrendered to Sub-Treasurer for cancellation and credit of proceeds to Appropriated Fund, on account of Annuitants admitted to the Fund.

	Co's Rs	A. P.
No 4 of 1838-39, dated 1st May 1837 for,	15 156	9 0
5 of " " ditto 1st March 1838,	16 317	12 11
" 6 of " " ditto 1st April " " " "	7 677	4 1
" 7 of " " ditto 1st May " " " "	13 346	13 0
" 8 of " " ditto 1st June " " " "	10 159	4 11
" 9 of 1839-40, ditto 1st July " " " "	21 136	0 6
" 10 of " " ditto 1st August " " " "	17 309	5 11
" 11 of " " ditto 1st Sept. " " " "	25 684	8 1
Co's Rs 1,47 6th 10 4		

The unappropriated Balance in favor of the Fund on the 30th April, 1840, is Co's Rs. (1,54 390-3 4) One lakh, fifty four thousand, three hundred and thirty, three pence, four pence, as per General Account Current of the Fund for 1839-40 marked A, now submitted, which amount is available for granting Annuities, Estimating the sum at credit of an applicant's account, being a Sur-

geon, on the 31st December, 1840, to be Co's Rs (4,600) Four thousand six hundred, the Fund will have to make up Co's Rs. (21,728) Twenty one thousand, seven hundred and twenty eight, for every Annuitant admitted at the age of (40) forty; thus the value of an Annuity at 40 years (vide Rule XXIII,) is Rs. 16,057 or Co's Rs. 17,128, estimated amount at credit of a Subscriber being a Surgeon on the 31st December, 1840, say, Co's Rs. 4,600 equal Co's Rs. (41,728,) Twenty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight, which sum being divided by Co's Rs. 154 890, the available balance will enable the Fund to grant (7) seven Annuities, the deficiency on the value of each annuity at 40 years amounting to Co's Rs. 17,578 being made up by the applicant. The Committee estimate that the realizations on account of subscriptions from the 1st May 1840, to the 31st December following, will amount to Co's Rs. 12 000 per month or Co's Rs 96 000, for the eight months, which sum will yield 4 annuities more, so that 11 Annuities in all may be safely offered for acceptance of Subscribers duly qualified by period of service. Of the (10) ten annuities declared last year only (5) five have been taken up by the parties adrift in the margin,* the difference of (5) five merges therefore into the (11) eleven annuities now offered, of which (5) five are for the year 1840 and 6 for 1837, leaving 18 Annuities still in arrears, to provide for which a surplus of Co's Rs + 3,91,104 will be necessary on the ensuing 31st December, 1840.

A General Account Current of Appropriated Fund is submitted, marked B, showing a payment through the Court of Directors to Annuitants on 1st July, 1839 to the extent of Co's Rs 12 764 7 0, on 1st January 1840, Co's Rs 14,328 14-3, and through the London Agents Messrs. Cockrell and Co during the same period, of Co's Rs 9 600 and Co's Rs. 10,062 the amount at credit of Appropriated Funds on 1st May, 1840, was Co's Rs 6 90 131 2 2 as per list annexed at the foot of the Account Current marked B.

The sum of Co's Rs. 52,879-11-8, including interest, was due on the 30th April, 1840, to the Honorable the Court of Directors on account of Annuities paid by them as per Account Current, marked C, now submitted. Although this amount has not been transferred from the Fund assets on the Government Books, from want of advice from the home authorities of the actual disbursement made by them on account of the Fund, the amount has been duly debited to the Fund and credited to the Government in the accounts of this institution, as will be observed from the general Account Current for 1839

* Surgeon A. R. Jackson, M. D. admitted Annuitant 10th July, 1839.

Surgeon H. Cooper, ditto 26th November, 1839.

Surgeon W. Dyer, ditto 16th December, 1839.

Surgeon Thomas Driver, M. D. ditto 1st January, 1840.

Surgeon Peter Carruthers, ditto 1st January, 1840.

+ Value of an annuity at 40 years on Rs. 32,115

or Co's Rs. 34,356 x 14

6,16,0x 8

Less deficiency to be made up by each applicant, Co's Rs 12,628 + 18 = 225 604

Co's Rs 3 91,104

and 1840 referred to in a former paragraph. In letter No. 277, dated 21st April, 1840, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, the Government were moved to require Accounts Current half yearly from the Honble Court to be furnished to the Joint Office for a spending adjustment of payments made on account of the Fund of the India House, in Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Gaur's reply of the 22d June, No. 452, the Committee has been told that the subject will be brought to the notice of the Honble the Court of Directors.

An Account Current with the London Agents, Messrs Cockerell and Co closing 30th April 1840, marked D,

is also submitted for the information of members.
By order of the Committee of Management

G.O. Hill,

Secretary, B. R. P.

Resolved.—That the Report, with appended accounts, just read, be printed and circulated to the subscribers, and as there are none others than Managers at the present Meeting, that the same be again published at the next Quarterly General Meeting for consideration.

Resolved.—That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Chairman.

T. SMITH, Chairman,

Hurkaru, July 17.]

CASE OF LIEUTENANT GIBBARD—SIR H ROPE'S CHARGE.

I come now to the charges for murder against William Gibbard which have given rise to much discussion and excitement. You will of course direct your minds to preconceived opinions as to the conduct of the accused party or the measures which have been adopted towards him. Whether he has or has not been already tried by a court martial for conduct connected with the offence now imputed to him, or even for those very offences, is unnecessary that you should enquire. If put upon his trial for the alleged offences before this Court, he can, if previously acquitted or convicted of the same offences, protect himself by plea to that effect, and although beyond a certain distance from this presidency it would have been competent to recall martial to have tried him for the supposed civil crimes of murder, yet such court martial might only have taken cognizance of the alleged military offence.

The depositions in this case are very scanty—Only two witnesses were examined before the magistrate who committed the prisoner. If the prosecutor then intended to call more than those two witnesses at the trial such additional witnesses should have been examined, if it was practicable, before the committing justice. The omission to do so, seems at variance with the spirit of those enactments which have for an object to enable the Court to see whether the witnesses at the trial are consistent with the account given by them before the magistrates.

The depositions are however sufficient in some degree to guide me in giving directions about the case.

Mr. Gibbard is charged with having murdered four persons in the territory of Sawunt Warre, an independent state adjoining to the territory of Goa. Doubt has been thrown out whether this Court can take cognizance of a charge against a British subject for the murder of an alien committed within the dominions of native power in alliance with the Government of Bombay. The 21st of George the 3rd chapter 25th section 44, the 21st of George the 4th chapter 57 section 29, the 31st of George the 3d chapter 53 section 67 and the charter of this Court leave no doubt on my mind, that if the party accused, be a British subject, and Sawunt Warre be in alliance with the Government of this presidency, this Court has jurisdiction of the crimes imputed to Mr. Gibbard. But you should not embarrass yourselves with questions about the jurisdiction, regarding which, enquiries on your parts as to the Sawunt Warre state are unnecessary, although for other purposes you may deem it right to examine what was the peculiar situation of Sawunt Warre, and what were its relations with regard to this government at the time the supposed offences are alleged to have occurred. You may thus

ascertain whether there be satisfactory ground for believing that the crime of murder has actually been committed.

Murder is where a person of sound memory and discretion with malice aforethought unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, that is borne into the world under the Queen's peace or rather—who was not an alien enemy slain in the heat and exasperation of war.

Should it appear that Gibbard was actually present, looking on or though out of sight, was yet at hand and co-operating in the transaction, or that upon a refusal by such soldiers to execute an inhuman order, the deceased persons were shot to death at Mr. Gibbard's request by soldiers of the Sawunt Warre state, the form of the charge against Mr. Gibbard will be the same.

If a law infers malice from the mere fact of killing, and in this instance the alleged circumstances if proved, would leave no room for doubt upon the subject.

It is not murder if the person put to death was an alien enemy killed in the actual heat and exercise of war. But the party slain is presumed to have been within the Queen's peace and under her protection till the contrary shall appear. Perhaps in this instance the contrary may appear when the evidence, in support of the bill against Gibbard, shall come before you.

A grand jury may, if they please, require the same evidence in support of the bill as may be necessary to maintain the indictment at the trial. The grand jury by his oath is to present all things truly as they come to his knowledge.

If upon the evidence adduced by a prosecutor in support of the bill, the matter does not come to the knowledge of the grand jury, the grand jury may either ignore the bill or require further proof, though such proof may be given at the trial might not be considered necessary. Now although in this instance the persons slain will be presumed not to have been alien enemies, in a war till the contrary appear yet if the witnesses called before you in support of these bills should give probable cause for supposing that the persons put to death had been then enemies slain in the heat and exercise of war, you might then call for further evidence, or in default of further evidence you might ignore the bill.

If from the testimony of the prisoners afterwards slain were taken in flight being pursued by armed men, a band of soldiers in the East India Company's service, with Gibbard, in military costume, as they, commander, — that the fact taken on being taken were previously shot to death by the command of Gibbard, and that another person, Mr. Spooner had issued orders, either that the prisoners be taken should be shot, or that no prisoners should be taken — if the evidence in support of the bills should bring such positions to your notice, certain considerations will be forced upon your minds, and you will perhaps enquire what situation Mr. Gibbard and Mr. Spooner respectively held at that period. Should you thus ascertain that a body of the Company's troops was then engaged in hostilities in the Sawant Warree territory, with Gibbard for their commanding officer, he on his part being under the instruction of Spooner as a person having political authority, and Spooner directing either that prisoners, if taken, should be put to death, or that no prisoners should be taken, you will have strong reason to suppose some species of war was at that time pending — especially as any direction to the troops, either to shoot prisoners or not to take prisoners, would be utterly inconsistent with an idea that such troops had been called up on merely to aid a civil power.

Thereupon you might wish for further evidence respecting the political condition of Sawant Warree and the service on which the troops under Gibbard were employed. I presume through the Secretaries to the Government, such evidence might easily be obtained.

If the persons slain were alien enemies, killed in the heat and exercise of war, Mr. Gibbard cannot be punished by the municipal laws of his country however foul and atrocious his conduct may have been. The victims of his alleged cruelty were *prima facie* aliens if they were natives of a foreign country out of the allegiance of the Queen. Goa we all know belongs to the crown of Portugal. Sawant Warree is also notoriously an independent state. To use the words of Vattel, (v. 2 and 3) — "to constitute a sovereign state, it is sufficient if it govern itself by its own authority and laws. A weak state which in order to provide for its safety, places itself under the protection of a more powerful one, and engages in return to perform several offices as equivalent to that protection, without divesting itself of the right of government and sovereignty, is still a sovereign state." I therefore the Sawant Warree state, without derogating from its sovereignty, may be under the protection of the British power; and if the parties put to death were natives, either of the Goa territory or of Sawant Warree, they were *prima facie* aliens. There will also be strong presumption of their having been enemies, and entitled to be so considered, if the troops of this presidency were employed in hostilities in Sawant Warree against those persons, or against some political party to which they belonged. There may have been political disturbances — there may have been civil war in Sawant Warree. Vattel (v. p. 156) observes that whenever matters are carried so far as to produce civil war, foreign powers may assist that party which appears to have justice on its side. He goes on to say, amongst other things, that when the bands of political society are thus broken or suspended between the sovereign and people, the contending parties may be considered as two distinct powers; — that the two parties may act as having equal rights and should behave to each other accordingly, till the decision of the affair. — that is, on the usual footing of enemies, and according to the laws of war. If then the Bombay Government, by force of arms supported one political party in Sawant Warree against another, the latter party should be considered as having been enemies, so long as the affair was undetermined. What I am now saying may be irrelevant, for I have no certain knowledge what our relations were with respect to the

Sawant Warree state, and the political parties therein at the period in question. But I cannot account for the alleged treachery, and the massacre in Sawant Warree of a British political agent, and of British troops appearing upon rights by force of arms, unless by presuming warlike did in fact exist. Such barbarous orders, as those imputed to Spooner and Gibbard respectively, could scarcely have been issued had the object been merely to aid a civil power. — Such orders would greatly tend to show the object really had been to prosecute a most sanguinary and savage war.

If war was then pending and the parties slain were amongst our enemies, the maxim that *Common law cannot determine concerning the acts of arms or of war*, might render further observations unnecessary, but it may be as well to enter little further in the matter.

It is asserted in modern treaties upon criminal law that it is murder to kill an alien enemy except in battle, but such a doctrine is clearly erroneous, and the authority referred to in support of it does not warrant the position. That authority is Hale who merely says, 'If a man kill an alien enemy within this kingdom yet it is felony unless it be in the heat of war, and in the actual exercise thereof, and Coke and Blackstone say, it is not murder to kill an alien enemy in time of war. We find in works, upon the law of nations, instances in which enemies — prisoners, defenceless and unarmed, have been, or may be put to death. Such instances would not be given or assumed if such acts were murders by the municipal law, or if it were murder, to put a prisoner of war to death otherwise than in battle.' Mr. Abbott, after Mr. Lord Chief Justice, in arguing a case at the Bar said, without contradiction or controversy, 'Prisoners of War were originally put to death then condemned to perpetual slavery, to this succeeded the system of ransom and the practice now is to exchange them. But after an enemy is become a prisoner, all that he receives is grace and favour, his life itself is prolonged by grace and favour.'

Vattel says —

Page 347 — 'But the very manner in which the right to kill our enemies is given points out the limits of that right. On an enemy's submitting and laying down his arms, we cannot with justice take away his life. Thus in a battle, quarter is to be given to those who lay down their arms, and in a siege, a garrison offering to capitulate, are never to be refused their lives. The humanity with which most nations in Europe carry on their wars at present, cannot be so much commended. If sometimes in the heat of action, the soldier refuses to give quarter, it is always contrary to the inclination of the officers, who eagerly interfere to save the lives of such enemies as have laid down their arms. There is, however, one case, to which we may refuse to spare the life of an enemy who surrenders, or to allow any capitulation to a town reduced to the last extremity. It is when that enemy has been guilty of some enormous breach of the law of nations, and particularly when he has violated the laws of war. The refusal of quarter is no natural consequence of the war, but a punishment for his crime, — a punishment which the injured party has a right to inflict. But in order that it be justly inflicted, it must fall on the guilty. When we are at war with a savage nation, who observe no rules and never give quarter, we may punish them in the persons of any of their people whom we take (these being in the number of the guilty) and endeavour by this rigorous proceeding to force them to respect the laws of humanity. But whenever severity is not absolutely necessary, clemency becomes duty.'

Again he says

Page 348 — 'It is lead us to speak of the law of retaliation sometimes practised in war under the name of reprisals. If the hostile General has, without any just

...spared some prisoners to be hanged, we hang an equal number of his people, and of the same rank,—not doing to him that we will continue thus to retaliate, for the purpose of obliging him to observe the laws of war. It is a fearful extremity thus to condemn a prisoner to death, by a miserable death, for his General's crime, and if we had previously promised to spare the life of that prisoner, we cannot without injustice make him the subject of our reprisals. Nevertheless, as a Prince or his General, has a right to sacrifice his enemy's lives to his own safety and that of his men,—it appears that if he has to do with an inhuman enemy, who frequently commits such enormities, he is authorized to refuse quarters to some of the prisoners he takes, and to treat them as his people have been treated."

Again, in discussing whether the Governor of a town can be put to death for an obsolete defence.—

Page 350.—"Just and honorable means may be employed to dissuade a governor from ineffectually persevering to the last extremity, and such is the present practice of all prudent and humane Generals. At a proper stage of the business they summon a Governor to surrender; they offer him honorable and advantageous terms of capitulation,—accompanied by a threat that if he delays too long, he will only be admitted to surrender as a prisoner of war, and at discretion.—If he persists and is at length forced to surrender at discretion,—they may then treat both himself and his troops with all the severity of the law of war. But that law can never extend so far as to give a right to take away the life of an enemy who lays down his arms unless he has been guilty of some crime against the conqueror."

With respect to the treatment of Prisoners of War he thus expresses himself.—

Page 354.—"As soon as your enemy has laid down his arms and surrendered his person you have no longer any right over his life, unless he should give you such right by some new attack, or had before committed against you a crime deserving death. It was, therefore, a dreadful error of antiquity, a most unjust and savage claim, to assume a right of putting prisoners of war to death, and even by the hand of the executioner."

Page 355.—"Formerly a question of an embarrassing nature might have been proposed: When we have so great a number of prisoners, that we cannot possibly feed them, or to keep them with safety, have we a right to put them to death? or shall we send them back to the enemy?—thus increasing his strength and exposing ourselves to the hazard of being overpowered by him on a subsequent occasion? At present the case is attended with no difficulty. Such prisoners are dismissed on their parole—bound by promise not to carry arms for a certain time, or during the continuance of war."

Page 355.—"But if we have to do with a nation that is at once savage, pestilential and formidable, shall we send her back a number of soldiers, who will perhaps enable her to destroy us? When our own safety is incompatible with that of an enemy,—even of an enemy who has submitted—the question admits not of a doubt. But to justify us in executing and deliberately putting to death a great number of prisoners the following conditions are indispensably necessary—1. that no promise have been made to spare their lives and 2 that we be perfectly sure that our own safety demands such a sacrifice."

These and many similar passages demonstrate, first that it is not necessarily murder to put to death a prisoner of war though unarmed and defenceless. Secondly that acts like those imputed to Mr Gibbar—orders like those imputed to him and Mr Syner respectively are *prima facie* highly culpable and inhuman. But such offences, if indeed committed, seem to be offences, not against the principal law of the country, but against the law of nations—the laws of war.

As to the meaning of the expression "in the heat of war," and in the actual execution thereof—which clearly does not import either the hour, or even the day of battle, it is unnecessary to affect to discuss, for I have no doubt the municipal law cannot punish a man for putting to death in a foreign country a man engaged in the time and for the purposes of war.—*Bonday Charter*, July 7

Quebec—municipal.—*Printer's Devil*.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

RACES TO COME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN
Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to send you the Prospectus of the Caubul Races for 1840

Your's truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Camp Caubul, 1st June, 1840.

FIRST DAY, 14TH JULY 1840.

1st Race.—The Favey's Purse of 500 Rs. added to a Sweepstakes of 15 gold-mohurs each, H F for all Arabs, R. C. and a distance, heats 9 at 7bs each. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs. To close on the 1st June and name the day before the race.

2d Race.—The Ghurys Stakes of 15 gold-mohurs added to a Sweepstakes of 3 gold-mohurs each, for all Affghanistan horses, 1½ miles, 10st each. To close the day before the race.

3d Race.—Plate for all Pomeys 13hs is 2in. and under, 15 gold-mohurs from the Fund, and 2 gold-mohurs entrance half mile heats, weight for inches 10 hands to carry 8 stones. To close the day before the race.

SECOND DAY, 16TH JULY, 1840

1st Race.—A Welter of 20 gold-mohurs, add 10 entrance, H F for all horses, 11st each, gentlemen riders, R. C. and a distance, Cate horses to carry 7lbs extra and English horses 2st. extra. To close 1st July, and name the day before the race.

2d Race.—A Purse of 15 gold-mohurs for all horses 1½ miles, 10st. each entrance 2 gold-mohurs. Any horse in the race to be sold for 400 Rs. if claimed within half an hour. To close the day before the meeting.

3d Race.—A Give and Take Plate of 15 gold-mohurs, and 5 gold-mohurs entrance for all horses, mile heats 15 hands to carry 9st. To close the day before the race.

THIRD DAY, 18TH JULY 1840.

1st Race.—A Handicap for all horses 2 miles, 20 gold-mohurs from the Fund, and 10 entrance, 2 gold-

mothers forfeit for those horses which do not meet the handicap. To close by 12 o'clock the day before the race, and the weights declared in the evening by the stewards.

2d. Race.—A Hack Race of 10 gold mohurs, and 2 entrance, half mile heats. 11st each, no. horses entered for the Envoy's Purse. Walter or Handicap, allowed to start. To winners of the Ghuzni Stakes and Selling Purse to carry 7lbs. extra. To close the day before the race.

3d Race.—The Cigar Stakes of 5 gold mohurs and 1 entrance, for all horses, each weights, gentlemen riders, half a mile, riders to bring in a lighted cigar to the scales. Winner to be sold for 400 Rs.

FOURTH DAY, 24th JULY, 1840.

1st Race.—A purse of 15 gold mohurs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 gold mohurs each, H. F. for all horses 10st. each. Arabs allowed 7lbs. R. C. To close 1st June, and name the day before the race.

2d Race.—Beaten Purse of 15 gold mohurs, and 2 entrance, a Handicap, R. C. and a distance.

FIFTH DAY, 23rd JULY, 1840.

1st Race.—The Shah's Sword, terms to be arranged hereafter.

2d Race.—A Steeple Chase of 15 gold-mohurs, and 2 entrance, the ground to be fixed by the stewards, and to be appointed immediately after the races, Arabs 11st. Cape and Country-bred 11st, 7lbs. English 12st.

CAPT. TROUP, }
LIEUT. CRISPIN, } Stewards,
ENSIGN MAYNE, }
CAPT. WHELAN, Secretary.

[Hark. July 3]

CALCUTTA FIRST MEETING, 1810-41.

DYALER'S PLATES.

FIRST DAY—FIRST MEETING.

Plate of 50 G. M., given by Shah Ibrahim, for Arabs purchased of him subsequent to the 8th February 1810, Calcutta weight for age R. C. Entrance 10 G. M.

Plate of 50 G. M. given by Syud Yaseen for Arabs, purchased of him subsequent to the 8th February, 1840, Calcutta weight for age R. C. Entrance 10 G. M.

CALCUTTA SECOND MEETING, 1840-41.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 1841.

Merchants' Cup, and added to a Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each, 10 forfeit, for all Arabs 2½ miles heats. Calcutta weight for age. Maidens allowed 10lbs., and the winner of this Cup of any previous year to put up 7lbs. extra. To close and name the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M.

Handicap Stakes of 25 G. M. each P. P. for each acceptance two miles, for all horses to be handicapped

by a Committee selected for that purpose. Any number of horses may be put on to be handicapped, and any number may accept. To be declared on the day before the race, to start from the 1st of the 1st meeting to be seen to the Committee on the last day of the first meeting, and the weights to be declared on the day following, after which one week will be given for acceptance. No horse will be handicapped who has not started in public.

Welter Stakes of 20 G. M. each P. P. for all Arabs 11st 7lbs. each. Gentlemen riders. R. C. horses that have won before the 1st November, 1840; to carry 7lbs. extra. To close the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M. Already three subscribers.

A Sweepstakes of 25 G. M., P. P. for Country-bred and Arab Horses that have never started before, 1st Nov. 1840. Country-bred 9st., and Arabs 8st., 2lbs. each; R. C. and a distance the winner to be sold for Co. Rs. 1,000 if demanded within a quarter of an hour after the last jockey is weighed; to close the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M. Already three subscribers.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 1841.

The Tagore Cap, added to a sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each 10 forfeit, for Maiden Arabs 8st. 7lbs. each; 2½ miles winners once before the day of the race to put up 4lbs. twice or oftener 7lbs. extra. To close and name the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M.

Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each P. P. for all Arabs; two miles, 8st. 7lbs. each, winners once before 1st Nov. 1840, to carry 5lbs. twice 7lbs., three times or oftener 10lbs. extra. Horses that never started before 1st Nov. 1840, allowed 7lbs. *Fieschi* to carry 7lbs. extra if he starts. To close the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M. Already three subscribers.

Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each H. F. for all horses Gilbert mile, Arabs 8st. 7lbs. Country-bred, N. S. W. and Cape Horses 9st. 3lbs. English horses 12st. to close the day before the first meeting. Already three subscribers.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1841.

Candelabra, value Co.'s Rs 2,000, presented by Cowar Krishnath Roy Bahadur, for all Maiden horses, added to a Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each H. F. *Byoulla*, weight for age. English horses to carry 3st. Cape horses Country-bred and N. S. Wales 5lbs. extra Heats R. C. to close and name the day before the first meeting by 2 P. M.

Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each H. F. for all Arabs 3st. 10lbs. each 2½ miles Maidens on the 1st Nov. 1841, allowed 10lbs. to close the day before the first meeting. *Fieschi* to put up 7lbs. extra if he starts. Already three subscribers.

Sweepstakes of 40 G. M. each. H. F. for all Arabs that have never started before 1st November, 1840; — two years a feather, three years 7st 6lbs. four years 8st. 5lbs. five years 8st. 13lbs., six years 9st. 3lbs. aged 11bs. R. C. and a distance to close the day before the first meeting. Already three subscribers.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 10th FEB. 1841.

Tradesmen's Plate, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each H. F. for all horses heats 2 miles,

Calcutta weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. English horses to carry 2 st. 7 lbs. Cape horses 1 stone. Country-bred and N. S. Wales horses 5 lbs. extra. To start and name the day before the first meeting by 2 p. m.—winners of this Cup in any previous year to put up 7 lbs. extra.

Forced Handicap Stakes of 10 G. M. each, for which all winners of race during either 1st or 2d meetings must enter. Hick Stakes and matenes excepted. Two miles. Horses to be handicapped by a committee appointed by the stewards.

Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each for all beaten horses of both first and second meetings; one mile and a half heats. Horses not standing the handicap to pay 3 G. M.—Declaration of the weights to be made on the day preceding the race by 8 a. m.

The Code of Rules drawn up last year are to be considered in force for this, and all subsequent Calcutta Meetings subject to any alterations or additions, the stewards may direct, of which due notice will be given to the public.

C. G. NIWOMEN.
W. HICKLY,
J. W. PATON,
J. CURRIE, Esqrs.
A. DE LL. LANGRAN, Secretary.

[Hurd, July 14]

TRACER.—We rejoice in the prospect of a Race meeting, being again held here. The Northern Indian Turf Club having handsomely given 2 good purses to be run for over our course (the best in Upper India) we trust that the Result will not be backward in giving their mites, and thus offer an inducement for those having good horses to send them over, and ensure their "not going empty away." We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered in getting up a meeting, owing to the few Racing men among us, but every one must enjoy this national sport with the concomitant delights of Race balls, &c. &c. We are sure that the Delhi Society, ever so ready to enjoy themselves will not allow this opportunity of enjoying us all after this unusually hot season, to be lost. The native gentlemen also, we hope will not be less backwards than in former years in promoting this sport. We see the preparations are all ready making, for putting the Course in good repair, all we want is, a little rain.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 15.

NORTHERN INDIAN TURF CLUB.

at Meerut, 6th July, 1840.

At a general meeting of the members of the Northern Indian Turf Club, held this day, agreeable to notification sent to every member, the following gentlemen were present:—

Colonel Cheape,	Captain Smith,
Major Siers,	" Paton,
Captain Jabbie,	" Watson,
" Wollen,	" Knatchbull,
" Mitchell,	" Green,
	" Pratt,

Proposed by Mr. Knatchbull, and seconded by Major Siers, that Colonel Cheape take the chair. Delhi was fixed on for the second Club race meeting.

The rules and regulations proposed at the meeting held at Meerut on the 23rd April 1840, are unanimously confirmed.

The following Turf Club purses have been fixed on by the stewards. No. 12, and 3 to be run at Meerut. No 4 and 5 will be run for the Delhi race meeting.

No 1 Turf Club purse of 40 gold-mohurs for maiden arabs, 8 st 4 lbs. Heats 2 miles, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 gold mohurs each. Subscriptions to close on 1st October and name to the secretary on 1st November 1840, 5 gold-mohurs forfeit on the 1st December and 10 gold-mohurs if declared by 1 o'clock the day before the race.

No 2 Turf Club purse of 40 gold mohurs for all Cape, New South Wales and country-bred horses, weight for age, on the same terms as No 1. Maidens allowed 5 pounds, mares and geldings 3 pounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats.

Cape N. S. Wales.		Country bred.	
	St	lb.	St.
3 years.....	7	5	6
4 ".....	8	3	7
5 ".....	8	12	8
6 and aged..	9	3	8

No 3 Turf Club purse of 40 gold mohurs for all Arabs, 8 st 7 lb each, 3 miles, on the same terms as No 1. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.

No. 4 Turf Club purse of 50 gold-mohurs for all horses 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 gold mohurs each, 5 forfeit if declared by 1 o'clock the day before the race. Subscriptions to close 1st October and name to the secretary on the 1st November 1840. Cape and New South Wales 9 st, country bred 8 st 10 lb; Arab 3 st 7 lb, English horses to carry two stone above the weight named for Arabs. The winner of the next Lancer or Civilian's Cup to carry 5 pounds extra, if of both 7 pound extra. Maidens allowed 5 pounds; mares and geldings 3 pounds.

No 5 Handicap Turf Club purse of 40 gold mohurs for the beaten horses of No 1, 2, 3, 4 who have saved their distance. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats, 3 gold mohurs entrance, to go to the second horse. Horses to be named to the secretary by 1 o'clock the day before race, to be handicapped by the Club stewards, weight declared at the ordinary.

Hurd, July 27] E. J. PRATT, Secretary.

MEERUT RACES,—1840 41.

1st Day Tuesday, 12th January 1841.

1st RACE.—Turf Club Purse of 40 gold-mohurs for maiden arabs, 6 st each 2 mile heats, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 gold mohurs each. Subscriptions to close 1st October, and name to the Secretary 1st November 1840 5 gold mohurs forfeit on 1st December, and 10 if declared by 1 o'clock the day before race.

2d RACE.—Turf Club Purse of 40 gold mohurs for all Cape, N. S. Wales and country-bred horses, weight for age on the same terms as No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats.

Cape and N. S. Wales.		C. Breds.	
	7	5	6
3 years.....	7	5	6
4 years.....	8	3	7
5 years.....	8	12	8
6 and aged.....	9	3	8

Mares and geldings allowed 5 lbs. Maidens 3 pounds.

3d RACE.—Meerut Little Welter of 5 gold-mohurs for all horses, 10 7 each; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats, R. C.

4th RACE.—Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs $\frac{1}{2}$ forfeit for all Arabs, 27 each; R. C. and distance. Close 1st November and name to Secretary Meerut meeting, 1st January, 1841.

2d Day.

1st Race.—Purse of 20 gold-mohurs for all horses weight for inches, 14 hands, 9st heats R. C. Entrance 5 gold mohurs. Maidens allowed 5lbs.

2d Race.—4 Gold Cup value 1,000 Rupees, given by the Officers of the 16th Lancers, for all horses, weight for age, 1½ mile heats, added to a Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs, 5 gold mohurs forfeit if declared by one o'clock the day before the Race. Subscriptions and nominations to be sent to Captain Mansel 16th Lancers. Horses to take their age from 1st May. Subscriptions to close 1st August, and name 1st November, 1840.

E. H. Cape and N. S. W.	C. B.	Arabs
3 years,.... 9 0 ... 7 12	7 4	6 9
4 years,.... 10 2 ... 8 13	8 6	7 11
5 years, .. 11 0 ... 9 6	8 13	8 4
6 and aged, 11 7 . 9 9	9 2	8 7

3 Horses bona fide, the property of 3 subscribers not considered, to start on the Cup to be withheld. Mares and gelding allowed 3 b.

Maidens allowed 5lbs. Marked on 1st October 1840, to run as such for the Cup.

3d Race.—Sweepstakes of 50 gold mohurs ½ forfeit for all maidens who start before the day of running. R. C. 87 each, to close 1st November and name 1st January.

4th Race.—Hack Purse of 10 gold mohurs for all horses untrained horses ½ forfeit. R. C. 17 each. Entrance 2 gold mohurs.

3d Day, Sunday.

1st Race.—Purse of 25 gold mohurs for all maidens Cape and C. B. horse weight for age, as in No 2 R. C. Purse. R. C. Entrance 5 gold mohurs.

2d Race.—Plate of — gold mohurs presented by the Civilian of the Meerut and Ghazipur Divisions for all horses 2 miles 8 heats. Added to a Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, 5 lost if declared by 1st December and 10 forfeit if declared by 1st October the day before the race. English horses carry 2 stone extra, Cape and N. S. Wiles carry extra, country bred horses carry mares and gelding allowed 3lbs. Subscriptions to close 1st October 1841, to carry extra, 3 horses bona fide the property of 3 subscribers not considered, to start on the plate to be withheld. Subscriptions to be closed 1st August, and nominations to be sent to the Secy a Meerut Races.

3d Race.—Lancer Tenkarl.

4th Race.—20 gold-mohurs for all maidens, allowance, weight for inches, 14 hands 8 7. Entrance 5 gold-mohurs R. C. and distance.

5th Race.—Sweepstakes of 50 gold-mohurs ½ forfeit for all Arabs. 2 miles 9 stone each, close on 1st November and name 1st January.

4th Day, Tuesday.

1st Race.—Purse of 20 gold-mohurs for all horses, 9 stone each. 2 miles heats. Arabs allowed 7lbs; maidens 5lbs. Entrance 5 gold-mohurs.

2d Race.—No 3 T Club Purse of 40 gold mohurs for all Arabs, 8 7 each, 3 miles, on the same terms as No 1. maidens allowed 5lbs.

3d Race.—Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs ½ forfeit for all maiden horses. 7 each R. C. and distance, close 1st November, and name 1st January.

4th Race.—Pony Purse of 100 rupees for all ponies, catch weights. Heats ½ mile. Entrance 2 gold-mohurs

5th Day.

1st Race.—Free Handicap of 40 gold-mohurs for all horses, 2 mile heats. Entrance 10 gold-mohurs, forfeit 3.

2d Race.—Meerut Great Welter of 25 gold mohurs for all horses; 11 7 each. R. C. and distance G. R. Arabs allowed 5lbs. Entrance 10 gold-mohurs.

3d Race.—Sweepstakes of 25 gold-mohurs ½ forfeit for all maidens. Cape and country-bred horses, R. C. distance Close 1st November, and name 1st January.

6th Day.

1st Race.—Forced Handicap of 25 gold-mohurs for all horses that have won public money, 1 Club Purse, Lancer's Cup or Indian's Plate. 1½ mile heats. Entrance 10 gold-mohurs, forfeit 3.

2d Race.—20 gold-mohurs for all horses that have started for, and not won public money, Purse, Cup or Plate. Heats R. C. Entrance 8 gold mohurs, forfeit 2.

Rules.

1st.—The general rules of racing to be applicable as laid down in weatherly.

2d.—All disputes to be settled by the Stewards and their decision to be final.

3d.—Sealed nominations with entrance money or stakes to be sent to the Secretary by one o'clock, the day previous to each race if not otherwise provided for.

4th.—No horse to start unless his owner be a subscriber of 50 rupees to the races, Hacks and Pony Plate excepted whose owners must subscribe 2 gold-mohurs.

5th.—Maidens on 1st September to be maidens throughout the meeting.

6th.—A declaration must be declared in writing to the secretary the day before the race, each member of a confederacy to subscribe 30 rupees.

7th.—Winning horses to pay 8 rupees, Losers 4, for race course repairs.

8th.—140 horses to start but file for each public Plate only on come to the post the owner will receive entrance money and ½ stake.

9th.—Mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.

10th.—Horses measured in plate allowed 4 inch.

11th.—English imported horses 2 stone extra.

12th.—Any debt in the subscriptions to be deducted proportionately from the plate.

13th.—Horses to be measured and aged by the stewards or persons appointed by them early in January.

14th.—The stewards will not give any decision on a race or match unless the money be lodged in the hands of the Secretary.

R. E. KATCHEL, Secretary.

Murkari, July 27 J

BELGAUM RACES.

The following Races, which were to have come off the 18th of June, were unavoidably postponed in consequence of the heavy rains till the 24th of the month.

1st Race.—A SINGLES CHASE.

Over the Old ground 2 miles with extra leaps, open to all Horses carrying 11 stone. Entrance 1 gold mohur with 20 Rupees added from the fund with Winner to be sold to 800 Rupees if claimed within half an hour, the 2d Horse to save his skin &c.

Captain Deeres G. H. Waterloo... 1 Owner.
 " Eman's B. H. Perseverance... 2 Owner.
 " late Chance... 2 Owner.
 " Beaver's C. H. Smike... 3 Capt. Johnstone.
 " Stevens' C. H. Lottery... Drawn.
 Sir A. Sadlier's B. M. Name... Drawn.

Waterloo and Smike rated it well together for the first mile and half, when the latter refusing his fences Waterloo won in a canter, taking his leaps in a first rate style.

2d Race.—HURDLE.

For Gallows 14 hands and under, one mile and a half, six Hurdles, catch Weights. 10 Rupees entrance and one hundred added from the fund—the 2d Horse to save his Stake—The Winner to be sold for 350 Rupees if claimed in half an hour.

Capt. Deere's D. G. Happy-go-lucky.

" Deere's C. G. Shawrock.

" Denton's G. G. Chance, late Jim Crow... Drawn

This was no race—Chance being drawn, and no post entrance being allowed to make up the race.

3d—FLAT RACE

Open to all Horses—1 miles heats Weight for inches, entrance 15 Rs. with 200 added from the fund, the Winner to be sold for 800 Rupees if claimed.

Mr. Babington's c. a. h. Jerry. Capt. Johnstone 1st... 1st
 " Shakespear's g. a. h. Chance, Owen... 2d... 2d
 Doctor Orr's g. a. h. Selam, Capt. Stephens... 3d... Dr
 " Minister's b. a. h. Chival... Drawn
 Capt. Stephen's g. a. h. Shanrock... Drawn
 This race was won by Jerry in a canter—no time taken.

4TH.—FLAT RACE.

One mile Heats. For Horses 13 2 and under—entrance 10 Rs. with 100 from the fund. Catch weights the following started.—

Capt. Johnstone's Trumpeter... Owner... 1st... 1st.
 Doctor Minister's Tom Thumb. Owner... 2... 2
 Capt. Balton's Jerry. Capt. Stephens... 3... Do.
 This was the best of the whole racing all the way, and no mistake, the time very good

5TH RACE.—HURDLE.

One mile and a half with six Hurdles, open to all horses—catch Weights—15 Rupees entrance with 150 added from the fund—the 2d Horse to save his stake.

Capt. Beaver's C. H. Smike, Capt. Sammon. 1st

Sir A. Sadlier's B. M. Needy... Owner... 2d

Capt. Gordon's B. H. Foxy... Owner... 3d.

Smike and Needy refused their fences repeatedly, and Foxy was much too wise ever to attempt one.

6TH.—A PONY RACE.

13 Hands and under, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile Heats—10 Rupees entrance—with 100 from the fund.

Doctor Orr's... Pills, ... Capt. Stephens 2d, 1st, 1st.

Mr. Babington's Cock Robin, ... Johnston, 1, 2, 2.

Mr. Hughes ... O'Leary, ... Outlaw, 3 Drawn

Capt. Webber Smith's ... Childs, ... Owner.

Capt. Smith's ... Ghureet, ... Drawn.

A Foot Race of European Soldiers, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile for 20 Rupees given from the fund; also one for Natives, both of which were ably contested and afforded much amusement.

The Stewards, on the occasion Colonel Nelson, Capt. Beaver, and Mr. Fawcett, whose arrangements for the sport were most judicious, and whose united exertions to afford general satisfaction succeeded admirably.

In the evening, the Worthy Brethren of the Lodge "Perfect Union" gave a Ball and Supper, which was numerously attended, and kept up with spirit till daylight on the following morning.—*Form. Times*, July 15.

INSOLVENT COURT.

JULY 4.

(Before Sir H. W. Selous.)

IN THE MATTER OF JUOOTH DONLUE SING.

This insolvent attended Court, was put on his oath, and asked by the Assignee whether he had given any advance of costs to his Attorney? A. No, my Attorney undertook the case without payment.

After entering the usual attestations, he received the adjudication of insolvency.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD FARMER.

After a little conversation in this case, an order was granted to the effect, that the insolvent should receive his final discharge by advertising; the rule nisi, however, being observed in the first instance, the case therefore stands over to the next Court day for final disposal.

IN THE MATTER OF GOVINDCHUNDER KOON.

Mr. Clarke moved in the case of this insolvent against an application made by the Assignee for the moiety of his salary as Deputy Collector of Bicerblom. He stated that the insolvent received the benefit of the Act

in Sept. 1857, and in October 1858 he got appointed as Deputy Collector of Bicerblom. The advantages of this appointment were purely official, not personal, as in the case of Colonel Harey, he therefore urged, that the Assignee's application be thrown out. The question stands over for consideration.

IN THE MATTER OF BISSA-SOR AUGURWALLAH

Mr. Leith informed the Court that only two notices out of nine had not been served for the usual time. The two notices had been served for a month only up to this day, the rule requiring the service to be of six weeks. The Court gave an order for the matter to stand over, and to advertise meantime, that the insolvent would be brought up next court day.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN BRIGHTMAN VANDENBERG.

Mr. Leith said, that on the last occasion, the matter of this insolvent had been put off to this Court day, in consequence of several notices not having been served according to the rules of the Court. He had now to intimate to the Court, that all the notices had since been served but two, which had not been served under peculiar circumstances. One was to Bourkey, the tailor, who had run away to Singapore, and the other party was Dupuis, the dancing master, a creditor of only 50 rupees, who could not be found.

The insolvent having entered the attestations, was discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF —SCHIAETER.

The Advocate General moved, that the name of one of the creditors should be struck off from the Schedule as having received the dividend of seven and a half per cent declared in England and to order the Assignee to declare a dividend to the same amount to creditors in this country.

The Court objected to the name of the creditor being struck out of the Schedule, as that would prejudice his claim to future dividends that may be declared, but a general order was given in the effect that the assignee be directed to declare a dividend of seven and a half per cent to all creditors, who may not have received a dividend to the same amount in England.

IN THE MATTER OF RAMCOOND DAI

On the last of August an order was made by the Assignee for the attention of witnesses to attend Court this day, to be examined.

The Advocate General in reference to the order, that he objected to it, as it was submitted by the Assignee of the Court, namely without an affidavit being made to the effect that the witnesses in question were material in the case. They were not sent to the Court for being taken to be good, the next day will be to obtain an order for apprehension, which could not be done without an affidavit.

Mr. Morton, on behalf of the Assignee said, that the party was not only a witness, but also a creditor, and he wanted simply to examine him. After some conversation the Assignee consented to make affidavit; but an affidavit having been put in to show that the witness was laid up and unable to attend Court, it was finally arranged that an attachment should not be issued, but the case stands over to the next Court day.

IN THE MATTER OF PETER FOSTER.

Rule nisi stands over.

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY COLIN CHINNERY.

Rule nisi stands over to next Court day, in consequence of the illness of the Insolvent.

IN THE MATTER OF DEERNAUTH DUIT.

The Assignee put in a certificate of appraisement of the articles of the Insolvent.

An order was given for the deposit of the unclaimed dividends in the matter of the following Insolvents severally —Charles Wright, James Joseph Fleury, Andrew Hetherlett, John Mercado, William Henry Abbott, Andrew Liddell, James Calder, George James Gordon, John Storm, James Black and David Shaw.—*Hark.* July 6.

SUPREME COURT.

THE 14th JULY 1831

BY THE COURT OF DEEDS, SHAW, HARKIN

At the Court of Deeds, on the 14th July 1831. The Advocate General moved for an order that the plaintiff should be allowed to see the horses consigned by the plaintiff to the defendant on Friday in the year 1829 for sale at auction. It would be proved that the horses were sold at auction and at an average of about 5000 rupees each, and that no account whatever had been taken by the defendant. The defendant when applied for an account and payment, had given nothing, but was making statements and later he had been told by the plaintiff that all recollection of everything received as horses for sale from any such person. One of the pleas however upon the record was a plea of set off, in which some of the dates particularized corresponded pretty accurately with the truth, but the defendant had endeavored to confound the sales of the plaintiff's horses, with others sold at later dates and for lower prices.

Several witnesses were called for the plaintiff, and letters and other documents, put in and proved.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Leith) for the defence, said that he was not instructed to deny that the defendant had received horses for sale from a Syed Mahmoodee, but he should shew clearly that the plaintiff was not the person he represented himself to be.

Ryan, C. J.—You cannot do that upon these pleadings. The only question your plea raises is whether you contracted with "Syed Mahmoodee." If Syed Mahmoodee has not given authority to sue, you might have moved to take the plea off the file.

Mr. Clarke then proceeded to comment upon the evidence of the plaintiff, and said he should be able to

prove under the plea of set off that the horses did not fetch the prices mentioned or anything approaching to them, and that debiting all expenses to the plaintiff, the balance was in favour of the defendant himself.

Two witnesses were accordingly called, to prove that certain horses sold on different days and at different prices from those specified by the plaintiff's witnesses, were in fact the horses consigned by the plaintiff, and that a balance upon the whole was due from the latter. The testimony however was little more than hearsay.

The Advocate General replied.

Sir T. Ryan, C. J. said, that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff. The whole defence had been that the horses of the plaintiff were sold at different prices from those stated by plaintiff's witnesses. One account shewed a balance of about 5000 rupees in favour of the plaintiff, and the other about 200 in favour of the defendant. But the clear principle was that where an accounting party does not promptly and fully account, or explain clearly the non accounting, every presumption must be taken most strongly against him, and considering the whole circumstances the Court entirely believed the plaintiff's case and disbelieved the whole case of the defendant. The amount therefore would be calculated according to the prices proved for the plaintiff. Rs 6930, against which the expenses, commission, &c. were to be set off. Interest would not be allowed on the balance, because the Court did not see clearly why the plaintiff had allowed his claim to lie dormant for so many years.

Verdict for plaintiff —*Harkn.* July 1.

It certainly was not the "law & delay" in this case. The plaintiff was only filed on the 1st day of the present month of June, so that the party has obtained his verdict within one calendar month.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

PRAWNCUNDER PAULIT V. NIMONEY DABEE.

THIS was an action for money lent, upon a Bengallee bond. The defendant had appeared, but had not pleaded, and judgment was signed by default.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton appeared for the plaintiff. The instrument was put in and proved. The date of the loan being several years back, and the rate of interest reserved being twelve per cent., the accumulated interest more than exceeded the principal sum.

Sir E. Ryan doubted whether by Hindoo law, more interest could be recovered than the amount of the principal.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton said, that the question had been two or three times mooted lately, but never solemnly determined. In some *exparte* cases, interest had been allowed exceeding the amount of the principal, and on the other hand in the recent case of Dinomoney Dabee, v. Mulloosoodilen Sandell, the surplus interest had been waived by the plaintiff's counsel. There was a case in Sir Robert Chambers's Notes, where the question was raised upon exceptions to the Master's report, and the Court there refused to recognise such alleged rule of Hindoo law.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the Court would at present give a verdict for double the principal sum only, and the plaintiff's counsel might move to increase the damage if they thought fit.

Verdict accordingly.

BOODERUN SAIN VERSUS CHARLES HEATD

Mr. Nott opened the pleadings.

The Advocate General for the plaintiff stated, that the action was brought by him as indorsee of a promissory note made by the defendant in favour of one L. D'Alney. The defendant had pleaded that the note was made and delivered to the said L. D'Alney for a special purpose, and not for the purpose of being negotiated, and that no consideration was given for the same. That the said L. D'Alney had in violation of good faith indorsed the note to the plaintiff, who had taken the same with full notice of the circumstances. Notice of disputing the jurisdiction had been given at the time of filing the plea.

The jurisdiction was proved by showing that the plaintiff was in Calcutta at the time the plea was filed.

Mr. Leith for the defendant, addressed the Court.

The issue raised by the special plea, being upon the defendant, D'Alney's, plea, the payee of the note was called as a witness to speak to the circumstances charged in the plea.

The Court however gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the note.

Verdict for plaintiff.

DIABRANAUTH TACORR V. PHAWNISEN HOIDAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Clarke moved (on Monday last) for an order that the Taxing Officer do receive and file certain objections tendered by Messrs. Reuger and Smalley, attorneys for the complainant, on the 24th instant, to the relaxation of a bill of costs in this cause. From the grounds it appeared that on taxing the bill of costs in question, the Officer disallowed as between party and party a sum of Rs. 82 8 (being Brier fees, for attending chambers to oppose motion for two months' further time to answer) but al-

lowed the same as between Attorney and Client, objections to the taxation were therefore filed by Messrs. Reuger and Smalley, and upon the taxation the Officer disallowed the charge altogether (although he had previously allowed it as between Attorney and Client) and also totally disallowed other charges amounting to 8 rs. 8 anns., which he had previously allowed as between party and party objections to the relaxation were tendered by the Attorneys, but the Taxing Officer refused to receive them.

Mr. Vaughan attended in Court, and, was desired by the Chief Justice to state his reasons for refusing to receive the objections.

Mr. V. stated, that Messrs. H. and S. were in arrears in the fees of taxation, and he referred to the 7th and 8th Taxing Office Rules.

Mr. Clarke said, this had never been assigned as an objection by the Officer.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., said, that at all events this furnished no reason for refusing to receive the objections to the taxation. The Taxing Officer had put a wrong construction upon the two rules referred to, and the order therefore must be made that the objections be received and filed.

Order granted.—HARRIS JURY, 2.

THURSDAY, JULY

IN THE MATTER OF COLONEL HARVEY.

THIS was a petition of appeal to the Supreme Court from an order of the Insolvent Court.

In November 1838, an order was made by the Insolvent Court, that the petitioner, Colonel Harvey, who had been a subject committed to the benefit of the Act, should pay to Mr. J. W. Alexander, his Assignee for the benefit of his creditors, or a committee of his assignees pay and allowances. Colonel H. having since become entitled to receive Command allowances, a further order was made by the Insolvent Court, that one half of the Command allowances also should be paid over to the Assignee. Against this second order Colonel H. appealed.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the appellant. In the first place, the question arises whether the Court had any power or authority to make an order respecting an appointment of an Assignee by the Insolvent at the time of the assignment. The words of the 27th section of the Insolvent Act, are "if any insolvent at the time of making the assignment, shall hold any public office, appointment or bench, Civil Military, or Ecclesiastical, &c. it shall be lawful for the Court to order the said insolvent to pay such proportion of his receipt therefrom, to his assignee, as the Court shall think fit." Now, in the present case, the appellant was in the receipt of these allowances at the time of the assignment. In the second place, it is submitted that the duty of a Commandant of a Regiment does not come within the terms "public office, appointment or benefice." And, lastly, it appears from the grounds (and this is a question of fact not of law) that the "Command allowances" are given for a specific purpose, and are absolutely required for the due and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon an officer in command of a regiment. If the officer is deprived of half of these allowances, he must resign the command, because the remaining receipts would not suffice to meet the unavoidable expences attendant upon the office.

The Advocate General in support of the order. The question of law does not arise at all, for it appears that the petitioner was the Commandant of his Regiment up to

the time of the adjudication, although he then ceased to draw the allowances. It is no new appointment, therefore, but the same appointment with increased allowances.

Sir E. Ryan said, that the only question about which the Court had any doubt was as to the nature of these "command allowances."

The Advocate-General said, it did not at all appear that the allowances were intended for, or necessarily applied to, a specific purpose. No doubt, if a particular sum was drawn by an officer for a particular purpose, and could not be applied in any other way (as in the case of "band allowances") the Court would not deduct any portion of it. But if it was merely the established custom that the officer in command of a Regiment should expend certain sums in giving entertainments, this was certainly not such a necessary specific application of the allowances as to exempt them from the usual deductions for the benefit of creditors.

Mr. Clarke replied.

Sir Edward Ryan. We think that nothing appears before us to exempt these allowances from the deduction of one moiety. Even under the first order, we consider that a moiety of the allowances would have actually passed to the insolvent, but it is right and proper that a fresh order should be made with respect to any increase of pay or receipts, in order that the party may have an opportunity of showing, if he is able, that the additional receipts are of such a nature that they ought not to be subjected to the deduction. The petitioner may yet come in and shew that if he can in the Court he may mention that the rule upon which the Insolvent Court has latterly acted in regulating deductions from military pay and allowances was furnished by the highest authorities upon the question. A letter on the subject was addressed by the Clerk of the Insolvent Court by the direction of the Judges, to the Military Secretary of Government, and in reply the rates of deduction suggested were, in the case of *Subalterns* one third of the pay and allowances, and in the case of *Captains and field officers*, one half. The order of the Insolvent Court will stand confirmed, but without effect.

Orders confirmed.—*Hurree, July 3*

MONDAY, JULY 6.

DWARKANATH TAGORE (VS.) EDWARDS & SONS LAW.

Mr. Clarke brought to the notice of the Court certain objections to the relaxation of a bill of costs in the above cause, both as between party and party and as between attorney and client. The bill was disallowed by the Taxing Officer upon the relaxation of the bill in question were brief fees for opposing in Chambers on behalf of the plaintiff, an application for further time to put in answer. Now these time motions were frequently the most warmly contested motions in Court, and in the present instance, at all events, the disallowance was improper, as it appeared from the grounds that the plaintiff's attorney had been specially instructed to oppose given further time, and that the opposition had only been withdrawn upon the defendant's attorney undertaking to pay the costs of the motion. It was preposterous therefore in the present case at all events to disallow the charge either as between party and party or as between attorney and client.

Mr. Vaughan referred the Court to the 19th Taxing Rule.

Sir E. Ryan said that no doubt the Taxing Officer had a general power and discretion vested in him in disallowing charges of this nature even between attorney and client, where the matter appeared too trivial for the attendance of counsel, unless it was shewn that the client

expressly authorized it: but in the present case, the matter had been by consent, and the disallowance was clearly improper.

Objections allowed.

RANCHHITAN MONDLEY (VS.) RANCHODDER SEAL.

Mr. Lenth brought forward certain objections to the taxation of a bill of costs in the above cause. The bill had been incurred in arguing objections to the party and partly taxation of a former bill in the same cause. Upon the argument, some of the objections had been allowed, and some disallowed, and certain costs had of course arisen in preparing and giving instructions for the argument of the objections. To some extent, therefore, at least the client had benefited. By the 9th Rule the Taxing Officer was at all events, bound to receive the bill.

The Court were of this opinion. The question might afterwards arise whether any of the costs were to be allowed or not, but the officer was bound to receive and tax the bill.

Objection allowed.

RANBHUCK MILLICK (VS.) DISOLZA AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke shewed cause against the order for reducing the damages. The criterion taken at the trial was the original cost of the Opium in Calcutta. This was the proper criterion, — say, the contract had recently been given for higher damages, by stating that the cost of the opium was the shipping charges. It was contended on the other side that the verdict ought to be reduced to nominal damages, because no distinct price was given for the price of Opium obtainable in Calcutta at the time when the contract ought to be made.

The consequence of this would be, that the party guilty of a breach of contract would be a loser by his wrongful act. He still had the "script" on his possession, and he might sell this for some price at 15 per cent. or even ultimately he might obtain the whole prime cost of the Opium. No fixed rule for measuring damages for breach of contract could be laid down. Each case must be ruled by its own peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Lenth and Mr. Morton contra. The general rule is this — that the party affected by the breach of contract is entitled to recover what he would have received had the contract been performed. The same rule is applicable whether it be an action for not accepting goods (*Bowman v. Nash* 9 Barn. and Cress) or for not delivering (*Stapleton v. Corbett* 2 Mr. Cress and Rose) or for not carrying goods according to contract (*Brant v. Bowlby*, 2 Barn and Adol). The only difficulty is the application of this rule. The criterion is a topped here is wholly inapplicable both as regards place and time. If the present verdict were to stand the guarantee must be treated as a contract to indemnify the plaintiff from any loss upon the whole speculation. This is not the nature of the contract at all. The agents would have fully performed their duty if they had sold the opium for the highest price obtainable at Luntun, and even if this had entailed a heavy loss upon the shippers, the defendants as guarantors would have been wholly discharged. It was for the plaintiff to make out his whole case, and if he has given vague and uncertain evidence of the selling price at Luntun when the opium was delivered up, it is his own *laches*. In strictness he is only entitled to nominal damages, because the only evidence applicable is the evidence of Dwarkanauth Tagore that prices then were "nominal." The only other criterion which the Court have to choose between are, the price to which opium fell in Calcutta when the Chums were received (200 to 300 rupees) and the price of 5 rupees (100 to 150). At present the verdict stands at upwards of 500 per chest — the cost price — but this is clearly untenable.

[The Court deliberated a long time and were apparently a good deal puzzled.]

Ryan C. J. The rule of apportioning the damages has been correctly stated. It is difficult to rise from the vagueness of the evidence. Upon the whole we are disposed to take the highest price of the "sample" (Rs. 400) as the measure of damages. We do not allow interest, because we think that the fact, and commission may be set off against it. The rule will therefore be made absolute for reducing the verdict to Rs. 400, per cent. Each party to pay their own cost of this motion.

This will reduce the damages to about Rs. 27,000
Rule absolute accordingly.

[Harkati, July 7]

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

WORMSCHUNDER DUTT AND ANOTHER VERSUS PALMER

Mr. Clarke opened the pleadings.

Mr. Princep for the plaintiff, said that the action was brought to recover the price of a bill of 27 bags containing 405 gross of velvet corks, a bill delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant. The defendant had paid as two bags a tender of the amount, and thus the plaintiff had acquiesced in his repudiation, but as to the residue the defendant had pleaded the general issue wholly denying the contract. There was a special agreement in writing, the goods to be according to a certain muster or sample, and three months credit to be given, but as it was shown that the sale and delivery took place recently two years ago, and that the goods still were with the defendant, it was clear that no such defence, as alleged, had quality or tenor could militate to the plaintiff's advantage.

The written agreement of the purchase of the goods, was put in evidence and called to prove the delivery first of two bags (the price of which had been tendered and accepted) and some days afterwards of the 25 bags in dispute.

The Advocate-General (with whom was Mr. Motion) for the defendant submitted that the plaintiff must be disappointed. He had declared for goods sold and delivered, payment to be made on receipt, and he had proved a special agreement of sale the goods to correspond with a certain sample, and 3 months credit to be given. The special agreement was evidence for the defendant under the general issue. *Alexander v. Collier* 3 B. & Ald. 146. In that case the contract could not be proved specially pleaded for the plea would be an admission to non-assumpsit, and would therefore have been demurrable. *Dicken v. Neale*, 5 Dowling. The plaintiff at all events ought to have given evidence that the goods corresponded with the sample.

Mr. Princep contra. If the goods have been actually delivered this no defence to an action for the price that they do not correspond with the sample. It is not a question of pleading. The defence can neither be pleaded specially nor given in evidence under non-assumpsit. Where there is a special contract, the plaintiff must no doubt declare specially as long as it remains executory, but it is otherwise when executed. As to credit being given, no action could be brought certainly before the time had expired, but when the credit has elapsed and the liability has accrued a contract results to pay on request. The plaintiff may therefore declare in the common form.

The Court overruled the objection.

The Advocate-General then proceeded with his case. The defence was simply this,—that the goods did not correspond with the muster, and that the defendant had

in fact refused to accept them. Non-compliance with a warranty was certainly no defence in itself to an action for the price upon a contract executed, but it was admissible, coupled with other circumstances to show that the contract in fact never was executed at all. It could be shown (as the fact was) that the goods did not answer the description, that the defendant rejected them upon this ground, (though deposited in his godown) and that he gave notice to the plaintiff to take them away,—this at once negatived the plaintiff's case for it showed that there was not such delivery in fact as to sustain an action for goods sold and delivered.

Witnesses for the defendant were then called. They proved that the second batch of corks was of very inferior quality, and that the defendant had notified this to the plaintiff the next day, refusing to complete the contract, and desiring that they might be removed. The corks were never removed, but the defendant had used none. It appeared, however, that there were only 15 bags now in the defendant's godowns, and the evidence was not clear what had become of the other ten, or indeed whether more than fifteen had ever been delivered. The plaintiff had subsequently endeavoured to induce the defendant to take them at a lower rate, but the defendant said they were quite worthless to him, and a few days afterwards he purchased corks from another party at an advanced rate.

So Mr. Ryan said that there were questions of some difficulty in the case both of fact and of law. The Court would find a special verdict for the defendant, with leave to the plaintiff either to move to enter such damages as he might be advised or to put in into issue the facts. The Court found the following facts:—that 25 bags were delivered, that they did not correspond with the sample but were of inferior quality, that the defendant at once notified his rejection of them within a reasonable time, and that there were now only 15 bags in godowns.

Verdict for defendant accordingly.—Hark. July 9

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

WORMSCHUNDER DUTT AND ANOTHER VERSUS WORMSCHUNDER DUTT AND OTHERS.

This was a bill of foreclosure upon certain mortgages of money and further charges executed in November and December 1836 and January 1837. The mortgages were the property of one Wormschunder Dutt, and the mortgages were executed by three of his sons (defendants in the suit) two of whom were admitted to be adults at the time and managers of the joint estate and the money raised upon them (about Rupees 1,500) was stated to have been applied in payment of the debts of Wormschunder.

The two adult sons by their answer, admitted the facts charged in the bill.

The third son, Nohinchunder Dutt, alleged in his answer that he was in fact an infant at the time of the instruments being executed, and that he had only been induced to sign them by the fraudulent representations of his two elder brothers, and that the money was not applied in payment of ancestral debts, but raised by the two adults for purposes of their own.

Upon the question of how the money was applied, there was vague general evidence given on behalf of the complainants. Upon the question whether Nohinchunder was an infant at the time of executing the instruments, contradictory evidence had been adduced.

The other infant parties, Wormschunder and Nohinchunder Dutt, had put in the usual infant's answer; no witnesses had been examined on their behalf.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the complainants, contended in the first place, that it sufficiently appeared that the mortgage money was required for and actually applied in payment of ancestral debts, and secondly, that even if it did not, the mortgagees were entitled to their decree, as no sort of fraud was pretended to be imputed to them, and they were not bound to look to the application of the money. The acts of a Hindoo executor or manager bound even infant parties, and the parties aggrieved must seek their remedy against them, not against *bona fide* purchasers or mortgagees. As to the defendant, Nobinchunder, the balance of evidence shewed that he was of full age when he executed the instruments, and if so, he was stopped from disputing their validity.

The Advocate General and Mr. Morton contra, for Nobinchunder contended that it appeared that he was an infant when he executed the instruments, and that his act therefore was a nullity. It ought distinctly to appear that the money was applied to the payment of ancestral debts or to other family purposes. If the rule was once introduced that a Hindoo manager could bind infant members of his family, and alien their shares absolutely, the consequence would be that gross fraud would be daily practised, and minors despoiled of their whole property under pretence of disposing of it for family purposes. From Macnaghten's Hindoo Law, and other authorities it was doubtful whether the shares of infant parties could be disposed of at all, even for payment of debts.

Mr. Morton appeared for the two infants also, and contended that their case was even clearer than that of Nobinchunder, for it was not disputed that they were infants, and the only question as regarded them, was whether they were to be held bound by the acts of their adult brothers, to which they were not and could not be parties. At all events the Court would decree a sale instead of a foreclosure, a sale should appear to be more for the benefit of the infants.

Mr. Clarke in reply was stopped by the Court.

Sir L. Rymer said, that the Court enter into the merits of the matter. Even the manager of a Hindu family binds the rest. Where the money was used for family purposes, and bona fide so applied. But a creditor could in every different position. He might deal with the property absolutely, and the money of the parties aggrieved was taken from him, or against the purchaser. Putting aside therefore the disputed point of law in the present case the Court considered the numerous instruments binding upon all the members of the family, and that the complainants therefore were entitled to their decree. As to the sale which the infants' counsel had asked for, the Court would grant it if all of the defendants wished for it. The case will be mentioned in to-morrow.

Decree accordingly.—*Murkata, July 9.*

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

ALEXANDER JESSE HOLMES

Mr. Leith in support of the rule thus addressed the Court this morning.

The Court said they would consider the point, and give judgment upon Monday.

CAUL LOO NAIM'SING RAMLOCHEN SIRCAR.

This was an action for timber sold and delivered, and came on *ex parte*.

The Advocate General and Mr. Nott for the plaintiff *Verdict for plaintiff.*

CARR AND TAGORE LESSEES R. MACDONALD.

Mr. Clarke opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General for the plaintiff said, that this was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 10,000 and interest, upon a guarantee given by the defendant to Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. in April 1835. The circumstances were these:—In the year 1835 Mr. McDonald (not the defendant) contracted to purchase the share of Mr. Storm in the Bagorrah Indigo Factory, of which Mr. Storm and Dwarikanauth Tagore were joint owners. The purchase was completed, and the third instalment of the purchase money (Rs. 11,000 and odd) was paid by a bill drawn by McDonald, the purchaser, and accepted by Carr and Tagore, upon the guarantee of the defendant. The guarantee was contained in a letter written by the defendant, stating that he had been requested by his cousin, Mr. McDonald "to become a security to the amount of from 8 to 10 000 rupees to Carr and Tagore," and that he (the defendant) did thereby engage and bind himself to that amount. The defendant had pleaded the general issue, and a special plea that the contract was void under the fourth section of the Statute of Frauds.

The guarantee was put in and proved, and evidence was given of the other facts opened by the counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Leith (with whom was Mr. Morton) for the defence, said that the whole question in the case turned upon the Statute of Frauds. The guarantee was clearly void as being *in idum primum* for no consideration appeared upon the face of it, and none could be supplied by parol evidence, (*Winn v. Holtz*, 6 East and *Bushell v. Perry*, 1 Bingle) New cases were expressly in point. For all that appeared to the contrary, the guarantee might relate to a pre-existing debt,—there was nothing to shew that it related to future advances. The consideration for a guarantee was not to rest upon mere conjecture.

[The learned Counsel was stopped by the court.]

Rymer, C. J. We enter into no doubt upon the point. The rule is well established that the consideration must appear upon the face of the guarantee, and looking at this *verdict* it is quite impossible to say what that consideration was. It might be otherwise if it were allowable to resort to conjecture, or to supply facts by parol evidence. The Court are clear upon the point, but the plaintiff's counsel may move to enter a verdict, upon consideration they think there is any chance of success.

Verdict for defendant.

HANSEN HEDROGSHEDBY DORSEY A-D ANOTHER V. (WAR

This cause came on for hearing upon the pleadings.

Mr. Phipps, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith appeared for the complainants.

The Advocate General and Mr. Morton for the defendants.

After the case had been opened at considerable length, the Court said, that they did not see what decree could be made in this suit, except a mere reference for maintenance, until the cross-cause came on for hearing.

After considerable discussion it was proposed by the Advocate General on behalf of the defendants.—

That the cause should stand over until the cross cause came on. That it should be referred to the Master to inquire and report what part of the jewels, monies, &c. in court, were the *Strethum* of the complainants or of any of the female members of the family and that such as should be found to be their property should be delivered over to them. That 600 rupees monthly should be

paid to the mother, 400 to the grandmother, 120 to the sister, of Cowar Kissenauth Roy. That the residue of the property in Court should be paid over to the Coxar. This order to be by consent, without prejudice to the result of the ultimate account, or to the future rights of the parties.

This proposal was accepted.

[The property in Court amounts to about eleven or twelve lakhs of rupees, of which the complainants claim as *Streedhan* about the value of 60,000. This arrangement will probably lead to amicable termination of these suits.]

Order accordingly.—Harkum, July 11.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

C. REDD V. RAJAH MOTOY UNNING SING AND OTHERS.

Mr. Motion said, that one of the defendants in the above cause, Omachurn Bonnerjee, had been brought up by *habeas corpus*, and I was in attendance in Court, to answer his contempt, in not having entered his appearance to the bill of complaint in the above cause, all the processes to compel his appearance, as far as sequestration, having been exhausted. In a recent case, where a defendant Rajkissen Mitter was brought up on similar circumstances, and still refused when interrogated by the Court to enter an appearance, he Court ordered the Registrar to enter an appearance for him, and I to make it as done by the Court's order.

The Court said they would refer to the Registrar to ascertain what had been done in the case cited.

The party, however, in the course of the day, instructed counsel to move to clear certain *pro pendent* costs, and to enter an appearance in the regular way, so that the application became unnecessary. The execution rules as to compelling appearance in equity, appear to be defective, and if the extremes in civil suits and resulting were brought to the notice of the Court, some amendment would no doubt be possible. At present there is no mode of taking a bill *pro* for want of an appearance, except in two cases, where the party is of such rank and caste as to be exempted from arrest upon process of contempt, or where the party *absconds* to avoid the jurisdiction. Now, is the Court have held that a defendant "who has fled to his Zenana," or otherwise most deliberately a "left" in ally baffling the Court's process, cannot be said to have absconded? To avoid the jurisdiction? Defendants especially Hindoos, frequently desert proceedings in equity—remaining in the heart of Calcutta, but entering themselves within the precincts of the *Zamindars*, or elsewhere where the process of the Court cannot reach them? Every rational purpose would be fully answered, if contumacious defendants, when clearly shown to have notice of the proceedings against them, who refuse to go through the form of entering an appearance, were put upon the same footing, as if they had entered an appearance. Several important cases now pending, have been tried up for years, simply because there is no possibility of compelling appearance in particular cases, and no remedy without doing so.

STAFFE V. GOVINDCHANDRY DONGRE AND OTHERS.

This was a demurrer to a bill on the ground, first, of want of equity, and secondly, defect of parties. The bill was filed to restrain an action at law upon a promissory note executed by the plaintiff in favour of one of the defendants, who was the mere nominal payee, an infant, and the plaintiff at law. The bill charged that the money was in fact lent out of the estate of one Hurry

nauth Roy, deceased, by another of the defendants, (who was an executrix and the next friend of the infant) and that the note was taken *bonames*, in trust for her. The bill further charged that the complainant again had before action brought and paid the amount of the note to the residuary legatee and heir of Hurrynauth under notice from him, the executrixes having been guilty of gross *deceit*, large sums being due from them and the residuary legatee being the only party beneficially interested. It appeared that there was a co-executrix, who had acted, but it did not appear whether or not she had taken out probate. The bill prayed that the action might be stayed, and that the note might be given up to be cancelled.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith for the demurrer. There is no equity to support such a bill. The residuary legatee no doubt might have filed a bill to restrain the executrixes from collecting the outstanding debts, or the debtor might have filed a bill of interpleader. But he has no right to elect to whom he shall pay the money, and then file a bill for relief in respect of his own voluntary act.

Sir J. P. Grant. Is there equity, where the complainant has paid the only person entitled to receive the money?

Sir E. Ryan. Taking the allegations of the bill as true (which must be done for the purposes of the demurrer) there is really no ground whatever for argument in the case.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith. Then as to the second point, it is clear the co-executrix ought to have been made a party. She is much interested as the executrix before the Court, and is jointly liable for the *deceit*. In her absence the Court cannot decide that a sum due to the estate shall be surrendered to be cancelled.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Motion contra. As to the second objection,—It was only necessary to bring before the Court the parties appearing, either upon the face of the security, or upon the record in the action at law. The executrix who has been brought before the Court, was made a party, not *quæ* executrix but as being the next friend of the infant. What conceivable interest has the co-executrix either in the security or in the monies secured? The *bonames* price would be a trustee in equity for the residuary legatee alone, under the circumstances here set in the bill.

Stippled by the Court.

Sir E. Ryan C. J. The Court entertain no objection either on this point raised. The payment to the party beneficially entitled, is a good defence in equity though no payment would have operated as a valid charge at law, except to the party named in the security. As in non joinder of the co-executrix, it is difficult to see what interest she can have in the subject matter of the suit. The executrix before the Court is the only party who is charged to have been concerned in the transaction. The security is not taken in their names as executrixes, but *bonames* in the name of a third party, who would be a trustee in equity, in the first instance for the executrix, the lender and, under the circumstances stated by the bill, for the residuary legatee alone. The demurrer must be overruled with costs.

Demurrer overruled.

COLLYCHURN DUTT V. MOHANCHUNDER DUTT AND OTHERS.

This was a bill for the foreclosure of a mortgage. Payments were admitted to have been made in part liquidation.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Motion for the complainant—Mr. Leith for one of the defendants.

Mr. Barwell for two infant defendants.

The Court then read a reference to ascertain what was due for principal and interest upon the mortgage, and whether it would be beneficial to the infant to foreclose or sell.

Decree accordingly — *Hurkum*, July 14.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

ALEXANDER ASSIGNEE OF BRAMONT L. THOMES AND
ALLAN.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. delivered the judgment of the Court this morning at great length. This was an action of trover brought by the assignee of the insolvent to recover certain cases of military accoutrements consigned to the insolvent, by Hamblugh and Co in London. At the trial a verdict was found for the plaintiff and liberty reserved to the other side to move to set it aside and enter a verdict for the defendant. The rule was obtained accordingly, and argued before us at great length. We consider the question entirely one of fact, the sole inquiry being, whether the goods were the property of the insolvent at the time of the assignment. (His Lordship then cited the facts which appeared in evidence.) The defendants must be taken to be the agents of the insolvent. After the arrival of the consignment the insolvent gives them instructions as to the mode of dealing with the property. His subsequent letter directing them to hold the property on account of the consignee, was in fact written after the property had vested in him. There was, therefore, no revocation of the contract, and if there had been, a rescission by the consignee after acceptance, would be a nullity without assent on the part of the consignee. The strongest case in favour of the defendants is *Atkin v. Bannick*, Stronge Rep., there, the property had been kept by the trader eighteen days, yet the Court certainly held that his return of the consignment was a valid act. But in subsequent cases, the Courts have always disapproved of the reasoning there employed, and have by implication overruled the decision itself. Lord Mansfield indeed says the judgment in that case, was right but the reasons wrong, for that it ought to have been put upon the ground that the trader was a mere dealer in goods. The facts, however, are otherwise, and it will have been better, perhaps, if the Courts had expressly overruled the case for the subsequent decision of *Case*, *Ball*, 21, is directly applicable to it in principle. See also *Stille v. Pitt* 4 L. R. 517, *Stitch v. Hill* 4 L. R. 518, *Butcher v. Culverwell* 1 B. and C. We are of opinion therefore upon the whole of the case, that the property passed to the assignee, and the rule now to enter a verdict for the defendants must be discharged. *Rule discharged*.

JAMES CLIFFE v. LUCKENBOOVERY, DOWSE AND OTHERS.

In this case there was a decree for an account.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke for the complainant.

Mr. Prince for some of the defendants. The others did not appear.

Decree accordingly.

HURKBOOVERY DOWSE & RADAKISSEN BY JACK
AND OTHERS.

This was a bill filed for the payment of a one-third share of a sum of Rs. 10,000 decreed to be paid by the defendant Radakissen, and certain other parties, in the complainant and two other parties. The sum was the difference in value between two parcels of land, of which the decree in question directed a partition.

The main question was whether a payment proved to have been made by Radakissen to one of the three par-

ties entitled to the Rs. 10,000 as the agent and manager of the two others, was a good payment as to all.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Prince and Mr. Morton for Radakissen, 1
Mr. Nott and Mr. Leith for other defendants.

[The case occupied the Court until six o'clock in the evening.]

The Court under the circumstances, held that the party to whom the money was paid was not the manager and agent for the rest, and that therefore payment did not operate as a payment to the complainant of her share. Decree for one third share, and interest thereon for four years.

Decree accordingly.

This is the last case on the Equity Term Board.

The Court will proceed with the Common Law Sittings Board to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15

SHOONAUTS AUCH V. COSSERNAUTH DAY AND OTHERS.

This was an action for an assault and battery, on the 23rd of Cartick last. The defendants were six in number, five of whom had appeared and pleaded not guilty, against the other the cause came on *ex parte*.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton for plaintiff.

Several witnesses were called to prove the circumstances of the assault. A native Doctor stated; that he had been cited in and had attended the plaintiff for several days, in consequence of the injuries which he had received.

Mr. Prince (with whom was Mr. Leith) addressed the Court for the defence.

The Court found a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages Co's Rs. 100 and costs.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

COVING TO STEV V. STERRE.

This cause was set up by a writ of injunction.

RYATCHUND BYBACK v. WOODWARD BYBACK.

This case was compromised between the parties, and struck out.

MACKHLOFF AND CO. v. JADI PCHUNDER SEAL.

Mr. Leith opened the plea.

The Advocate-General said, that the action was brought to recover the principal and interest due upon a bill of exchange for Co's Rs. 7,197 drawn by Deut and Co in China accepted by the defendant. The bill was drawn at thirty days' sight, but the acceptance was qualified, the defendant having accepted the bill payable upon the receipt from Deut and Co of the account sales of 25 chests of Bunnies Opium shipped by the *Ind*, the defendant had pleaded that he did not accept, and secondly that he had not received account sales.

A witness was examined who proved the acceptance and that he had also sold cloth upon the defendant at Chumwah, when he asked whether he had received account sales from Claret and promised to go and settle the bill. Some correspondence was also put in, from which it appeared that the defendant had been endeavouring to communicate, and that the objection which he made to paying the above amount was that a sum of

Company's Remittance 2115 was improperly charged in the account sent by Messrs. Dent and Co.

Mr. Vinton for the defence. The holder of a bill in general is certainly not affected by the state of accounts between the drawer and its acceptor, but if he chooses to take a quibble in acceptance it may be otherwise. The contingency upon which the acceptor was to be liable in the present case, was the receipt of the account sales of opium chests coming from China; and the whole evidence shows that if the account sales in question really ever arrived, they were incorrect, and objected to upon that very point. The condition must be strictly performed. Imprecise account sales are no account sales at all. Suppose that accounts of 24 out of the 25 chests had been sent, would this have satisfied the condition? There is no relationship in the case upon that point, because here is not bound to take a qualified acceptance, and unless the acceptance is absolute he may treat it as a refusal, and refuse to bill for him in acceptance. But if he voluntarily elects to put up with a conditional acceptance of this nature, he will be affected by all the equities arising between the drawer and acceptor.

The Court, however, held that the condition upon which the acceptance was contingent, had been complied with, and that the question was whether the account sales had arrived, not whether they were correct. *Verdict for plaintiff.*

BYRONHURST V. MORTIMER AND OTHERS.

This cause was struck out by the plaintiff's Attorney. *Struck out.*—Hucknall July 10.

THURSDAY, JULY 16.

BYRONHURST V. MORTIMER AND OTHERS.

This was in return upon a bill of exchange. The defendant had put several special pleas upon the record.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Stables appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate General and Mr. Smith for the defence.

The Court suggested that the case appeared a proper one to be referred to arbitration.

The plaintiff objected to this course. The case had been once referred to a non-professional arbitrator, but the reference had come to nothing.

After some discussion it was agreed to compromise the case, and to take a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 1000.

Verdict accordingly.

CHUCKO DASSER V. THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

* Mr. Leath moved for leave to discontinue this case. The action was brought by the plaintiff for the property, that is, over and under jewels, these the defendant had this morning given up.

Struck out accordingly.

WILLIAM BENT AND OTHERS V. SACCOLO AND BENT.

Mr. Leath opened the plaintiffs.

The Advocate General for the plaintiffs, said that the action was brought by Messrs. Bent and Co. against Messrs. Saccolo and Bent, for the sum of Rs. 24,132-12-1, besides interest and costs. The account in question was a bill of exchange drawn by the plaintiffs on the defendants, for the sum of Rs. 24,132-12-1, and the defendants had refused to pay it.

On and other charges. In June 1837, Mr. Bell one of the plaintiffs, was in Calcutta; and it was arranged (amongst other things) that Messrs. Cockerell and Co. should make an advance on the opium, for which they were to draw upon the plaintiffs, charging interest at 8 per cent, payable 60 days after the arrival of the opium in China, that the plaintiffs were to sell the opium to the best advantage, remitting the net proceeds to the defendant, and in the event of there being a deficiency, they were to draw upon the defendant, who undertook to accept and pay the draft. Cockerell and Co. accordingly advanced Rs. 1,01,625 upon the consignment, and the defendant's gentleman signed on behalf of defendant an undertaking to meet and pay any draft that might be made in the event of a deficiency on the return. Cockerell and Co. drew bills for the amount of the advances, upon the plaintiffs who duly honoured and paid them. The greater part of the opium having been sold for at rates in demand to cover the advances, Bent and Co., in May 1838 drew in favor of Cockerell and Co. upon the defendant for the then balance then calculated at Rs. 32,000, but the defendant refused to accept the draft, which was accordingly protested. Upon drawing the consignment, the plaintiffs Bent and Co. found that the unsold opium had realized prices somewhat higher than those calculated upon, and assuming that the former draft had been duly honoured by the defendant they showed the amount in account, and a sum of Rs. 2,378, the balance due to the defendant. Bent and Co., under these circumstances did not deliver to the defendant at all, a much larger balance being really due from him. A bonus of Rs. 500 on the proceeds of the opium, was subsequently received by Cockerell and Co. It was for the balance of the 32,000 which the bonus, and the amount of the bill for Rs. 2,378, that a presentation was brought. The defendant had pleaded the general issue only.

Several witnesses were called, at Calcutta and other places, and were put in on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Leath with whom was Mr. Clarke for the defence, said that the first plea had to do with the contract with Cockerell and Co., and that there was no question between the present plaintiffs and the defendant. In the second place he would show that higher prices were paid for the opium, and that if sold at the first rates obtainable the balance would have been in favor of the defendant.

The Advocate General in reply said it was clear that no evidence of market sales could be given upon these facts.

Mr. Leath said it is quite clear that such evidence cannot affect the issue here raised. As to the objection, that the contract was with Cockerell and Co. and not with the plaintiffs, but then there is a letter written by defendant Cockerell and Co. to the plaintiffs, in which the following passages occurred: "Should there be any deficiency, I beg you will draw on me at the current exchange of the day"; and "I wish you to sell the opium on arrival at the market with a view to an advantage, i.e. say covering the invoice and other costs and charges, if not, you can hold them for a month, &c." It is proved that Bent and Co. were out of pocket to the extent of the sum claimed in respect of the payments made by them, and that if it is consistent then are they not clear, by entering to recover such sums of money paid for the opium? There is no doubt that there will therefore be a verdict for Rs. 24,132-12-1 and interest.

Verdict for plaintiffs accordingly.

BYRONHURST V. MORTIMER AND OTHERS.

This was in action of a deposit to recover the sum of Rs. 2,332 being the balance of account due to plaintiffs.

The *Adocate-General* and Mr. Morton for the plaintiff.

The defendants had allowed judgment to go by default, and the plaintiffs obtained a verdict for the amount claimed.

Verdict for plaintiffs.

[Harkaru, July 17.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1840.

FRANCIS PATRICK v. RUGGONATHUN KHAN AND
ANUNDON KHAN.

Mr. Sandes opened the pleadings.

Mr. Pinsep, for the plaintiff, said, that the action was brought to recover damages for not a centing 7000 mounds of salt, bought from Bombay by the ship "Verbulha" in May last, of which vessel the plaintiff was Captain. The defendant shall split in their defence, one of them pleading the general issue only and the other also pleading a certain alleged custom of the port as to the place of delivery. It was understood that the defendants intended to dispute partnership, and that this was the main case for the defence, but it would be clearly shown from certain correspondence and other facts, that in respect of this transaction, at all events, the parties were joint.

Several witnesses were called on behalf of the plaintiff. The first witness, one Govindchand Doss, a Hindu, said, that the contract at sale was made through him, in May last, when the defendant, Ruggonath, came on board the vessel and concluded the terms. Two documents were put in as exhibits, the one an English writing and the other a Bengallee. The witness said, that the former was explained to the defendant, Ruggonath, who signed at the time, that the Bengallee writing was shortly afterwards drawn up, but that the defendant declined to execute it, saying that he had already signed the writing in English, and he was informed that the Bengallee writing was of substance the same.

The plaint was drawn upon the Bengallee writing, which contained three times different from the English agreement, but as to the quantity of salt, recently, is to the payment of the customs duty, and lastly, as to the place of delivery, the Bengallee writing specifying that it was to be on board ship and the English agreement being silent on the subject.

It was further proved that 200 mounds of salt were paid by Ruggonath. Another witness stated, that he had subsequently gone to demand payment, and that he saw at the custom the defendant Anundon Khan, who said that they would take delivery at the "Verbulha" was removed higher in the vessel. The ship was then being off Killepore; but in a few days afterwards she was removed up to Calcutta by Bazarat. The defendants were again called upon to fulfil their contract. The duty was sold upon the 4th of June by Messrs McKenzie, Lyall and Co. for £60, Rs. 23,160, and the loss upon the resale in London amounted to all charges, amounting to a considerable sum.

The witness who stated that he had seen the defendant Anundon Khan, a Hindu, upon cross-examination, that he had never seen him before, and that he only took it for granted it was he, the custom was passed by their name having been pointed out to him.

The *Adocate-General* (with whom was Mr. Morton) for the defendant Anundon Khan said, that he did not admit the fact of partnership, and that the plaintiff was not a true partner.

There had happened to be a partner of the same name in the custom of the defendant, Ruggonath, but he had been dead for some years, though the name was still retained. It would be clearly proved, if necessary, that the present defendant Anundon Khan had nothing to do with the transaction. There was a preliminary objection, however, with the plaintiff having by his own shewing apparently, relied upon the wrong instrument. The English agreement differed very materially from the Bengallee writing, and was the real contract between the parties, whereas the Bengallee writing was the contract mentioned in the plaint. The plaintiff must be unimpaired.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Lenth) for the defendant, Ruggonath, was stopped by the Court.

Mr. Pinsep contra, contended that the Bengallee agreement had been acquiesced in by the defendant, and being the latter of the two, it was proper to declare upon it. But even if there was a variance, it was amendable. Under the new law very extensive powers of amendment even at the trial, were now given, and the Court no longer allowed technical objections as immaterial discrepancies to prevail. In this country the reason of the rule was stronger, and the Court ought always to permit amendments, if possible.

The Court said, that there was clearly a variance, and that it went to the whole substance of the case. As to his own hesitations, they might perhaps be amended, but the Court, relating to the *plea of delivery*, was a mistake to do so. The contract, for the special plea of the custom of Calcutta, must remain upon it. The English agreement was the true contract between the parties, and ought to have been declared upon. The Bengallee writing was a mere incorrect copy, signed by neither parties.

Verdict—*Harkaru*, July 18, 1840.

SAUNDERS, JULY 18, 1840.

CASES IN THE COURT OF

ADJUTANTS.

The *Adocate-General* said he had a motion to make, and to rather peculiar circumstances. There had been a long time for a considerable long period between Mr. Reed and Rajah Bopy Govind Singh, and lately they had been broken off. Pending these negotiations, the complainant, Mr. Reed, had sought the several processes of contempt for want of answer, against Rajah Bopy Govind Singh, some days ago, and would report that he had been arrested, and the defendant, to be examined yesterday, for the first time that a special writ of habeas corpus was sent up to the Court, to be granted. It was supposed that this amounted to a breach of bail, and that the Court would set aside the processes as irregular. No longer the motion on for strictly to be granted, but under the circumstances, as it might be thought to come from the suggestion of a complainant, perhaps the Court would rather grant a writ of habeas corpus, and then consider the suggestion and more could be made by the Court.

Mr. Alderson said that he would at once consent on behalf of the Rajah, the motion to be granted, and he would give the Court the opportunity to be heard on it. He was not to be heard on all the circumstances. He had been told in a letter that the Court would be in a position to be heard on the motion, and he would be in a position to be heard on the motion.

The Court said that the motion would be granted, and that the Court would be in a position to be heard on the motion.

Verdict—*Harkaru*, July 18, 1840.

CHANDOO MULLI v. MUNDOLALL KHATTAY AND OTHERS.

This was an action of assault. The defendants were sixteen in number.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton appeared for plaintiff.

The Advocate General and Mr. Sandes for the defence.

It was proved by the plaintiff's witnesses that upon the occasion of the death of one of the plaintiff's family in May last, a female relative, coming to the house, was insulted by some of the defendants, upon which the plaintiff and his brothers remonstrated, when they were set upon by the defendants and several other persons and barbarously beaten. The plaintiff was senseless from the blows which he received, and he remained in the Native Hospital for some days.

The Court was crowded to excess with dozens of the Burra Bazar during the trial, and at the conclusion there were symptoms of a general row in the Verandah of the Court House.

The Court found a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages Co. Rs. 100 and costs.

Verdict for plaintiff accordingly.

SHREEMUTTY TREPPOORAH DOSSAY AND ANOTHER v. RAJAH MULLICK.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

The Advocate General said that the action was brought to recover the rent of two houses occupied by the defendant, belonging to the estate of the late Sanyal Seal, whose daughters and executors the plaintiffs were. The original agreement to occupy the houses and pay rent, was signed by Peshmher Mullik, the son of the defendant, but it would be proved that he executed it *tenamem* for his father, and that since his death the defendant had lived there and had paid rent to the plaintiffs.

These facts were proved by a party who was the husband of one of the plaintiffs, and also by another witness.

Mr. Sandes, for the defence. In the first place objected to the competency of the husband of the plaintiff, as witness in the case. But secondly it was clear that Peshmher Mullik, the son, was the real tenant, and he should prove that after his death the rent was paid by his widow, not by the defendant.

Witnesses were called upon this point on behalf of the defendant.

The Court, however, said that they fully believed the plaintiff's case, that the lease was *benamem*, and that the defendant had acknowledged his tenancy by paying rent to them.

Verdict for plaintiffs—*Hilary, July 20.*

MONDAY, JULY 20.

SITTINGS AFTER THIRD TERM.

The Court was occupied the whole day in hearing cross and reply motions.

M. HUNCHEND DUTT v. JAMIESON AND CO.

In this case there was an action on an indemnity guarantee the same had once been at issue, and a commission had been issued for taking evidence in China,—the Advocate General for the plaintiff however, said that he was willing to withdraw his replication,

and demur to the plea, and abide by the result of the demurrer. Upon these terms the motion for a commission was discharged, and the replication was accordingly afterwards withdrawn and a demurrer filed to the plea.

The Advocate General however this morning said, that upon further consideration, he thought he should not be doing justice to his client if he risked all upon the demurrer as he doubted whether the facts alleged in the plea did not furnish a good defence to the action. He would therefore, by leave of the Court, withdraw his demurrer, paying the costs, and consent to put the opposite party in the same position as before, respecting his commission to take evidence.

Mr. Phipps for the defendants objected to this course of proceeding.

The Court afterwards intimated that they had looked into the case, and that they were inclined at present to think the plea good.

[There is a difference in the wording of the guarantee, between this case and the De'onzas' case. In the latter, the party guaranteed the safe returns of the consignment "in the present case the guarantee is of the net proceeds," and the plea is in substance that the opium had been consigned without the default of the guarantors or their agents before sale, and that there were no proceeds at all.]

ANDERSON v. RUMONMY DUTT.

This is a demurrer raising the question whether the Court of Requests in Calcutta has jurisdiction, in the case of executor-defendants.

The case was argued by counsel to day, but there was not time after the motions had been disposed of.

The demurrer in the last mentioned case will be taken first to-morrow, and afterwards the Equity Sittings Board.—*Hilary, July 21.*

TUE-DAY, JULY 21, 1840.

W. ANDERSON v. RUMONMY DUTT AND ANOTHER.

This was an action of trespass. The defendants pleaded the case of them Rumonmy, was a Commissioner of the Court of Requests and that the other, Ford, was his clerk, and that the plaintiff was sued in the said Court as executor of one Parker, in which action the said Court found that the said plaintiff Anderson, had committed a trespass in respect of the estate, of Parker, and that judgment was recovered and execution thereunder set out against the property of the said plaintiff, Anderson,—which was the trespass complained of.

To this plea there was a general demurrer. The point raised was whether the Court of Requests had jurisdiction in respect of executor-defendants.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton for the demurrer. The case of *Julius Buitow*, 1 Douglas, is expressly to show that the Madras Court of Requests has no jurisdiction against executors, and if that is good law the first question seems to be whether the words of the Statute which creates that Court (23 Geo. II. c. 33) are less comprehensive than the words of the Statutes and Charters under which the Calcutta Court of Requests is constituted. [They then referred to the Madras Charter file 26 Geo. II., the 37 Geo. III. ch. 113, the 39 and 40 Geo. III. ch. 79, the Charter of this Court of 1771, and one or two Proclamations.] None of the Statutes or Proclamations give the jurisdiction further (except in respect of amount) than the Madras Charter. The words there are 'suit, action or plaint,' and

"debt, duty or matter in dispute;" terms not a whit more extensive than if "suit" or "action" alone had been used, and if the subject matter had been expressed to be "debts and damages," which are the words in the Middlesex Act. Besides the extent of jurisdiction ought not to turn upon mere casual variations of expression (See per Abbott C. J. in *Chaddick v. Banast* 4 Barn. and Cresc.); unless specific powers are expressly given. Indeed, Lord Mansfield, in the case in *Douglas Reports*, does not put his decision upon any peculiarity of expression, but upon the reason of the thing;—for he says, that although there is no express exception it must be implied. The consequences of allowing Courts constituted like the Court of Requests to entertain complex questions of law arising upon devastat, priority of debts, and the like, would be most mischievous. It may perhaps be urged that it has been the practice of that court of Requests here to entertain suits against executors, no doubt, but a Court cannot acquire a jurisdiction by prescription! The Commissioners of the Court of Requests in Calcutta, appear indeed to have assumed a most extravagant jurisdiction in some cases; as actions of *trover*, *trespass*, and other actions to recover damages are said to be frequently maintained there. In the present case they have taken upon themselves to decide what amounts to a devastat, and that the executor made himself liable *de bonis propriis*.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke contra. As to the alleged inconvenience, the argument is entirely upon our side, for however trifling the debt due from the executor may be, the claimant will be driven to sue in this Court. Questions of devastat may not be necessarily questions of great difficulty, and when it becomes necessary, the case may be removed into this Court by writ of *certiorari*. As to the words in the Charter, they are clearly extensive enough to include demands against executor. The words are "debt, duty or matter in dispute." It is clearly the "duty" of an executor to pay his testator's debt; and the claim at all events must come within the very comprehensive term "matter in dispute."

Mr. Leith in reply. The argument proves too much, for the terms are in fact exclusive to include every conceivable claim cognizable even in this Court.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. If we entertained any doubt whatever, we should take time to consider, before deciding upon the jurisdiction of a Court, but we entertain none. The jurisdiction of the Court of Requests is to be found in the Master Charter above, — the subsequent Charters, Statutes and Proclamations do not vary or extend it. The recital in that clause of the Charter is very similar to the recital in the Middlesex Act, and sets forth that the enactment was for the more simple recovery of small debts. We have no doubt that the object was to give jurisdiction only in cases of simple "debts," and not in the trial of questions of difficult law. Our decision does not proceed upon the case in *Douglas*, but upon general principles. Look at the consequences, if an executor, were allowed to be sued in a tribunal constituted like the Court of Requests. Some of the most intricate questions of law may be raised by the defences available to an executor,—such as when a party has made himself executor *de son tort*,—whether an executor or administrator has duly administered the assets, and so forth. We are of opinion, therefore, that plea is insufficient, and that there must be a judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

Demurrer allowed.

COLLY DOLL GANDOLLY & SINDHUR MULICK
AND OTHERS

The hearing of this case (the Binzallee Mortgage case) occupied the Court the rest of the day. The argument was concluded until a late hour, and the

Court postponed giving judgment. A full report will appear hereafter when judgment has been pronounced; and the correspondence between the Supreme Court and the Sudder Court Judges, relating to Binzallee Mortgages under Hindoo Law, will be given at the same time. (Vide former report in the *Hurkaru*.)

Mr. Prinsap and Mr. Santos for the complainant, the mortgager, urged that their client had a clear lien upon the lands and that he was to be preferred to a judgment creditor, purchasing with notice, subject to the mortgage claim.

Mr. Motion appeared for the representative of Nundololl Day, the surety of the bankrupt mortgager.

The Advocate General, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith argued at great length in support of the claim of Subchunder Mullick, the judgment creditor, who had purchased from the Sheriff subject to the mortgage. They relied mainly on the doctrine of Hindoo law, that a pledge must in all cases be accompanied by actual transfer of possession.

Several causes, in different stages, are awaiting the result of this decision.

Our adv. suit—*Hurkaru*, July 22, 1840.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

MOHA RANER BHOONUT GOUMARHER N. BULLODDER AND
SOUNDER COOPPOORAH.

This cause came on for hearing upon evidence. The bill was filed for an account of the rents and profits of the new Chinn Bazar, received by the defendants, and their father, Muddenmohun Cooporeah (deceased), as the alleged agents of the complainant.

The bill stated that the property in question was purchased some years ago for three lakhs of rupees by Rajah Tez chunder, Rajah of Burdwan, for the complainant his younger widow, as the *Saibutee* or trustee of a certain idol, and that the rents had been collected by Muddenmohun in his lifetime, and since his death by the defendant.

The defendants by their answer admitted the collection of the rents by themselves and their father; but they alleged that they acted almost entirely as the agents of the Rajah of Burdwan in that the conveyance to the plaintiff was *benami* and that the rents had been duly paid into the Rajah's *cochary* and applied to the religious purposes for which they were intended.

There was no proof of the deed of conveyance itself but qualified admissions in the answer relating to the existence of such a document were read on behalf of the complainant, and receipts for rents of the Bazar collected by the defendants in the complainant's name as *Saibutee*, were produced.

For the defendants it was proved, that Tez Chunder had directed the conveyance to be made out in the name of the Rannee in order to avoid the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as far as he was personally concerned, that the agents had received their appointments from him, and paid the rents all along into his *cochary*, and that the complainant had not asserted any right to interfere in the management and collection of the rents until about two years ago.

Mr. Prinsap, Mr. Leith and Mr. Motion for the complainant, contended in the first place, that there was not sufficient proof that the conveyance was *benami*.

Secondly they urged, that the doctrine of *tenancy* had never been carried so far as to require a *benami*. The idol was the real estate, not a *trust* a *cardu*, to be case of both parties, and the defendants were forced

to content), therefore, that the complainant was trustee for the Republic of Burdwan, not ostensibly interested himself, but as trustee over for the purposes for which the trust was created. Truly, that the title of the complainant did not come into question is between her and the present defendants, for they had recognised her as their principal by collecting in her name and could not now content her with it by setting up *jus tertii*, and that they were, therefore, accountable to her.

The Advocate-General Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sandes for the defendants, contented that it clearly appeared that the transaction was *benami*, and that the complainant, therefore, had no interest, legal or equitable.

Benami transactions have been too long recognised in this Court to be now questioned, and it was clear that the party shown to be really the party beneficially interested, was alone entitled to call for an account.

The Court said, that as for as the evidence was before them (for there was no proof of the death) the transaction was simply *benami*,—in the name of the complainant, but in truth for the benefit of Rajah Tez Chunder.

It might be for religious purposes, but the question raised whether the Court would recognise a "*benami* trusteeship", or trust upon a trust, did not arise. Having once established then that the transaction was *benami*, the circumstance of the receipts being in the name of the complainant proved nothing—that being in accordance with *benami* usages. The complainant, therefore, had no title to call for the account, and the bill must be dismissed.

Bill dismissed.

MIRUNGMOONEY DOSSER N. RAMSABECK MULLICK, AND THE CROSS CASES.

In these causes, a decree was taken by consent, the parties having come to an amicable settlement.

Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton for the complainant in the original suit.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke for the defendant.

Decree by consent. [Harkara, July 23.]

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

AGRA ABBODOL DOOSBAIN O MIRZA REHIBT MULKI AND THE CROSS CASES.

This was a bill filed by the complainant as heir and representative of his brother Agzi Amel, for an account for the proceeds of certain jewels of the value of Rs. 62,000, deposited for sale with Meer Fakram Ally decedent, who was surviving executor of the defendant was. The defendant by his answer denied all knowledge of the matter, and in his cross bill, he charged the whole story to be a fabrication.

There was contradictory evidence as to collateral matters affecting the probabilities of the case, not as the means and circumstances of the deceased Agzi Amel, but for the complainant, a receipt was filed in that the jewels in question had been received, and a letter's purporting to be written by Meer Fakram Ally to Agzi Amel, referring to the deposit, were distinctly proved by four different witnesses to be in the handwriting of Meer Fakram Ally himself and the receipt was made by the defendant to be such by evidence of the authenticity of these documents.

Mr. Morton, for the complainant, said that the evidence upon the subject of the contradictory collateral matters, was preponderantly in his favour, but there was the documentary evidence of the complainant, which could

be impeached by the other side, which altogether turned the scale. If the receipt and letters were genuine (and the direct evidence upon the point was all one way) the case for the complainant was at once made out.

The Court inquired why the party had come into equity, and why he could not have asserted himself, of his ordinary legal remedies of trover or assumpsit.

Mr. Morton contented that neither action was necessarily maintainable in the present case and that even if they were, it was a case in which the party had the option of resorting to a Court of Equity for relief. It had been so expressly held in *Mackenzie v. Johnston*, 4, Muddock, which was not directly so strong a case as the present. If a party consigned goods to an agent for sale, he was in general entitled to call the agent to account in a Court of Equity. In the present case the complainant had no knowledge of the time or the mode in which the goods were disposed of, or what the proceeds were, or whether indeed the whole or any part had been disposed of at all.

The Advocate-General (with whom was Mr. Leith) on the other side contented that the probabilities were in their favour, and that the Court at all events could not decide against them without an issue. If the circumstances shown in the defendant's witnesses were true, the whole story of the complainant must be a fabrication.

SIR F. REYNOLDS.—To what would the issue relate? You have not put in these documents in issue at all.

SIR J. P. GRANT.—You oppose mere matters of probability to documents proved to be genuine by the other side, and not impeached on your side.

The Advocate-General submitted that the documents were not conclusive, and might be contradicted by circumstances alone.

The Court were strongly inclined apparently to receive the documents, but after some discussion they referred to the arbitrator of some gentleman at the Bar.

If the complainant, as he was saying in his cross bill, could not object to it, and it was ultimately agreed that the suit should be referred and Mr. Leith should be named Arbitrator.

Referred.—Harkara, July 24.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1840

SOMERSETT V. BAUGHMAN.

This cause came on for hearing yesterday, and occupied the Court until seven o'clock. It is Lord Brougham's postponed judgment.

This is the suit relating to the King of Oule's set of "harness" purchased for Co's Rs. 10,000.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Leith for the defendants.

BURNS V. D. BAUGHMAN.

This cause came on for further directions upon the Master's Report. It may be recollected that at the hearing last Term, the question referred to the Master was whether certain houses and land within the Whitby townement at Barnack were personally owned or leased. The facts at law, the parties who would ask it to be proved was set out in England, and out of the Court in this Court.

The Court decreed, according to the Master's report, that the property was personal, and formed part of the testator's estate.

The compromise stands thus. A power to be executed by Mr. Reed to Messrs Barwell and Morton, to receive and hold as depositors, the funds in Court (Rs 1,87,000), and to pay the same over to Mr. Reed, when and so soon as they shall be satisfied, the Court of Sadler Dowanny Adalat will not order the refund of a certain sum of 166 000, being the difference between simple and compound interest upon certain Wasil taken between the estate of Lhya Jha, and the estate of Rajah

Sreenaray Roy. All proceedings to be stayed, between the parties, in the original and cross suits. The appeal to the Privy Council of Rajah Bijay Govind Sing, in the Bouerjee cause, to be dismissed within one week after the execution of the power. The rights of Mr. Reed against the sureties, Collyunker Ghosaul and the Bonnerjees, not to be in any wise prejudiced by this compromise.

Order accordingly.—Husham, July 27.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Another month has passed away, since last we addressed our home-readers, but it has brought with it little change in the general aspect of Indian Affairs. We had hoped that some interesting intelligence, concerning the progress of the CHINA EXPEDITION, would have reached us in time for this month's Summary, but no such intelligence has been received. The Admiral arrived at Singapore on the 10th of June, in the *Melville*, accompanied by the *Palades* and the *Blonde*; and mindful of his instructions "to detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of China, or his subjects, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories or dominions of China," commenced operations at once upon four Chinese Junks, which her Majesty's ship *Blonde* most valiantly pursued and captured, to the great dismay of the Chinese residents both at Singapore and Penang. We have no later news from China than to the 5th of June—and have therefore little further to report.

Of our relations with AFGHANISTAN, little of a satisfactory nature can be said. Scattered as are our troops, in small handfuls, over the surface of a large tract of country, whose inhabitants are neither well inclined towards us nor to the imbecile Monarch we are forcing upon them, the wonder is that more serious disasters have not befallen us, and that our situation, in the Afghan Provinces, is not even more critical, than it really is. However, though our good fortune has heretofore been signal, there is not much in our present position, whereon to congratulate ourselves. Quetta has been attacked, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the detachment at Khe-lat, as a son of Mohiab Khan, with a large body of "rebels," had determined to retake the Fort. A detachment, under Colonel Wallace, has taken the field against the Ghiljees, and reduced sundry forts, without much difficulty; but we are sorry to say that these feats have in no way added to our reputation, nor indeed to our stability, in those parts. Ano-

ther massacre has been perpetrated—it is said, and we earnestly hope, not without good reason, Lieut. Nicolson, the Political authority in charge of the expedition, having discovered a plot for the murder of the British at Candahar, and another, we believe, with a similar object, at Herat. Whether the parties massacred were engaged in either of these plots we do not know; but we trust that there is something to extenuate the apparent barbarity of the proceeding. The detachment has since been strengthened, and General Nott has taken command. It is doubtful, whether there will be any open fighting—the policy of the Afghan tribes is to attack our forces, when divided—to fall upon a band-full of our troops, wherever they are to be met with, in camp, garrison, or on the march—and unless something be done soon, either to concentrate our present resources, or considerably to increase them, some serious disasters may be apprehended. Farther Northward, matters are in a somewhat better condition. The Nawab Jubbur Khan, with the greater part of Dost Mahomed's family, arrived at Bameean, early in July. Our political measures in Southern Turkistan have been extremely successful, and the whole country on the borders of the Hindoo Koonh is both peaceful and prosperous. By the last accounts, all was quiet, too, in the neighbourhood of Herat; the ravages of the last siege have been repaired and no apprehensions of a second one are entertained. Accounts from that quarter confirm those received from home, of the discomfiture of the Russian expedition.

We must now turn our eyes in another direction and briefly contemplate our relations with NEPAUL. It is said that a war with that state is inevitable, and some small preparatory movements, to that end, have already taken place. The expediency of such a war is unquestionable, but its justice is not quite so apparent. The effect, which the abjuration of Nepal would have upon other hostile nations, would, doubtless, be highly auxiliary to our successes, but though

Nepaul is pretty well known to be badly disposed towards the British, and suspected of intriguing against us, it is not equally obvious that her over acts of aggression are sufficient to warrant our exterminating the Nepaulese, upon principle. Some of the border-tribes have made incursions upon our villages, held possession of them for a short time, and then evacuated them, but the Court of Catamandoo has repudiated all connexion with these predatory bands. Indeed, the Nepaul Government seems to be pretty well occupied, just at present, in keeping its own people in order. It is stated that a rebellion has broken out, and that 8,000 rebels have taken possession of the Capital. Besides this, the army is in a state of mutiny—and little to be relied upon in the event of a war. If the country be indeed so divided against itself, it will fall an easy prey to our army, in the ensuing cold season, should hostilities, as it is supposed, be determined upon by those in authority. We have no lack of available troops for the purpose, at Dinapore, Barilly, and other places in the neighbourhood, but there is, unfortunately, a sad lack of officers with these, as with all other regiments, and unless something be done speedily to remedy this evil, its ill effects will be too apparent. We can rely upon our native troops; but they must be well officered—and, assuredly, they are not so at present.

In our own territories nothing of much importance has occurred, since last we wrote. Great dissatisfaction has been caused, in the Company's Army, by the order, relating to Her Majesty's local Major Generals—a monstrous act of injustice, into which the Horse-Guards has succeeded in forcing the Court of Directors. A general Memorial is in contemplation; but we fear that no active measures will be adopted to bring this into effect. The case of Lieut. Gibbard, of the Bombay Army, who was dismissed the service for putting to death certain prisoners in the Sawant-Warice state, and who would have been tried in the Supreme Court of Bombay, if the Grand Jury had not very properly ignored the bill, has been much discussed during the month, and almost the entire Press of India, has for once, concurred in approving of the decision of the Jury. We hope that Mr. Gibbard's case will be considered favorably by the Court of Directors, and that he will soon be restored to the service.

In the Ditch the two great objects of interest during the past month, have been the James Prinsep Testimonial, and the *ceratium* question of Steam. A public meeting was held

on the 30th ultimo, at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the best means of paying respect to and perpetuating the memory of the late Secretary to the Asiatic Society. At this meeting a great number of the Ditch aristocrats assembled—Dr. John Grant, in the Chair—and it was finally resolved that a Ghaut should be erected on the bank of the river, a little below Fort-William, in honor of their lamented friend. If the speeches delivered, on this interesting occasion, contained a few trifling exaggerations, the amiable error will be readily overlooked; and it is greatly to the honor of the late Mr. Prinsep, that so many personal friends have pressed forward to bear record to his worth. Another meeting has been held, and one of more general public interest, than the foregoing. On the 8th of August, the friends of Mr. Curtis's scheme for the advancement of Steam-Communication assembled at the Town Hall, where a paper was read and unanimously assented to and signed by all present, expressing the fullest confidence in the entire expediency of the measures taken by Mr. Curtis at home, and containing a pledge to support that gentleman, by endeavouring to obtain subscribers to his Company, with a proviso that it should be optional with such Shareholders, to have their subscriptions returned to them, in the event of Mr. Curtis not completing his Company, or to have them transferred to the Agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company established in Calcutta, in the terms contained in a Resolution passed at a meeting of the United Committee held on the 1st instant, which was to the following purport:

Having every reliance on Mr. Curtis' judgment and discretion, and every confidence in his ultimately succeeding,—still, to provide for the possibility of failure, Resolved that, in case Mr. Curtis should not succeed in his present arrangements, and should see no reasonable prospect of being enabled to get up his Scheme, he be requested to transfer the Funds remitted to him through this Committee to the Agents in London of the Free Press, provided the original constitution of these is preserved, and they have joined no other Company, but, should such constitution have undergone any change, or the Precursors have joined any other Company, Mr. Curtis will hold the funds respectively at the disposal of the several Subscribers in the event of his abandoning his measure.

It was further resolved, at the meeting of the 8th, that, in the opinion of those present, it is desirable, for the sake of unity of action, that as soon as possible, the management of the affairs of the Company in India, should be confided to a single Committee—*to wit*, besides, of much importance has taken place. The month of July is not very favorable to activity, and with the exception of certain projected reforms (much wanted) in the

Calcutta police, we have no new local improvements to put on record. The weather has been, as is usual at this time, delightfully *steamy*, and the ordinary quantity of sickness has been abroad.

Our ' Necrology ' contains the names of Lord John Chorchill and the Governor-General of Netherlandish India. The former died of dysentery at Macao, and the latter expired at Batavia.

MISCELLANEA.

Calcutta

THE CROPS—Great injury has been suffered the crops from the heavy rains we have experienced. The jaddy crop in the Healy district has been inundated, by the Dan o'ber overflowing its banks and the Indigo crop in almost all quarters has suffered severely.

INDIGO PROSPECTS—The following is an extract of a letter from Innes dated 14th of July

I am now getting enormous profits — my press has turned out this morning a million and I shall continue to do so, and then I shall make a few copies of my factory. I hope you really is not doing so well.

BANK OF BENGAL - The Bank of Bengal declared a dividend of eight per cent, one hundred and sixty rupees per share.

INFANTRY REEFING FUND—An temporary arrangement, the subscribers to the Infantry Refreeing Fund have appointed Messrs Henders, n Home, and Simmonds as managers. The last-named has acted hitherto, as the Secretary, and now that it is determined to appoint one permanently, he is desirous of being retained in the office.

INUNDATION.—It is said that Ching-pore, an obscure village in the Zikhi Bazar, has been overflowed by the recent rise of the Dimaas. This inundation has destroyed a good fallutment of grain. A number of that led huts and the rest, although a considerable number of domestic animals. But as the scene was in the public that it should have consisted of said brick buildings, whose foundations were rather weak, have led on down.

A BRIDGE AT MIRAPOTI—We learn from a contemporary, that there is a narrow stream at Mirapoti the current of which runs with great violence in the rainy season, so as to be attended with considerable peril to the villagers and others who may have to cross and re-cross. A rich public-spirited friend of the place has, in consequence, made a donation of 20,000 rupees, which he has placed in the hands of Government for the erection of a bridge across the stream in question.

A TERRIBLE CASE OF LORCEPTYL, ABDUCTION AND MURDER—A most dramatic case, which lately took place in the city of New York, and which has attracted the attention of the whole world, is the case of the young lady, who was abducted from her home in the city of New York, and who was found dead in a room in the city of New York, and who was found with a large quantity of LORCEPTYL in her possession. The case is a most dramatic one, and it is a case which has attracted the attention of the whole world. The case is a most dramatic one, and it is a case which has attracted the attention of the whole world.

to the Insane Hospital to see a friend. She had not gone far when a native servant came running after her with a palkey, and told her that her mother wanted her back immediately, and had sent the palkey for her. Miss Maney unsuspectingly got into the palanquin it being dark, and Miss Maney apprehending nothing extraordinary, was not aware that the palanquin instead of proceeding towards the house, was being taken out of the way towards an unfrequented part of the road, where it was suddenly put down. She now perceived her situation, but before she could make any attempts or in fact use efforts of any kind she was rudely taken out of the palanquin and thrown into a carriage which had been provided for the purpose and which immediately drove off. She screamed out for help, but there was no one at hand to assist her, while she was violently kept inside the carriage, and she was shaken by a European named Lyons, and several natives, the former being a young man belonging to one of the hilly tribes. She was then taken to the house of a well known wealthy Mohammedan Zammadah living in Sealdah, where the poor young woman was forcibly detained and abused in the period of a month.

Miss Mance, in the mean time, could find no value for her diamond, whose extraordinary disappearance she could not at first in the most distant manner account for or guess. But after a few days, from some adventurous circumstances, she learnt the precious fact of her daughter's abduction, and was so hurt that the Hospital apprentice would have commenced with the zemindar in quest of an indemnity out of the ruin of the unfortunate Miss Mance, by having received two letters, addressed by the apothecary as well to the zemindar. In one letter she speaks of remuneration for her trouble, and the other appears to have been written the same day on which the abduction was effected, and contains the information that Miss Mance was on that evening going to the Hospital for healing, that it would afford a fitting opportunity for the zemindar to secure her.

Mrs. Maney came to the Police, stating the above particulars, and seeking for redress, but as the case occurred out of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Police, the Chief Magistrate could not interfere in the matter. In the case, no doubt, will be brought before the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pargannahs.

THE TWENTY THOUSAND—The prize of twenty thousand rupees, was drawn to an unsold ticket.

THE ROADS—The Governor-General, it is said, has issued the Chief Magistrate, and the Civil Architect to be censured for keeping the roads in their present dilapidated state.

SERIOUS MISTAKES—The Military Board have, we have been directed to cause all the suspension Belts to be examined and reported on. This is a very serious position, and the duty we hope you will fulfill. Another such accident.

and necessary to man districts of the Lower Provinces as an object of a general national interest that it must be regarded as requiring the special care of the Government, and whilst he gives his best thanks for the co-operation of the Committee, and begs for a continuance of its assistance, he is willing to the extent above described, to give it support from the public fund.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE Lottery understands that the fortunate holder of the ticket (185), drawn a prize of fifty thousand francs in the 18th drawing of the "Volonté Lottery," was Abu Abraham, a merchant of this city.

A TRUTH DISPERSED CASE.—A very tragic scene occurred during last week at St James's Church, where a female dressed out in an apparently bridal suit with a masked bonnet, otherwise a diabolic helmet, desperately attempted to nullify the proceedings of Mr Du Costa with Miss C. Mearns, &c. &c. The Bridgroom as her betrothed The Rev gentleman was forced to postpone the nuptial ceremony and adjourn from the Hymeneal Altar to the Bishop's Palace, where, after long enquiries made by the Venerable Archdeacon, it was fairly proved, that the female had no claim to the worthy gentleman's hand or heart. The worthy female, it seems, with blind endeavor to win all things, which she found could be purchased in no other way. But to her infinite surprise she found to a life, that both her money and her object were added loss to her and her regretful feeling preceded in the manner above stated. The Rev. gentleman was so taken back in the female's showing a wedding ring on her finger that he must have verily believed it to be a case of bigamy, and involuntarily closed his book. The lady to her utter shame and confusion, was forced to retire without her object, and the parties were married on the next morning at the Catholic Church, and afterwards at St James's Church.

MORTALITY AMONG SLING IN NATIVE WOMEN.—We learn from a native paper that there is a great mortality prevailing among native women after childbirth. The editor mentions several respectable native gentlemen who have had to mourn the loss of some of their female relatives dying after parturition.

ASSAM TEA —Five hundred chests of Assam Tea will be put out to tend this year, each containing eighty pounds of tea.

CAPTAIN WILSON—Captain Wilson, of the Artillery, is positively to succeed Colonel Piquette as Superintendent of the Foundry at Cassport.

IN ORDER TO APTLY ILLUSTRATE THE PROPOSED
OVERVIEW FOR THANNAS IN 10 X 1000000
Burch intends, with the sanction of Government, to
introduce a new measure in the thinnest system.
We hear, that he has been appointed to a position
and a native officer (the) that to be a local director
over every four thinnas. The duty of the two local
will be to control the proceedings of the thinnas
subordinate to them, and to report the same

to the Superintendent. It is well that these two men
represent the way of experiment over the (Hampshire)
Lord's City, Sire and Farms. I've been
It has just been now in the purpose. (C) 1
It will couple the (city) police with the rest
of the (the) will not only (s) When there
is further (the) and (the) (the) (the) (the)
police, to establish that (the) (the) (the) (the)
hundred (the) (the) (the) (the) (the) (the)
choked (the) will always be (the) (the) (the) (the)
each of these (the) (the) (the) (the) (the) (the)

NATIVE TRIPARTY — Baboo M. K. S. has generously given a bullock horse, Providence Luggage and

from plates, enough to hull a boat to hold it, which it is intended to apply to the purpose of a ferry-boat across the Ganges at Bureat hee, on the road to Dordjag. This most liberal gift will prove of incalculable advantage, not merely to the European and other travellers to and from Dordjag, but also to the public generally engaged in the internal trade from Rungpoor, Duxepoor, &c. and the Government itself is likely to reap the greatest benefit ultimately from the powerful stimulus which will thus be given to mercantile traffic.

RAPE.—A case of rape was under investigation at the Police on the 5th instant. The particulars, as far as they could be ascertained, appear to be the following:—A Muhammad girl about twelve years old, was going on Tuesday last, to a bazar to buy something, when, passing by the door of two women whom I know, they called her in and gave her some green liquid to drink, saying that it was a good beverage, and would do her no harm. She drank it off, and a short time afterwards fell down and gaily. The two women told her it was nothing, and offered her some sherbet, which they said would remove the giddiness. She accordingly drank the sherbet, but instead of removing her and spitting it, increased it to a tin-fold degree, so that she was compelled to lie down on the mat on which she had been sitting. She remembered distinctly, that at the two women, while she lay helpless, appeared and a man in a yellow Mahomedan came into the room. Her recollections were, that while her indignation continued to increase the man proceeded to do her every violence. But it is accurate quite unnecessary of what passed around her, and sink into a deep stupor, from which when she recovered the next morning, she found that she had been violently abused. I am therefore of the opinion that the parties had previously planned to compass the ruin of the girl.

AGRA BANK.—The Directors of the Agra Bank have addressed a circular to the Shareholders, requesting them to transact their individual votes respecting a proposed change in the Insurance System of the Bank. The Insurance of the Agra Bank consists chiefly of loans up to approval of personal accounts, granted on many conditions for long terms, and is usually secured by policy of Insurance up to the life of the borrower. The finding is that secured amounts at present to the 37½ per cent. of the business being divided in the Capital, Oriental and Universal Assurance Societies. The Director proposed to the establishment of an Insurance Office at Agra, to be conducted with or under the sole control and management of the Bank, and in short that the Bank should be *proprietor* in its own insurance.

1181 IN A 74.—In consequence of the great inconvenience and expense incurred by government in transporting money from Calcutta to the Upper Provinces, it is here contemplated to establish a mint in the Presidcy of Agra.

THE DOCKWARD—The *Colcord*, Captain Bell, leaves town this morning for Vicksburg. She is one of the vessels hired by the government to convey troops from Vicksburg to the riverward. The *Spur* and *Illi* among the enlisted vessels, and are expected to start during the week.

THE CHINESE CIVILIZATIONS.—It appears that the Chinese Government is not prepared to permit the American missionaries to preach to the Chinese. The missionaries have been refused permission to preach to the Chinese. It was owing to this refusal that the American missionaries have been refused permission to preach to the Chinese. It was owing to this refusal that the American missionaries have been refused permission to preach to the Chinese.

manuer, and would not brook any controul. When off Pabnah, they assailed the boatmen and in direct violation of orders seized the helm and oars and pulled ashore, where they soon engaged themselves in a serious riot, attended with homicide. Sixty of them were confined, to take their trial for this, and the rest refused to proceed without them. The Superintendents endeavoured in vain to prevail on them to go on; they most pertinaciously persisted in their determination to remain. When the sixty that had been confined were liberated, in consequence of identification being impossible, the Superintendents again endeavoured to induce these men to proceed, but they positively refused to do so unless they were allowed, in addition to the provisions of dried fish, rice, &c., that they had contracted for, opium and other luxuries, which it would be too expensive and even dangerous to afford them. Several attempts to induce these refractory characters (who, it appears, are not far different, as they represented themselves, but more conscious,) to proceed to their destination failed, and they still insisting on their own terms the Superintendents were directed by these Committee to discharge them; they were consequently dismissed and have been left at liberty to find their way to their own country, or to engage themselves to any person desirous of their services.

TULNATH ABOARD AFTER MIDNIGHT—For the last few nights the whole body of constabulary has been turned out patrolling all over the town, to prevent the thieving watchmen from sleeping, the consequence of which has been that no constables have been committed in any part of the town excepting one, to an insignificant amount, in Muchash bazar, the number of which division were the only sleepers taken by the constables.

CAPTAIN BOHRAH—This gentleman has just arrived from England in the *Harshay*, to superintend magnetic, meteorological and tidal observations in India. Captain Bohra has received his appointment from the Court of Directors, as his correspondent provided with the scientific instrument necessary for such systems. He is to prosecute the first instance to the Himalayas, to prosecute magnetic and meteorological observations on the hills.

ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE Mr. A. I. Taylor, of the Bengal Civil Service, appointed Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, took the prescribed undivided charge of the office. Mr. Taylor stated it is understood, with the view of Joint Magistrate, and is also to exercise that of Deputy Collector in the district.

ROBBERY IN THE 24-PERGUNNAH—On Wednesday last, the 1st instant, a robbery took place in the Kuchee of one Jyannam Bhattacharyya, situated at Atchmah, a small village on the east of Burdwan, in the district of 24 Pergunnahs. It was about midnight when a gang of dacoits, armed with swords, spears, muskets, &c., rushed into the Kuchee, and by their onrush spread terror in the neighbourhood. One Bindum Chandra, of the Gowa caste, a man past middle age, courageously engaged with a club in his hand to the defence of the Kuchee and to prevent the plunder, but none could get to his aid, the dacoits being either not farthcoming, or idle spectators of what was going on, was surrounded by the robbers and received the fatal blow, so that he died on the spot. The dacoits are now engaged in making the robbery successful but has not as yet been able to trace the real perpetrators.

QUARANTINE—We hear, that in consequence of the plague raging in India, Government has ordered the vessels arriving here from the Red Sea, to undergo quarantine at Sangor or Kedgeree.

THE VIRGINIE—The *Barque Virginie*, of 1752 tons burthen, was put up at the Exchange Sale Rooms on the 11th instant and disposed of, with all her tackle, &c. as from sea, for 18,600 rupees. Captain E. Cooke was the purchaser.

INDIAN PROSPECTS—The dry weather we have had of late, will, no doubt, make the fortunes of some of our blue friends, and materially aid others.

MASTER HUMPHRY'S CLOCK—Messrs Thacker and Co. have published the first number of their edition of *Master Humphry's Clock*.

ASSAM TIA COMPANY—The Court of Directors, were this morning quite satisfied with the progress of the Assam Tia Company, and have written an "encouraging" letter on the subject, to the Bengal Government.

SUPERINTENDENTSHIP OF NAGPORE RIVERS—The Superintendent of the Nandesh Rivers, on the departure to Europe of Mr. J. S. May, the present functionary, is to be made over to an Engineer Officer, Captain Smyth, formerly A. D. C. to Sir Charles Metcalfe, who will have three Assistants, one on each river.

CAPT. W. M. SMITH—Capt. W. M. Smith, of Engineers, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Revenue Department.

LIUT. IMPEY—Lieut. Impey, 91st M. N. I., was appointed on the 29th ult., Adjutant of the Tulnah corps in Transameria, vice Lieut. Smith, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE STUDENTS OF THE NAVY SCHOOL—On the 12th instant, the distribution of prizes to the students of the *Naval School*, took place at the Government House in the Park, when His Lordship gave some excellent books and mathematical appliances to those boys that were pronounced qualified by Captain Richardson, whose suggestions for the improvement of this little seminary were highly appreciated by His Lordship. But what was most interesting to observe was His Lordship's remarkable cold secution in taking off from his finger a valuable ring and presenting it to the schoolmaster, Ralph Russell, Esq. in order to mark his excellent very good opinion, his Lordship's commendation of the character and ability of this estimable young man.

MRS. PRINSEP AND PEELE—Mr. C. Prinsep has been appointed acting Consul to the East India Company, and Mr. Lawrence Peel Advocate-General.

DESPATCH OF MAIL—An application was made to Government a few days ago, by the Chamber of Commerce, requesting that a sailing vessel might be sent from hence direct to Aden, on the 1st of August, as soon as dispatches were received from China. The Government, have declined compliance with this request, as intimation has been received that the Bombay Government will despatch a steamer for the Red Sea on the 1st of August.

The Committee, for the erection of Lord William Bentinck's statue, have received advice of its having been shipped to the *Reine Victoria*, Capt. Boucher, which vessel sailed from Deal on the 6th of May, but it had been and is not expected to have sailed when the ship left on the 4th of June. The statue is highly spoken of at home by all parties.

That the accounts and statements for the last six months submitted to the Meeting, be passed as correct and satisfactory.

D W FRASER, Esq - D W Fraser Esq, late
Collector of Pilgrim Tax at Cuth, has been appointed
Agent for the control of the Peshawar in Hind,
and proceeds to Enkown on the 14th proximo

ASSAM COMPANY & CHINESE—In regard to those helpless men the Marine Board was written to, to enquiring if the Chinese could not be provided with a passage in the transport vessels to Singapore. The Marine Board have objected to the proposal and it remains to be decided how such a large body of helpless men are to be disposed of.

SALE OF LAYED PROPERTIES—At the sale of the landed property, put up by order of the Registrar on the 29th of Jul., at Messrs. Tullah and Co's rooms, the following two houses were disposed of

*It belonging to the estate of the late J. S. Duersta
Esq.—An Upper round House, in Circular Road
—an et price 12,000, sold for 12,100 mpees*

Rearing to the estate of the late Wm. W. ...
A Two-roomed dilapidated house, &c. on Kn
Cooper's Lane—upset price £1,500, sold for 1000 guineas

TITLE AND EXHIBITARY—It is said, that a case of much importance, and involving a large property, is about to be litigated in the District Court. Upon the death of the late Rajah Chittu Singh, one of the largest Zemindars in Peninsular India, his son, Roodra Singh, set up a will, purporting to make over nearly the whole of the vast property to himself—this document is said to be a forgery, and the young brother, Roodra Singh, is about to maintain its proceedings to impeach its validity. The case of the latter is said to have been taken up by Behar Dutt Kananath Tagor, and one of the Ministers of the Supreme Court has been retained to proceed to Tinsah on his behalf.

[illegible]

A NEW OWNER TO CHOKERDA.—Complaints have of late been made of the slinkers of the petty criminals of the city of Chokherda being disturbed by the boys of the nucleus of the night watch. We understand that Deputy Secretary of Police has ordered a list of names of the slinkers to be made up and moved to put thieves on a nap.

THE SYRIAN MORNING SCHOOL—The pupils of this school were examined on the 31st inst. The use of the Chaldaean script was had to a fully limited for the purpose. Aided by a library and book the examination, and expressed

himself greatly gratified by the manner in which the boys acquitted themselves. At the conclusion of the examination, the Archdeacon complimented all concerned in the getting up of this school, which is conducted wholly by young natives, who support it by their gratuitous labour and pecuniary aid. They are chiefly students of the Hindu College, who devote the few hours which they spare from their own studies, to the communication of the blessing they themselves receive, at the hands of European teachers, to their poorer countrymen. Mr Dooltry very liberally observed, that though, as a Christian clergyman, he could not consistently take an active part in the institution of any school in which the Christian religion did not form a leading branch of education, he was not willing to acknowledge the great good that schools for more general instruction might effect, and it was not to be expected that Hindoos professing the religion in their faith, should admit the Bible as a text-book into their school-te establishments. He was however in full, for the diffusion of general knowledge all over India, and it was highly creditable to the young men who had met and taken the management of the Spanish Mission School, that they had done so much good in the little time that it had been established.

OF ARABIAN.—In reply to the enquiry of the Marine Board, which it will be remembered, I had addressed, is pertinent on the subject of establishing a quarantine in regard to the vessels coming from the Persian Gulf, is a measure of precaution with respect to the plague prevailing in these parts, Government have written that the epidemic disease adverted to, is not of that nature which would render such a proceeding necessary.

OTIS SAYS—One hundred and fifty chests of Putnam which had been reserved for the French Government were on the bid instant put up to Auction by the Board, and sold one lot at 710, and the rest were purchased by one speculator at 700 per chest, the average result is to Re 700 5 4 per chest.

OPPIUM SCRIPT—“I'll take Opium Script” for forty-five chests of *Pinna* and twenty chests of *Benares*, of the January sale of last year was put up for sale by me about Messrs. Tull & Co. on the 4th instant but we were still no better being told on the 20th to offer none but *five hundred rupees* per chest.

PRINCE WARREN—Shiradda Warrishindhu who was sentenced by the Session Judge of the 24 Pargannas to one year imprisonment, for wounding and maiming a lad, appealed to the Sudder Nazim Court, for a reversal of his case. One Ghulam Mustaffa pleader in the Court of the Moonsoof or Pusspooh, was ordered by the proccutor to have been present at the time he received the wound, but Ghulam Mustaffa deposed that he was totally ignorant of the circumstances in he was that day engaged before the Moonsoof. As Ghulam Mustaffa was himself implicated in expelling the deroogha, who had done to the Prince, to revive the Magistrate's process, the Judge the fore did not receive his evidence, and the Prince, who was released upon security till the trial was concluded a second time, the charge having been fully proved against him on the re-trial also. The Prince has again appealed to the Sudder Nazim Court and prayed that the evidence of Ghulam Mustaffa be taken and the Moonsoof be examined. On this the Judge of the Sudder Court has ordered that the prisoner be released on bail, and that the Moonsoof be examined. Should the Moonsoof's evidence show that Ghulam Mustaffa was on the day engaged at his Court till a couple of hours (for the witness took place at a little before that hour)

It is understood that the Prince will be at once discharged.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE OFFICE—A short time ago we noticed that a charge of bribery had been preferred against one of the oldest clerks in the Police Office. Mr Robert Hibberly, first clerk to the Chief Magistrate was the party accused. The case underwent an investigation by the Chief Magistrate, with the result of which we are unacquainted. Mr Hibberly, however, has been dismissed from office.

We are credibly informed that he was employed in the Police Office for upwards of thirty years, and it was only about three months ago, that he contemplated applying for a pension, to which by his illness, he has forfeited all claims.

The following are the arrangements made. Mr J W Peterson, clerk in the shipping department, has been appointed to Mr Hibberly's place, for European cases occurring ashore or in the shipping, and his situation has been abolished. Mr Grant the assistant next to Mr. Hibberly, has been appointed for all native cases upon an additional salary.

Mofussil.

MIRAT—The weather is fine, and though the rains bids back the Jumna is very much swollen. An earthquake was felt by many people on the 27th of June. Wolves have come into the cantonments, and many are the wonderful tales told of their prowess. Some three children have, however, been carried away from the lanes, and the Commissioner has offered a reward of five rupees for every wolf brought in to him.

RUNGPORE—The following is an extract of a letter from Rungpoore. "The Dargah-e-Pahel at all we have ever seen. Our old friends in Moorshedabad used to say hard but the magnanimity displayed by these cool seconds to extend confession and justice to him. You recollect the old Moghul's plan of putting hot iron half an inch into a man's person. It is comparative comfort to what these unfortunate devils are subjected. A theft took place the other day, the jailer came out and reported no go, which was the case as regards the serious part of it. The thieves were not to be put off, but within the next few days the thieves in 10 days under punishment is imminent and fine. This worthy, to say himself, came out and said all the evils of one of my villages and I put them to the order of his *dollah*. As soon as I see *hukmat*, I will explain it. The man is laid on his back, a bamboo is joined under his shoulder-blades, and then across the chest, one man holds the legs, two others press at opposite ends of the upper bamboo, and this causes the most excruciating pain. The unfortunate wretch, in his agony, names any persons his bewildered senses can call to mind, and then he is gone. This most iniquitous mark of torture leaves a swelling and black mark, but it is months before the victims get rid of an internal pain. The vagabond jemadar has sent in some chaps to the Magistrate, and walked off with 200 rupees or upwards as his share of the spoil. The poor devils of Ryots are now with me. I will do my best to get them justice, but the chances are nine to one against their getting any thing more than my sympathy. You know how coolly some of the Dynasty wallahs throw every obstacle in the way of the oppressors of their police being proved. I have no doubt this will only swell the list. What stuff to talk of the oppressors of the slave holders!—no slaves under the face of heaven were ever half so brutally treated as are the natives of Dargah, by the misnomer of Pahel. I firmly believe the greatest blessing the Government could confer on

the people, would be to do away with the present Police, and leave the people to themselves, till a better system can be introduced."

AGRA—An affair, which threatened untoward consequences, occurred the other day in the Munzaffargar district. Captain Fisher, Political Assistant, Deyrah Dhoon, while travelling dawn, was at a particular spot, told by his hearers that he was way-laid by a party ahead, who contemplated violence, and recommended him to return. This Capt F—refused, got out of his palanke, and proceeded with great presence of mind towards a body of men armed with clubs, spears, &c., &c., as if he were unconscious of their presence. The coolness saved him, the party intimidated by it, withdrew, leaving him to pursue his journey unmolested. This occurred at the same place where Lieutenant Dawes was some time since so violently assaulted.

The want of rain is beginning to be very seriously felt, and to cause the most uncomfortable apprehensions. Some idea of the severity of the heat may be formed from the circumstance that three soldiers of H. M.'s 9th Regiment, died in one day, of apoplexy.

Wheat has in consequence risen to the very high price of 19 seers per picul, and other articles in proportion.

The June mail announces the appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor Mr Robertson as Provisional Governor General, to succeed to the Office on a vacancy occurring and no success on the spot.

There has been a most favourable change in the weather. It commenced to rain about midnight or early on the 1st July since which, it has been cloudy with frequent and abundant showers. Nearly 4½ inches of water fell and nothing in short could be more favourable at this late period of the season. The effect on the grain market was sudden and wheat is now selling at 4 seers more than it was formerly.

The *1st d'Alabar* gives the following—

The lovely daughter of a captain and distinguished officer of rank, now at Cabool, while proceeding to join him, saw, loved, and was, loved by a French son of Mars, an A D C to a gallant General in the service of the Sikhs, of a very "magnificent" name. The course of this true love was so long, that the lovers became enmeshed with of course, the concurrence of the parties next most interested, to themselves. The Sikh General agreed to settle one lakh of rupees on the bride of his A D C on the wedding-day, which was settled. The young A D C Mons La Font, appeared at Cabool, where the ceremony was to be performed and pitched his crimson tent near his future father's door, and all went merrily as a marriage bell. But alas for the course of true love! the happy A D C was one fine morning recognised by some soldiers, of a certain Queen's Corps now at Cabool, as a prince—no—as a shop-boy of Mr White, the Karnal merchant! The discovery made its way to the Officers, to whose mess the sad-disent A D C had been asked by the father of his bride, as his guest. The Officers refused to meet him, until an explanation was offered, none was forthcoming, but next day the crimson tent and its gay occupant had disappeared! and with them the happy event.

His political opinions seemed to prove him a staunch revolutionist, one of the Lib's heroes, but this turn of affairs showed, said the Officers, that he was a *comfession*.

ATYPOUR—The rains which are to be expected in the next few days, are the 20th of June, will be most refreshing. At a particular place, where the sun is particularly hot, the weather

is now most unpropitious. Very little of the rain crops have been sown, though the hills are ploughed—the Indigo cultivation begins to suffer—while the greatest terror prevails amongst the whole community which a few facts will somewhat curiously show. All kinds of grain have become dearer.

Wheat in May, averaged	26	seers of 80 Sa	Wt
It is now in July	20	"	"
Chunna in May, averaged	28	"	"
It is now in July	23	"	"
Ghee in May was	4	seers per rupee	
It is now	3	seers 12 chiks. do.	

thus showing that luxuries have become cheaper, no one buying but what wher necessity obliges. But the signs of the fear of a famine, for which the experience of 1837 has given good cause, are still in the marked. All the numerous projected intrigues a nongst families in this district have been postponed, small thefts have become very frequent, and towards Duhye on the Ganges, several attacks have been made on grain pits, an offence which did not show itself until the end of 1837. But this fear of drought prevents the employment of any one or the advance of money for the purposes of cultivation.

CHITTAGONG—The following is an extract of a letter we received yesterday from Chittagong, dated 14th July.

"We have had more gales here than have been known for some years past. The hills of rain too have been so heavy that several villages to the southward were inundated and several lives lost. The authorities here raised a subscription for the suffering survivors and supplied them with provender. The rains have now ceased for a few days, we have occasional showers only—and the weather has become very disagreeably hot. You should have been here to see the state of the roads immediately after the heavy rains, I am sure it would have astonished you, if such were the state of the Calcutta roads I doubt not the Magistrate's attention would be duly called to it by the public papers. Our Magistrate has been kind enough to set the prisoners to work in filling up the immense gaps—only eight near the Government School has not yet been filled, the gap is about fifteen feet wide and extending across the road. Two bridges have also sunk, on account of the washing away of the sand from underneath them."

MURSHIDABAD 26th June 1840—From a Correspondent—The brethren of the Masomee Order will be happy to learn that a new Lodge named "Kirdi Hope," has been established at this Station, in which the W. M. (the father or founder and first Master of that flourishing Lodge "Light of the North") under a warrant, was regularly installed on the 12th instant, when all the Officers being duly invested, the Lodge entered on work.

This infant Lodge promises to become shortly, in numbers, respectability and working, as prosperous as any in the country.

KURNAUL—A letter from Kurnaul says—'There is nothing going on in this part of the world. The Lahore Government, so far from wishing to oppose us, have acceded to everything we require of it, and we may march as many troops as we like through the Punjab, with their assistance too, so there is an end to a campaign in that quarter for the present. They are, however, fighting amongst themselves, and two powerful hill chiefs are in open rebellion against the Government.'

'We have had no rain to signify up to this, and the weather is hardly bearable in consequence the troops keep remarkably healthy however, as the sick lists show.

'Additional ground has been just taken into the cantonments to admit of the construction of four new barracks, under orders to be built to the north of the 4th lines.'

Native States

TUCKNOW.—A most daring attempt to assassinate a poor helpless man, was made on the night of the 16th ultimo, by two hired ruffians, and suspected to have been undertaken at the instance of an influential personage, closely allied to the Royal Family of this country, who failing by every legal means to evade the payment of a large sum of money justly due by him, claimable under the most unexceptionable and incontrovertible documentary and oral evidence, had had recourse to the barbarous and inhuman method of effecting his purpose, by an attempt at assassination; and if, of which there is very little doubt, this base measure has been resorted to at the instigation of the scoundrel advisers by whom he is constantly surrounded, and who, him being indisputably connected, and otherwise too feeble and ill in the extreme, are by no means fit companions for a prince allied to the illustrious family of Saurdur Jung.

RAMPUR—Mr Commissioner Robinson reached Rampur on the 24th June to persuade (it is supposed) the dying Nawab to call in European Troops to prevent further outrage on the part of the turbulent Pindars, who have already proceeded to great lengths and some lives have been lost. The 21st Regiment were expecting orders hourly to move on Kimpore. A considerable sum in cash, nearly twenty lac of rupees, with the Nawab's jewels, &c, it is supposed, would descend to his sister, but this country on the Nawab's death, lapses to the Company in the absence of an heir to the throne of Rampur.

Mhookah is upwards of 7 000 feet above the level of the sea, Jugharra a little less.

REYPORE—Major Thorpe is still busily engaged, attempting to bring the country into some state of order, and, rejecting harsh measures, has endeavoured by persuasion and good treatment to induce the plundering vagabonds of the state to desist from their outrages. This praiseworthy intention has not met with success, nor was it to be expected that it would, among such lawless a people. One instance of the fatality of half measures had been related to us.

The Major having heard of the villainies of a celebrated Kuzak, Hurre Sing, sent for him and in the hope of reclaiming him hastened to all his alleged grievances, which were not a few, as they included the demand of certain lands and villages belonging to his neighbours, which to use his expression, it was necessary he should have to enable him to live like a gentleman. His request not being complied with, he and his followers took themselves off from Jeypre, and within 4 days, first plundered a Mahajan of considerable property, then directed their course to Cheela, which village they burnt to the ground, and several lives were lost, and the worthy gentleman now levies Black Mail, in Tooowatta.

A party of vagabonds have seized upon the Fort at Kintree, which, from its appearance on the map, seemed to be a place of some importance and projecting the old Kamlais, are building defiance to Major Thorpe by.

A large Force under Major Forster, was, however, to start on the 11th instant, for the purpose of bringing the lawless of authority to their senses. Another similar affair has taken place at Seekur, the party there refusing to receive the chief, Ram Nath.

Perak, who is supported by a detachment of Horse and a Company fresh from India.

Mr. Arthur, writing from Tiflis, of the 21st July, mentions a serious insurrection of the Russians against their Government and an apprehension of insurrection in our territories to meet which troops had been applied for, from Diarbekir. The villages taken by the Russians a few weeks since had not been given up.

A letter from Benares communicates the following:—We had intelligence yesterday of a mutiny having occurred in the Bengal army, and that 8,000 men had raised the British Standard. It is supposed this outbreak was first caused by the Tappels, in revenge for the murder of their Chief, Bhern Singh, which took place about a year ago. This diversion will go far to prevent any outrage of the Nepaul mob within our territories.

It has been confidently stated, that hostilities with Nepal are on the eve of breaking out, and that whether fresh signs of provocation be given or not, it is resolved to read our mountain neighbours another lesson, sufficiently effectual to prevent further manifestations of their unquiet and inimical disposition.

THE STRIKE—Our Sikh Allies lie under the imputation and very justly, of being the prime movers of the seditious little emulates which have lately arisen among the neighbouring tribes, and it has been discovered, that their Agents are busily employed in Afghanistan, fanning into flame the smallest spark of discontent wherever it glimmers. The abilities of Mr. Clerk—abilities in which the public may have the full opportunity—have been called into active service in determining the explanation from the Court of Lahore regarding certain intrigues which have been too thinly veiled to avoid detection, and it is much suspected that the seditious shown to Colonel Wallace and his party only checked other operations to be carried on elsewhere. An infatuation has, it is said, been carried on with certain noted rebel Chiefs, and one especially upon whose head a price is set, has had money advanced him in prospect of affording him in his place of refuge, the Khyber Pass. A small party of Nizam-ul-Hind, sent beyond the Hindoo Khosh, it is supposed with the intention of intrigue, perhaps with the Russians, has been detected in Kabul on his return to his country, and our Government have been long aware of the tampering which has been, and is continually going on with the hill tribes, who, though not very favourably inclined to the Punjabees, are but too anxious to capture in any warfare which promises a reasonable prospect of plunder. Now Nihal Singh's refusal to allow our troops to pass through his territories will, however, bring matters to a crisis.

SCINDA-SUKKUR—The following is an extract of a letter from Sukkur, dated 20th June. The writer makes mention of a rumour, and something more preparatory, relative to the dispatch of some troops to Herat.

There is a talk here of troops being sent up to Herat on the opening of the cold season in October, in fact the commissariat is making arrangements for that purpose, and it is probable that part of the command establishment here, will have to accompany our outposts and convoys are much annoyed by the Beloochees, who take every opportunity of bringing down on them in large numbers. There is a report that the Beloochees, 12,000 strong, were marching down to invade Sindh one in Sukkur, but they have not as yet made their appearance.

It is stated, on highly creditable authority, that a deeply laid plot, having for its object the massacre of

some British Officers in Herat and Candahar, was discovered by Major-General Sir John Nicholson, and is now being investigated. It is reported that the conspirators, who are numerous, are all of the same tribe, and are now plotting the first massacre of the British in the Punjab against our expedition. They should remember the work of extermination.

We have seen letters from Herat to the 21st July, but they do not give very satisfactory accounts of the state of the country, which is said to be much needed.

Three Steamers have been dispatched with arms and ammunition to Kurrahee, and some troops are to be sent there, even in the event of the relief of Captain Bees' party at Quetta.

Mehrab Khan's son still threatens to attack Herat with a large force. We shall very likely hear the sequel of the late fracas at Quetta before our next number is published.

Letters from Sukkur of the 10th of June, state that the Troops there are to turn out in August to enter provisions to the post of Kohat through the Marraes, Tribe of Beloochees, and after that commence war with those who cut up Elial. Clarks and the 5th Regiment, with all this to do there is a scarcity of officers. The 23rd have only 1 Major, 1 Lt. Col., 1 Adjutant, 1 Acting Quarter Master, and a young officer who has just joined present, and one captain of detachment, the only officer with a whole wing. The 1st Grenadiers have 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Acting Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Subaltern and a young officer newly arrived, one captain and 1 Major of detachment. The 5th are just as badly off. The flank company of the 23rd were to have gone out in August, but from having no officers, the Grenadiers take the tour of duty. In the 23rd Hospital for the last 24 hours, the Thermometer had not been below 105 deg except for one hour about 8 P.M. and it is a fine large building. Yet for all this they are drilling recruits, the recruits who went up from Bombay started so late that 65 are weather bound in Quetta for the monsoon, and 14 died of cholera in the train. The Steamers are going to take 6 companies of the 2nd Grenadiers to reinforce the Sukkur brigade for the expedition against the Marraes, 3 companies of H. M. 40th Regiment also come by the same opportunity. The Rahans, a tribe in part, and the hereditary enemies of the Marraes, will bring 10,000 men to hem them in on the Warik and Wase, and it is to be hoped a severe lesson will be given them and a stop be put to the confused harassing duty which the Troops in Beloochees are constantly exposed to.

QUETTA—Letters from Quetta have been received, which contain an animated account of an attack upon the fort there, in which, as a matter of course, the Beloochees got a sound thrashing.

Justice Mirree at Quetta, 27th June, 1840.—Here we are shut up in the fort of Mirree of Quetta, and surrounded by about as many thousands and cowardly as a set of rascals as can be found from Constantinople to the wall of China. Since the 1st we have been on the quiver. The first cause of all this was the assembling of a considerable body of Kakurs, chiefly Panizres, Yamares and Bozves, under a Yagoo Panizre chief, named Guffhor. These had taken up their quarters in a deep and narrow gorge 9 or 10 miles to the north east of our camp, but their numbers had not increased sufficiently to warrant, in their opinion, an attack on even our small force, which consisted of about 2,000 of the Shah's Infantry.

and our Beloochee gunners, in all 250 armed men. The night of the 21st was passed in watching by all, the ladies not even excepted, for they, poor creatures, were too much frightened to take rest. At 2 A.M. all being quiet. Hammerly started with four sowars to examine the gorge, and to ascertain the strength of the party in it, of which we were rather sceptical. He reached the Kakur camp at dawn of day, and having satisfied himself of the presence of about 400 men, he turned towards home to acquaint Beas with what he had seen. Some of the fellows who observed us, rode up the side of the hill, and took a few long and barinful shots at us. The 22d brought intelligence of an division amongst the Kakur ardars, and of the Panjze chief having withdrawn his *oolos* and returned to his home. It was also positively stated that those ardars who had disagreed with Gaffoor, would come in to us, were we to send for them. This all sounded very well, but our suspicions were not so easily lulled—it looked too much like a plot, and we were doing our best to fathom it. In the evening, whilst we were all down at the place, another spy came in and corroborated the statement of Gaffoor's departure somewhere or other, but where he knew not. Our sowars too who had been acquiring all around, saw no signs of an enemy, but still all were on the alert, as on the preceding evening. The following morning some of the headmen who were supposed to have quarrelled with Gaffoor, offered to come in, it set for, and about 2 P.M. they arrived at Beas's house, having left their followers (80 men) at our Bolin Banger camp. Shah Buzoor, a Durrani Kakur, who bears the rank of a *subadar* in two *rangars*, on hearing of the arrival of these men in his camp, advised us to send for the head men and to keep them safe till all was over, as it would prevent their men from acting against us in the attack, which was sure to take place that night, and that he would watch the motions of the others and let us know if any thing suspicious should occur during the night. As our adviser had always behaved well, we determined upon following his instructions by confining the ardars. When these men came to Beas's house for the ostensible purpose of making their *shikam* and entering our service, we requested the pleasure of their society till all should be arranged, but at the same time they were informed that they should be well treated and well rewarded in the event of their establishing proofs of their honesty. Well might come on and with it positive information from divers quarters of the absence of the Kakurs, to the number of 1000. Sowars were posted at the different points, at which we expected the *luchker* to enter the plain. Piquets were planted all around, with instructions to fire on the approach of any large body, and then to retire on the magazine and quarter guard, which adjoin one another, and which we made our standing point in the event of our piquets being obliged to retire. Sand bags were arranged to the height of 2 feet in front, the treasure was placed within these, and the two ladies and children within the magazine. The 8 pounder was placed at the right front angle and 9 pounder at the left front angle, supported by all the available infantry. Unfortunately there was a bazar about 100 yards in front, and several other buildings all around, which would serve to shelter an enemy, still our position was the best we could find, as all the magazine was there, and we could not possibly remove the stores under three days, neither could we divide our small force between it and any more eligible situation. From dusk till midnight nothing more occurred to lead us to suppose the enemy were near, and we were beginning to think that they had repented of their design, when a sowar galloped in and informed us of the move of the

luchker. This man was followed by another and another, till at last each had only to ride a little in front of the *luchker* to satisfy himself of the approach of a large body of men. On they came, as quietly as possible, till they reached, or nearly reached the right of the line, where the Horse Artillery stables stood; there they set us a most flagrant shot, which they kept till all they arrived within grape range from the 8 pounder; the first round missed the main body but the second did great execution, and I am sure it must have told well, for it completely stopped the yelling and sent the *volunteers* flying into and behind the *hazar* for shelter; some passed through the *hazar*, but were soon driven back by the 8 pounder and the *malaktry*.

It now became necessary to detach a few men to the top of the *hazar*, for the purpose of driving them out, a few rounds accomplished this and gave Beas, who stood to the 9 Pounder, a few capital shots, which once more drove the cowardly rascals back to shelter, but they were not allowed to remain there long, for Giffin with a party of sowars, walked up to the opposite end of the *hazar* from that to which the first party proceeded, a volley did the business and drove the Kakurs right in front of my gun (the 8 pounder). We gave them a few rounds as they came off, and if we did not kill many we did our best depend upon it. This was the *finale* a few struggling shots were fired on us as the enemy retired, but with no effect. The first gun was fired about 1/2 past 2 or 3 before 3 A.M., and all the Kakurs had fled by dawn. A few were cut up during the retreat, by half a dozen sowars, and had we but a few cavalry or sowars, many more would have been disposed of ere they could have reached the hills. The accounts of the number of Kakurs who actually came down vary much some say that the main body consisted of 1,000 men and others that they were only 800 in the larger body, but that there were other parties to the amount of 600 men ready to fill on or rear and *shanks* had they had an opportunity of doing so. I forgot to mention to you that the 10 men we confined in the afternoon all declared that no attack was intended, but on their being brought out and lodged in front of the magazine and *hazar* that they should be liberated in the event of their words coming true, but that on the contrary, all should die, the motive it was shot was fired at us the hearts of some failed and they confessed that the attack was to take place just before day light, and at the very point where we were best prepared. One of the prisoners declared that he would prevent the attack being made if allowed to go away, but this was not what we wanted, and we told him so. I must tell you of a circumstance which will give you some idea of the barbarous tribes we have to deal with. They have an idea that certain men have the power of rendering the sword and bullets of their adversaries harmless—the *Musees* are supposed to possess this power and are said to have executed it on that unfortunate occasion, when Lieut. Clarke's party was cut up in *Chulchee*, and I, myself, have heard many of the *Musees* declare most solemnly, that they had seen the bullets strike the *Musees* with a force that would have killed any other men, but that they always fell harmless as if they had struck a star. Well, it seems that they have an idea here that we too can deal in charms of this kind, for on the morning of the attack, just as the Kakurs reached a spot where the shooting commenced, it halted for a moment to work a counter spell which would completely defeat our witchcraft. This counter spell consisted in sacrificing a dog by cutting off its head tail and ears, but I don't think they will trust to it on another occasion. The 8 pounders fired 3 of grape and 1 of shot. Our loss was trifling, only two *Beloochee* Gunners and one of the 1st Regiment of

Remains remained of the enemy 16 were head shot dead by snipe and small shot, six were cut up by the few women who followed, in pursuit, and 3 were taken prisoners, but the number carried off wounded is reported to have been an enormous proportion: 100 wounded, 80 of them mortally and 40 slightly. There are also 80 missing, and supposed to have died of their wounds whilst endeavouring to escape through their hills. This may be in some measure an exaggeration; but judging from the traces of blood visible in all directions, and knowing that it is usual for these people to carry off their wounded and send them, if possible, I should say that the number of wounded cannot fall far short of what has been reported.

The ladies, on whose account we are most anxious, have hitherto behaved most nobly, and when shut up in a close and stifely magazine, their courage and passive courage could not have been surpassed."

AFGHANISTAN—PUNJAB.—The letters received from Cabul come down to the 14th June. They mention that Captain Burt of the Engineers was to start on that morning for Balkh in order to make an accurate survey of the Baimakan and other passes in the route to that place. Lieut. Bursdon of 11 M's 14th Light Infantry, accompanied Captain Burt, on leave. These officers taken a lac of rupees with them, and are escorted by a party of the Shah's troops.

CABUL.—Letters from Cabul come down to the end of June, and mostly confirm what has already appeared respecting the state of the Russian Force, though the British journals think it is far from the intention of Russia to give up the purpose she at first had in view, so far as it regards the Khivans.

GHUZAR, JULY 13 1840.—The following is an extract of a letter.—"Pray can you inform us what has become of the 'Ghuzar Medals'? It is pretty generally known that 40,000 Rs. were sent to the cutters for their manufacture, but since then nothing whatever has been heard of them.

The detachment under the command of Colonel Wallace, which went down to Khelat-i-Ghilzie, return here to-morrow not having done any thing in that district save blowing up four forts. Goltan Khan, the head of the tribe, which a short time since assembled in such strength, had fled with his followers to the hills, and has not been since seen, but Christie's horse and Woodburn's corps have been left near the entrance to the hills, at Holan Robat. Col. Wallace starts with Lieut. Nicholson for the Zoonmah country in a few days, and accompanied by the Shahzadah, returns to Cabul via Logar. It is said that the Political gentleman at Candahar is daily expecting of an insurrection in that city, and wishes for an increase to his force, but there being none to spare he must do the best he can without. It is also expected that Khelat will (ere many days pass) be taken by Mehrab Khan's son, who, it is said, was within a few marches off with a strong Arab force. We are anxiously looking for a relief, but from the very unsettled state the country is in we fear there is but little hope of it this year. I have added these few items of information, thinking that they may not be uninteresting."

JUSHARRAN.—Letters dated Camp Jusharran in the country of the Ghilzies, about half way between Ghuznee and Kelat-i-Ghilzie, state that the operations under Colonel Wallace were going on most successfully, Whallos Khan being a prisoner in camp, and M. 1000's hill fort having been taken without any opposition.

The forces reached Ghuznee from Cabul, on the 20th May; marched thence on the 21st via Mushahie, Khonabagh, Oba Khan and Mirkhan.

From the latter's detachment, composed of Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers, and Infantry, made a night march to surprise Mirkhan's Fort. The followers only of this chief were in the valley at Tasse, while Whallos was there in person, and made himself most active and conspicuous.

Fearing the detachments might not reach its destination early enough, Colonel Wallace pushed on with the cavalry only, accompanied by Lieutenant Nicholson, who is in full charge of the Ghilzie country. The fort was invested at daylight, and the main body of the cavalry making towards the gate, Nicholson (to whose exertions the success of the enterprise is mainly to be attributed) preceded the column with his guides, and strange to say, saw the gate opened by the nephew of Mirkhan, who was not aware that any force was at hand, and was immediately taken prisoner by Nicholson, while a party of dismounted cavalry took possession of the kilah. No resistance was attempted, and on entering the fort it was found occupied chiefly by the female portion of the family of the rebel chief, who were treated kindly and their property secured to them.

The fort was then dismantled and the bastions blown up, after which the detachment returned to camp, which was found pitched at Jusharra, having completed a march of upwards of 30 miles.

It appears that some errors have crept into either the instructions to, or the mode of executing them by the politicals, who are playing at cross purposes. Where the blame rests has not been ascertained. By one, life and property are secured to the chiefs, who give themselves up while another demands unconditional surrender. To obviate the evils which must result from such opposite courses, Colonel Wallace has very prudently directed Captain Anderson's detachment to join him, when the force will amount to 2,500 men after the departure of the Shah's Cavalry and 900 men of Captain Calgais's corps towards Cabul, their original destination.

KELAT-I-GHILZIE.—Letters from "Camp Kelat-i-Ghilzie, dated 14th June," state, that, "General Nott had arrived from Candahar to assume the command of the detachments from various quarters amounting to 3,000 men and eleven guns destined against the Ghilzies. They were shortly to march to Holan Robat near the Aghandeh River, five marches N. W. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, where the rebel chiefs were reported to have taken up a position with 10,000 men. It was the general opinion, however, that the latter would not show fight. The General only brought an escort with him from Candahar, where the 42d and 43d N. I. continue to remain in garrison."

Rumours are rife of atrocities still more revolting, if possible, than those to which we have already referred. It is said that some Ghilzie chiefs, who had laid down their arms to Capt. Anderson, on a promise of safe conduct, have been cut to pieces by the orders of Shah Sonja's son, who treated Captain Anderson's written pledge with the utmost contempt, but what is worse a British Officer is stated to have been present, and did not prevent this stigma on our national faith and honor. Whatever other part of the rumour may be true, we most earnestly hope this part may turn out a gross exaggeration. The young Shah is reported also to have complained that Captain Anderson did not put to death all the women and children he found in the hill forts. Should it prove true,

that Captain Anderson's safe conduct has been thus assumed, we really think our position in Afghanistan will become more ticklish than ever, in the event of a demonstration from Russia. Every man in the country will wish to join the invaders, and will resist as with the energy of despair, if the conditions of surrender be thus flagrantly broken.

We may add, that it is also stated that the political authorities have been disposed to censure Captain Anderson for his humanity. Can this be possible?

The force under Colonel Wallace is, we hear from Cabul, likely to break up shortly, and return to Cantonments. It has been much augmented since Captain Anderson's Detachment joined and now is said to exceed 5000 fighting men. Several forts, the strongholds of rebel Chiefs, have been demolished, without resistance on the part of the enemy, who indeed is not to be feared, and Sultan Mahomed Khan, the principal rebel Chief, has fled with only a few followers. Wazir Khan and Marroo Khan as well as a nephew of the latter, all rebel Chiefs are captives. We are sorry to hear that it was found necessary to behead some of the rebels in camp, the consequence, it is said of unconditional surrender. The first mention of such scenes we must confess, causes a shuddering at the idea of killing in cold blood, but we are afraid the fact is but too true, as we have received it from more than one source.

The Camp, from the last accounts was a few miles from Chusma Shaddy, in which neighbourhood it is supposed, a Cantonment will be established for a portion of Shah Soofah's troops. From all we gather there is every prospect of affairs becoming tranquillized. The Troops were in excellent health.

AFGHAN POLITICALS.

Sir W H McNaghten,	Envoy
Sir A Barnes,	Cabool
Major Pottinger,	Herat
Major Todd,	Herat
Major Leitch,	Candahar
Doctor Lord,	Bamceen.
Captain Bean,	Quetta
Captain McGregor,	Jellulabad
Captain A Conolly,	With Envoy
Captain E Conolly,	With Envoy
Lieutenant Birnes,	Ghuznee
Lieutenant Nicholson,	Kilat-i-Gilgee.
Lieutenant Loveday,	Kilat
Lieutenant Marsh,	Quetta.
Lieutenant Jackson,	Candahar
Lieutenant Abbott,	Russian Camp.
Lieutenant Shakespear,	Kilifa

Lieutenant Rattray, . . . Bamceen

Colonel Wallace has communicated to Sir Willoughby Cotton that the brother of Sultan Mahomed Khan the principal rebel chief in the Ghiljee country, where the colonel is commanding, and who possesses the greatest influence among his countrymen, was in the colonel's camp negotiating on behalf of his brother with Captain Nicholson, Political Agent.

The consequence is, that all their followers were returning to their homes with the families, and strong hopes are entertained that these overtures will bring the hostile operations to a happy termination.

The troops will probably return shortly to their respective stations, after a campaign of only a few

weeks duration, and it is expected that the salutary lesson read to the Ghiljees will, for the future, make them doubt the propriety of trying their strength against the troops who so manfully repulsed them, as, of course such precautions as can be taken will be used to prevent such a force from being again assembled, but we cannot think that setting any of the rebel chiefs, now in our power, at liberty, will conduce to the tranquillity of the country.

The following is an extract from a letter dated 30th June:—

30th June.—This morning nearly the whole of the troops were drawn out for the purpose of witnessing the execution of "Sectaram" sepoj of the 55th Regiment V I, who shot a fellow soldier in the month of April last, for giving him abuse. The man was a fine soldier-like looking fellow, and met his pitifully fate in the most cool and composed manner possible. He walked round the square, preceded by the band of H M 13th Light Infantry playing the dead march, with a firm step, and, with an air of perfect indifference, saluted to the troops as he passed by, he appeared to retain his presence of mind to the last moment, when he was launched into eternity.

HERAT.—Intelligence from Herat to the 10th ultimo merely gives out that the Persians have relinquished their intentions on Herat and moved upon Bagdad. Lieut Shakespear had not been heard of since his departure.

BAMCEEN.—A letter from Bamceen, dated June 20, states:—

"According to the latest accounts from the northward, the Nuwab Juhbar Khan expected to reach Bajrak on the 28th and Kamard to-day, and to arrive here early in the next month. Bajrak is situated in the valley of Kamard, about 8 valleys to the eastward of that place, and some four from the southern base of the Kara Kotul pass. Five companies (with head quarters) of the Goukah corps marched from this place to-day, to occupy a fort at the former place, which had been previously given up to us. A Cossid came in from Ormuzje a few days ago, and from him we hear that the Russians have retreated. It is said the Khin, on hearing such a report, sent out twenty men to reconnoitre, they returned, reporting that they had visited the Russian entrenchments, which they found evacuated. It would appear also that Captain Abbott is supposed to be in some danger, as it is reported that Todd had seized three Khivan Elchees, and declared that he will hold them as hostages. I do not however, place much credit in the latter of these statements, but most of our accounts from the northward agree in the fact of the Russians having made a retrograde movement.

30th June.—The Nuwab Juhbar Khan arrived this morning. Mahomed Abram Khan and Shero Khan sons of the Doat, accompany him (Abu whole of the Ex-Ameer's family). The political officers in Southern Turkestan have met with great success, judging from results, as previous to the important arrival of to-day, envoys from the Meer of Herat, Wallee of Kooloom, and Khan of Mazan had passed through.

The Nuwab's followers are said to be very numerous, 30 hundred or more.

Madras.

ARRIVAL OF A SHIP.—At last positive orders have arrived from Bengal respecting the *37th N. I.*, and that they are to proceed to China direct.

MYROR OF THE DEATH OF A NABOB.—It is scarcely two months since the arrival of the *Rajah* of Kurnool at the Fort of Trichinopoly, where he was appointed to spend the remainder of his days as a prisoner of state. On the 11th instant, whilst attending at the Church in that Fort, under the charge of the Missionary connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (the Rev. W. Hickey), the unfortunate Chief was murdered in cold blood by one of his people. The following extract of a letter, received from Mr. Hickey by a gentleman at the Presidency, contains the particulars of the horrible occurrence.

Trichinopoly, 14th July, 1840.—When I last did myself the pleasure to write to you, you were busily engaged in preparations to take the *Nabob* of Kurnool by war and capture. I now write to you when he has been basely assassinated in my own Church in the Fort of Trichinopoly. The unfortunate man began to read Persian and Hindostanee tracts regarding the truths of our holy religion, and so strong was the impression made upon his mind, that Mahomedanism was an imposture and Christianity the true faith, that he earnestly requested an interview with me several times, but considering the circumstances under which he was placed, I did not think it prudent to obey his wishes; but promised to send him an Hindostanee Gospel as soon as procurable. In the meantime he begged permission to attend Church, and did attend for two Sabbaths regularly, i. e. until the 12th current. After the Morning Service in English, he remained without going home from his dinner, until 3 o'clock P. M., in order to be present at the Tamil Service also, when he was stabbed mortally, and expired five hours after. The wounds were received in his stomach. He suffered dreadfully, but in the midst of his sufferings he recognized the *Padre* with an affectionate look, pointing towards heaven with the exclamation "*Glory!*"

I have reason to believe he died a believer in Christ, from his having requested of me the administration of private baptism, before this dreadful event had happened; but that wish was only communicated after he had been assassinated. The Mussulmen here think he richly deserves his end, for having disgraced their cause by being found within the precincts of a Christian church, and they have buried him on the highway near the west gate of the Fort. He was refused whilst alive admission into their cemeteries for wishing to become a Christian, which made him more strongly inclined to embrace our faith.

THE PAUMBAM PASSAGE.—The following supplementary remarks respecting the Paumbam Channel have been addressed to the *Speaker* by Colonel Monteth.

"The *shik* (350 tons) is no mistake, and that tonnage of some *Native* craft is fully as great, drawing not more than eight feet water. Returns which have been elsewhere quoted, only relate to square-rigged vessels,—dohnies are put down as one item as regards number and report of tonnage. There are but few, 1000 candy dohnies, but five or six have passed through this year. We should however look to the soundings, as it signifies little what a vessel is rated

if she draws only the water given. The *Wellington*, though 50 tons, drew eleven feet; a bark passed through at 2 1/2 fathoms, but the draught of water was reduced to seven feet."

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Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SHIPWRECKED.—Liberal subscriptions have been raised for the relief of the parties lately shipwrecked off Bombay. The Free Masons alone subscribed sixteen hundred rupees for this laudable purpose.

SPECIES SAVED.—A quantity of specie which was on board the *Castlereagh*, was saved through the presence of mind of Captain Tonks. He caused several barrels to be emptied, the money to be put into them, and then the bung-holes corked and leather to be nailed over them. The barrels were then thrown over board, and have been since found on the shore.

"The number of the persons lost from the *Castlereagh* is now stated to be from 70 to 80.

H. M. QUEEN'S ROYALS.—A private letter from Deesa, of the date of the end of June, states that H. M. Queen's Royals are suffering severely from fever. 200 men are in Hospital and in five weeks 50 gallant soldiers have fallen a victim to the wasting pestilence.

FORTUNATE NATIVE.—Lalla Koombar who has been so fortunate as to gain successively Rs. 50,000 in the Bengal, and Rs. 10,000 in the Madras Lotteries, gave a donation on the 2nd instant, of Rs. 500 to the Native Education Society, with a request that the Scholars might be allowed a holiday.

A BRAHMIN HUNG.—A Brahmin was lately hung at Joocper for the murder of a neighbour's child in so barbarous a manner, that the inhabitants of that district, including his own caste, were fully convinced of the justice of his sentence.

THE PERSIANS AND THE PLAGUE.—A letter from Meghieh dated 13th June, states that the Persians had taken Sullmania, a province to the N. E. of Bagdad, and that the plague was raging in Demasceus.

UNSETTLED STATE OF MOCHA.—A letter from Judda, dated the 12th ultimo, states that Mocha was in a very unsettled state, about the latter end of March. The whole of the Pasha's troops there were encamped in and around the town, filling the place

with turbulence and violence. There were forty boats of all sizes and one of the Pasha's large ships receiving the baggage of the refugees, who were told to be abandoning the place altogether by the Pasha's orders, which, if not countermanded, will by this time have left Mecca and the Yemen independent. There were also about 20,000 of the Pasha's troops assembled round Jidda, and in no. were arriving daily from other parts to this point of concentration, in pursuance of orders commanding their return to Egypt, the Pasha having determined to shake all his Arabian conquests. There were four ships belonging to the Victor outside Jidda, and reports were prevalent that secret counter orders had been received, relative to the abandoned territory, in which case, we may receive intelligence of more bloodshed, as the Arabs are terribly averse to the yoke of Mahomet Ali. The *Euphrates* is lying off Jidda, and the *Elphinstone* has gone to Suva, both these vessels are employed, in looking after British interests in those quarters.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON ADEN.—Since the arrival of the *Columbo* there has been much conversation respecting an anticipated attack on Aden, of which however nothing positive appears to be known except that it is expected to be very serious;—the 27th June was the day assigned by some. It has been stated that the companies of H. M. 6th Regt. are not to land at Bombay, but embark from Panwell for the ship:—100 men are to go in the *Scotstrie*, and the rest with the *Bampers* and *Blumers*, &c. in the "*Longee Family*" taken up by Government for Rs 27,000.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter which has just reached Calcutta, from which it will be seen, that the anticipated attack had been made upon Aden by the Arabs, who were repulsed with considerable loss. The writer of the letter was in Aden at the time the attack took place:—

"On the night of the 4th. of July, the Arabs, in number about four thousand, attacked the out works of Aden. The firing commenced at about 1 o'clock in the morning, and lasted until half past 4, during which time a great number of shells were thrown, which did considerable execution among the attacking party, while none of the garrison were hurt. According to accounts from the interior, forwarded to Captain Haynes there have been about 60 killed, and from 80 to 90 wounded, a great many severely. According to a prisoner's account of the attack, he says all fell around him so that there was no person to carry him away, as they invariably carry off the wounded. It appears on the whole, that the Arabs would accept the terms now formerly refused by them, as they find there is no chance of regaining the place.

The *Constance* schooner, Lieut. Young, arrived at Aden on the 7th July, and the *Zenobia* steamer sailed the same night with the mails brought up by the *Constance* from Bombay.

P. S. The *Ino* is at present in Kedgerie, waiting for a pilot. It is a great pity that ships should be detained for want of pilots, as it is well known they pay high for their services."

SAHIB GHOREPARAY.—On the 2d of July His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in the presence of the Brigade, invested Dajee Sahib Ghoreparay, the famous Rasauldar of the Poonah Auxiliary Horse, with a gold medal. This meritorious individual has distinguished himself with much gallantry and bravery on several occasions. He shone conspicuously in the late campaign beyond the Indus, and is well worthy of the distinction which has been conferred on him.

PUBLIC GUARDS.—Orders have been issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that hereafter European soldiers are not to occupy any public squares, and that while locked without stocks be sent by magistrates to gaol for their duty. At the Presidency however, it appears to be considered inadvisable that the treasury and police guards should be furnished by European troops.

LEUTENANT GIBBARD CASE.—The bill against Lieutenant Gibbard for murder in the *Sawyer* was yesterday, was, on the 14th of July, thrown out by the Grand Jury.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.—A story is going round the native press relative to some changes shortly about to take place amongst our law authorities. The *Times* states, that Sir John Amdry, our respected Chief Justice, is soon to relinquish his present high situation, and return to his native country, whilst his seat is to be occupied by Sir H. Roper, and Mr. Graham, formerly of the Bombay bar, is to be erected into a *Palena* Judge.

THE WEATHER.—*Rutnaghar.*—In most parts of this collectorate the rain was rather deficient from the 15th up to the 19th of last month, owing to which the transplantation of rice and other agricultural operations were at a stand; in the *Severndrooz* Petta, and the *Sonba* division of the *Unjwul* Talooka, however, the fall was more favorable, and in those portions of the Zillah the Ryots were proceeding without interruption in the preparation and cultivation of their fields.

Tannah.—The Acting Collector of this Zillah reports that there was very little rain in the districts forming his charge from the 25th to the 28th, and that the people were beginning to apprehend damage to the crops if not soon refreshed by a seasonable fall.

Candlish.—In this Province there was with some trifling exceptions, a total cessation of rain during the week ending the 28th of last month, but this was hailed as a favorable state of things, as it enabled the cultivators to take advantage of the previous plentiful fall and busy themselves in sowing the toor or early crops, and preparing the ground for the kureel or latter seed.

Nuggur.—A general fall of rain was anxiously looked for in this collectorate, in which very little fell during the last week of the past month.

Poonah.—The rain was also scanty in this portion of the Deccan between the 19th and 28th, and the want of it was more severely felt in the *Indapur* Pargannah than elsewhere. The acting collector added, that as yet the cultivation of this Zillah had not become general.

Sholapur.—In some of the districts of this eastern collectorate there was little or no rain during the fortnight ending the 28th ultimo; in consequence of which sowings were either not yet commenced or suspended; in other districts, however, where there had been moderate showers, sowing was in progress, though not actively, at the date of the acting collector's last report.

Ahmednabad.—The report from this collectorate states that there was little or no rain in any part of it during the week ending the 30th of last month.

Kaira.—The greater part of the week preceding the 26th passed off without rain in the vicinity of the town of Kaira; but on the morning of the 27th

There were light showers, and in the evening there was heavy rain which lasted for two hours. The accounts from the surrounding area of the state of the weather, and in the evening this state of the weather, it was stated, was favourable, and enabled the fishing parties to make operations for which they required a little fair weather. The cloudy appearance of the sky at the time the collector wrote, indicated that there would be a speedy fall of rain, and he stated that up to the 27th of last month the cultivation had extended to 35,000 hectares.

Surat.—The principal collector of this district reports that reasonable supplies of rain fell throughout the district under his charge during the week ending the 20th, and that the sowing of every description of crop was proceeding favourably.

Brach.—Throughout this sub-collectorate also there had been several heavy showers during the same period, and husbandry was in full progress every where, except along the course of the Kim river, where it was somewhat retarded in consequence of that river having overflowed its banks, and inundated the lands bordering it.

KANAR VARSUR, TINDALL AND PARK.—On the 9th of July, the case of Mr. Kane, a Cadet in the R. C. Service came on before the Supreme Court, Sir H. RORRER on the bench, Mr. Cochrane counsel for the prosecutor, and Mr. Howard for the defendant. Mr. Kane was a passenger, with other young gentlemen on board the *Earl of Durham*, commanded by Captain Tindall, and while the ship was approaching its destination, the following circumstances occurred, which gave rise to this prosecution. It appears from the evidence adduced, that one evening, while the cadets were at dinner, one of them ordered the caddy servant to remove from his plate some pork, upon which he then felt no peculiar inclination to exercise the muscular region of his mouth. The lad, as the counsel said, impressed with the notion, that fingers were made before forks, grasped the superabundant morsel in his delicate digits, and projected it to some distance from the caddy room. The captain, who was on the poop, was somewhat nettled at seeing his pork flying about, and finishing that it was owing to the young gentleman below, immediately without taking the least pains to enquire into the circumstances, and to ascertain who was the offending party, bawled out a very coarse threat which we need not repeat, further than that the worst form of address used to the parties involved at, was "chutty," and the mildest treatment announced, was that of breaking their heads. Mr. Kane being most severely hurt in his feelings, by the offensive and highly irritating expressions of Capt. Tindall, immediately went out to remonstrate with him, and to request an explanation. No explanation could, however, be given, and he was only met by repetition of blasphemous execration. In the meantime, the other gentleman had come up, and the capt. ordered one of them, Mr. Young, to go to his cabin. He accordingly went, followed by the first and second mates. When the latter returned, the first mate exclaimed in a triumphant sort of manner to the captain—"well, who's next, I suppose it must be Mr. Kane," or words to that effect. Mr. Kane (to the mate, Sir, you had better not attempt to interfere with me. Captain Tindall—Don't you talk that way to my officer, Mr. Kane.—Then tell your officer not to interfere with me. "Take him away—take him away,"—exclaims the captain, and immediately the first mate, Mr. Park, sprang upon the young lad who clung by his arms to the railing round the front of the poop, and he was immediately seconded by the boatswain and the carpenter, who had been called after for the purpose, and then by the captain himself, who clutched the arms of the young man,

and succeeded in wrenching them from the railing, and wrenched them from the railing, and in the midst of this most unmanly and unjustifiable assault, Mr. Kane managed to release one arm, and threw it at the captain's head, but the blow on the face, he was, however, soon laid on his back, his legs were bent from the front of some one, while he was in this totally defenceless position, with his arms and feet fast held by others, the captain, we must say, struck him three times heavily on the face, in a most unfair and un-English manner, and blackened one of his eyes. He was then dragged down the companion ladder and thrown into his cabin, where he was kept as a prisoner for fifteen days. The evidence produced was perfectly conclusive against the defendants, though it did not appear that the captain who is a young man, acted through considerable irritation, and appeared to be somewhat incensed against the young gentlemen for their manner and gaffety, and some jest and jokes which might have been cracked at his expense. But nothing was produced, in the least extenuative of the coarse and obscene swearing, which he had used towards them, and the violent conduct both of the captain and the mate towards Mr. Kane, the seeking and dragging him from the poop to his cabin, could not be justified or explained away in any shape whatever. Mr. Howard, in his defence, wrought to show how any man, even the landlord of an hotel would be vexed by seeing his pork flung about, and spoke about the captain's anxiety to preserve order in his vessel, as being stimulated and goaded into passion by what he took to be the disrespectful and insulting conduct of the young gentleman.

The jury after consulting about an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty of assault and imprisonment, against both defendants, accompanied with a recommendation for mercy. The sentence of the Court was, that Captain Tindall should pay a fine of 400 Rupees, and that Mr. Park should be imprisoned for one week, and pay a fine of 50 Rupees.

AHMEDABAD.—Letters from Ahmedabad, dated 8th July we learn that in the Kaira Collectorate almost all the highway and gang robberies have been put a stop to. Lieut. Fulljames with 500 men, whose headquarters are at Ahmedabad, had been doing yeoman's service amongst the lawless bands in the adjoining country. This force is divided into parties of 300 men for duty in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and 250 for that of Kaira; 50 being left with the Political Agent in the Mhyee Coats. The Ahmedabad men have charge of the gates of the city, and of the town of Yeeragam. They are described as a fine rough and ready set of fellows, equipped with a blue coat or angries, with a pugna of the same colour, and wear round their waists black leather belts. They are armed with a fuzil and sword. This service imposes pretty severe duty on the officers.

MURDERERS OF CAPTAIN WHIFFEN.—The Supreme Court was occupied the whole of the 17th of July, till about 11 o'clock P. M., in the trial of the murderers of Captain Whiffen of the *Barque Virginia*. Six were found guilty and remanded for execution. They underwent the sentence two days afterwards.

H. M. GRAY.—The five Companies of the 16th Foot embarked for Aden on the 21st of July, on board the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Frigate *Sesquiped* and *Lojfee Family*, hired transport, after a march almost unparalleled for extreme exposure and privation in the road from Poonah, and more particularly in the boats from Panwell. The men acknowledge their extreme gratitude to Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, for two days shelter he afforded them by his munificent Establishment at Khandalla, which enabled them to dry their saturated clothes and prepare for the

severe march of the following day. The good fortune of the detachment in this trying march has been remarkable, as by the good arrangements of the different authorities, and those on the road, the cases of sickness are very few in number and slight in their nature.

Ceylon.

CHOLERA.—Cholera still prevails to a very great extent in Ceylon.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Hydrophobia has been prevailing to an extent about Panara. Eight individuals in the same family were bitten by a mad dog on the 31st of June; and a rabid cut on the 8th instant hit 17 persons. In the latter case the 17 persons of different houses were bitten in endeavouring each to catch the cut, which was very handsome, as it appeared at their several residences, none of them suspecting it to be mad until the last, who, on being bitten, killed it.

Burmah.

Letters from Rangoon to the 15th of June, state, that there was a report prevalent, that at Shony-uee symphony of another rebellion are exhibited, by the holding of a white flag; and this report is strengthened by troops, which were about to depart to the capital, being detained, and more so by the Mayo-won declining to comply with a requisition of the Court for 500 men.

There were rumours, likewise, of "systematic torture and executions" being prevalent at the capital.

MAURITIA.—The following news, which has been received from Madagascari during the week, we give, arranged according to date.

June 10.—The reports from Amarapoora are, that the new palace has been completed, and that the king, previously to taking his seat on the throne, caused his brother, the deposed monarch, to precede him, and then to transfer the throne to him in a formal manner. His Majesty is said to have been advised to this measure by his daughter. This princess is reported to be a great astrologer, and told her father, on the present occasion, that, unless this formal transfer were made, his reign would be very short.

It is said that some circumstances have occurred, which seem to implicate the deposed king in the insurrection, which has not yet been put down by the royal troops.

There is a spirit of disloyalty spreading abroad, and the Shan tributary states are especially infected with it.

A boat had arrived from the capital in ten days, bringing accounts that the following persons had been executed:—the old queen, (wife of the deposed king) her brother, Meng-tha-ryee, and his daughter, and three other women. Besides these, seventeen officers of the old king had been executed, and a great many others of rank were in confinement, awaiting a similar fate. All these persons were suspected, or proved to be implicated in the designs of the insurrectionists.

According to Burmese custom, the late Queen was trampled to death by an elephant. The whole number of executions that have occurred in consequence of the insurrection, are reported to be about ninety.

Of the rebel forces and their movements accounts are various, and of course none can be depended on. Some say the insurgents are dispersed; others, that their condition is unbroken, and that they are not far from the capital.

The King and Court, it is said, have their suspicions very strongly excited that the English are the instigators and encouragers of this outbreak. This

circumstance seems to be corroborated by the fact that all the Post-Office packets and letters which were sent to Rangoon by the Schooner *Wagon* from this place, a few days ago, contrary to the usual practice, were put into the hands of the Mayo-won, and an application being made for them, he replied that he should consult with the Ye-won on the subject. After a detention of two or three days the letters were delivered up, and there is no evidence that the seals had been broken.

June 17.—A report prevails in the town, that the King of Ava has put the finishing stroke to his usurpation of the throne, by causing the death of his brother, the late occupant. It is not stated how the death of the late King was brought about, but he is said to have died in imprisonment, either from grief at the destruction of his queen and her family, or from actual ill-treatment or perhaps torture inflicted on him under the supposition of his being personally connected with the present rebellious disturbances in the north of Ava. Whatever may have been the cause of his death the treatment of the body, as reported here, is curious. It is said to have been placed in a kind of large blacksmith's forge, and with the bellows playing upon it, there consumed to ashes, and these afterwards dispersed.

June 24.—It is now doubted, whether the late king has been put to death, though there is no doubt of his queen, her brother and a large number of persons of rank, male and female, having suffered. It is now affirmed that the rebels are dispersed, and that the royal troops sent out to meet them could find none, much in the same manner as the rebels in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, two years ago, came to an unaccountable end, without a single soul ever having been discovered with arms in his hands.

One report states that the Burmese have discovered the whole affair to be nothing more than the execution of a band of dacoits sent by the English to molest them.

On the other hand again, we have heard it actually asserted, that the rebels are fast gaining ground, nay that the King and Court have fled the capital and taken refuge in Toung-yogoo.

The Report seems to gain ground that the late Wagon-dock of Rangoon is to return to that place with higher honours and more court favour than ever. It is also said that the old Biling man is to be relieved at last, not for any particular cause, but as part of a general relief of all Governors of towns throughout the kingdom.

The following are the most interesting items that have been received from Burmah during the week.

THE TRISTIA.—The Schooner *Thistle* captained by a squall at Rangoon just as she was prepared for being hauled ashore to undergo some slight repairs. Hopes were entertained of her being recovered.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER SYLPH.—Some of the crew of the Schooner *Sylph*, which was bound for Tavoy to Rangoon, came over from Martaban, and reported the loss of that vessel in the Syang river.

THE REBELLION.—Reports of all kinds are as usual current, some tending to the dispersion and destruction of the rebels, some to the almost desperation of the royal cause prevail. The former seem to be the more generally credited. There is a man who used formerly to cut a figure on the Assam frontiers, of the name of Duffa-Gann, and who would seem to be now playing a conspicuous part in the present commotion. Indeed, if one might credit the stories that have reached this place regarding him, he may be considered quite a King-making Earl of Warwick, as victory must decide for the party he espouses. Unfortunately for his fame, however, they have it here, that being sent out with 5,000 of his own men (a few of his mole or less are nothing with a Borman,

We should doubt if this Dutch-Gaun could muster 50 of his own men, to meet and destroy the rebels, one half of his force joined the enemy, and Mr. Duff-Gaun came back without having seen any of the rebels, notwithstanding the diligence of his search.

Sumatra.

THE ACHINES AND THE DUTCH.—The Brig *Norfolk*, has brought intelligence that the Achines and the Dutch were at open war with each other. The conflict was very sanguinary, and the issue extremely doubtful, as the natives were fighting with determined spirit. The Naval force of the Dutch consists of two frigates, five schooners, two transports, a steamer, and a steam tug—in all fourteen vessels. At the time of the *Norfolk's* departure reinforcements of troops had arrived from Holland and Batavia, and the transports were busily at work importing ammunition and provisions from the latter place.

Penang.

TUANKU MAHOMED SAAD.—The three gun-boats returned from Bagras Tiag, accompanied by this pirate and the prahus formerly mentioned by us. It appears that on Captain Steward's communicating to him the peremptory orders with which he was charged, and insisting on his giving himself up unconditionally, he enquired whether it was the intention of the British Government to deliver him over to his enemies, the Siamese, at Queda; but on being assured that such would not be the case he consented to sail hither in company with the gun-boats, but not to be towed, as he said that circumstance would entail shame upon him in the opinion of his countrymen. The guns of his prahu, which were found to be well loaded with grape and musket balls, were then ordered to be fired off, and the small arms and ammunition removed into the *Diamond*, after which the whole weighed anchor and steered for this island. The Tuanku was brought on shore a few minutes after his arrival and conveyed as a prisoner to the Fort, we understand, he is to continue until the next Admiralty Session. Tuanku Mahomed Salawee has since been released, but remains with another younger brother named Tuanku Mahomed Talib, and the crews of the prahus, under the vigilance of the Police.

Singapore.

Singapore papers to the 18th of June have been received during the week.

On the forenoon of the 10th of June, Rear Admiral the Hon'ble G. Elliot, arrived at Singapore in the *Melpville*, accompanied by the *Pylades* and *Blonde*, and was to have started again on the 18th for China. Almost immediately after the Admiral had reached Singapore, the *Blonde* pursued and captured a Chinese junk, that had got under weigh and was proceeding on her homeward voyage, and this proceeding was succeeded by the seizure of three more junks that were lying in the roads at the time. These operations filled the Chinese residents of Singapore with great consternation, many of them being the owners of the cargo on board of the junks; and although the junks were released again on the 17th, in consequence, as it appears, of the Chinese having received an assurance of protection from the local authorities, yet the alarm created by the seizure had not entirely been allayed; and as soon as a report of the circumstance reached Penang, the Chinese passengers and shippers of goods on board of the Portuguese brig *Semplicea*, which was proceeding to Macao, became alarmed and proposed to her commander, either to purchase their shipments at a discount, paying for the goods to their friends in China, or to re-land the whole with a forfeiture of half freight. The explanation afforded by the *Singapore Free Press*, however, had induced them to let their annual remittances proceed as originally intended.

The Governor-General of Netherlands India, Lt.

General De Borens, expired on the evening of the 30th of May, at Batavia. He is succeeded, pro tempore, by Count Van Hogendorp. We have copied a brief account of the life and services of the deceased General, in another part of our paper.

China.

China news to the 5th of June brought by the *Harlequin*, reached us yesterday. We subjoin the only news of importance they contain:—

CHINA.—By the arrival of the American Ship *Albat* since our last from Macao the 24th ultimo, we have received the *Canton Press* of 30th May, and private letters to the 5th June. The extracts we give from the *Press* contain the account of an attack of a number of piratical junks on the *Hellas*, on the coast near Namoch, in which the crew of that vessel suffered severely. Two of the European crew of the *Hellas* have since died of their wounds, but the commander and the others who suffered were doing well. The vigilance of the mandarins, and the attacks to which vessels were liable from the piratical junks, had combined to render the Opium trade on the coast of increased risk and difficulty, and reduced the price very low. According to last accounts from Canton, scarcely any Teas were procurable there, and there seemed no prospect of the exports for Great Britain exceeding for the season 20 million lbs. The exports of the silk are stated at 1,573 bales, but would probably reach 2,500 or 3,000 bales. Such of the Teas as had been unable to find direct tonnage for England, had been transhipped for Singapore, and the Spanish Brig *Patriota*, Dutch Brig *Tartar*, and American Ship *Lintin* had already sailed with Teas for this port; but being all foreign vessels, and to avoid any question that might arise as to the admissibility for home consumption of the Teas conveyed here on board of them, under the existing state of the law, already brought to the notice of our readers in a former number, they will all tranship their Teas at the neighbouring port of Rhio. It was expected these vessels would be shortly followed by the *Ardaceer*, also with a cargo of Teas.

The letters received by this opportunity, report also the death of Lord John Churchill, at Macao, on the 24 ultimo, from an attack of Dysentery. Every thing still continued quiet at Macao. The latest intelligence in China from England was to 4th February, by the Overland mail.

Since writing the above we have been requested to insert the following two accounts of the attack on the *Hellas* extracted from a letter from China:—

On the 22d of May, the *Hellas*, Capt. Jaucoy, was becalmed not far from the Brothers, to the northward of Nam, in company with eight junks and three large pulling boats, to all appearance trading vessels, and no particular notice was taken of them on board until their moving nearer to the *Hellas* roused the suspicions of the Commander, who gave orders to clear for action. Before everything could be got in perfect readiness the junks had approached the vessel right astern, and immediately opened a smart fire of musketry upon her, which the *Hellas* could only answer with a similar fire, the calm preventing her to bring her guns to bear, besides which she had got entangled between the fishing stakes, which rendered motion without the aid of wind altogether impossible. The fire from the *Hellas* proved ineffective, the junks being well defended with mattresses and mats, from behind which their crews fired with great steadiness, taking such good aim, that they generally wounded whoever for a moment exposed himself to their fire. The Chinese besides made use of hand-grenades by means of which the vessel was fired several times, but the flames were fortunately extinguished before they could communicate to the rigging or sails. At length a breeze sprung up which

enabled the *Hellas* to make use of her guns and after having done considerable damage to the junks and ketch, it is supposed, a great number of pirates, these after a flight of four hours, shivered off. A crew of fifty the *Hellas* had all the *Lucy* was, fifty in number, and ten lamara more or less severely wounded, and we are sorry to report that Captain Jamney was of all most badly wounded, having besides several fleshwounds in the legs and other parts of the body, been struck by a ball on the chin, which broke his jawbone, and also received a dangerous wound in the eye, the wounds are not however considered dangerous, and we are happy to hear that he is doing well. From all accounts the Officers and crew of the *Hellas* have behaved most gallantly, and an act of bravery by the first Tindal a Malay, deserves particular mention, who, when one of the junks had got foul of the *Hellas*, jumped on board the junk and clef the head of a fellow whom he saw just taking aim with his matchlock, and then returned a shout again to the vessel. Had the pirates had cannon it is more than probable that in spite of the gallant defence, the *Hellas* would have been overpowered. After the loss of the vessel had been brought to bear, she again got foul of a junk, when Mr. MacGinnis, the first officer, followed by two sailors, jumped on board, on which all the crew on deck leaped into the water, but one of the pirates fired his matchlock from the hold, and badly wounded a sailor on the head. On trying to reach their junk many were shot, and it is supposed their loss must have been very severe.

* The schooner *Hellas* has returned from the North East coast having been attacked near China, a little to the east of Narnoh by 9 junks, having the appearance of merchant vessels and supposing to be part of a who severely wounded her commander and several of her crew. The junks anchored near the *Hellas* at night and their not exhibiting any suspicion, no particular notice was taken of them till they unexpectedly commenced their attack in the morning, when as there was no wind the *Hellas* was nearly unmanageable, they were however after a short time repulsed.

It seems the coast is swarming with pirates, in consequence of which the merchant junks are afraid to move except in convoy for mutual protection, and Captain Jamney supposed his adventures were a peculiar feat of this description until he was informed by their unexpected attack. Captain Jamney is happily recovering from the injury he received.

* We are without later dates from China than 5th June, when the English were still living quietly at Macao, the Canton market was cleared off, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June. The expedition had not arrived. The last seen of it was off Pulo Sepatan the 13th ultimo. The Chinese had junks at anchor, laden with stones, ready to sink as soon as they heard of approach. Ford John Churchill of H. M. S. *Druid*, died at Macao, on the 21 ultimo, of dysentery. The schooner *Hellas* had been attacked by pirates on the coast, and nearly taken, Captain Jamney and all his crew were wounded, two of whom have since died. Opium was quoted at the outer anchorage at 4p Drs. 500 a 400 for Patna 4p Drs. 400 a 500 for Malabar and Bazar at 4p Drs. 300 a 370 nominal, there being scarcely any demand, and it was very difficult to effect on the coast. The market was nearly at a stand.

The following is extracted from a letter from Singapore, dated 13th June —

"On our way here we called at a point where we anchored on the 30th, and found that the proceeds to Malabar were 1500 (1500) and the new at anchor for the Company's ship a beautiful piece of naval architecture. The

work is more like a ship's work than that usual in building ships. Her gunboard streak is, at the lower edge 12 inches, and 13 the upper, decreasing one inch per plank up to the beams, and is rabbitted throughout. She is completely planked on one side, and about two-thirds on the other, and has most of her beams in, and a finer mass of timber I never beheld. She does great credit to Mr. Bremner, the builder. She will not be finished for the next four months, but when she is launched, she will prove the finest boat of the sort in India.

* * * * *

The Admiral, after filling up his water casks, &c., sailed yesterday, with the squadron, for China, and directed it up. How soon to follow, with the transports left behind, as soon as possible. The only transport that has not arrived is the *Nuruth Shaw*. The *Faterruz* has started to join the Admiral. The *Blenheim* and *Madras* are daily expected from England, and it is said that they have troops on board. Another letter on the 21st June, says, — "Unless the opium ships on the coast have succeeded in disposing of their cargoes, we fear great disappointment will be experienced by shippers, as a strict blockade will be employed by the fleet. Patna opium, has been in request and has advanced to 300 Sp drs per chest. Bencara remains at 270 Sp drs per chest."

Persia

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Isfahan, 20th May 1840

"We are now all quiet and comfortable here. The temporary stay of the Shah at *Hafidat*, has been productive of the most beneficial results to the people of the country, who have fled from the presence of the turbulent and the rebellious, has just commenced tasting the sweets of peace and tranquillity. A census of the population of the city and of its suburbs was taken by order of His Majesty, who ordered a body of his own *Suzers* to be permanently stationed here for the protection of life and property. Some of the more unnecessary of these troops such as fire-wood, and tobacco, are to be supplied by the inhabitants of the districts, which they are appointed to protect. The Shah has imposed a fine of a pair of muskets or pistols on each of the affluent *Peishans* of the country. The Armenians and the Jews were pronounced to be exempt from this tax or contribution. His Majesty has graciously expressed a desire to promote the happiness and welfare of these interesting remnants of two of the most ancient nations of the East."

The dak from Bombay has brought several letters from the Persian Gulph, from which we glean one or two items of intelligence. Mahomed Shah was still at Isfahan, to which place he intended to transfer the seat of his government from Teheran. He ordered the royal palace of *Hafidat* to be thoroughly repaired, and the people were called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the repairs. The consequences of his late expedition to Herat had caused an unexpected strain upon the royal treasury, which he attempted to replenish by extortions from the affluent *Mollahs* and Merchants of Isfahan. He is represented to be determined on crushing the preponderating sway of the priesthood and to uphold the prerogatives of the crown, on which several of the *Mollahs*, backed by his faithful *latter*, had the audacity to encroach. In failure of the expedition to Herat, and the civil wars within the heart of his own dominions, have taught him a salutary lesson, and made him wiser and more vigilant in the management of the affairs of his Government. Now, that he is convinced of the necessity of war he will be disposed to pursue peace, and to cultivate alliance and friendship of the British, in which he was assisted by his own thoughtlessness and short-sightedness at the instigation of the vile and crafty emissaries of the Bear of the North."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

MR. CURTIS'S PLAN.

The Committee appointed at the Meeting of the 12th March last, publickly for general information, the following correspondence with Mr. Curtis. Mr. Curtis having replied separately to the several paragraphs, the letters are, for more ready reference, placed in juxtaposition.

To Messrs. Curtis and Larkins, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Steam Navigation Company.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 4th Jan. last, was received in Calcutta on the ultimo. It was addressed to the Committee of the New Steam Fund, and it will rest with that body to reply to a communication, which ought, in so many respects, to have afforded the highest gratification to the Indian Community.

2.—No doubt, it will be acknowledged in that feeling by a body, which we believe to be as deeply impressed as ourselves with the vast obligations you have imposed upon all who desire to see a Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Communication established, and which, we also believe, are equally anxious for the attainment of the great object in view, though they may not altogether concur in the sentiments which have induced us to recede from them.

3.—We do not wish it to be understood that there may not be others in the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, who participate in our views. If they have not taken the same steps as ourselves, they are, no doubt, influenced by a persuasion that they are more likely to aid the great cause by continuing Members of the Committee.

4.—We shall endeavour to explain, why those steps were taken. On the 5th instant, a meeting of parties who had paid the first instalment, and of others disposed to support the London company on the prospectus received with your letter of the 4th January, was called at the Town Hall.

5.—For the proceedings of that Meeting, we beg to refer you to the *Hurkaru* newspaper of Thursday the 7th instant, a number of which accompanies this despatch.

6.—The result was the rejection of an amendment proposed by Mr. Greenlaw upon a resolution placed before the Meeting by Mr. W. Phipps, which resolution appeared to us to exhibit a want of confidence in our Committee and an absence of that reliance in our friends at home, which we considered them entitled to expect, and which we also considered necessary, in order that your direction might not be embarrassed in its future operations.

To the Venerable Archdeacon Deatry, H. M. Parker, Esq., D. McFarlan Esq., Major Forbes, Capt. Johnston and Chas. B. Greenlaw, Esq.

Gentlemen,—Your letter to the Deputy Chairman of the East India Steam Navigation Company and myself of the 12th and 14th March, has been duly received, together with the remittances enclosed in it, amounting to £2000, on account of the subscription, and first instalment for 250 shares from sundry persons, who placed their reliance in the Company formed in London, under certain conditions.

21.—Para. 3 to 6.—Your secession from the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund has been learnt with great regret, although the reasons for that step seem sufficient. But we hope, that the majority of the Indian public will not be misled by the adoption of a partial Scheme, which will find few or no supporters in England, and will probably, if persevered in, be the means of protracting the accomplishment of our common object, for a considerable period.

7.—Under these circumstances, and conceiving the power of acting with our friends at home, in the month which we believed to be the most beneficial for this country, to be virtually withdrawn from us by the rejection of Mr. Greenlaw's amendment, we thought it due to ourselves and to you to resign our seats in the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

8.—The several reasons which urged us to this step are placed on record, and will be found in the *Bengal Hurkaru* newspaper of the 10th instant. We repeat that we do not attach the shadow of blame to those who have not thought or acted with us. It is sufficient to ourselves that we have followed the course which we considered our own good faith and our gratitude to you required us to adopt.

9.—Having thus seceded from the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, we conceived that we could not, under existing circumstances, serve the cause of this country or support your exertions at home more effectually than by calling a public Meeting of the shareholders in the Comprehensive Scheme; is proposed by your prospectus, to manifest their confidence in Mr. Curtis and his Associates, by making an immediate remittance of 20 per cent. on the amount of their respective shares, and the remaining remittances to the extent in the whole of 50 per cent. at the periods required by the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Company in their letter of the 4th January last. We also invited the attendance of all friends to the Comprehensive Scheme who had not yet taken shares.

10.—At this Meeting which was held on Thursday the 12th instant, and for the proceedings of which we beg to refer you to the *Bengal Hurkaru* of this day's date the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Venerable Archdeacon Deatry, in the Chair.

Proposed by Mr. G. J. Gordon, seconded by Mr. McFarlan, and carried unanimously.

1st.—That words expressing in Mr. Curtis our warmest gratitude for his past exertions and our entire confidence in his care, prudence, and judgment, we point out to him what appears defective in the prospectus, or as a tendency to vitiate its calculations.

Proposed by Mr. H. M. Parker, seconded by Major Forbes and carried unanimously.

2d.—That we express our reliance upon the honour and integrity of the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman and Board of Directors, that if the calculations of the prospectus are in their judgment premissably vitiated by the corrections now made, the project will not be persevered in on its present footing.

Proposed by Captain J. H. Johnston, seconded by Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, and carried unanimously.

3d.—That we make our remittances and place our funds thus frankly in the hands of the Board of Directors in

* These have been previously published.

the entire understanding and confidence, that according to previous intentions, the line between Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle and Suez, shall be completed in the first instance, each vessel being put on that line as she is ready.

Proposed by Captain Harrington, seconded by Colonel Daulap and carried unanimously.

4th.—That we consider it inexpedient to start the Scheme with functionaries receiving high salaries, either in India or in England; but, that the fixed stipends should be on the most moderate scale, and the aggregate emolument of an office should be made to depend in some degree upon the profits of the concern.

Proposed by Colonel McLeod, seconded by Colonel Tables, and carried unanimously.

5th.—That we understand ourselves to be advancing our funds to a Company assured of a Charter.

Proposed by Major Irvine, C. B., seconded by Major Forbes, and carried unanimously.

6th.—That we trust the first steamer will be placed on the line between Calcutta and Suez within eighteen months from the present date.

Proposed by Mr. Newell, seconded by Robert Campbell, and carried unanimously.

7th.—That a committee be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: The Venerable the Archbishop, Mr. H. M. Parker, Mr. Greenlaw, Mr. McLean, Major Forbes and Captain Johnston.

Mr. Greenlaw consents to act as Secretary

Proposed by Mr. Greenlaw, seconded by Mr. Wm Forbes Gibbon, and carried unanimously

8th.—That if in the judgment of the Venerable the Archbishop and Mr. Parker, any Resolution shall be passed at the Steam Meeting convened for Saturday next, by the spirit of which the Funds collected under the Resolutions now passed can be remitted to Mr. Curtis by the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, without prejudice to such Resolutions, the Committee now appointed be authorized to transfer them to the Committee of that fund to be by that Committee remitted to Mr. Curtis.

The thanks of the Meeting were then given to the Venerable the Chairman, and the Meeting dispersed.

Town Hall,
Calcutta, 12 Mar. 1840

I. Dalry
Chairman.

11th.—This morning the Meeting advertised to in the 8th of the above Resolutions, was held at the Town Hall. With out offering any comment on its proceedings of which you will no doubt be duly apprized, we need only observe that they did not appear to call for the transfer of Funds contemplated by the above Resolution. We have, accordingly, acting under the instructions of the Meeting of the 12th instant, made arrangement for remitting by this Mail the amount of £2,000 as per memo below. 5th, being

4th Para. 11. We observe that the Resolution held on the 11th March were ratified by you without to affect your previous determination, and that the remittance made to the London Directors was therefore to be considered as made under those conditions. We observe how ever, a discrepancy as to the number of shares in the paragraph to which we are now replying. You say "old shares 351 and New Shares 50," while at the foot of the letter you say, "old shares 241, new shares 61" and in which letter you say you have remitted £2,000,

20 per cent, on the number of old shares transferred or new ones subscribed for under the above resolutions.

* The total subscribed and taken and nearly paid for as follows:

	1st inst. 20 per cent
Old Shares, 218 Rs.	21,800
New " 61	6,300
	281 Rs. 100

but Batta for more than £2,000 could be obtained only. Full particulars will be sent to-morrow, if possible, of the names of the subscribers.

12th.—Having brought our proceedings down to this point, it is our duty to request your particular attention to the Resolutions which we have the honor to communicate, assented that you will be well credit for having introduced some powerful authorities of good faith and gratitude towards yourselves appear to be depressed in your esteem by speaking frankly and in a spirit of unreserved confidence on what occur to us as defects in your Prospectus. We call these observations of an entire person so that you would, as men of business, desire us to do so, and that as men of honor, possessing our integrity and doing you well, if they immediately affect your credit, preserve us from a useless sacrifice. But we make it condition, We rely upon the good sense and integrity of the London Board of Directors, and if our objections, after investigation, which we cannot but will be both careful and conscientious, do not appear valid to those whose interests are identified with our own, we are content that our Funds should at once be appropriated to the promotion of the great object in view.

13th.—We would first refer you to a paper marked A, which communicates Mr. Parson's, whom we have never before permitted to use it in writing, however, that it is only a rough sketch, and we are the more

intending a further remittance of £800 by the next packet; your farther advice will probably set this matter to right.

The * former or Old Shares being 350, and the latter or New Shares 50.

5th Para. 12 to 15.—Nothing can be more acceptable to the Directors than a frank expression of opinion, and transmittal of the means of correcting any doubts or errors which unfortunately may pervade the calculations made in respect to the cost or profit of the plan proposed. All the estimates sent with the Prospectus were formed from actual experience as to cost, the returns of course, in a projected concern must be speculative, and in this respect, the calculations of the persons who made them on this side of the water, are quite as likely to be correct as those of Mr. Torton. Leading the details to be dealt with by the accompanying paper No. 3, we merely refer to the number of passengers, as taken by Mr. Torton. The estimate on which he founded his number of 3100 was made in 1833 or a most respect of materials, collected by Mr. Greenlaw himself, and furnished by the public officers during the time of the East India Company's monopoly, can any data be assumed as satisfactory to show that since Indian trade has been thrown open the number of persons going to and coming from India, has not greatly increased?

* Upon a revision, however, of the paragraph in the Prospectus, sent on the 1th instant, it appears that an error had so far crept in, that the number on 2,064 had been stated as that calculated on for

ready to avail ourselves of his kindness, as you are aware that he has long and deeply studied the subject of Steam Navigation between Great Britain and India, and also as he is an influential member of a body of gentlemen who are already in communication with Mr. Cairns. We may observe upon this paper, that no charge is made for the important item of Laminage, and that, generally speaking, the assumption of the cost £30 per ton per voyage, of coal, of victualling and transit across the Indian Ocean, appears moderate.

14th.—With respect again to the number of passengers, Mr. Taiton is probably correct in his assumption that if the present number may be taken at 2,500, certainly not more than two-thirds can be expected to avail themselves of the new route, but the calculations do not go forward to the point respecting which all past experience gives us confidence, viz. that when the time becomes completely established the number of passengers will be increased.

*Note 2064 even being Passengers.

the most favorable calculation is now based. Mr. Taiton, moreover, has made no allowance for postage, though we believe credit is given for that item in the Portenur Scheme. It must necessarily be available to the credit of the efficient Steamers which start from Calcutta, and which perhaps he fairly estimated at £10,000 per annum in both ways.

15th. Leaving the calculations we have noticed to that full consideration which we are persuaded they will receive, we will advert to other points, and with us with perfect frankness, in the assurance that we are acting as you would desire.

16th. It has been stated, from the fact of very high authority from England that the salary of Capt. Birnie, as Superintendent of Steam Vessels, is to be fixed at £2,000 per annum, and that each director will receive a salary of £200 per annum. In this country, where gentlemen have been in the habit of devoting their time gratuitously to the furtherance of great public objects, the salaries assigned to the Directors, if correctly stated, appear very large, while that of the Superintendent, though pro-

making the whole voyage from Calcutta, &c. to England, whereas the number on which the calculation was founded was in a reality only 1433 as going the whole way; and the balance to make up the number 2064, was for short voyages from Calcutta to Ceylon, Egypt, &c. and from Egypt to England.

I am sorry this error should have existed, it escaped my observation, and I regret it the more as it seems to have afforded grounds for capricious objections, and reasons for the Portenur Scheme being persevered in. You may, however, rely upon it that every care will be taken by the Directors to prevent erroneous calculations being circulated, their object being to lead the public to the support of an honest scheme, and not to "gull" them by putting forth statements which they cannot substantiate.

In the annexed Prospectus which is accompanying this letter, and which is intended to be brought before the Board of Directors for approval, at their next meeting, you will see to many modifications have been introduced—both as to sums, and proceeds of account.

It is impossible for us to guess who the "very high authority from England" was, who promulgated such falsehoods as have reached your ears. The question of compensation, whether to Officers or Directors, has never been agitated, or even thought of by the Board to the moment, and the calculation of £10,000 for London management, was merely taken to swell out the amount of charges that every possible contrivance might be introduced at its greatest height.

bably not more than adequate to the labor and responsibility of a conscientiously matured and in full action seems somewhat excessive for the present, when all is uncertainty and the chances of profit remote.

17th.—In contemplating a scheme of management for this company, fixed salaries for the board of Directors were never thought of; but as wholly unpaid labor is not altogether desirable, it was contemplated to pay a Part of a very few Members, say, five, one gold mohur (£2 sterling) for each day of attendance, with a fine of the same amount for each day of non-attendance. Assuming fifty meetings annually, which would probably be sufficient, such a Board would not cost more than £250 per annum, or with a Secretary and Superintendent of steam vessels, say (at first) on vessels £1,500 per month, the total cost would be rather less than £2,000 per annum for the management, which must necessarily fall on this side of the largest number of Steam vessels.

18th.—It was with reference to the above points that the 4th of the Resolutions of the 12th instant, which we now have the honor to forward to you, was passed, and while on the one hand, we could not but that the suggestion it conveys, will receive your most attentive consideration, on the other, we are fully prepared, in that spirit of confidence which we have endeavored to express, to adopt whatever decision you may arrive at on that subject.

19th.—In conclusion we need scarcely express our assurance, that you will take measures for re-transmitting the amount we may from time to time lay out, if within a reasonable period, say, three months from the receipt of this letter in London, the shares in the East India Steam Navigation Company are not taken up, or arrangements are not in progress for establishing the Steam line between Calcutta and Suva.

We have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,

Calcutta, May 14, 1840

The "very high authority," therefore, who gave himself the trouble to promulgate such a false statement, must have had some sinister purpose in view in trying to sow distrust in India—so far from any extravagance having been indulged in, all the meeting of the Directors have taken place at the Counting House of Mr. Cairns, and no expence has been incurred, save that of stationary and those unavoidable contingencies connected with printing and the first construction of a company. We quite agree in the necessity of avoiding the engagement of "functionaries with high salaries," as named in your 4th Resolution of the 12th March, and you may depend upon our discretion, in all that relates to the economical management of the concern—at the same time we must have efficient persons to serve the Company, who must be duly and fairly rewarded.

20th. We shall attend to this paragraph, though we think, under the circumstances in which we are placed by the proceedings of the Portenur, that three months will scarcely suffice to bring the whole matter to a right issue, unless the effect of the February communications, to which a reply will probably be received in a few days, should be to accelerate our actions.

We hand you a copy of the letter we have written to the United Committee on Steam Navigation, in reply to theirs of the 14th and 16th March.

I have, Sir,
(Sd) T. A. Cairns,
Chairman of the East India Steam Navigation Company.

(True copies.)

C. B. GREENLAW.

The Committee now, with reference to the above correspondence and to the revised Prospectus which appeared on the Calcutta papers of the 1st instant, earnestly urge on the Bengal public to come forward and, by taking Shares in Mr. Curtis' Company, secure the long sought object.

Parties who have taken Shares are requested to forward to the Union Bank the amount required to make up 50 per cent. on their Shares.

By order of the Committee,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secy.

Calcutta, August 3, 1840.

[Hurkaru, August 4, 1840

A meeting of Mr. Curtis' friends took place on Saturday last, in one of the small rooms in the Town Hall, pursuant to a notice inviting the attendance of those who might be disposed to unite for the purpose of supporting Mr. Curtis, and obtaining shareholders for his company; about thirty Gentlemen attended.

The Archdeacon was called to the chair, and said that it was gratifying to find that the friends to Mr. Curtis' proceedings were now united and desirous of aiding him in his endeavours to secure the great object for which we had been so long striving; that it appeared desirable, with a view to bring all operations to a point, that there should be but one Committee, and, therefore, he should recommend that the several parties should unite.

Mr. Greenlaw then stated that, being one of the parties instrumental in calling the meeting, he wished to mention the object in view. It had occurred to Mr. Limond and himself at an interview that had taken place between them, that it would be desirable that some communication should be made to Mr. Curtis by the next mail, demonstrative of the union of purpose which had arisen between the parties who had remitted their subscriptions to him through the United Committee, and those who had done the same through the Committee of which he (Mr. Greenlaw) was Secretary; and it was considered that the better mode would be to obtain signatures to a paper pledging the subscribers to support him, and obtain shareholders in his company, which paper should be sent to him by the mail now about to leave Calcutta. A paper had accordingly been prepared by Mr. Limond and himself, which he would read. It had received the concurrence of Mr. Gordon, who was unable to attend from circumstances which prevented several other friends to Mr. Curtis from attending the meeting, namely the departure of the *Rohards* to-morrow morning, on which friends of the parties were proceeding to England.

Mr. Parker also, who was prevented from indisposition from attending the meeting, had given the paper his concurrence. Mr. Greenlaw also observed that he had received a note from Colonel McLeod, stating that he had resolved to attend the meeting but was prevented by indispensable business. He then read the paper, which will be found in the authorized notice of the proceedings in our advertising columns.

Some observations were then made as to the course to be pursued with reference to the recommendation of the Venerable Chairman for the attainment of our Committee, in which, after some discussion, in which Mr. McKilligan, Mr. Wm. Prinsep and others took part, the resolution which will be found in the proceedings was come to, to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable that, as soon as circumstances

would admit, there should be but one Committee in Calcutta in support of Mr. Curtis's measures.

In speaking on this subject Mr. William Prinsep took occasion to defend himself against a charge which had been brought against him of inconsistency. He said that he was delighted to find so many friends to Steam Communication with England assembled for the purpose of carrying out with still stronger union than had existed on a former occasion, the objects that he had had the honor to convey to Mr. Curtis in March last. As the organ of the United Committee then convened, he regretted that there had been any interruption to that unanimity which was then called for, and still more that there should now be a strong party determined not to go with those who felt themselves more than ever united to support Mr. Curtis and his Board, in completing, if possible, the great scheme always had in view by most of the subscribers to Steam Communication with England, under whatever denomination. He thought it necessary to take this opportunity of stating to the meeting, that he had been roundly taxed with inconsistency and want of good faith in still being a member of the Precursor Committee, as well as a large contributor to its scheme, and yet standing forth to second the very proper resolution, moved by Mr. Beattie, and carried by a large majority, at the late meeting of the same United Committee, of which, he had been the organ of communicating to Mr. Curtis the points, to which he considered that the late mail had brought Mr. Curtis' most satisfactory reply. He then read a minute, he had prepared to shew what he considered the views of the Precursors in which he had cordially joined, which had been the resolutions forwarded to Mr. Curtis by the United Committee and how they had been met by Mr. Curtis and his Board. He then pointed out the manner in which the Agents of the Precursor had nullified their expressed good will for united progress in the great scheme, by demanding a clause in the deed of Mr. Curtis' company, never thought of in Calcutta, nor inserted in any of the public resolutions sent home. He regretted much that they should have again so materially interfered with Mr. Curtis' hopes of completing his scheme; but, with the cordial co-operation of Indian subscribers now, he hoped to be about to be communicated to him by a still more united body of them than ever, he trusted that Mr. Curtis and his Board might be able to go before the English public with that fair prospect of success, which the Precursor agents have themselves stated, they would cordially join when once it could be shewn to them, but he considered that it was impossible to suppose, that the English public would support a Comprehensive subscription with the knowledge that the Indian subscribers were afterwards to be permitted to withdraw if they chose, as soon as they got their own line of boats completed, and that it was still more impossible to expect that Mr. Curtis could put forth his scheme, embracing such an incomprehensible comprehensiveness. He concluded by hoping that he had made it clear to the meeting, that by seconding Mr. Beattie's motion he had acted up to the true spirit of and cordial desire to unite both the objects of the Precursor and those of Mr. Curtis, already conveyed in his letter to that gentleman as Secretary in the United Committee, and that in doing so, he had fully shewn his intention of keeping faith with all parties but not with one alone.

We could not obtain a copy of the minute which Mr. Prinsep read, but it detailed so clearly, and so satisfactorily, the principles on which he had all along acted in this matter, and the reasons why he still continued with the Precursor Committee, was found among the records of Mr. Curtis' Company, that we regret we have it not in our power to lay it before our readers. The resolution above referred to having been then put and carried unanimously, thanks were voted to the Chairman and the meeting separated. — *Hurkaru*, August 10, 1840

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee publish for your information and that of the public generally, the following account of the negotiation in London between your agents and Mr. Curtis, the result of which reached Calcutta by the last English mail.

No. 1. Letter G. J. Gordon to the members of the United Steam Navigation Committee, 9th Mar. 1840.

No. 2. Letter W. Prinsep to Mr. Curtis, 14th March, 1840.

No. 3. Letter Cockrell & Co. and Small Colquhoun & Co. to T. E. M. Norton, 4th June, 1840.

No. 4. Letter T. A. Curtis to Cockrell & Co. and Small Colquhoun & Co. 28th May, 1840.

No. 5. Answer thereto, 11th June, 1840.

No. 6. Letter R. M. Stephenson to Cockrell & Co. and Small Colquhoun & Co. 3d June, 1840.

The principles upon which that negotiation was directed to be conducted on our part, are contained in the paragraphs of Mr. Gordon's letter, printed in the annexed schedule No. 1, and in the extracts from the letter of Mr. W. Prinsep also printed in the schedule No. 2, which letter was adopted by a meeting held in the Town Hall here, on the 14th March last.

No. 3, of that schedule is an extract of as much of the letter received from your agents as bears reference to this negotiation, and Nos. 4, 5, and 6, are the papers therein alluded to.

From the perusal of these documents it will be seen, that it was stated in Mr. Gordon's letter:

First.—That unless it should appear to be essential to the success of the plan for establishing monthly packets from India to Suez, that it should be extended so as to include the route from Alexandria to England, it would be wiser to limit our exertions to establishing packets on this side of the Isthmus.

Secondly.—That if it should appear to your agents as well as to Mr. Curtis and his Board of Directors, first, that the assistance required to establish monthly packets on this side could not be reckoned on without including the other side in the undertaking, and, secondly, that the larger amount of assistance required to establish monthly Packets on both sides, could be reckoned on, if the extended project were undertaken, then, and then only, should the Indian subscribers be required to interest themselves in the establishment of the extended line.

The letter of Mr. Prinsep states in express words, that 'it is the deliberate opinion of, we believe we may say, all the subscribers in India,' that their exertions should be confined in completing the connexion between India and Alexandria; and states the grounds on which only, an union with Mr. Curtis of the parties who adopted that letter was to be expected by that gentleman, viz. —

That the line between Suez and Calcutta was to be completed in the first instance, and that the line between Alexandria and London should be left, for the present, out of view.

That letter also expressly cautioned Mr. Curtis, that he must be prepared for a large body of Indian subscribers refusing to embark their capital on the other side of Alexandria, unless it should be found;

1. That subscriptions enough to accomplish what they wanted could not be obtained without enlarging the plan and enough to accomplish the larger plan could be procured if it were started.

2. That a Charter could be obtained if the large plan were adopted, and could not be obtained for the smaller one.

3. That Government assistance would be given in the large plan, and would not be given to the small one.

4. That the quarantine laws would be relaxed in favour of the large plan, and would not be relaxed in favour of the small one.

5. That the entire management of the Indian side should be left to the Directors in Calcutta.

By the terms of the letters of Mr. Gordon and Mr. Prinsep, your agents would have been warranted in breaking off all negotiation, when Mr. Curtis communicated to them the resolution come to by his Board, without any conference with your agents, to abide by their determination to embrace both sides of the Isthmus in their plan.

This was an assumption by the party with whom we had opened a negotiation, of a power to decide, by themselves, a question which we had left to be decided, by the united opinion of them and of those whom we had employed to tie it for us; or it was a declaration by that party that the bringing over to their views, persons who, unless they were so brought over, had no power to unite with them, was of no consequence.

Even if the decision had been left to them, which it was not, it was to say the least of it, an uncourteous treatment of an opinion which was communicated to Mr. Curtis, as 'the deliberate opinion of, it may be said, all the subscribers in India,' to decide against that opinion, without hearing what those who supported it had to say in its favour, and it was an uncourteous treatment of those Indian subscribers who, as Mr. Curtis had been distinctly instructed, formed a very large portion of the whole and who would not, unless certain advantages, which appeared to them very questionable, were made clear to their agents, 'consent to interest themselves, on the double comprehensive plan,' in determining to persevere in that double plan, before they admitted to a conference those who were appointed, on behalf of that large portion of Indian subscribers, to conduct the negotiation.

Your agents, however did not break off the negotiation on this refusal by Mr. Curtis and his Board, to discuss a question which 'we believe we may say all the subscribers in India,' entertained in opinion, directly at variance with that which the resolution laid down as unalterable law, and, believing that the rest of the resolutions come to by that Board, indicated a disposition to acquiesce in the other preliminary points which they were directed to press, to wit, the propriety of completing the Indian line by the other side should be attended to at all, and the entrusting the management of the Indian vessels and concerns to Indian Directors, addressed a letter to Mr. Curtis requesting to be made acquainted with the exact state of his Company, the number of shares taken, the amount of money raised, and to be asked, the measures proposed for getting assistance from Government, by the ordinary means of intimation, and by the extraordinary means of procuring a charter to the company and relaxing the quarantine laws in favour of their vessels, and soliciting a

free conference upon these points; intimating that they were ready, if satisfied that Mr. Curtis & Company had a reasonable prospect of accomplishing what is proposed, not only to unite with it as our agents, but, as members of two mercantile houses, (and more eminent ones in the India trade, London does not produce) to take their due share of labour and responsibility in the undertaking.

They qualified this readiness to unite, with a proviso, viz. that some means should be taken to allow that to be an open question, on which all discussion was declined, and on the decision of which no present measure was to be based.

These overtures Mr. Curtis and his Board declined, sending merely, in reply, a resolution that they would not take your agents' letter as the basis of an union with us, which they were not asked to do, and taking no further notice of that letter.

It is not for your Committee to indulge in speculations as to the reasons which induced Mr. Curtis and his Board to adopt a course which at once put a stop to all further negotiation. The reason given in the resolution communicated to your agents on the 3d June, your Committee feel bound to say, they do not think sufficient reason for refusing to allow your agents to ascertain the exact situation of the projected Company, the amount of money which they had actually raised and that which they expected to raise, together with their grounds of expectation, the measures which they had taken, and those which they proposed to take, to get Government assistance in the different ways mentioned, all of which appear to your Committee to be matters on which your agents would require to be fully informed before they could, as honest men, in constant presence, consent to place your fund at the disposal of persons, however respectable, to be employed in any scheme however plausible.

Not so, however, it would appear, think Mr. Curtis and his Board. In their last communication to your agents, they express their confidence, that the meeting without any conference, a part of the modifications of their original plan, which your agents were directed to treat for, and the herein they retained without any conference, of another modification which was submitted to them, would be sufficient to induce your agents at once to transmit the funds they were in possession of, to Mr. Curtis and his Board, and to consider the union of the two bodies as complete.

Your Committee feel bound to state, that your agents would have lost all time to your conference, if, without a rigid inquiry into all those circumstances which they asked for in their last application to Mr. Curtis, they had complied with that request. Your agents represented a body which exists—which has already paid up a sufficient sum to place its own objects in a state of forwardness, as under any circumstances, those objects could at present be, and which has placed the power and means in the hands of its agents to raise, as it may be required, the additional money for completing those objects with the least possible delay. It is not impossible that upon inquiry it might have turned out that the projected Company of Mr. Curtis, had not the means, nor the probable prospect of acquiring the means, of carrying out their extended objects. If your agents, without inquiry, had placed your funds in such hands, and experience had afterwards proved that which is now merely a possible supposition to be an actual fact, would it have been an excuse for them that they had acted not like men of business, entrusted with a large sum of money, for a certain object, but had been carried away by unbounded confidence in Mr. Curtis, and a passionate devotion to the Comprehensive Scheme?

Your Committee have purposely abstained from entering upon the question, so promptly decided by

Mr. Curtis and his Board, relative to the propriety of confining our operations to this side of the Isthmus. They have, however, in the history of the present negotiation, and of circumstances which were occurring in Great Britain, during its progress, relative to this very question, proves that some at least of the reasons which were advanced in favour of the lesser plan were not unfounded, and that some at least of the peculiar benefits held forth by the advocates of the larger one as entirely contingent on its establishment, have been obtained without reference to it, and under circumstances which materially lessen the probability of its ever being accomplished.

On the only reason in favor of his extended views put forth by Mr. Curtis in the papers now submitted to you, which is not practically refuted, viz. the impossibility of otherwise getting a sufficient subscription in England to accomplish what is desired, your Committee entirely dissent from him. If India were united, £80,000 raised in England would be sufficient to complete the desired communication between the two countries. It would be difficult to convince your Committee that the mercantile houses in Great Britain connected with India would not undertake, without any appeal to the public, to raise for such an object as the completion of a monthly communication, by means of Steam vessels, between Great Britain and all the ports of India, as much money as our Company undertook to raise, and has found no difficulty in raising in Britain alone for the one Steamer necessary to begin with. It is demonstrable that £80,000 added to what is now subscribed in India, for Steam communication would accomplish all of this great object which is not already done to our hands.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company, a purely private Company, unconcerned with any person who either here or in England, have interested themselves in procuring a communication by means of Steam vessels between the two countries, have obtained a contract with the British Government to convey, for six years, the mails on the line between England and Alexandria, in one Steam vessel, in about what less time than that originally contemplated in the prospectus put forth by Mr. Curtis, and have obtained from Government as great a relaxation of the quarantine laws in favor of the passengers and goods on board their vessels as Mr. Curtis by that prospectus proposed to ask for. In point of fact, all that by the double plan was proposed to be done on the European side of the Isthmus, and which we were told by Mr. Curtis could only be expected to be done by and in favor of the double plan, has been actually accomplished by and in favor of a plan which embraces nothing but the line between Alexandria and England, on which it has got for six years to come, the exclusive benefit of the mail contract, and has established the means of transporting as safely, as quickly, as comfortably, and as often as Mr. Curtis by his prospectus proposed to do, all the correspondence, passengers and goods, which monthly Steam packets can convey between Suez and all the ports of India.

The question of undertaking the double line, is materially different now, when an independent Company is in possession of one-half of it, from what it was when the whole was unoccupied. As a pecuniary speculation, the chance of gain is materially lessened by the presence of such a competitor, while the same inducements which have led many to come forward personally to assist that which they took on as a public cause, would secure them in holding out the hand of fellow-ship to those to whom they feel grateful for having supplied so much of what was desired, and would certainly prevent their encountering any opposition to such persons; with whose pecuniary profits, derived from a source, owing its existence to their skill and energy and fore-sight, and in defence of so much public good, public spirited men would never be satisfied.

Your Committee have in accordance with these sentiments, desired your agents at home to convey to both Mr. Curtis, and the managers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company their assurance that nothing which promotes, in any way, the improvement of the present means of Steam Communication between India and Great Britain, will meet with opposition from the company which your committee have the honour to represent; that they are ready to co-operate with any company who are as far advanced as themselves in construction, and who have funds at their disposal which they are willing to devote to the improvement of the present defective means of Steam Communication between the two countries, but that your Committee will not part with their funds to any who do not put down an equal amount, and who are not an actually organized body, with whom they may treat, and that they will not entrust the building of their one steam vessel to any who will not satisfy their agents, that thereupon two equal-

ly efficient ones shall be carried on as expeditiously, and placed as soon upon the line between Calcutta and Suez, as your Committee feel confident that your Steam vessel will be.

Whether or not Mr. Curtis shall ever form his company,--whether or not any other company shall undertake to establish Steamery on this side the Isthmus, your Steamer will be the first built for plying, and unless your energy shall have awakened other companies into action, will be the first to ply upon a line which is as yet wholly unoccupied, and shall whilst under the control of your Committee, continue to ply there, not opposing, but holding every fresh adventurer in her useful path, until a regular monthly communication shall be completed.

Your Committee only wait for the arrival of the next mail, to call a General Meeting of the subscribers.—*Hurkaru*, August 13, 1840

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held in the Asiatic Society's Apartments, the 1st August 1840.

J. Sawrns, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Members Elected.

The following Gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were elected Members of the Society.

D. Mac Nab, Esq., M. A., Asst-Surgeon Bengal Service.

W. O. Davidson, Esq., Asst. Surgeon Bengal Service.

Member proposed.

J. H. Freeman, Esq., assistant Surgeon Bengal Service, by the Secretaries and Dr. Goodhue.

The following Papers were then read and discussed—on *Dracunculæ* (*Filaria Medinensis*) communicated by Mr. Brett.

Mr. Brett states that he has had opportunities of observing the disease from the *Dracunculæ*, as it prevailed in the valley of the Dhooon, amongst the cultivators of that district, as well as amongst the passengers, and seers of the boat guard, whilst the Regiment was stationed there, and he has also witnessed the further development of the infection since the Regiment returned to the Presidency.

Mr. Brett's experience goes to favor the opinion entertained by other authors, Dr. Moschcow, of Bombay, Dr. Clincham, &c., that the localities in which *Dracunculæ* prevails are districts, the rocks of which are of the secondary trap series, although he admits the manner in which is requisite in drawing inferences between Geological structure and disease. By means of examination, with a strong magnifying glass, he observed the animal to be formed of small rings, united to each other, by a very fine membrane.

Mr. Brett considers the *Dracunculæ* to be very similar, if not identical, with the worm found in the eye of the horse. That the animal is injected when coming into the system, gets into the circulating current, through the medium of the digestive organs, and when not target

than a minute hair, threads its way, through some capillary pore into the cellular tissue, where it derives its nourishment, and grows, and as it migrates to the surface it increases in size, and excites the plegmonous inflammation usually found previous to its escape from the body. From the period of reception into the system, to that of development, many months elapse, as has been stated by others, and as fully confirmed by the fact that no symptom of the *Dracunculæ* shewed itself during the first years' confinement of the body guard in the Dacca, and that it was not until the second, and during the following year, that the disease made its appearance.

A Paper—on the use of Opium in Dysentery, by J. Mackinnon, M. D., was then read and discussed.

Dr. Mackinnon speaks highly of the value of Opium in the treatment of this disease, and is desirous of removing the prejudice which exists against its use, and which has been induced by the general condemnation passed upon it by some eminent practitioners. In the earliest stage of Dysentery, Dr. Mackinnon has found Opium to cure the disease and at a more advanced stage, often to be a most useful adjunct to the treatment by depletion, for he does not dispute the propriety of treating acute dysentery, fully established, upon antiphlogistic principles. Still in those cases where blood letting, and its concomitant, have failed to cure the disease, and when the patient is dying from extreme exhaustion, opium he has found to be the sheet anchor, and he illustrates some cases in proof of the value of this treatment.

A letter from Ragh Bahadur Bahadur, forwarding a Medical work entitled *Ajor Veda Darpan*, was laid before the Meeting.

Rowland on Nephritis presented by the author through Mr. Goodson, was placed upon the table, also the last numbers of the *Medical Gazette and Lancet*.

J. JACKSON, M. D. Secretary,
Medical and Physical Society.

Calcutta, August, 1840.

[*Hurkaru*, August 7, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA:

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, 12th August, 1840.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

(Twenty-eight Members and one Visitor present.)

The Gentlemen proposed at the July Meeting were elected Members of the Society, viz.

Messrs. Daniel Ainslie,—Alfred Oram, and H. Woolston,—Captain W. Broadfoot, Cower Kaleekishen and Baboo Rajbullob Seal.

The names of the following Gentlemen were submitted as candidates for election—

Captain L. Hane, 57th Regt. N. I.—proposed by Major Carter, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Lieutenant R. Mathison, 6th Regt. N. I.—proposed by Mr. John Allan, seconded by Dr. Spry.

E. T. Trevor, Esq. Civil Service,—proposed by Dr. Wise, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Major E. D'Arcy Todd, Acting British Resident at Herat,—proposed by Dr. Spry seconded by Mr. John Allan.

Captain F. N. Reid, 6th Regiment Madras N. I.—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Captain H. M. Lawrence, Political Agent at Ferozepore,—proposed by Mr. W. F. Gibbon, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Baboo Cassinaut Dutt,—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Mr. Hodgkinson.

Henry P. Sturges, Esq., American Consul at Manila,—proposed by Mr. Charles Haffnagle, seconded by Major Cox.

Edward Lee Warner, Esq. Judge of the Nizamut Adawlut,—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Strong.

Edmund Currie, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue,—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Strong.

S. Moiray, Esq.—proposed by Mr. A. Moiray, seconded by Mr. W. F. Gibbon.

Presentations to the Society's Library.

1.—Transactions of the Medico Botanical Society of London.—Part 4 of volume 1.—Presented by the Society.

2.—Madras Journal of Literature and Science,—(No. 26).—Presented by the Madras Literary Society.

3.—A Pamphlet on increasing the depth of soils. By Cuthbert Wm. Johnson, Esq.

4.—Six copies of a Pamphlet containing Observations on the Employment of Salt in Agriculture and Horticulture, with directions for its application, founded on practice. By Cuthbert William Johnson, Esq.

The seven foregoing brochures were presented by G. W. Johnson, Esq. on behalf of his brother the author.

Museum.

1.—Eleven bottles of Sandoway Tobacco seed, and a sample of Sandoway Tobacco.—Presented by Lieut. Thos. Lutter.

2.—Two bottles of Sandoway Tobacco seed,—samples of Black Pepper from Sandoway and Ramree,—of Hemp from Ramree and Akyab,—a small quantity of Sandoway Flax seed,—and two samples of Cotton Blankets made in the Hills, North of Akyab.—Presented by Capt. Bogle, Commissioner at Arracan.

Capt Bogle states that the Black Pepper does not appear to be indigenous to the Province although it is found growing almost in a wild state, and he thinks it might be cultivated to a considerable extent. The plant is found on the sites of deserted gardens, entwined around the stems of tall trees and growing without the least attention being paid to it. The natives adopt the plan of boiling their pepper to preserve it from insects, and the specimen forwarded by Captain Bogle, has been so treated. Captain Bogle sends the specimen of Hemp and cloth in consequence of the highly favourable opinion that had been pronounced on a former sample.

3.—A box containing ten Potatoes grown at Dardjeling from Madras seed, received from Mr. Low.—Presented by Dr. Pearson.

Dr. Pearson mentions that the Potatoes now submitted to the Society far exceed their progenitors in size and goodness, the seed was sown at the latter end of March in ground twice manured, and three times well dug over.

The Potatoes were much admired and Dr. Pearson's polite offer to furnish a further quantity for seed, gladly accepted.

4.—A box of apples from Nepal.—Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., Resident at the Court of Kalmundoon.

5.—A small assortment of English flower seeds.—Presented by Professor Royle, on behalf of the Court of Directors of the India Company, who caused the package to be transmitted by the Overland Mail.

The packet arrived in excellent order, Dr. Royle acknowledges the receipt of the Affghanistan seeds that had been forwarded to him by the Secretary, and promises a further despatch of English seeds for the approaching cold weather season.

6.—A maund of flax seed produced in Bengal, from English seed.—Presented by the Trustees of the London Flax Company.

7.—A small quantity of Cotton seed produced at Indigelee from Seychelles seed, and a minute sample of Cotton of the second year's growth, grown at Indigelee from Seychelles seed.—Presented by Dr. Alexander Smith, Civil Surgeon.

Dr. Smith mentions that the Natives at Indigelee are now very anxious to get foreign cotton seed, having observed how much more productive and better the staple is than that obtained from indigenous varieties.

8.—Specimens of Egyptian, Sea Island and Upland Georgia Cotton, raised at Delhi from acclimated seed of the fourth generation, a sample of Nankeen Cotton, as also raised at Delhi from acclimated seed of the third generation—and specimens of Egyptian, Sea Island, and Nankeen Cotton, raised in 1839 at Deyrah Dhoon.—Presented by G. H. Smith, Esq., Collector at Delhi.

Mr Smith mentions that the specimens of cotton from the Dhoon, have been produced from a portion of the same seed which produced those raised at Delhi,—and he is anxious to learn whether they are considered

superior or inferior to the other samples. The whole was referred to the Cotton Committee for report.

9.—Samples of Hazarah Wheat.—Presented by ditto.

10.—A specimen of the Bread Fruit of the Andamans and Nicobars, (Pandanus Mollon) brought from the Maldives by Captain Denny of the brig *Nine*.—Presented by John Allan, Esq.

11.—Cobs of Maize, each containing from 608 to 720 grains of corn grown at Allypore.—Presented by D W. H. Speed, Esq.

12.—Four samples of undried and one of dried Sugar manufactured from native cane goor at Seebpore Factory belonging to Messrs. Ferguson and Co.—Presented by A. Morony, Esq. on behalf of Messrs. Ferguson and Co.

These samples were justly esteemed for the excellence of their grain and quality generally.

13.—Samples of hemp, cloth, fibre, cord and seed, from Nepal.—Presented by Dr. Wallich on behalf of H. D. Hodgson, Esq., Resident at Katmandhoo.

Mr. Hodgson states, that the cultivation is peculiar to the Northern districts of Nepal, but only, as he suspects, because the tribes inhabiting them are less scrupulous than the people of the great valley and other central and Southern tracts; for, at least in the valley the plant flourishing greatly, if properly tended, as Mr. Hodgson has proved in his own garden, and the spring crops of the valley are almost choked with spontaneous growth of hemp. Which, however, being uncultivated is stunted and virtuous. The Northern districts (popularly called Cachar) are nevertheless the prime seats of culture, and there alone is the plant manufactured into rope or cloth; though the edible extracts are sometimes prepared nearer to and around Katmandhoo.

The season of sowing Bhang seed in Nepal is from Chyett to Byeack. (a)

Damp soils comprising black earth, the fittest for this crop. Before ploughing the field, sufficient manure is to be sprinkled over it, then completing the work of the plough, the seeds are to be sprinkled, and having broken the clods into dust, the field is to be made even.

At seven or eight days after sowing the seeds the plants come up, but their rapidity of growth and their size and strength depend on the abundance of the rains or artificial watering. If the plants be very thick, they must be thinned, so as to stand three inches distance from each other. They flower and fruit in Sawun: (b) and at the beginning of Bhadoon (c) are in their full growth but while yet succulent and in flower they are to be cut, with exception of some seed plants which are not to be reaped till October. It is the bark of the young but full grown or Sawun plants, which is soft, that is used for making Bhangela. That of the old or October plants is hard and not suitable for manufacture.

After the plants have been cut off at the ground, they must be placed in the sun for 8 or 10 days, or until they be dried sufficiently. They must then be steeped in water for 3 days—and on the fourth day the plants must be taken out of the water and peeled. The peelings are to be washed and put in the sun; and when quite dried they are ready for manipulation. They are then to be torn into thin threads by the nails of the hands next twisted with a spinning wheel (Pikuli) and when the threads are thus prepared they are to be boiled with ashes of wood and water in a pot, for four hours and to be washed again for the purpose of whitening. This is the

way of preparing Bhangila thread, out of which blankets are woven.

One (d) mana of seed is sufficient for a Ropini of land (e) which produced 10 or 12 loads of bhang. Hemp grows equally well on slopes or flats, and near the tops as well as on the sides of the mountains, if not too low. But a most rich soil is indispensable. The plant attains in a height of 8 to 10 feet and should be cut when the Bour falling and the seed forming.

14.—Specimens of asparagus bean (Dolichos asparagus. Pdl.) from seeds received by the Society from the seed-men at Paris.—Presented by H. Piddington, Esq.

Mr. Piddington mentioned that he had succeeded at length in establishing this useful esculent as a bazat article. That in connection with this subject, he begged to propose as a notice of motion, that the gold or silver medal should be awarded to Messrs. Valmoutin and Andreux of Paris, for having sent out to the Society this valuable asparagus bean.

PECUNIARY REWARDS FOR TREATISES ON SOME OF THE STAPLE PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

Mr. Deane desired to give notice of motion for the appropriation of money prizes as follows:

1.

For the best treatise from practical experience in India on the most approved mode of cultivating Sugar Cane—Co.'s Rs. 750.

2.

For the best treatise from practical experience in India on the most approved mode of manufacturing Sugar, with tables shewing the comparative cost of cane and date tree produce—Co.'s Rs. 750.

3.

For the best treatise from practical experience in India on the manufacture of Rum—with tables shewing cost of production of London proof—Co.'s Rs. 500.

4.

For the best treatise from practical experience in India in the most approved mode of cultivating, and manufacturing Tobacco, more especially with reference to the home markets—Co.'s Rs. 500.

5.

For the best treatise from practical experience in India on the most approved mode of producing Flax, more especially with reference to the home markets—Co.'s Rs. 500.

6.

For the best treatise from practical experience in India on the most approved mode of producing Raw Silk Co.'s Rs. 750.

7.

For the best treatise from practical experience in India on the most approved mode of producing linseed more especially with reference to the home markets—Co.'s Rs. 500.

Proposed by Mr. Deane, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

REPORT OF THE SILK COMMITTEE.

The first report submitted was from the Silk Committee on samples of Raw Silk, which had been submitted for the medals of the Society.

(a) March to April.—see.

(b) July.—ditto

(c) August.—ditto.

(d) Half a kucha seed

(e) 1 of Badshah Bigah,

Two competitors had come forward and the Committee after alluding to the sitting of a former day on the subject of their samples, states, that it is obliged to decline recommending the award in either case, as in one instance the specimen appeared on the showing of the competitor to be an isolated sample and not the average of a larger or a large merchantable quantity; and that on his showing of the cost, it was found acknowledgedly incomplete, inasmuch as he stated that it did not contain several items of charge which would necessarily attend an entire expenditure in the preparation of a large merchantable quantity.

In the case of the other gentleman he was by the decision above given left by the disqualification, a solitary candidate for the prize, and being without a competitor, and the Committee without the means of making, (under a 'legitimate comparison') any comparative examination, there remained no ground in the opinion of the Committee on which it could within the meaning of the General Rules of the Society proceed to an examination and award,—but independently of this difficulty or objection, the Committee observed, also that in this case it was not positively stated or shown that the specimen was an average one of a larger or large merchantable quantity produced by the competition, however much the tenor of his letter in some other respects might interestingly lead to such a supposition.

The Committee observed, that the thanks of the Society are due to both the gentlemen for their detailed information and especially to one of them for the very interesting manner, in which he has explained the merits of his manufacture.

REPORT FROM THE NURSERY.

The Garden Committee desire to state that owing to the irregularity of the usual course of the last cold season the cane nursery was deprived of rain at the early planting and that the rotations in consequence were equally deprived of water except by artificial irrigation. The result has been that the crop is not so forward nor so prolific as it was last year, and the time of distribution cannot be declared positively. At the next month's Meeting the Committee propose to determine finally on the subject.

The Committee desire to notice the favorable appearance of some plants of the Manila hemp tree, (the Abaca or Musa Parviflora) and also the state of the Nepales, the guinea grass field, the black bean cultivation, the mulberry (*Morus milticaulis*), and other few fruit plants in the nursery of the Society.

INFORMATION SOLICITED REGARDING ASSAM TEA.

The receipt by the Supreme Government of the recent intelligence from the authorities in England, regarding the Assam Tea sent from Calcutta having been incidentally alluded to, the proposition was made by Mr. Leach and seconded by Mr. Gibbon, that an application be made to Government requesting that the Society might be obligingly furnished with any report that may have been received by it on the Teas of Assam sent home in the Marguerite. The same was agreed to unanimously.

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING THE SPREAD OF USEFUL PLANTS.

The Secretary submitted a reply from the Supreme Government to the letter which had been addressed by him on transmitting the recommendation of the Society to have the papers on the spread of useful plants prepared and printed at the expense of Government.

To H. H. SEW, Esq., M. D. Secy.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

Genl. & Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the Dep't. Secret's from you, upon the part of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, of valuable

papers upon "the spread of useful plants in India," with the copy of a Resolution by which a request is conveyed "that sanction be given to the Society to incur the expense which may be required for the compilation of the papers for the press and the printing thereof," I am directed by the Governor General in Council to express his thanks to the Society for the communication of these papers, which though they embrace less wide a range than might be desired, are most valuable, and in some instances do very great credit to their writers from the well directed zeal and spirit of observation which they display. His Lordship in Council readily sanctions the expense which will be necessary for the publication of such portions of them as the Society may think useful and would only suggest that the proof sheets be submitted to Dr. Wallich and to Dr. O'Shaughnessy, and if time could be allowed also to Dr. Falconer, so that any commentary which may occur to those gentlemen, in illustration of the progress made within the last few years in the interchange of the vegetable productions of India with other countries and more particularly in the improvement and better application within India itself of its own productions may be added.

I have the honor to be Sir your most obedient Servant,

G. A. BURNBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 22d July, 1840.

In order to facilitate the wishes of Government as suggested in the above letter it was thought the three gentlemen whose names are referred to, could best fulfil the pleasure of the Government in affording their own illustrations by joining with the Secretary in a Committee and this arrangement was finally decided on.

FLAX MONEY PREMIUM.

The Secretary next submitted the accompanying letter unfavorable to the recommendation of the Society for the sanction of a money premium to the Experimental Flax Company.

To H. H. SEW, Esq., M. D. Secretary,
to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Genl. & Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3d instant, forwarding the Report therein mentioned of a Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, on the subject of the cultivation of Flax in India, with the recommendation of the Society that premium be given by the Government of 10 000 Rupees upon the production of ten tons of Merchantable Flax, yielding a fair profit in the English market.

2. In reply I am led to state that, after considering the subject with all the attention due to the wishes and suggestions of the Society. His Lordship feels himself unable to submit a proposition to the Government of India, with a view to obtaining authority for the offer of this premium.

3. His Lordship cannot, but regard with interest the public spirited proceedings of the gentlemen, who have come forward to promote the improvement of the cultivation of flax in India but it is only in very rare instances, and with the view of exciting a direct and general competition, that he would attempt by encouragement or bounty to influence the course of Commercial and Agricultural enterprise and he does not feel that the case before him is one which would justify the special interference of the Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. A. BURNBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 29th July, 1840.

INTELLIGENCE REGARDING THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTS.

Dr. Spry states that he had the pleasure to announce to the Meeting the receipt of a letter from Dr. Royle, dated, India House 4th June, who writes to announce the intelligence of the arrival of ten American Cotton Plants in England, four of whom are destined for Bengal three for Madras and three for Bombay. The Madras and Bombay gentlemen were to sail the following day (June 5th) while those for Bengal were to start overland on the 20th of the month, at all events two of them.

Dr. Royle further mentions that he has been getting some information respecting the difference of soil and climate, must of Cotton cultivated and the various specimens which have been received from India—altogether about 40 or 50 different specimens.

Dr. Royle states that the Planters are much inclined to prefer the Indian Cotton to any other and think that it is susceptible of great and easily effected improvement. They do not care a great deal about soil, at least they say that they will grow cotton, in any soil, if it is deep enough for the plant to take good hold of the ground. After which, that is when it is 2 or 3 feet high, they think the plant quite manageable and may be made to produce anything. They pick the seed, that is, they first select the best plants and the best seeds of these plants, and sow none but what are approved of. They also change their seed and import from Mexico, where the planters say the best seeds are produced and they consider the Georgian Upland short staple and New Orleans Cotton to be a native of Mexico. The plants are kept widely separated even as much as 8 feet. They plough and hoe between the plants regularly so as to keep down weeds, and make the plant shoot with lateral branch by topping. The gathering and they consider the most difficult work, which slaves in the Southern Provinces of America have to perform.

Dr. Royle also mentions that they are bringing to India with them large quantities of seed of all kinds but the three Provinces. Also very light ploughs and saws which they say never ripen the staple. A good mechanist was expected from America in the *British Queen* when the latter came away. Dr. Royle writes that all the planters seem to prefer the Northern Provinces, 30 deg of latitude, they seem to think essential, but Dr. Royle says he has tried to deceive the in this respect and read them the accounts of the culture in Guzerat, Surat, Malabar and Timbuctoo, Ganganu and Vizagapatnam, in Dr. Wright's excellent paper on the subject. Moisture is decidedly objected to, the climate and soil cannot be too dry after the plant has once taken hold. A little lime is advantageous. The suggestions made by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, as to the way in which they would be employed, Dr. Royle states they thought very judicious. A few Honduras Cotton seeds came in the latter. They had been presented to Dr. Royle by the Hon. Fox Strangway.

MEMORANDUM ON THE DHODA SUGAR WORKS, AND PROPOSITION OF THE GRANT OF GOLD MEDAL TO MR. BLAKE.

The Secretary next submitted a memorandum (f) which Major Sleeman had been so good as to forward to the Society, which had been made by him on the 27th December 1837, after a visit to the Dhoba Sugar works which he requests may be submitted to the President and Members.

Major Sleeman mentions in his letter which accompanies the memorandum in question that he has been told that the Society had not considered itself called upon to confer any special mark of its approbation on his

exhibitions on the ground that Mr. Blake did not grow his own cane. But the introduction of the manufacture upon such a scale as that pursued at Dhoba ten is, Major Sleeman considers, to extend and to improve the cultivation of the cane, by opening distant markets to the produce and, by inducing among the people those who can show them the advantage of growing cane but the best cane to which their soil and climate are adapted and provide them with a ready demand for all of this kind that they can produce.

In this light Major Sleeman feels assured the President and Members of the Society will consider Mr. Blake as a great public benefactor, and excuse his rank in the Society to bring his claims to their particular consideration. It is only by the skill and enterprise of Europeans, by which capital is concentrated in great works and expensive machinery, that we can ever hope to open the markets of the world to the Sugars of India; and as Mr. Blake was the first to venture his fortune, and he ventured his all in the undertaking, Major Sleeman hopes that he may be considered to have merited some special mark of the Society's approbation.

Mr. Barrow in the District of Shahjehanpore in the same manner as Mr. Blake in Burdwan, is extending and improving the cultivation of the cane, and a public benefactor to the people around him, but Major Sleeman says he has not seen his works and he has mentioned Mr. Blake as having been first to show what could be done at the hazard of all he had or could hope to have in the world.

The proposition stands for discussion at the next Meeting.—*Hurkaru*, August 15, 1840.

COTTON AND MAIZE CULTIVATION IN THE DELHI PROVINCE.

A long and interesting communication was next brought forward which had been transmitted by Mr. Smith, Collector at Delhi, on the subject of the cultivation of Maize and foreign Cottons in India.

Mr. Smith after acknowledging the receipt of the American Maize and Grass seeds which had been forwarded to him by the Secretary, then goes on to remark that he has drawn up rough notes on the cultivation of Maize, a copy of which he forwards (a) to the Society. Mr. Smith says that he shall be glad to receive any suggestions which the experience of others may point out, as he is very anxious that the instructions for the cultivation of this description of grain, the introduction of which he considers likely to be attended with much benefit, should be as correct as possible.

Mr. Smith takes the opportunity of announcing the despatch of various specimens of acclimated seed Cottons which have since arrived and are ordered to be submitted to the Cotton Committee for report.

Mr. Smith submits a statement showing the produce of each sort per pukka beegah of 3,025 square yards, by which it will be observed that the Egyptian and Nankeen Cottons gave by far the largest returns and the Upland Georgian the most scanty. He is inclined however to attribute the deficiency in the crop of the latter to accident, the experiments of previous years having shown that it gives an ordinary occasional, very nearly as heavy a crop as the Egyptian.

It is also of importance, Mr. Smith considers, that he should note the fact, that the Sea Island and Nankeen Cottons were injured by grubs that either the Egyptian or Upland Georgian. This grubs mark the seed of the Cotton when on the point of ripening and injures the Cotton with which it is surrounded, the two former had one half of their produce

(f) This will appear in the Pamphlet of the Society's proceedings.

(a) This will appear in the monthly pamphlet of the Society's proceedings.

more or less deteriorated, and the two latter not more than one quarter.

Mr. Smith therefore is inclined to class these Cottons as follows:

- 1st.—Egyptian.
- 2nd.—Upland Georgian.
- 3rd.—Sea Island.
- 4th.—Nankeen.

He places the Nankeen at the bottom of the list, samples of the produce of previous years having been pronounced by competent judges in Calcutta, as utterly worthless. It is however, Mr. Smith believes much prized in this country, and he has heard of a considerable quantity having been sold at Lucknow at the rate of 30 rupees a maund.

As regards the general introduction of the cultivation of any of these Cottons into the Delhi Province, Mr. Smith deprecates of seeing it effected unless Government steps forward and adopts some energetic measures to bring it about.

Seed, especially of the Upland Georgian Cotton, has been distributed in hundreds of Villages situated in the most eligible parts of the country, and instructions have been given to the Assessors as to the best mode of cultivating it, but in no case that he has heard of, have foreign Cottons obtained a secure footing in any village; on the contrary, the cultivation has generally been given up after an imperfect trial of one season.

Mr. Smith encloses copy of some notes (b) regarding the cultivation of Cotton, which he has drawn out on the plan recommended, being that suggested by the experience which he has gained during the period he has directed his attention to the subject.

Europeans have tried the cultivation on an extended scale, but it has been found impossible sufficiently to economize labour so as to make it pay.

The nature of Cotton cultivation, is such as to render it doubtful whether in India, Europeans can with a neat cultivation, compete with natives, from the latter being able to bring a much less expensive description of labour to bear during the tedious process of cultivating, sowing, picking, and cleaning the Cotton, which whilst it costs the native who has his wife and children available, comparatively nothing, subjects the European speculator to a considerable outlay, the latter not being able, as Mr. Smith has remarked before, to economize this description of labour in the same way as the village cultivator.

But little aid can, therefore, be expected from this source, as Mr. Smith is satisfied that no European speculator will ever be able to grow cotton with a profit where he has the cultivation in his own hands.

The only plan which appears to Mr. Smith likely to secure the permanent introduction of foreign cottons into these Provinces is as follows.

Let Government make over on easy terms, the farm of some villages situated in the best cotton districts to a person well acquainted with the cultivation of cotton. Let that person establish a neat cultivation of one or two hundred bheghs of cotton in each village and, by degrees, if he finds the returns good, let him compel his ryots to extend the cultivation over a considerable portion of the minka, he himself exercising a general supervision over the operations of each ryot, and seeing that proper attention is given to the cultivation and

picking of the cotton, which he must arrange to take as rent at a certain fixed rate.

By this plan the cultivation of foreign cottons (if really more remunerating in their returns than those indigenous to the country) might, in process of time be generally introduced throughout India, more especially, if Government would, by establishing an agency for the purchase of foreign cotton for a short time, and until a market was created, secure to the grower a certain sale for his produce.

Should these hints be considered worthy of attention by the Society, Mr. Smith will be glad to go into further detail and explain how his plan might be tried with advantage in his own neighbourhood, which is particularly well adapted for an experiment of this nature.

Mr. Smith is satisfied that some descriptions of foreign cotton (especially the Egyptian) might be introduced generally into the Northern Provinces; but it is vain to hope that this will be accomplished, without the aid of Government as the native population are far too poor and deficient in enterprise, steadily to follow up experiments which may subject them to loss.

It is Mr. Smith's intention to continue as he has done for some years, his efforts to bring into more general cultivation those foreign cottons which appear to him suited to this part of India, and which, from their superiority as regards produce and staple, are calculated to supersede the indigenous cottons of those districts—and, as it is of great importance in making the necessary experiments, that the samples of cotton which he has from time to time submit for the examination of the Society, should be cleaned after the most approved method and not have the staple injured by the use of imperfect machinery. Mr. Smith will feel greatly obliged to the Society, if he can be furnished with one of the machines for cleaning cotton which have been sent to the Society, and which they may consider best calculated to clean Egyptian cotton most expeditiously and with the least injury to its staple.

It was not till after the foregoing remarks were penned, that Mr. Smith saw the report which the Society made to Government, at the best mode of carrying into effect the wishes of Government, relative to the improvement of the cotton cultivation of India. Mr. Smith considers that a much better position could be fixed on this Agra, for the American planters between Muttra and Delhi, where cotton cultivation prevails, to a much greater extent, than in the vicinity of Agra.

Should the Society not have finally decided on Agra as a station, Mr. Smith will be glad on hearing from the Society on the subject, in order to enter on a full exposition of his views as to the way in which the services of one of these planters might be made most extensively useful, pointing out, at the same time the station where he should reside. Mr. Smith will be happy himself to do all in his power to insure the success of the experiment, which, with certain modifications which he can point out, he considers well adapted to attain the object which Government and the Society have in view.

In addition to the valuable testimony of the correctness of the views taken by the Society in the formation of its Report, which this practical communication of Mr. Smith's affords a letter from Dr. John Campbell, Resident at Cawnpore, to Dr. Spry was next submitted.

Dr. Campbell writes—"Your Cotton report was admirable, and this was not only my opinion, but that of every unprejudiced practical man that I consulted. But with regard to extending the cultivation of foreign Cottons, or improving our own indigenous ones or introducing the cultivation of them into these provinces, nothing will be done till Government give up lands, or

(B) There will also appear in the monthly pamphlet.

lightly acquired lands, to commence the experiment on 'The bounty system must be acted on here, to give your views and hopes a fair trial.' The prejudices, the poverty of the Zemindars about this will not allow them to enter on any untried cultivation, and so such as I have spoken on the subject, their reply is, "it is to be such a good thing, why does not Government take it up?" Does the Sireat not grow opium? and what good has the Opium done us?" they can just pay their revenue, and hardly support themselves besides, by following the path of their fathers. Any failure in the success of these experiments, (which the servants of Government are doing all to persuade them to undertake) and their Zemendaries may be put up for sale to satisfy the claims of that very Government, which deceived them into uncertain speculations.

Is it no excuse to say that the native has himself to blame, for failure must occur only from want of that attention that is paid to Cotton and Hemp cultivation in the Western world. Government knows its native subjects, and ought to change their natures before exciting their extravagant hopes."

On the subject also Mr. McLeod in charge of the Jabulpore District writes to Dr. Spry expressive of his delight that Jabulpore has been selected by the Cotton Committee as one of the ports where one of the American Planters is to be stationed. Mr. McLeod desires to state, how anxious he is to receive some further particulars as to the time at which the establishment will be set to work, and the measures which should be taken in anticipation. Mr. McLeod states that he has got in readiness about thirty begahs of Cotton Land, and hopes to obtain from Saugur in time for the sowing, a supply of the various kinds of acclimated seeds.

ADVANTAGES FOR AGRICULTURISTS IN THE ISLAND CHEDUBA.

An important communication from Captain Bogle the Commissioner of Arracan was next presented.

Captain Bogle desires to offer in the name of the little Branch Society, best thanks for the seeds sent to them. The Caranna Paddy Seed, Captain Bogle states, is now in the ground and from what is said of its productive qualities it certainly would appear to be an object of most importance to encourage its growth in the Province of Arracan, which is so peculiarly favourable to the growth and export of rice. It will therefore have Capt. Bogle's very best attention. The Rice of this Province, at least some kinds is singularly bulky when boiled, Captain Bogle has heard it stated that it is some 25 or 30 pr. Ct. more filling than Bengal, consequently in high favor with the poorer classes of natives.

The Report the Society has sent on the sample of Hemp, has induced Captain Bogle to send two other samples, that from Raturree appears to be remarkably strong—and Captain Bogle thinks the article deserves every encouragement, and would venture to suggest that were the Flax Company to take a grant of waste Land on the Island of Cheduba, say 2000 acres, and import 2 or 300 Bengallee Coolies from Chittagong or Hill Coolies, a very successful experiment might be made. There is plenty of land on Cheduba which they might have for nothing, with the sea at their very doors, and the soil is well adapted to the growth of Hemp, Rice, Sugar Cane, Cotton, &c. The Island is not thickly peopled, there is great variety of soil and situation, the climate very temperate, security of property perfect, and petroleum and wood oil as well as coal, may, it is believed, be procured in some quantity.

Captain Bogle much wishes the attention of speculators could be drawn to Cheduba, as he believes it might be made a little Mauritius. Any body wishing to inspect it might come to Akyab in the *Imherst*, and would meet with every assistance from Captain Bogle,

SANDOWAY TOBACCO,—ITS SOIL AND CULTURE.

Lieutenant Latter, Secretary of the Branch Society of Arracan has favored the Society with an interesting description of the soil and mode of cultivating the Tobacco at Sandoway. No soil whatever ought to be in the soil and the greatest care is taken in having the ground thoroughly cleaned of all stones and extraneous matter.

When the plant has attained the height of six inches it is transplanted, all decayed and injured leaves during the growth of the plant are removed; when the plant has attained its full growth the leaves are pulled off and fastened between slips of bamboo and left in the sun to dry. The plant requires the greatest care in its treatment to insure its goodness.

SALEABILITY OF THE VALLEY OF HERAT.

Major D'Arcy Todd, the British Resident at Herat, in a letter to Dr. Spry expresses a wish to introduce the fruits and vegetables of Europe into the valley of Herat, the climate of which seems admirably adapted for them, and communicates much valuable information on the natural productions of the place.

The winter at Herat is not so severe as that of England, although snow lies on the ground for a few days during the month of December and January, and occasional frost often occurs until early in March. The summer months are much hotter than in England, but cooler than in India, in consequence of a very high wind which blows steadily from the north during the months June, July, August, and September. Little rain falls except in winter and early in spring, the cultivation of the valley being carried on by means of canals from the river, the climate may certainly be considered as a very dry one.

The principal trees in the valley are the elm, the ash, the fir, the plane, the poplar, the willow and the cypress. Of fruit trees there are the pear, apple, quince, peach, apricot, plum, cherry (sour), mulberry (red and white), pomegranate, walnut, liberry, barberry, and fig; the pistachio flourishes in the district immediately north of the valley. Of melons and grapes there are every variety in perfection. The vegetables of Herat are cucumbers, beet, onions, lettuce, brinjall, carrots, turnips, spinach, mule cole and beans, all, except the three first named, of very indifferent quality.

The garden flowers are few in number, the rose, red, white and yellow, the jessamine and a species of lilac, the common red tulip, the narcissus, the blue iris, the pink and marigold, the sun flower and holly hock, and cockscomb, are common, but excepting the *nasortian* rose. Major Todd has not seen any flowering shrubs in which our English and Indian gardens are so rich. Regarding the wild flowers, Major Todd regrets that he is not competent to afford any useful information. He would merely mention that he has seen the buttercup, dandelion, nettle, cornflower, clove, forget-me not, and poppy, and concludes his interesting sketch by stating that the above may perhaps give some idea of the climate of Herat.

JOINT STOCK COTTON COMPANY.

The Secretary next laid on the table a series of papers which he had received by the Overland Mail from Mr. Howell, one of the Directors of the Joint Stock Cotton Company forming in England, for the purpose of investing capital in the improvement and production of Cotton in India.

For all the above contributions the thanks of the Society were awarded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secretary,

Burkara, August 17, 1840.]

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DORJELING

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE GEORGE EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B.

Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD.—As a Member of the Darjeeling Committee, I am aware of the interest your Lordship takes in its success; and, as certain propositions relative to the roads leading to it, agreed to at the Meeting of yesterday, are to be laid before you this evening, the want of time to submit the following information through a more regular channel, will, I trust, plead as a sufficient excuse for my addressing your Lordship direct on the subject.

In November and December 1838, I directed Captain Warner to survey the Road from Malda to Dinagepore, and the old Road from the Ganges direct to Dinagepore and Titalya and to furnish plans, estimates, &c. of the same. It was only in December 1839, that Captain Warner forwarded the estimates, with various plans connected with this road, direct to the Military Board, in consequence of my absence in Assam; the Board (forgetting that they had approved of my instructions to Captain Warner, and sent him the instruments requisite to carry them into effect,) sent the papers to me, as they had not called for these estimates. As the survey did not accompany them (nor have I yet received it,) I could not submit them to the Board again, until I received an essential document, the papers are therefore lying in my office, and the discussions at the Meeting yesterday having induced me to look them over this morning, I think the following remarks may be useful to your Lordship, in connection with the papers to be submitted to you this evening.

The Ganges has thrown up a large sand bank at Golagaree, so as to prevent the ferry boats from Bogwangolah reaching it, except in the rains; they are, therefore, obliged to go down to Burgutchee, an indigo factory, 4 miles 5 furlongs lower down, where steamers and all sorts of boats can always bring to at any season of the year. The factory is situated on a high and hard bank, which is not likely to be cut away by the river. From this place, therefore, the line of road must be begun, and the distances will be as follow:—

From Berhampore to Bogwangolah M. F. and then crossing the Ganges in Burgutchee, ..	21 0
From Burgutchee to Dinagepore, ..	91 0
	112 0
From Dinagepore to Titalya,	72 1
From Titalya to Kuchinguri, the first bungalow in the Hills,	
	209
Add from Calcutta to Berhampore,	120
	329

The present dawk route is from Comrah, a little above Bogwangolah, to Malda, crossing the Ganges to Seebunge, and this line of road is 24.5 longer than the one above given, besides, having greater obstacles to contend with, for, in addition to crossing the Ganges common to both, the following rivers will require ferry boats, viz the Seebunge Roony deep and rapid; the Mahanuddy ditto at Malda;—the Jangou at Tindake, the Rungamtee and Potterghatta Nullah, and the Pernabubhab, close to Dinagepore, all of which are too broad to bridge over and 3 or 4 of them will require ferries all the year round.

On the proposed line of road (the same as the one referred to by the Darjeeling Committee, substituting Burgutchee for Nowabgunge) there is not a single river, where bridges might not be easily and cheaply made, using far trees, which are procurable in the neighbourhood for their construction; and which, if well made, will last some time or until it may be deemed advisable to make them puckah. There are but 2 of the nullahs on this line where perhaps it would be advisable to place ferry boats, not because they could not be easily and cheaply bridged, but because the cutcha bridges might obstruct the passage of the large grain boats, during the rains, for there is very considerable traffic in this direction at that time. There was formerly an excellent road the whole way with trees planted on each side for several miles from Dinagepore; it was made by convicts but has not been repaired since 1825-26, in consequence of the dawk line being changed to Malda, and though abandoned as far as repairs go, yet it is still used by the natives, and, during the cold weather, strings of hackeries from 50 to 100 daily pass, carrying grain to the Ganges, and in repairing this road the great wear and tear from this cause should not be forgotten, and probably it would be better and cheaper in the end, to make the bridge puckah. However, at present, I would only make such drains, as intersect the road in bad places, puckah, and from the papers before me, I find 11 at between—

Burgutchee and Dinagepore 11 drains, are required, costing..... Rs.	2,513
and from Dinagepore to Titalya 6 more, costing	1,222
	3,765

It is not improbable, that some few more may be required, if only to prevent natives cutting the road either to procure water for their lands, or to let it off quickly, exclusive of the drains and ferry boats. I am inclined to think that if 5,000 Rs. are given to Mr. Halkett, the Magistrate of Dinagepore, he might, with the sanction at his disposal, make this good cutcha road, passable for wheeled carriages all the year round; from neglect, there is much jungle on the road, which should be cleared, and which could be easily done, except at Golagaree, Bangahkoury, and Titalya Haut, where it is very heavy, and much infested by tigers.

A part of the road runs through a doubtful jurisdiction, it has been suggested to make this over to the Dinagepore Magistrate, as he could then keep the whole line in repair as well as lay beaters on the road, which may be easily done, as though now but thinly inhabited, it is evident, from the large tanks in every direction, this was not always the case. The whole line of road from Burgutchee to Titalya, runs over (for Bengal) high and undulating ground, not generally inundated during the rains, which renders it easier to construct and keep in repair, any road; and judging from what I saw of the roads in this part of the country, I think the soil very favorable for making them.

2 or 3 ferry boats will be required between Dinagepore and Titalya. The ferry funds are rich and if proper boats were once constructed, the contractors might be forced to keep up similar boats &c. all ferries, instead of the miserable ones they now maintain, and in which it is positively dangerous to cross in at any season.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's humble servant,
E. GANSTON, Major Engineer

Barrackpore, 11th July, 1840.

[Copies of the instructions referred to in the letter now published, have been sent to the Committee by Government. These are addressed to Dr Campbell and Mr. Halkett and the Military Board and fully carry out in detail all that is promised, and sanctioned. But they are lengthy documents, and as our columns are already pretty well filled with the letter to the Committee, we think it unnecessary to publish them.]

No. 295.

To H. M. Low, Esq.

Secy. to the Darjeeling Committee.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you of the — requesting from the Government, on the part of the Darjeeling Committee, assistance in printing and circulating, for the information of the public, a description of the route to Darjeeling, and of a second letter of the 11th instant, suggesting measures to the Government for the improvement of that route.

2.—The first point, I am directed to observe, is one of comparatively but little importance. His Lordship in Council would, however, be disposed to defer the publication by authority, of any description of the route to Darjeeling, until the arrangements in progress should be better matured, and is inclined to think that the compilation and distribution of such an itinerary may safely be left to our public journalists and to our professional publishers, to whom, no doubt, the Committee would readily impart any information in its possession.

3.—To your second letter a very attentive consideration has been given by His Lordship in Council, and I am directed to convey to your Committee the acknowledgements of the Government for the intelligence and careful consideration for all interests with which your observations have been made, and your requests brought to notice, and His Lordship in Council has readily and earnestly applied himself to the important task of facilitating the communications between Calcutta and the new station of Darjeeling, as far as this may be done within the limits necessary to all public expenditures, and with the caution with which all new undertakings must be regarded.

4.—His Lordship, in addition to your letter, has had before him an excellent and detailed memorandum upon the present condition of Darjeeling, prepared by you and by Lieutenant Napier, and he is enabled to reply as follows to the several propositions which have been conveyed to him.

5.—Although all reference to the land route between Calcutta and Berhampore is purposely omitted from your letter, it may be satisfactory to your Committee to know that the construction of a dâk bungalow at Kishnagar for the convenience of travellers, will be ordered through the Military Board, and that a portion of the public buildings in the neighbourhood at Berhampore, will be fitted and appropriated to a similar purpose, and that the Executive Engineer of the division will be desired to inspect the road between Calcutta and Berhampore, and to report upon its present condition.

6.—Upon the line which should be preferred for the road between Berhampore and Dinagpore, His Lordship in Council, in addition to the opinions communicated in your letter, has had the advantage of notes by Major Gustin, and of advice from Members of the Military Board, and does not hesitate to sanction the line through Bargatchee in preference to the longer and more difficult road, which has hitherto been in use through Maldah.

7.—His Lordship in Council will look forward to the whole of the road being ultimately metalled, but he will

not pledge himself, without further information, upon the time when a work, which may be one of considerable expense and some difficulty, shall be undertaken or completed. He will be satisfied, at least in the first season, with facilities given for a passage over all water courses, with the removal, as far as it may be accomplished of inequalities and obstructions, and with the construction of a clear level road, practicable for every vehicle at all seasons except perhaps in the season of rain, when it would be least required. Information, however, will be called for upon the case with which, throughout the line, materials for more substantial road-making may be collected, and it may possibly be found expedient, in some cases, immediately to apply them.

8.—The road from Berhampore to the Ganges opposite to Bargatchee, is already practicable, or will be made so by an Officer of the department of public works, who will also be directed to survey the Banks of the Ganges near to Bargatchee, and to establish, in communication with the Magistrate, a ferry at the most convenient point, with boats to be constructed as solely to receive cattle and carriages.

9.—The road is reported to be good for 16 miles from Bargatchee, and for the next 20 miles to require new making, and an European overseer will be immediately placed at the disposal of Mr. Halkett for this purpose.

10.—From the end of the 20 miles, the road is already made for 55 miles on to Dinagpore, and for 60 miles to within 12 miles of Titalya—and a second European overseer will be placed at Titalya, who will, also under Mr. Halkett, complete these 12 miles, superintend, (if he can conveniently do so) the construction of the road between Titalya and Siligoree, and open a good communication for hackeries with Dinagpore, to which place, 100 miles from Darjeeling, on the Mahamuddee, water carriage for heavy goods is open for the greater part of the year. A third European overseer will be stationed at Pookharree, in whom will be committed, under Mr. Campbell and Lieutenant Napier, the superintendence of the road down to Siligoree.

11.—His Lordship in Council will not at present sanction expense upon the road through Raneelango to Pookharree; it would give the shorter line, but the rivers (one of them 1300 feet between bank and bank) are difficult to cross, and he will be satisfied for the present with the more circuitous road by Siligoree, and with a convenient ferry at that place.

12.—His Lordship does not apprehend, that Mr. Campbell will find difficulty in overcoming the inconvenience, which might be apprehended in crossing the small strip of land which lies within the territory of the Sikkim Rajah, and the Magistrates of Rungpore and of Purneah will, of course, be required actively to co-operate with Mr. Halkett in the works mainly committed to his charge.

13.—His Lordship in Council will direct that wooden bridges of the largest or other available material be erected over the smaller water-courses with which the road is in many places intersected, and it may, after further experience of soil, and of materials, and of the force of the streams, be considered in what places more substantial, stone or iron bridges may be substituted. He will wish for further information before it can be determined for what tolls, ferries must be established. He is led to believe that between Bargatchee and Siligoree only two streams will require bridges, and that bridges may be erected for all the others.

14.—It is understood that dâk bungalows are already built, or in the course of construction, at the expense of the Committee, half way between Bargatchee and

Dinapore, at Dinapore, half way between Dinapore and Titalaya, and at Titalaya. Directions will be given to the Military Board for the building of one on either bank of the Ganges opposite to and at Barga-chee, and five others at intervals onwards to Siligoree, so that there shall not be any where an interval of more than 2½ miles between bungalow and bungalow. It may probably be found convenient presently almost to double this number, and to diminish the intervals by half this distance, but His Lordship in Council would not immediately sanction more extensive works than those which he has enumerated. Apparently but one bungalow is required in the hills beyond those which have been already erected, viz. at some point nearly half way between Mehalderam and Dargachang, and Mr. Campbell will be consulted upon the construction of one in this situation.

13.—His Lordship in Council is much gratified by the interest which has been taken by the public in this line of communication, and must regard with very great satisfaction the works subsidiary to its convenience, which have been undertaken by the Committee, with funds contributed for the purpose. At the same time the establishment of a healthy settlement within a short distance of Calcutta, and accessible to many districts of the Lower Provinces, is an object of so general a

national interest, that it must be regarded as deserving the special care of the Government; and whilst he gives his best thanks for the co-operation of the Committee, and begs for a continuance of its assistance, he is willing, in the extent above described, to give it support from the public funds.

16.—It may be matter for future consideration whether a moderate toll should not be levied upon any expensive bridge which may be constructed on this route; but it may reasonably be estimated that the tolls to be levied, at the accustomed rate at the ferries, and the fee payable by travellers resorting to the bungalows, will, if not sufficient to give a full return for the money expended, yet afford funds for the maintenance and improvement of such establishments. His Lordship in Council sees no reason why all the more essential of these works should not be completed before the month of March next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. TORRES,

Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, 20th July, 1840.

[Hukuru, August 1, 1840.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The Third General Half Yearly Meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution took place last Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock in the premises No. 6, Tank-Square.

Dr. F. Corbyn Vice President in the Chair.

The chairman expressed his regret that the President Sir John Peter Grant did not attend, he being absent from Calcutta, it was raining to him he said of being present at the Third Half-Yearly Meeting of the Institution, the Secretary, he added, will read the Report for the last half year.

The Secretary read the Report which shewed that the subscription for the current year, already received, amount to Co.'s Rs. 855.

The expenditure during the last half year has been heavier than any former corresponding period: the total amount being Co.'s Rs. 2,453-11-7.

Disbursements for lectures 100 rupees per month, Secretary 50, and rent 60 rupees per month, annual total expenditure inclusive of sundries 2,520. Of the total number of subscribers whose subscriptions closed at the first year so far as the Committee has been enabled to ascertain up to the present period viz. 56, 29 only resident in Calcutta, have voluntarily withdrawn from the Institution; of the remaining portion 17 have left India or retired to the moribund, and 10 have been removed by death.

The donations received were, from Mr. Clint a copy of *Rock Algebra*, from the author, *Speeder's Indian Hand Book of Gardening*.

From Mr. F. N. DeGarmo, a specimen of iron ore from the Island of Meigue.

A model of the paddle wheel of the H. C. Steamer *Enterprise* on a scale of half an inch to the foot.

An experimental model of a paddle wheel for illustrating the advantage of the dogwood paddle wheel over

those of the ordinary construction on the same scale as the preceding. From Mr. James Dennis, boatwain of the ship *Zenobia*, a piece of the Royal George after sixty years immersion in salt water.

Bahon Bolachand Bysack 5 rupees.

A new building is to be erected in 13 Government Place in the premises occupied by Mr. Watson, which will cost the Committee 2,116-10-9. The premises have been taken at a monthly rent of 50 rupees on a lease of 6 years; Mr. Voe, Architect, has undertaken to build it; it is now in progress and will be ready by the latter end or the beginning of the next month. It is to have, a lecture Hall which will be capable of accommodating 280 persons, and three smaller rooms which will be fitted up for the use of the classes, the reception of the books, apparatus and models.

Mr. Andersen, the lecturer and teacher, having tendered his resignation, it was deemed expedient to separate the two duties. Mr. C. J. Montague, head master of the Parental Academy, has been engaged as the mathematical teacher and Mr. F. G. Siddons as lecturer.

Mr. C. Grant has tendered his services gratuitously for the instruction of an elementary class in perspective drawing which will soon be carried into effect. By arrangements made with Messrs. T. Oatley and LePage, the Committee has been able to add to the shelves of the library several valuable new works on scientific subjects, and to complete and bring to the latest procurable period of publication, others of which the Institution possessed imperfect portions.

Proposed by Dr. Pearce and seconded by Mr. Mauret and carried unanimously. That the Report just read be adopted and published.

Dr. Pearce in alluding to the indefatigable and zealous services of the Secretary proposed a vote of thanks to him.

Proposed by Dr. Pearce and seconded by Mr. G. I. F. Speede.

advantage could result from it, which was not already secured by the existing rules, and he earnestly cautioned the meeting against the danger of following Mr. Speed's advice, which, as he (Mr. Crow) had shown, tended to produce the very evil it proposed to avert, and to frustrate the very object, viz. the good of the Institution, which both he and Mr. Speed had at heart. (Cheers)

Dr. C. Pearce in a short but pithy speech, supported Mr. Crow's views.

After some desultory conversation the Chairman stated that as Mr. Speed's proposition had not been seconded it must necessarily fall to the ground.

The Secretary now read the minutes of the individuals who had withdrawn their support from the proposition. Its purport was the postponement of the proposed measure to a future period.

Mr. Crow stated that had Mr. Speed insisted on the present occasion to press his proposition on the notice of the meeting it might have been permitted to stand over for future consideration, as it had been intended by the recurring subscribers, but now that Mr. Speed had brought it on and subjected it to a full discussion, the

termination of which was its complete overthrow, he Mr. Crow did not see, how, consistently with the practice usual on such occasions, a proposition thus disposed of could be retained on the Board; and he submitted to the Chairman the propriety of at once consigning it to the tomb of the capulets.—This was accordingly done.

Proposed by Dr. Pearce and seconded by Mr. Crow, and carried.

That the thanks of the members be given to Mr. C. Grant, for the gratuitous offer he has made of teaching an elementary class in perspective and drawing, and also for the design of the facade of the new building.

Proposed by Mr. Speed and seconded by Mr. Crow and carried unanimously.

That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his able, zealous and unflinching services and steady adherence to the interests of the Institution, from its reformation and also for his able conduct in the chair.

After this the meeting separated.

[Hurkaru, August 18, 1840.]

AGRA BANK.

Proceedings of a General Half Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of the Agra Bank, held at the Paul House on the 1st August, 1840.

Major General Pollock, C. B.—at the request of the Meeting, takes the chair.

Read the following report of the Directors.—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit for the inspection and approval of the Shareholders, the usual accounts for the six months ended 30th June last, the result of which, exhibiting an amount to profit considerably exceeding the divisible surplus of the half year immediately previous, affords satisfactory proof of the continued successful operations of the Bank.

Although, owing to the still depressed condition of the cotton and opium trades consequent upon the unsettled state of the China question, our Hongkong account continues to show less favourably than it otherwise would, and that the same reason has operated prejudicially to the realization of any considerable advantages from the Muzipore Agency, the Directors are happy to state that, on both these branches, which, as affected by the same causes, may here be classed together, there is, notwithstanding, a net profit of Rupees 12,127-5-1.

The amount of funds employed in loans and credits at Agra and Calcutta as outstanding on the 30th June, was Rs. 51,981 8-4, which compared with the amount outstanding on 31st December previous, exhibits an increase of 1,91,524 13 9.

With reference to the resolution of a previous meeting on the expediency of conducting the Calcutta Agency on a more economical footing, and with due attention to the security of the funds there employed, the Directors have the pleasure to state, that from the 1st April last, they have been able to effect a reduction to the extent of one half the previous salary of the Agent, and that the business is now conducted under the guarantee of a highly respectable mercantile firm in Calcutta on behalf of the Agent.

A new and desirable line of business has been opened out during the period under review, in the granting of advances on the Stock of the Calcutta and Bombay Banks, to retain which the Directors have latterly considered it advisable to reduce the interest previously charged thereon to 7 per cent, and otherwise to modify the conditions, so that the total of such loans may, at 3 months notice given, be always reclaimable whenever required, thus constituting an available fund to answer any calls made upon the Bank's 4 per cent. deposit account, which is likewise subject to the same notice of withdrawal. The sum thus employed at the close of the half-year was Rs. 3,21,621 3 6.

The divisible surplus on the transactions of the half-year just expired, amounts to Rs. 1,01,780-10 8, equal to a dividend of rupees 10-10-10 per cent.

During the interval since the last half-yearly meeting the Directors have been joined by their new Secretary, whose nomination by them unanimously was duly confirmed by the Proprietors at a special meeting for that purpose held on April last. In the appointment of this gentleman two objects of considerable importance to the Bank have been secured, namely, the certainty of his continued service throughout the currency of our Co-partnership, and the guarantee of competent service to his behalf to the extent of rupees 50,000. A similar principle has also been lately applied to the case of the Native Treasurer, for whose faithful and honest performance of his duties, the Directors hold in deposit an equal amount.

The Directors are happy in at last being able to state that the Deed of Co-partnership has been duly revived by Counsel, and received from Calcutta; that their best attention was immediately given to that important subject, and, after such final correction as appeared necessary, the Deed was returned to the Bank Solicitors for engrossment and in a short time the Directors expect to be able to submit it to the Proprietors for execution. It may be right to add, that the extension lately agreed to, of the term of Partnership from a period of 5 to one of 10 years has been embodied in this Deed.

The Directors have recently had under their consideration the system on which the Bank conducts its large Insurance business and being fully convinced, from the official report which they have received from their Secretary on the subject, as well as by their own observation, of the many inconveniences and errors inseparable therefrom, and of the safety, profitability and diminished labour of the contrary system recommended, namely that the Bank should become its own Insurer, have decided, so far as in them lies, on its early abandonment. A printed circular detailing the objections alluded to, and the preferableness of an internal Assurance Office, has in consequence been forwarded to the Shareholders, and the Directors are happy to add, that not a single opinion adverse to their recommendation has yet been received, and they cannot but look to the change in contemplation, as one which will eventually and at no distant date, prove very beneficial to the interests of the Bank.

The following propositions were duly moved and seconded.

1st. That the report now read be published, and that the Accounts submitted be passed. Carried.

2d. That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum or Rs. 25 per share be declared, and that the balance of Rs. 6786-10-3 be carried to the credit of the reserve fund.

Amendment proposed —

That the maintenance of a reserved Fund being in opposition to the wishes of a very large Majority of the shareholders, the small balance now at credit of that Fund be appropriated for the purposes of a dividend accordingly, and that a dividend be declared at the rate of 11 per cent. or rupees 27-8 per share.

The Secretary submits a Memorandum on the subject, which being read, the Amendment was thereupon put and carried.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the current half year:—

Messrs Pollock, Richards, Dalzell, Graham, Blois, Mansel, Laudey, Bell and Wollaston.

The Meeting was then rendered special for the purpose of appointing proper persons to be Trustees of the Bank.

It was duly proposed and seconded that Messrs. Pollock, Mansel, and Dalzell, having signified their willingness to accede to the general wishes of the Proprietors, that they should undertake the Office, be appointed Trustees accordingly.

Which was carried *nem. con.*

The Meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Sery. Agra Bank.

Agra, 1st August, 1840.

* The usual statement of affairs and abstract of Profit and Loss account shall appear in our next.—
Agra Circular, Aug. 1, 1840.

[Hukharu August 13, 1840.]

BOMBAY BANK.

The General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday under Clause XXXVI of Act III of 1840, at the Bank's Office in Rumpart Row, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, Esq., President of the Directors, in the chair.

The President having read to the Meeting the following Statement of the affairs of the Bank at 30 June, laid the same upon the table for the inspection of Shareholders.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank at 30 June, 1840.

Cn.	R.	As.	P.
To Cash and Government securities,	62,24,203	12	5
Loans on Deposit of Government Securities, &c.	59,200	0	0
Cash credit accounts on Deposit Security	27,074	5	1
Bills on Government discounted, ..	3,65,662	13	6
Private Bills discounted ..	2,40,372	15	11
* Dead Stock and Preliminary Expenses ..	76,502	10	7
Company's Rupees ..	75,93,016	9	6

Examined,

(Signed) W. W. CARRUTHER,

Actg. Sery.

Dr.

By Bank Notes and Post Bills in circulation and other liabilities payable on demand ..	Rs. 25,121	7	6
Net Stock ..	54,35,099	10	6

Company's Rupees .. 75,93,016 9 6

E. E.

(Signed) W. SMYTHAN, Accountant.

* This amount may be divided as follows:—

"Dead Stock" ..	Rs. 25,121	7	6
"Preliminary Expenses" ..	..	51,378	8
Company's Rupees	76,502	10	7

"Dead Stock," includes the sum expended upon Bank Notes, Account Books, Stationary, Furniture, iron safes, &c.

"Preliminary Expenses," is the outlay of the Provisional Committee in procuring the charter, together with Sundry small sums expended in Advertisements, in preparing the Bank Office for business, erecting the sales, &c.

The actual profit after paying all current charges to 30th June—Rs. 10,099-10-6 is appropriated by the

Directors in liquidation of the preliminary expenses as above.

(Sd.) J. H. CRAWFORD, (Sd.) G. MOORE,
 „ W. R. MORRIS, „ F. M. DAVIDSON,
 „ H. G. GORDON, „ FRANKER COWANER,
 „ L. R. RIED, „ J. WRIGHT,
 „ J. SWANSON.

It was then proposed by JOHN SKINNER, Esq. seconded by Dr. HENDERSON, and

Resolved.—That the statement now read to the Meeting be published in the newspapers for general information.

Mr. SKINNER observed, that considering the short period, only two months and a half, that the Bank has been in operation, and that this was almost as unfavorable a

period as could have been chosen for the Bank commencing business, just as the most active season for the commercial operations of the place was closing, and considering also the large capital forced on their hands when their means of profitably employing it was thus so contracted, he begged to propose the following resolution:

That the best thanks of this Meeting to the Directors be now recorded, when so little was to be done, for their having done so much.

Which having been seconded by Dr. HENDERSON was passed unanimously.

The Meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) J. H. CRAWFORD, President.

[Hurkara, August 19, 1840.]

CIVIL FUND.

At a Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, held on the 18th August, 1840, pursuant to the notice dated the 16th June last.

Present.—Chas. Morley, Chas. Trevor, G. A. Bushby, Jm. Lewis, F. Smith, P. R. Davidson, R. H. Spill, R. D. Thornhill, and H. V. Bayly, Esquires.

Chas. Morley, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. Bushby moved that such extra contributions as may be found requisite to meet the liabilities of the Fund shall be levied from the subscribers at large, as being more consistent with the liberal feelings under which the institution was founded than an exclusive levy at the expense of widower and married subscribers.

Mr. P. R. Davidson, seconded Mr. Bushby's motion, and the same was carried unanimously by three parts.

The votes on the motion a, per cent,

	Pro. ant.	Pro. tes.
In favour of the motion,	9 +	11 = 20
Against it,	0 7	2 = 2

Majority for 18

C. MORLEY, Chairman.

Civil Fund Office, the 18th August, 1840

[Hurkara, August 19, 1840.]

MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Proceedings of a General Meeting held by the Roman Catholics, Colombo, at the Seminary in Wolveendahl Street.

This Meeting took place on the evening of the 5th instant, and was very numerously attended, the Chair was taken by the Very Reverend Father Antonio, who addressed the assembly to the following effect:

ADDRESS OF THE VICE PATRON TO THE GENERAL MEETING.

GENTLEMEN,—I am gratified to find that my suggestion of the propriety of convening a general Meeting of the adherents to our Holy Faith in Colombo, has been so unanimously responded to, and I must say that it gives me very pleasurable anticipations of ultimate success to the Roman Catholic Seminary. The peculiar object of this Meeting, Gentlemen, is the dissolution of the present Committee and the election of another for the current year. I am aware that the Meetings of the Committee, as it now constituted, have not been frequent—but from the many and various occupations of the different members, I could scarcely have been expected that exact regularity would be observed. I hope and trust, however that the Committee you are about to form, will always bear in mind that the most strenuous and zealous exertions are necessary on their

parts, to uphold the Establishment of which they will have the management. It is an excellent institution, Gentlemen, and combining as it does, all the advantages of a religious as well as literary education for your children, it calls for the warm support of every friend to our faith. You will have it to say that your children have been reared in a Roman Catholic Establishment for the various walks in life, for which you brought them up; and moreover they will not only be strengthened and confirmed in their religious belief, but they will have ample instructions as to the best and most christian line of conduct, to pursue in their career through the thorny path of the world. I call upon you therefore, Gentlemen, and all who hear me—that as you value the future prosperity of your progeny; as you are desirous of proving yourselves worthy fathers, you will not fail to afford all that zealous support, which the Institution claims. It has the most laudable objects in view—it is the only Seminary which you have in this Colony, and therefore you should cherish it the more and give it your undivided attention.

Previous to my leaving the Chair, I will lay before you a list of Gentlemen, who I consider will prove themselves efficient members of the Committee, which you will now appoint—I also think it my duty to mention, for the guidance of the new Committee, and I

am sure you will all concur with me that no payments, beyond the ordinary outlay, such as salaries, house rent, &c., should be made by the Treasurer of the School Fund, without the sanction of the Patron or Vice Patron. Past experience, Gentlemen, justifies the adoption of such a Resolution, and further it is absolutely essential that proper rules and regulations be immediately framed for the better management of this Institution, subject to the approval of the Patron or Vice Patron—But before I take my leave, Gentlemen, I must express to you as a Committee together with your Vice President and your highly respected Chairman, Mr. Van Der Straeten, my unfeigned thanks for the zeal which has ever characterized your conduct as an official body—And I am perfectly convinced that I echo the sincere feelings of all around us, and of the community at large—when I say that they all entertain the same sentiments as I do. You are about to be dissolved as a body, and I can say, your successors no greater complement, than to express my conviction that their zealous exertions will equal yours. As regards our excellent friend Mr. Van Der Straeten, I must say that I should feel sorry to see the onerous duties of a President imposed on him again. His honoured years, and the multiplicity of his avocations demand that this task at least, should be spared him and if, Gentlemen, I may be allowed to suggest the alteration, I would feel proud and happy to find him associated with myself as a Vice Patron of this excellent Institution. I have not the slightest doubt, Gentlemen, that you all think as I do, and you will act up to a suggestion, which has only the object of conferring honour upon a Gentleman who is as the founder of this Establishment more than than he serves it. With respect to the Treasurer, Mr. Fernando, I must do him the justice to say that there is but one opinion as to his unwearied alacrity, zeal and patience with which he had executed his task. You will therefore, Gentlemen, not hesitate, I am sure, for an instant in joining with me to request that Mr. Fernando will kindly continue to discharge the duties of Treasurer, an office for which his abilities, particularly mark him as

the fittest amongst us; and as his own business cannot be a secondary matter, I would propose that our friend Mr. Van Langenburgh be requested kindly to render his valuable assistance to the Treasurer.

Let me entreat you, Gentlemen, whilst you are exerting yourselves to recruit the funds of the Establishment, not to lose sight of the claims upon our gratitude possessed by His Excellency, the Governor, both officially and privately. The Hon'ble Mr. Turnour, Sir Jno. Wilson and other Gentlemen, who have so generously and liberally contributed to our funds. You must not consider the contributions of these distinguished individuals as matters of course, or proceeding from the same impulse which induces them to afford pecuniary aid to other Establishments. I am fully impressed with the conviction that their motive emanated from feelings of the most disinterested kindness—and with a view to public good—for you must reflect that they have contributed to the support of a Roman Catholic Institution, which in a religious point of view is at variance with their tenets of belief—though I am happy to say that in the grand result we are the same—and we cannot but be fully sensible of and thankful for their kindness, when we call to mind the many instances in which the appeals of Roman Catholics have been treated with neglect and apathy. There is no other topic, Gentlemen, to which, I deem it essential to draw your attention, and I will now take my leave, fully confident, that you will not in your resolutions this evening leave any thing undone, that may in the least conduce to the prosperity and good management of the Roman Catholic Seminary.

The very Reverend Gentleman after concluding his speech left the assembly, and the members of the New Committee were then chosen. Mr. Vasco was elected Chairman, and Mr. Sansout, Vice Chairman. The General Meeting was then dissolved, and it was arranged, that the Committee would meet the following Saturday for the dispatch of business.—*Herald*, July 10, 1840.

[*Hutkaru*, August 1, 1840.]

MASONRY—THE LODGE “ANCHOR AND HOPE.”

On Friday evening, the 21st instant, the Lodge “Anchor and Hope,” (W. M. Alexander Grant.) held a special meeting to receive Dr. Burnes, and presented to him the following address, in a highly ornamental frame:—

Right Worshipful Sir and Brother, we, the Master, Past Master, and Wardens of the Lodge “Anchor and Hope,” with feelings of the highest respect and esteem for your great and unwearied masonic zeal, your universally acknowledged worth, and your kindness and urbanity to all, beg to tender, for your acceptance, this humble tribute of our fraternal affection. It is almost presumptuous in us to offer this memorial, possessing as you do the homage of every heart acquainted with your masonic career, but we do so Right Worshipful Sir, in the hope that this poor offering will tend, while it lasts, to record the fame of your virtues, the vigour of your mind, and the place you held in our affections.

In conclusion we have only to implore the great Architect of the Universe, that you may long be spared as an instrument, through him, of promoting the welfare of our ancient and hallowed institution.

A Welcome to the R. W. Brother James Burnes, R. H., written by ———, and sung at the Convocation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, 17th Aug., 1840, by the W. Brother Henry Lorenz, Master of the Provincial Grand Stewards' Lodge.

Oh, say when the wine cup is brimming around,
And the murmur of welcome is heard in our hall,

Why should music, sweet hand-maid of joy, stint her sound.

And the glad voice of song fail to come at our call?
Ere' all rudo be the rhyme, yet it smooth may appear,
When the fervour of feeling its vigour shall lend,
And the harsh tolling measure steal sweet on the ear,
When it welcomes the Master, the Brother, the Friend!

Then say why, &c.,

Had you wandered among us, all penniless, poor,
With no hope on the ocean, no home on the land,
Oh, the key that you wot of had opened each door,
And each brother stood by you, with lip, heart, and hand:

Then as welcome you'd been in you moment of woe,
By the name that you bear, and the meed that's your due,

As e'en now when our hearts every sorrow forego,
And the eye beams glad welcome, true mason, to you,
Then say why, &c.

And oh, when hereafter you think of this night,
In the mine of each Lodge, know their wishes express,
Like “The Star in the East” be the presign of light,
Let “Humility, Fortitude” still be your rest,
“Perseverance and Industry” profit each day,
The support of “True Friendship” be thine to the end,
Let the “Anchor of Hope” be your hold and your stay,
And “St John's,” bless the Brother, true Mason and Friend.—*Eastern Star*, August 23, 1840.

[*Hutkaru*, August 24, 1840.]

UNION BANK MEETING.

The Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank, took place last Monday, at the Office of the Bank, for the purpose of finally determining on the resolution of the General Meeting of the 18th instant, "that the terms of the 1st Clause of the Bank Deed be modified and enlarged, by the insertion of a clause permitting the business of the Bank to be extended so far as to authorize the Directors to buy and sell Bills of Exchange on England.

R. Walker, Esq., was called to the chair.

Proposed by Longueville Clarke, Esq., and seconded by Major Burlton and carried.

That the resolution of the last meeting, enlarging the 1st clause, be confirmed.

The attention of the meeting was then called for the purpose of considering and amending an apparent repugnancy between some of the provisions of the 5th Clause of the Deed, relative to the right of voting of holders of shares in the capacities of trustees, Executors, Administrators or Assignees of Insolvent Estates.

Proposed by Longueville Clarke, Esq., and seconded by W. S. Smith, Esq.

That the 58th Clause in the Deed of proprietorship, be altered in the two last lines, by striking out the words "and not;" after the word "firm," inserting the word "or;" in the same line striking out the word "agent," and in the last line striking out the word "nor," and after the word Assignee, inserting the words "and not;" and after the word "as" inserting the words "agent or."

Mr. Ferguson said, that as proxies were not allowed to vote, he did not think the modification ought to be permitted—it was exactly the same in principle. After some discussion he proposed the following amendment.

That the following words be adopted. That as proxies are not allowed to vote, no person holding shares as Trustee or as collateral security for any loan, shall be entitled to vote.

Mr. J. W. Cragg proposed, as an amendment, that the 58th Clause in the Deed be amended, by emitting all the words following the words as Assignee of Insolvent Estates.

Mr. Clarke's resolution, and the two amendments, were put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The meeting was then made special for the purpose of receiving a Report of the steps taken with reference to conversations of the late accountant.

The Secretary read the Report regarding the speculation carried on by Mr. Sim.

The Secretary mentioned that the report just read had been submitted to the Directors and approved by them. The whole amount, he said, that had been from time to time drawn by the late accountant, had been paid up.

Mr. O'Hanlon remarked, that there were various reports regarding the amount that had been embezzled by the late accountant—he was informed that the sum was one lac and eighty thousand rupees. He wanted to know what was the exact sum, one lac and twenty thousand or one lac and thirty-four thousand.

The Secretary stated, that the whole sum amounted to one lac and thirty-four thousand rupees.

Mr. Clarke told the meeting, that they had already the frequent mention of his name as having taken active measures to secure the Bank from any loss. As soon, he said, as the discovery of the fraud had taken place, the Treasurer called on his brother, Dwarkanauth Tagore, and communicated the circumstance to him. The affair was soon made known to the Directors, and they consulted him as the standing counsel to the Bank, and as a shareholder; what he did on the occasion is embodied in the minute which he had in his hands and would read.

MR. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE'S MINUTE RESPECTING THE FRAUDS OF MR. A. H. SIM.

"It will be recollected by many of the proprietors, that in October 1838, the directors removed Mr. Sim from his situation of accountant on charges preferred against him by me for a breach of the 41st Clause of the co-partnership deed in disclosing the state of a constituent's account and for other misconduct. At a special meeting of the proprietors held on the 7th of November following, it was proposed by Dwarkanauth Tagore, that Mr. Sim should be restored to his situation; Mr. Pattick seconded the motion, and Mr. Dickens supported it, none of these three gentlemen were then directors. I moved an amendment to the effect, that Mr. Sim was unworthy of our confidence, and should not be restored; and this was negatived by a majority of 53 against 8.

On the 31st of May, 1839, Dwarkanauth Tagore called on me about eleven o'clock in the morning and stated, that one of the native writers in the Bank had just confessed to him, that Mr. Sim had been guilty of extensive frauds by causing a cipher to be added to his account in the English and Native Ledgers, and then drawing against this fictitious credit. Dwarkanauth had immediately communicated the circumstance to Mr. William Carr, his partner, who was one of the Directors, and they had agreed that I should be directly consulted. Finding that Mr. Sim had considerable property, but also large debts, I proposed that the matter should be kept secret until we had used every effort to obtain security, but that Mr. Cullen the Chairman of the Directors, should be informed of what had occurred. We accordingly proceeded to Mr. Cullen's house, who approved of our plan, and in pursuance of it, I returned to my office and gave orders for a bond and warrant to be prepared in favor of Mr. Dickens, to be executed by Mr. Sim. While this was drawing up, we went to Mr. Dickens, who readily promised his assistance, upon which Dwarkanauth took me in his carriage to Mr. Sim's house. As I had never spoken to Mr. Sim since I had brought the charges against him, and he was known to be in a deplorable state of health, I remained in the carriage, and he was not aware that I had accompanied Dwarkanauth. In about half an hour Dwarkanauth came to me, and stated that Mr. Sim resolutely denied the whole affair, affirming it to be a conspiracy against him. On which I determined to see him myself. Surprized and thrown off his guard by my unexpected appearance, he confessed the whole of his guilt, stating that he had overdrawn to the extent of 1,20,000 rs., and that he had been practicing these frauds for four or five years. He readily executed the Bond and Warrant to Mr. Dickens, and I became witnesses to both, judgment was immediately signed and from the time that the discovery was made until the security was obtained, not more than two hours and a half had elapsed. The following day a meeting was held in Mr. Dickens' Chambers, at which Mr. Cragg, the Director, was invited to attend. There were present, Mr. Cullen, our Chairman, Mr. Dickens, our Trustee, Mr. W. Carr, Mr. Cragg and myself Directors, Dwarkanauth

Tagore, the largest shareholder in the Bank, and Colonel Young, the Secretary. I then stated it to be my opinion, and in which, if I recollect rightly, Mr. Dickens acquiesced, that from the manner in which the fraud had been committed, no criminal proceedings could be taken against Mr. Sim. First, the offence was not larceny or stealing, for the money had been voluntarily paid to Mr. Sim on his cheques in the regular course of Banking business by our officers, in whose charge it was. Secondly, it was an embezzlement; for our secretary and Treasurer had on our behalf the custody of the money, and to constitute embezzlement there must not even be a constructive possession of the money by the owner. The offence to which it approached most nearly was cheating, or obtaining money under false pretences; but I felt considerable doubt whether from our constitution as a joint stock Bank not having a charter, and Mr. Sim himself being one of the shareholders or partners, and interested in the property, we might not find a serious obstacle to a conviction on such a charge.

There were three points on which we all agreed. First, that there would be little chance of succeeding in any criminal proceedings against Mr. Sim, and therefore it would be imprudent to make the attempt. Second, that by civil proceeding, and the lien we had obtained over his property, we might retrieve the greater part if not the whole of our losses, but that it was essential to avoid for the present any disclosure of his affairs, in order that we might obtain the most out of his property and avoid litigation with others. Thirdly, that the interest of the Bank would be best consulted, by abstaining from making any disclosures at that moment.

There were then large sums in deposit in the Bank, which might have been immediately withdrawn; our note circulation would have poured in upon us, and we might have had about 20 lacs of deposits taken out of our hands at the very season we were employing them most profitably. But even this would have been a smaller evil than the injury which the Bank would have sustained in the shock to its credit by a panic and a run, the effect of which it might have required years to get rid of. There was every chance of a panic and a run, had the disclosure followed the discovery made two whilst Mr. Sim was in the country, and the press would have teemed with anonymous correspondence by persons writing from interest, or in ignorance, all clamouring for criminal justice against the delinquent. On the other hand, if the matter became gradually known, by those private and confidential communications, which inevitably result from the progress of time and the secret being known to many, the public avowal of the defalcation would little affect the Bank, if not made until after every one had previously known it, and when it was found that the measures, which the Directors had adopted, had saved the proprietor from the greater part, if not the whole of the loss. Assurances were likewise given, by parties who were deeply interested in preventing any depreciation in the value of the shares by a run on the Bank, or its credit being impaired, that on the express condition of the matter not being made public, they would make good any deficiency which might ultimately occur.

It was for these reasons and especially the two last, that I strongly advocated the plan of keeping the affair secret, for as long a period as it was necessary and practicable. I felt assured, that I at least would be acquitted by the proprietors of any intention of improperly favoring Mr. Sim, or being influenced by any other motive, than what in my humble judgment was dictated by a desire to consult the Bank's best interests. That but six months before I put myself in opposition, not only to all my brother directors, and the great majority of the assembled proprietors, but all my most intimate personal friends, in order to expel Mr. Sim for his

misconduct; those friends then differed with me, but it is evident from the early information I received when the fraud was discovered, and the unanimity and cordiality with which we all acted, that what I had previously done, had rather given them confidence in me. If those gentlemen who had on the first occasion dealt leniently with Mr. Sim, felt any delicacy in permitting him to withdraw on the second occurrence without exposure, it may be that they were confirmed in the course which was adopted, when they found that I offered to take the responsibility of the measures on myself, under the full conviction of its paramount necessity. Differing as we before had done in judging the individual, there was no difference as to the measures which the emergency demanded.

It were idle in the extreme to suppose that any system can be rendered so perfect, as to guard against all possible loss. In page 63 of Mr. Gilbart's history of Banking will be found the details of a scheme by which the most strictly managed institution in the world, the Bank of England, lost in the year 1824, through the unassisted frauds of one man, the enormous sum of 36 lacs of rupees.

The event has proved that the measures were judiciously taken, and the results currently foreseen. The Bank has suffered no loss. The promise to make good any deficit was given on the condition that what had occurred should not be made public but it has been made public, and the parties were released, but the object has been attained, the panic and the run never took place, the credit of the Bank has remained unshaken, and the shares have not depreciated in value, but have risen and are daily rising.

The Bank is saved from every loss by the securities and liabilities of Mr. Sim, having been taken up by Dwarkanath Tagore, for he has voluntarily performed a conditional promise from which he had been fully released.

LONDONVILLE CLARKE.

A desultory conversation here ensued.

To the resolution moved by Mr. Turton, that the meeting do adjourn.

Mr. O'Hanlon said, that the property of Mr. Sim was not legally obtained. The proper way was to make fair distribution among his creditors, of the sum realized from his estate; this, he said, he would move as a resolution. The direction, he stated, had not acted with strict metropolitan propriety. Mr. Sim had committed a fraud, and they consented to make it a debt, and how he had got out of the country he did not know. Mr. O'Hanlon then asked whether any of the native assistants concerned with Mr. Sim, in the fraud, were still retained in the office. The Secretary said, that they had all been dismissed as soon as the affair was brought to light.

Mr. O'Hanlon observed, that if he had been instrumental in bringing the matter to a disclosure, some merit is due to him. The fraud he said had been going on for the last 4 years, and if the disclosure had been made when it was detected, it would not, as stated by Mr. Clarke, have injured the interests of the Bank. Now, in the eleventh hour, if any one, he said, would second him, he would move the following resolution.

That all the creditors of the late accountant, Mr. Sim, may be permitted to come in and claim, and be paid ratably on his assets.

The resolution was seconded by Major Barltan.

Mr. Turton wanted to know, that if the creditors preferred their claims, out of what fund they would be paid.

Mr. O'Hanlon replied, that he would willingly give up his portion.

Mr. Turton said, that that was the wildest thing he ever heard of. Here, he said, a person comes to pay you his debt; you tell him, 'no, I don't want the money—you are an insolvent, go and pay Peter and Tom and others.'

This excited some merriment. Mr. O'Hanlon essayed to say something, which was followed by a repartee from Mr. Turton, when Mr. Clarke, who likewise opposed Mr. O'Hanlon's resolution, said that from the long connection of his friend with the Insolvent Court, he had caught the contagion, to wit, the equitable principles of that Court. More laughter followed, when Mr. O'Hanlon's resolution was put to the vote and lost, not being supported by any one.

Proposed by Captain Vint and seconded by Mr. Allan.

That the Secretary and subordinate officers of the Bank be prohibited from holding or dealing, on their own account, in the purchase or sale of shares.

This proposition met with some opposition, and after some desultory conversation, Mr. Turton moved the following amendment, which was carried *non con.*

That the Directors be requested to take into their consideration, whether it would be expedient to adopt Capt. Vint's resolution, and to report thereon at the next half yearly meeting.

Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.—*Harkara, August 27, 1840.*

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE MR. JAMES PRINSEP.

A meeting was held at the Town Hall on the 30th ult., for the purpose of determining in what manner the virtues and remarkable attainments of the late Mr. James Prinsep should be commemorated. The meeting was called by a body of those gentlemen who enjoyed Mr. Prinsep's most intimate friendship, and who were most capable of estimating and describing his worth, and the call was responded to by not less than 4 or 500 of our fellow citizens. Shortly after the hour appointed for the commencement of business, Sir Edward Ryan addressed the assembly as follows:—

Sir Edward Ryan.—Gentlemen,—I am about to propose that one of our number should take the chair, but before I do so, I may be permitted to enter into a short explanation, which though unusual perhaps before the chair is taken, may not when heard, be thought altogether out of place. At a preliminary meeting of the friends of Mr. James Prinsep, who by public advertisement have called together this evening, it was that from the great intimacy which for years had subsisted between Mr. Rattray and our late friend, no one could so appropriately fill the chair as Mr. Rattray. Mr. Rattray, on this occasion, I confessed, declined consent to discharge this duty from the want of habit of speaking in public, and on this occasion he confessed, that difficulty would be tenfold increased by the excited state of his feelings. This objection we thought ought not to deprive us of his services or prevent his filling the chair, if approved of by the meeting, and we thought that on such an occasion a written address read from the chair would be far from being inappropriate or opposed to the established usage on similar occasions. Mr. Rattray kindly yielded to our wishes, and it was decided that I should on this day propose his taking the chair: unhappily however his feelings on this subject have so overpowered him as to affect his health and have made it impossible for him to attend here. Under the circumstances as he has committed to paper the address he had hoped he would have read to us himself, and as that has been committed to the charge of my friend Dr. Grant, I beg to propose that Dr. Grant do on this occasion take the chair for Mr. Rattray, and that he be kind enough to read to us the address of Mr. Rattray. Before this proposal is recorded, I wish to state that, owing to an attack of fever, Mr. Parker has been obliged to absent himself from our meeting, and Major Forbes is also unable to attend, owing to a severe domestic affliction: both these gentlemen are well known to be warm

admirers and friends of the late Mr. James Prinsep, and both of them, if present, would have taken a part in the proceedings of this day.

This proposal was seconded by the Hon'ble W. W. Bidd, Esq. and adopted by the meeting.

Dr. J. Grant.—Gentlemen, in rising to thank you for the honour you have done me, I beg also to express my best acknowledgments to Sir Edward Ryan, for having interposed to spare me the awkwardness, in the first instance, of explaining the reason of my appearing before you in a position to which many might consider I had no claim. While thanking you, gentlemen, for the honour you have thus conferred, permit me to assure you at the same time, that it is with most unfeigned diffidence I bow to the urgency of circumstances in accepting it.

My friend Sir Edward Ryan has already mentioned its having been intended, that this chair should be occupied by a highly distinguished and respected member of our community, who is not only qualified by his long and intimate friendship with him whose memory we have met to honour, to do the subject justice, but by his own gifted nature to sympathize deeply with the triumphs and sacrifices of kindred genius. I can assure you, for I have recently sat by his sick bed, that nothing but severe indisposition has prevented Mr. Rattray's being at his post. Mitigating his incapacity, under the pressure of feelings natural to the occasion, of expressing himself with the requisite facility and clearness at the proposed meeting, he determined to attend it provided with a written memoir of his friend. Three or four days ago he addressed himself to the task, but even in the privacy of the closet, it proved too much for a constitution weakened by a long residence in the east, and constant application to highly important, responsible, and honorable duties. There are minds of a sensibility so keen that any thing like a fixed reference to, or contemplation of the merits, qualities, claims and beauties of character, of a departed and congenial friend, renews the bitterness of grief, and re-opens the wounds of bereavement. Himself a man of a acknowledged genius it is not matter of surprise that Mr. Rattray should be chief mourner by the hearse of genius. No wonder that his feelings should have been most distressingly wrought on in the performance of what he deemed a sacred, though it could not prove otherwise than a painful duty, calling up, as

it must do, the recollections, of many departed years of cherished and delightful communion, he had passed with that bright spirit now gone from us for ever. No man knew James Prinsep more thoroughly than Mr. Rattray, no man understood him better, or more fully and justly appreciated the value of his great intellectual powers and sweet moral dispositions. No man esulted more warmly, I may say *fraternally*, in the triumphs of his brilliant career or more poignantly deplored its premature close. It is that very poignancy of feeling while endeavouring to perform a solemn duty, which his friends deemed him the best qualified of all to fulfil; that brought on Mr. Rattray's indisposition and has entailed upon your patience the task of having to listen to me his unworthy representative in this chair. Though he is thus of necessity absent, his letters with us, and I verily believe that the circumstances of his, thus, as it were, giving the lead to that tribute we are about to pay to departed genius and worth, will prove a great comfort to her who has been rendered most desolate, by the afflictive dispensation that has deprived our society of one of its most splendid ornaments.

I thank you, gentlemen, for having so patiently listened to me and craved your indulgence while I read to the meeting Mr. Rattray's memoir.

"Gentlemen,—I had been in some degree prepared to anticipate the position in which your kindness and confidence has now placed me, and, trusting my powers of self-protection under the influence of those feelings which usually would attend, and the presence of which would interfere with a due fulfilment of your expectation. I committed to paper such recollections and impressions from those which suggested themselves connected with this life and character of him to whose memory we are now assembled to do honor, as I deemed most likely to be acceptable, both to those whose opportunities of observation had been comparatively limited, and those whose higher attainments would enable them to testify to the fulness of what should be exhibited. When you heard the first and last period during which I was in the most intimate communion with him now lost to us, you will, I am sure, grant your indulgence to me in being thus facilitated, as I do I, while you acknowledge the difficulty of doing justice to an object so dear to the effort, unworthy though it be, which a willing but weary heart shrill render.

It is not twenty years since I had the happiness of a first introduction to Mr. James Prinsep, who had then lately been appointed to this office of Assay Master of the Mint at Benares, at which city I was stationed. His reception amongst us was the ordinary welcome of a stranger, for such he was to all; but, prepossessing in appearance, exclusively accomplished, with his winning gentleness of temper and unaffected frankness of demeanor, he soon stood, what he continued to the last, the most admired and most beloved of what was then a very large society. The adulation which attended this, was perhaps calculated to operate injuriously, but the purity and simplicity of his nature shielded him from those dangers which have proved the wreck of so many a noble mind—because unsupported by that rigid principle which was at once the stay and ornament of his. Ere long, he grew to be the common friend and general adviser of our community, and scarcely had a twelve-month elapsed before the impression of his superior judgment became so thoroughly established, that on all occasions where an object was to be attained or a difficulty surmounted—whether involving questions of public import or of local changes and improvement, private interests, or individual perplexities—reference was made to the young in years but the matured in understanding.

On his first arrival amongst us, he was indeed a mere youth, and to the casual observer seemed chiefly

remarkable for the playfulness of his manner, and the versatility of his talent and accomplishments; but this was the spiritiveness of a fresh and buoyant spirit in its hour of relaxation from thoughts too deep to be discerned; for, even then, the idol which his soul bent to in its secret aspirations, and which, alas, eventually allured him to an early grave, was Science. The path by which this object of his ardent worship was to be sought, was probably determined by the chance circumstance of his Indian career having commenced at Benares. It was this, I think, which decided the course of his pursuits, and was the germ of his celebrity. In the mixed mass of its dense population, its magnificent religious establishments, its many and numerous frequented *scholas* for the cultivation of the dead and living languages of the country, its learned but too, its hereditary priesthood, its ancient and still existing reputation as "The Holy City" the seat of all past and present knowledge which the East may boast, there, a center attractive to a mind constituted like his, naturally roused curiosity, enquiry and research followed; and thus opening to his view the distant and only hidden niches of strange and perished ages passed away, to which his own land had nothing bearing resemblance, awakened still stronger excitement, a still increased craving for information; and it length led him to devote the whole powers of his intellect to their development.

The preparatory step, was the acquisition of the native language. His official duties, though simply assigned to him full employment to one of ordinary habits of diligence, left, after their strictest performance, by him, many hours to be filled up which he might claim as his own disposal—these were devoted to a regular course of self-instruction; and while exercising a cheerful, and I might almost say boundless hospitality—for his house was the resort of all travellers of all countries, of name or note, and of all his fellow-residents of the place as if his studies were never abandoned and seldom interrupted. In complete his qualifications for the great work before him, he added to the Sanskrit and the Persian, the Greek and Latin authors of antiquity, a acquaintance with whom a highly useful rather than a classical education had left imperfect. Amidst these avocations, was completed that ample which we still possess of his ready and faithful pencil. The most striking of the singularly picturesque edifices at Benares were from time to time delineated, till a volume was created,—which shall long maintain a two-fold interest, as the perfect picture of what it professes to represent, and of what was first seen to our friend's advance to that elevation which was then in rising promise.

But let it not be supposed that the record of a picture was all he left to mark his abode at Benares. The city is very ancient, very crowded, built, and very irregularly distributed and built, as an ancient city, wherever situated, is usually found to be. In the very heart of this, a chain of tanks, so-called, but which are, or rather were ponds or pools (some of them of immense extent) of a black and filthy fluid, supplied from every street and every sewer, when the moon should to what man never dreamt of attempting—cleanse these from the nankeen accumulations of the foregone season. These ponds had been the common, indeed holy, receptacles of the entire excrements of their vicinity, for ages. Their offensiveness and the atmosphere engendered by them cannot readily be imagined. When contemplating his design, Mr. Prinsep commenced a survey of the city, took a comprehensive view of the whole, the expense, and finally, with the least difficulties and impediments that would have existed, he planned and superintended the work. It succeeded in draining these, and in converting them into what they had been in so many reservoirs of wholesome water. This is one of the many benefits which have shown the prayers and blessings of a whole people upon him, but it is

only one; the success of the occasion had produced confidence, and he had now only to suggest to be immediately supported in every proposition of improvement. Bridges were built (that over the Karamnasa for instance) where quicksands had been supposed to render their erection impracticable; circuitous roads were straightened; buzzies were improved or newly constructed; other works (many literally copied from his own funds) might be enumerated: but these are sufficient to show how much of effective energy and practical usefulness was, in this exemplary being, combined with those mental perceptions and attainments which captivated the philosopher, and those unobscurable attractions and graceful arguments which fascinated all.

Though his income was never excessive—never equal to his desires, self-denial enabled him at all times to meet the claims and appeals of indigence. His charities and private donations were munificent; and it may be safely asserted that no case of real distress that ever came before him, was dismissed by him unrelieved or left unaided by his sympathy. It was not engaged as I have just described him, in the halls of science, in scenes of festivity, that James Pinsep was unity to be found: in the house of sickness and of mourning he was no stranger: and there were many, and still are some, to whom in their hour of sorrow and calamity he was a friend and a brother.

But the bright season of his career was only now beginning. All that he had done of good, and all that he had won of approval, were about to be absorbed, though not forgotten, in the display which a wider field soon permitted to his universal genius. In 1830, the Arts at Bhenares having been abolished, his official services were transferred to that of Calcutta, in which, two years subsequently, he succeeded Mr. Hodge Wilson in his old calling of Assay Master, and almost simultaneously became his successor as Secretary to the Asiatic Society. Here I pause—Soon after this period, commenced that series of brilliant discourses which attracted the notice and fixed the attention of the learned of the whole civilised world, and which at once placed him a greeted member of their number; the leading Philosophical Institutions of Europe were proud to enrol his name amongst the worthies of their country, and the language in which this testimony was conveyed of the high sense entertained by them of the claims and merits of a stranger, added a tenfold value to the honor. But the period of these—the far limits of years of unintermitting labor—is a sacred deposit in the archives of that body with which he was, by no intimately associated, and its members—some of the most distinguished of whom are now present,—doubtless regard it as their privilege to unfold it to your view, and thus more than confirm my feeble and imperfect eulogy. All I will venture to add on this head, is, that I consider these discourses as amongst the most surprising and most interesting of the age in which we live, and as calculated to remain, in connexion with the name of their gifted author, an imperishable monument of the great results which well directed talent and enduring perseverance, are capable of producing.

James Pinsep was one of several brothers, all more or less known to us as clever, active minded men, each possessing some peculiar aptitude distinguishing him from his brethren, and each bearing some stamp of capacity, marking him as at least partially endowed beyond the common standard. Of this brotherhood, the larger portion has, alas! been prematurely swept away; three only remain to weep over him, the last departed, and I am sure they will be the foremost to support me, when I make this lamented one the exception to what I have just made generally applicable. His distinction was not in this or that particular excellence, but in a combination of all—of those faculties of conception and capabilities of action, which, divided amongst so

many, were still sufficient to give to each an exalted position amongst his fellow men. Taking into consideration that (the mere rudiments of certain branches of education set aside) James Pinsep was entirely self-taught, where too there were none of corresponding habits and pursuits to consult on points of doubt and difficulty, none to forward and assist, by sharing the knowledge already theirs and joining in the search of what was hidden; availing too to the comparatively short time allowed for perfecting his vast and varied attainments; I think—as he was assuredly one of the most amiable as was he one of the most admirable of those whose image and whose deeds we delight to recall and look upon. What he was as a social member of our community, I need not say; you knew him; and to know him was to love him and in your recollection must be yours at such an hour as this, causing your hearts to swell at the thought which his departure has occasioned.

The marriage of our friend, which took place in 1835, held forth a promise of more than common happiness. Of the personal endowments of the now bereaved one, I forbear to speak—he was not long since amongst us, and cannot yet be forgotten. There was the same beautiful serenity of temper, the same kindly regard to the feelings of others, the same accomplished, every thing in short to render her a meet companion for such a husband. Then home was indeed a dwelling where the softer affections bloomed in all their loveliness. If she was the prob and joy of his yet unclouded hours, doubly valuable did she become as the ministering angel who through the many months of his protracted suffering never quitted the chamber of sickness, and who to each interval of his malady guided his wandering thoughts to that world of spirits he was fast approaching. But why distress you and myself by dwelling on the dark close of that beautiful day whose sun had run its course so gloriously? About the middle of 1838, symptoms appeared, which before the end of the year became so alarming as to demand immediate change of climate as the only chance of safety, and he embarked for England. But the blow was struck. In the words of Professor Wilson, who was then in London “nature, exhausted by incessant intellectual toil, was not able, even with the favorable circumstances of a healthy constitution, temperate and regular habits, cheerful spirits, and a time of life scarcely in its prime to rally from the effect of interest too perpetually excited, and application never intermitted. He died on the 22d day of April last, after a twelve months’ lingering illness, in the 40th year of his age.”

One duty still remains to me: and I proceed to it with unaffected diffidence, the more so as I invite you to become a party to what I acknowledge myself incompetent a liberally to perform. What you have hitherto condescended to lend your attention to, has been the overflowing of my own full breast—what I would now ask you to subscribe to, is the joint expression of the sentiments of us all, as I have endeavored to depict them in the assurance of common sympathy between us. I submit then for your consideration, and if approved, for your adoption, the following as our first Resolution, viz

“That this assembly contemplate with sentiments of the deepest sorrow the loss which they have sustained by the death of Mr. James Pinsep: that they regard this loss, not as a bereavement involving his family and relatives in great and lasting affliction: not as a deprivation to themselves, individually, of the sore friend, the sage counsellor, the cheerful and instructive companion, or, collectively, of the life and ornament of their circle: but as a public calamity, afflicting all classes of the community from the highest grade of intellectual intelligence to the lowest of enquiring ignorance,—from the foremost rank of social refinement to the humblest of dependent penury.—that while, however, thus deploring

a dispensation, which was not to be averted in accordance with human wishes, they turn with pride and gratification to the valour that presents itself in the contemplation of a character which abounds regret in admiration—admiration of those surpassing attributes, the influence and example of which shall never die:—that, with adroitness to these,—to the innate amiability of a disposition, generous, confiding, and forgiving: the endearing sweetness of a temper which nothing could ruffle or provoke to anger: the overflowing benevolence of a heart yearning towards the unfortunate and ever awake to succour or to share the suffering it wept for; the ready hand, open to bestow, and the soothing and persuasive sympathy which enhanced the value of the gift by the warmth and grace of the bestowal,—add to these, the vast powers, and the accumulated stores of a mind unceasingly engaged in the pursuit of what was useful and beneficial to its attainment, and at ways equal to what it undertook to acquire or perform, the zealous and indefatigable application of that mind's resources, and the modesty which disclaimed the applause which its successes elicited,—with reference to those combined excellencies, they consider the lamented subject of this record to have been an honor to his name, to his country, and to his nature; and finally, they earnestly desire to unite towards the accomplishment of the object of this meeting, by the dedication in his memory of such a tribute of affection and respect, as shall most suitably evince their sense of his transcendent worth, and the extent of that loss whose announcement has thrown so deep a gloom over the scene which, living, he adorned and animated."

The address and resolution were listened to with a deep and mindful attention. The Resolution being put from the chair, and seconded by Mr. Henry Torrens, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. P. Grant.—I rise to move the Resolution which has been entrusted to me with those mixed feelings which I doubt not press upon the minds of all who hear me, and which render it so difficult upon an occasion like the present adequately to give expression to what is due to great public merit while deeply sympathizing in private affliction. But in performing the duty which has been assigned to me, I labour under disadvantages which are personal to myself.

It was impossible to know James Prinsep even for so short a time as I enjoyed that happiness without feeling for him the sincerest personal friendship. It was impossible to be acquainted with what he had done, and was doing, for science, with the unostentatious and modest manner in which he accomplished it, without feeling the most affectionate respect for his character. But my acquaintance with him was not of that endurance, to enable me to portray him as he ought to be portrayed, to those who knew him only from reputation, or to recall him, as he ought to be recalled, to the recollection of his friends. Add to this, my slender acquaintance with those departments of science in which he shone. It has been the fortune of my life—partly perhaps from the accidents of early education—partly perhaps from natural turn of mind—and partly from the circumstances in which I have been placed, to apply myself, so far as I have applied, to the acquisition of knowledge of any sort—God knows, much too little—rather to those subjects which concern the moral and political history and government of mankind, than to those no less useful and interesting branches of learning which entirely occupied his attention—branches of learning no less useful and interesting than those others I have referred to, since they bring us acquainted with the phenomena of nature—since they extend the power of man, improve his moral and social condition, and see him destined in an indefinite and incalculable degree to increase the means of his enjoyment and happiness. To these studies, it is known that our departed friend devoted the extraordinary

labours of his active mind—the singular perspicuity of his unobtrusive genius, and the indomitable ardour of his desire of knowledge, and his love of truth.

If it had been necessary for me, in moving the Resolution with which I am to conclude, to point out the extent and nature of his success and the course which he pursued in its attainment, I must, under the circumstances which I have stated, have declined to take a prominent part in the proceedings of this day, as being wholly incompetent to such a duty. But I relied upon the statement which I knew was to be made by the excellent and respectable person whom we expected to have seen in the chair, but of whose services we have been so unfortunately deprived, for such an ample detail of the history of our friend's scientific life, and of the details connected with his career, as to relieve me from the necessity of adding anything upon these subjects. I have been so relieved by the eloquent, and affecting paper which has been read from the chair, in which nothing upon those subjects requires to be added.

I therefore proceed at once to what immediately concerns the object of the resolution which I am to propose to you, viz. that a suitable monument be erected in this the capital of British India, to the memory of the public services and private virtues of James Prinsep. It was the practice among the ancients to erect their monuments to the illustrious dead, by the sides of the public ways, and in elevated sites where they might attract the attention of every passer-by. It has occurred to the committee, who have taken upon themselves to convene this meeting, that the most appropriate and best monument to the memory of James Prinsep would be a spacious and handsome Ghaut upon the Bank of this noble river, upon a site which I shall indicate where it is much wanted and will be extensively useful. This structure will, unite, as he did in every thing he undertook, what is the most beautiful and engaging, with what is the most useful. Placed at the entrance of the city, it will be the first object that will strike the eyes of those who come from distant lands to visit the capital of British India, while it will be presented daily to the view of the inhabitants recalling to them, as they take their evening exercise, the recollection of his talents, of his labours, and of his worth. Other monuments have been suggested, but we are of opinion that this will be the most suitable. It will be a great ornament to the city, and it has this advantage, that its size and beauty may be in proportion to the sum that shall be subscribed for its erection, and that every extension of its dimensions will be an extension of its usefulness.

Upon the propriety of a public monument to his memory in a conspicuous place, in this scene of his labours and the witness of his attainments, it is to be presumed there can be but one feeling. If a splendid testimony of the regard borne to him by his fellow citizens will be creditable to his memory, it will be an act not less creditable to us that we have not failed duly to appreciate the merits of such a man.

I beg, Sir, to move that a spacious Ghaut be erected on the river side at the most convenient spot below Fort William and above the site of the Ghaut known by the name of the Baboo Ghaut—in memory of the public services and private virtues of James Prinsep.

The proposition being seconded by Colonel Kildes, and put from the chair, was carried unanimously. Professor O'Shaughnessy then rose, and said,

"At the desire of some of the eminent personages around me, I venture to present myself as the proposer of the next resolution. I am thoroughly aware of my unwhiteness to take part, however humble, in the proceedings commemorated by our friend, but the admirable tribute to his memory, which Mr. Rattray has so eloquently paid, relieves me at least, of much

of the difficult duty I contemplated. No one could hear that tribute read, without feeling that all the wounds of sorrow as yet too freshly and too slightly healed were again torn rounder. I have but few words to say to James Prinsep's eulogy, but these I utter from my heart. I have not many, who like him ran a career of glory in the ways of learning and science, but never did I know one, who combined so many acquirements with such intimate and practical knowledge of each. Others highly competent to judge have borne testimony to his extraordinary merits as an artist, an engineer, an astronomer, and a linguist. Let me add the humble view of my admiration of his success in physical and chemical science. No subject was too abstruse in the theory, too difficult in manipulation for the resources of his genius and the dexterity of his practical skill. Before a mixed assembly like the present, it is scarcely appropriate to descend on all his researches in these departments of science. But I cannot but allude to his extraordinary essay on the specific heat of the gases.

His experiments in the standard instruments for, and his tables for the facilitation of all kinds of meteorological observations—in his experiments on the expansion of metals by heat, and to his celebrated researches on pyrometry, by which he, and he alone, succeeded perfectly in giving us an instrument for observations of temperatures as high as the action point of platinum, comparable with the graduation of the common thermometer, and so simple in its management, that a child could use it with certain success. To these, as to all his other researches, James Prinsep owed the high place he occupied in the estimation of scientific men in every country. But I would turn from such thoughts now, and as superior to all his other virtues, communicate his singular kindness of disposition, his modesty, his inimitable power of combination, his generous anxiety to promote at every sacrifice the efforts of the few who were behind him in the path of science. It is to be said there was a perfect being, one third of a foot from the last alloy of envy, James Prinsep. I think that man. Would that this day, as the most appropriate monument to his place, we could resolve to imitate his example and bind ourselves on his tomb to forego those bitter controversies with each other, which he so consistently avoided, and by which our once true and too frequently, too deeply engrained. With the press of those who propose the election of the great, I fully concur. I say other to be elected by the great is inferior to that, I will give it my humble, but cordial support. In one way, perhaps, there is a valuable opportunity of keeping his memory alive. It is my fortune to be connected with one of those great institutions to which is committed the sacred task of training the native youths in the sciences. Just as I am adorned and improved. I will say it before this assembly of his friends. That hall at the University shall survive, his name be celebrated with affection, and our pupils taught to look to it as the brightest beacon they can follow. While I have the honor to occupy my present position, a medal bearing James Prinsep's name will be the annual premium of that youth, who most unobtrusively himself in the pursuit of physical science. I have wished, that however devoid of intrinsic value that name will ever be an inestimable price to the rewarder, I will further in my care to guard effectively against its ever being improperly bestowed, so that its possession may be looked upon as a proof, that the owner gave promise of perseverance and eventual success in the cultivation of the transcendental qualities of our departed friend.

Resolved, that he following gentlemen constitute a Committee to carry into effect the second resolution, viz. Mr. Barrow, Mr. Parker, Major Lamb, Major Forbes, Major Laithwaite Day and Sir Alexander Akbar.

This motion was carried by Dr. Wallich, and supported without a dissenting voice.

The Hon'ble W. W. Bird.—It is not my intention to add any thing from myself to what has been so eloquently and appropriately said in regard to Mr. James Prinsep, but on an occasion such as this when so many persons are assembled in testimony of their regret at his loss, and to do honor to his memory, it would be almost an injustice to one who devoted so large a portion of his life to the public service, were Government to remain silent on the subject. So deeply and extensively his loss appears to be felt, that it cannot but be acceptable to the community to be made acquainted with the high estimation to which his character and merits were held by those authorities both in England and in India, who were best able to judge and to appreciate them. I have accordingly been authorized to read to you documents which I hold in my hand, and which will be found written not in the ordinary style of official correspondence, but in a strain which nothing out the pre-eminence of the individual concerned could have called for. The first document is a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in answer to the report announcing Mr. Prinsep's illness, and it was addressed to the Select Committee on the 31st October 1838 as follows:

"Your letter of the 29th ultimo, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the subject of Mr. James Prinsep's application for leave to proceed on sick certificate to the Cape and eventually to Europe having been laid before the Government of India, I am honored to transmit you in reply, the enclosed extract of a Resolution, in which His Honor the President in Council had endeavored to the utmost extent of his competency, to meet your wishes by every practicable arrangement favorably to that gentleman's advancement, his absence, and conducive to his reinstatement in the office of Assay Master on his return.

His Honor in Council entertains the most confident hope that His Excellency the Governor General will enter into the feeling and unite with India in pressing it upon the Hon'ble Council as an act not merely of justice to Mr. Prinsep, but of consideration for their own interest, to secure by every liberal provision that Government can to a country where his services have been so distinguished.

But it is not in his official capacity alone that Mr. Prinsep's sudden and unaverted departure is felt by His Honor in Council to call for the expression of sincere regret as a public loss.

Whatever adds to our national reputation, in every walk of literature or science, is assuredly matter for the grateful acknowledgment of the Government, and never was there an individual to whom British India was more largely, or variously indebted for literary and scientific obligation than Mr. Prinsep.

Among his distinguished contemporaries and predecessors there are several who attained considerable pre-eminence in different departments of literature and science, but there is scarcely one who has pursued with equal success the seemingly rival pursuits of antiquarian and scientific research, and whose labours have thrown so much light on the early history of the country or contributed in so great a degree to the development of its physical resources.

That so useful and accomplished an officer should be compelled by the state of his health to quit the country is a subject of the deepest regret, as I am directed to convey to him the right your Committee, the assurance of His Honor in Council's earnest hope, that he at no very distant period may be enabled to resume charge of that office in which he has so long served with credit to himself and benefit to the public."

In the foregoing letter a confident hope is expressed that the Governor General would unite in urging the

Hon'ble Court to secure by every liberal provision, Mr. Prinsep's return to this country. It will be seen from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten dated 27th November of the same year, that his Lordship concurred entirely in the recommendations of the President in Council and added his own high authority to His Honor's, in attestation of Mr. Prinsep's merits and services.

"The Governor General deeply laments the loss which the science and literature of India are about to sustain, and he would not omit this opportunity of recording his grateful sense of the excellent counsels which on many occasions he has received from Mr. Prinsep, of the forwardness with which he contributed to the general diffusion of knowledge and of the pains and intelligence with which he was ready to watch and to promote every useful undertaking. His Lordship therefore fully concurs in the testimony borne by the President in Council to the eminent abilities and services of Mr. James Prinsep, and he requests that his own earnest recommendation may be added to that of his Honor in Council that the Hon'ble Court will be pleased to consider the case of that gentleman in the most favourable light that circumstances will admit."

It may be necessary here to explain that as Mr. James Prinsep did not belong either to the Civil or Military Service, he had no title to any of the advantages in respect to Furlough, and retirement which those services enjoy, and that unless some special arrangement were made, he would not only during his absence have been left without any allowance, but by his departure would have forfeited his situation. It is satisfactory to add that the Hon'ble Court acceded in both respects to all that had been recommended—a resolution was passed providing for Mr. Prinsep's case, and all future ones in the office to which he belonged—his situation was left open for his return—and I had his health been restored there was every reason to hope that we should have had him again amongst us, to shed by his researches additional lustre upon the learning and science of India and to establish additional claims to the esteem and attention of the community. But all the hopes were disappointed—he sank, as we are all aware, under the effects of his almost superhuman exertions, and on the 29th of April last the Hon'ble Court announced to us the melancholy event of his death in the following words:—

"It is with deep concern that we communicate to you intelligence of the death of Mr. James Prinsep, late Assay Master in our Mint at Calcutta—while his profound and varied attainments extending to almost every branch of learning and science both European and Asiatic, commanded universal respect, his services established a powerful and peculiar claim upon our approbation. We should not be justified therefore in treating the loss of them as an ordinary event, nor in passing it over without a strong and sincere expression of our regret."

After such testimonials it would be superfluous to me to say any thing further on the subject. I will only therefore add that I cordially concur in all the Resolutions which have been passed, and shall be happy to do every thing in my power to assist in carrying them into effect. The utmost we can do to perpetuate his fame can only be local, and in the natural course of things must sooner or later pass away; but he has raised for himself by his discoveries a monument that will never fade, and will perpetuate his name, as a benefactor of mankind throughout the civilized world to the latest posterity."

Dr. Wallich, in the absence of the President of the Medical and Physical Society, rose, and on behalf of that Society, who had sent a deputation to the meeting expressed its common sympathy with the business of the day.

Mr. Torrens then stated to the meeting that the learned Pundits of Calcutta were desirous, through Pundit Kaimala Kauth Vidgobindar, of offering their tribute to the departed worth of Mr. James Prinsep, and that it would gratify them if he were permitted to read an eulogy in Sanscrit, which had been prepared for the occasion. To this the meeting good naturedly assented, but as the eulogy was to the greater part of the persons present totally unintelligible, Mr. Torrens, as Officiating Secretary to the Asiatic Society read the following extract from a translation:

"Mr. James Prinsep was the fifth (of the brothers)" who was alike known in beauty, kind to all, free from anger and well esteemed by the Hon'ble Company."

Mr. James was skillful in reading and writing the various characters, and the impressions of inscription taken off in inverted order &c.; he knew the various parts of the world, and their kings and royal lines, he was dispassionate, and always mindful of spreading the fame of kings; and never spoke ill of any one.

He knew the causes of the lightning, and of the thunderbolt, of clouds, of the rainbow, of hail, of the storm and fog; he also knew when or where the different characters were prevalent in antiquity; he could draw fire from every substance and not from stones only, and the era of the science of chemistry in inventing machines.

Might he, (Mr. James) ever be prospered! who could separate the five particles of light, of air, and of water, separately, and could display the velocity and time. He was skillful and wise in analysing gold, copper, and iron, &c. &c., and he was most skillful in extracting metals from earth and stones.

He established two markets at Benares, and constructed a large road there, and also, a bridge across the celebrated river named Kaimnassa, that its water might not be touched by crocodiles.

He has caused various inscriptions of gifts and the eulogies of many ancient kings, or facsimiles of their impressions to be brought from temples, mountains, and different countries; and having thus spread the fame of the Kings of antiquity.

He could make out the characters of every inscription or coin of antiquity that was brought to him, and could point a letter when it was omitted in it—He caused the alphabets of various languages to be printed and published. He departed this life in the year of Christ, 1840, and has since assumed a memorable form.

Life is very short, and intellect is very small, and how all the tribes the fame of this able man! The like that of a poor man, after reaching the golden mountain (Tamaru) to take gold from it only with his hands.

Who is there in this world that can still the grief occasioned by the loss of this personage?"

Sir Edward Ryan—Sir, I do not rise with any hope of being able to add one word to what has been so ably and appropriately said by others as to the high moral and intellectual qualities of our lamented friend, and I certainly will not impair by any imperfect efforts of mine, the effect the admirable address read from the chair must have produced on all assembled, but it would not be fitting that I should be altogether silent. I attend here as the President of the Asiatic Society, accompanied by its officers, in pursuance of a resolution of that Society, that a deputation of its members should attend for the purpose of furthering and assisting the objects of this meeting. This is a course, as many present will be aware, that has been adopted by societies in Europe when

desirous to pay honor to the memory of any distinguished literary or scientific character. A deputation also attends this meeting from the Medical and Physical Society, and their representative will probably address you. Sir, we are most deeply sensible of the eminent services which Mr. Prinsep has rendered to our Society, and that much of the reputation which the Society, now, we hope, has attained in Europe, is owing to his efforts. I will not attempt to describe him as eminently gifted to accomplish such an end, to scan and weigh the intellectual powers of such a man, would require knowledge and intellect equal to his own. But the Society has not omitted to put on record its opinion of the high sense it entertains of his merits, the resolution it has passed, with your permission, I will proceed to read to the meeting, and I would propose that it be embodied in the present proceedings. "The Asiatic Society is desirous of expressing its sense of the great loss sustained by the death of its Secretary, Mr. James Prinsep. For a period of six years, in the midst of laborious public duties, he devoted himself to the pursuits of the Society with an exampled assiduity and zeal. He carried on an extensive correspondence in Asia and in Europe. He edited the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, a work containing the most valuable records of all that had been effected in Natural History, in Chemistry, in Geography, Geology, in Statistics, and in the Languages and Literature of the East; amongst these his own contributions form the most conspicuous part, and have been the means of raising the journal to that high degree of celebrity which it has attained, not only in this country but in Europe, and all parts of the world. His later labours in deciphering the Pali inscriptions of Aneka, and in tracing through the Bactrian coins the link between the histories of the East and West, have placed him in the foremost rank of those whose brilliant discoveries have enlightened and adorned the obscure path of antiquarian research. To have a perpetual memorial of such a

man among us, the Society solicits the aid of its members to place his bust by the side of those distinguished men who have preceded him."

The members of the Society have, without delay, placed in the hands of the officers ample means for erecting this testimonial; and no time will be lost in giving the necessary directions to those in Europe who, for their love and veneration for this distinguished man, we know will cheerfully undertake this duty. Sir, I have one proposal to make which is in conformity with a course pursued on similar occasions by learned societies in Europe, namely, that the whole of the proceedings of this day, after having been carefully collected and arranged by the Committee that has been named, be engraved on Vellum, and transmitted to the widow of our lamented friend.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. David Hare and carried unanimously.

Mr. L. A. Riehy then suggested that the bust should be multiplied by casts or engravings, as he felt assured that the European friends of Mr. Prinsep would inspire many persons and Societies in France and Germany with a wish to possess some memorial of his worth and talent. Mr. Riehy was answered that the suggestion would be attended to.

It was moved and seconded that Dr. Grant do leave the chair, and that the chair be taken by Mr. Torrens.

Sir Edward Ryan.—Sir, I am sure I express the opinion of every one present in tendering our most grateful thanks to Dr. Grant for having so ably conducted the proceedings of the present meeting, and for having so kindly undertaken to fill the chair for Mr. Riehy; the task was not an easy one, considering the feelings which the address he has read, was likely to excite and did excite in us all.—*Hurkaru, August 11, 1840.*

FREE MASONRY.

The Brethren of St. John's Lodge, gave an entertainment to the most excellent and R. W. Brother James Burnes, at Free Masons' Hall, on the 23rd instants. About eight of the most distinguished Brethren in Calcutta, were present on the occasion, including the Venerable Brother Blaquiere, the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, V. W. Brother Edward Ryan, and V. W. Brother Buxton. The feast of reason and the flow of soul prevailed, and dulcet song, also, tended to promote and complete the harmony of the evening. Brother Guest sang a very queer song in a particularly queer manner.—Brother Henry Torrens sang the Welcome to R. W. Brother James Burnes, composed by himself, and Brother Flamerinn favored the company with the following song, composed by himself, which he sang to a beautiful air, also of his composition, which so pleased the brethren, that he was obliged to sing it a second time, to satisfy them.

LET'S WELCOME THE HOUR.

Let's welcome the hour when thus happy we meet,
May the light of our order long gloriously shine,
While in kindest feeling and harmony sweet
All true brother Free-masons for ever combine!
Some sage once declar'd, that a portion of gold
In mankind lay concealed, but he ne'er could impart
The secret recess, till our masters of old
Provd' the ore was Free-masonry lodg'd in the heart.
Then welcome the hour, &c.

This gold of kind nature shone then but in few,
Nor had masonry's virtue as yet it's full scope,
Till, illum'd by Faith, it arose to our view,

And the heart was adorn'd by the sun-shine of Hope.
The ore even then was unyielding and cold,
Nor as yet had the ensign of light been unveil'd,
Till, melting with Charity's glow the heart's gold
In a stream of warm fellowship flow'd through the word.
Then welcome the hour, &c.

The craft thence diffused the rich, pure golden tide,
Of masonic benevolence right from the heart,
Over all human nature, extensive and wide,
Shedding lustre the order alone can impart.
And now for a toast,—fill your glasses be sure,—
And let each with each heart flow in union with me
A bumper, my friends,—here's the health of all poor
And distressed brother masons, wherever they be.

The toast of obligation was here drank, and the Brethren generally, with heart-felt pleasure, joined in the chorus

Then welcome the hour when those happy we meet,—
May the light of our order long gloriously shine,
While in kindest feeling and harmony sweet
All true brother Free-masons for ever combine!

Several exquisite speeches were made, particularly by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of Bombay and Brother David Drummond, and the spring of wit and mirth was kept up till midnight, when the Brethren separated, all quite delighted with the entertainment of the evening, which was greatly promoted by the kind attentions of Worshipful Brother Henry Torrens.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, 31st JULY, 1840.

ADJOURNED SITTINGS.

Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Selous.

COLLYDASS GANGOOLY D. RAJESCHUNDER MULLICK AND OTHERS.

The Court delivered judgment this morning, and there being a difference of opinion upon the Bench, the learned Judges pronounced their opinions *seriatim*.

Selous, J.—the question here is whether by Hindoo Law, a mortgage, unaccompanied by actual transfer of possession, creates any lien upon the land. The decision in 1837, in the case of *Rasickchunder Neoghy*, is entitled to great respect and consideration; but it must be recollected that the main ground of the decision was the supposed absence of an entry among the records of this court giving such effect to *Bengallee* mortgages. Cases, however, have since been found (and for these the court is indebted to the diligence and research of Mr. W. H. Stimpel) in which the court have fully recognized these instruments as creating a lien on land. If these cases had been adduced on the former occasion, the court would probably have arrived at a different conclusion; and I do not therefore feel myself concluded by the authority of that decision. [His Lordship then reviewed the former cases, and I referred to various Hindoo Law authorities.] I am of opinion, therefore, that there must be a defect against the mortgagor (or rather his representative) and the purchaser under the execution.

Grant, J.—regretted that he was unable to arrive at the same conclusion as his learned brethren. The question was simply, whether by Hindoo law (for it was strictly according to Hindoo law that the court must decide) an ordinary pledge was good against creditors and purchasers without delivery, actual or symbolical. As to a mortgage between Hindoo parties, by deeds of lease and release, that depended upon a fiction of law,—the lease giving possession, and the release giving title. With reference to the recent correspondence upon the subject of *Bengallee* mortgages, between the Supreme Court and Sudder Judges, his Lordship said he had great respect for the opinions of those learned persons, but as the Company's Courts were only governed by Hindoo law in certain matters, their decisions did not necessarily furnish any guide as to the Hindoo law upon the subject now under consideration. [His Lordship then referred to various Hindoo law authorities, and said that it was quite clear that pledge without possession gave no lien. His Lordship also referred to the cases collected as having been decided by this court, and expressed his opinion that *Ghose v. Rasickchunder Neoghy* was the only case in point, all of the other decrees being either exparte or by consent, and the question not appearing to have been raised by the court or the counsel.] According to the rules of Hindoo law therefore, and the authority of the case of *Ghose v. Neoghy*, the bill ought to be dismissed.

Ryan, C. J.—said, that it was always to him a matter of regret when any difference of opinion existed on the Bench, and the more so when (as in the present case) the question to be determined was a most important question of law. His Lordship admitted that the question

must be decided according to the rules of *Hindoo Law* relating to contracts of pledge. He admitted also that even if those rules were found practically inconvenient in their application, it was for the legislature, and not for the Judges to remedy the defect. But the cases produced from the records of this court showed that the court had already put a construction upon the rules of Hindoo Law, as applicable to mortgages, and it would be unwise and unsafe to depart from that construction now. [His Lordship reviewed the cases in detail, and said that the case of *Ghose v. Neoghy* was the only one opposed to the current of authority, and that was decided upon the supposition that the Court's Records furnished no precedents of decrees upon *Bengallee* Mortgages. The result of the decisions was that the court had, in innumerable instances, recognized mortgages between Hindoo parties, as creating a lien, without any actual possession of the land. It was true that in the majority of instances, the instruments were English deeds of lease and release; but it was idle to talk of fiction and symbolical delivery in one case, and to repudiate it in the other. No doubt the decisions of Company's Courts were not to be looked to as guides for the construction of Hindoo law, which this court was bound to follow, but those decisions were of importance, at all events, when found to be in conformity with the practice which had prevailed in this court. His obnoxious reason why so few decrees upon *Bengallee* Mortgages were to be met with, was that they had hitherto been treated as creating a simple contract debt at law, upon which the Mortgages might proceed (as the covenants in an English Mortgage might be proceeded (as the covenants in an English Mortgage might be proceeded upon at law), and as the remedy was found to be generally simpler and more expeditious, it was only in a few cases that a Court of Equity was resorted to. It was clear, upon the whole view of the decisions, that this court had treated *Bengallee* Mortgages as equitable, if not as legal, mortgages. In the present case there was a delivery of the title deeds and the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale purchased, not merely with notice, but actually subject to the claim of the mortgagor. Supposing it therefore, to be an equitable mortgage only, and not good as against a *bona fide* purchaser without notice, it would at least override the claim of an execution creditor (with or without notice) and of a subsequent purchaser with notice. The complainant was therefore entitled to his decree.

Decree accordingly.

RISUNSHUR BEAL D. RAMDHONE BONNERJEE AND ANOTHER,

Ryan, C. J.—delivered the judgment of the court. This was a bill filed by the complainant, a mortgagee (under a *Bengallee* mortgage) against the mortgagor, Ramdhone Bonnerjee, and wife, Nocomimoney Dabee, the latter of whom claimed to be entitled under a prior (English) Mortgage from her husband. The Court was satisfied that the prior mortgage set up by his wife, (for the alleged consideration of four lakhs of rupees) was fraudulent. The court would always look with suspicion upon such a transaction between husband and wife, and would require the strongest and clearest proof before they allowed it to defeat the *bona fide* claim of a third party. Here there was no question as to the bona fide of the complainant's claim,—he was admitted to be an unpaid mortgagee (to whom about 1,00,000 was due). Some letters had been put in at the hearing, tending to show

that the complainant had notice of the wife's claim. This would no doubt be a bar, if the court thought the fact established; but they totally discredited the authenticity of the letters. Mr. Justice Grant concurred with the rest of the court in this case, although the complainant's title was under a *Bengalee Mortgage*; because his opinion in the preceding case had reference only to the intervening rights of third parties—bona fide creditors of purchasers for valuable consideration. Here no third party's right intervened, as the court considered the wife's mortgage wholly fraudulent, and void as against the complainant. The complainant therefore was entitled to his decree.

Decree accordingly.

BOMBERGERS V. BARTIE.

The Court pronounced their judgment in the case, decreeing for the complainant.

Decree accordingly.

PIKA SIDA.

MITYLOU SEAL, PRISON DUNCAN LATIMER.

Mr. MITYLOU opened the pleadings.

The issue being upon the defendant, his counsel commenced their case first.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Sanders) for the defence, said that this was an action to recover damages for the alleged breach of a special contract to fit certain new machinery on the Steamer *Banion*. The defendant admitted that the contract in question had been made, and that he had thereby undertaken to complete the specified repairs for Rs. 6533, (of which Rs. 3094) was to be paid down within three months from 13th May 1839, and in default he was to pay Rs. 100, per day for damages, for the whole time after the expiration of the three months and one month more, that the Steamer should remain unhurried. The work was certainly not done within the time, and indeed still remained unhurried; but the defence was that certain materials were to have been supplied and the work done by the plaintiff, and that it was the plaintiff's own delay in this respect which caused the non-performance on the part of the defendant.

Several witnesses were called for the defence. One of them, a ship-wright employed by defendant said that he had been delayed in the construction of the boiler, for want of sheet iron,—which the plaintiff was the party to supply, but on cross-examination he admitted that this did not occur until September.

The main circumstance relied upon for the defence was that the "Spars" (which were to have been built by the plaintiff) were not finished until long after the time limited in the contract for the completion of the whole work, and two witnesses swore that the Spars could not be fixed after the boiler and engines were aboard, without very great risk. It would require to careen the vessel over very much, and the *Banion* was very particularly crank.

The Advocate-General (with whom were Messrs. Leith and Morton) first contended that the defendant had made out no case at all. There was nothing in the agreement about the supply of materials by the plaintiff, or the work to be done on his part, being a *condition precedent*. As to the evidence about the "Spars" not being completed, this could be no excuse for his

omission. The plaintiff might choose to run the risk (such as it was) of fixing the Spars after the whole of the defendant's work was finished.

The Court said that there certainly was evidence to go to a Jury, whether the plaintiff's own delays had not in fact caused the delay of the defendant.

The Advocate-General said he should call witnesses, who would prove clearly that there was no delay whatever on the part of the plaintiff, or his people, until at least long after the contract had been broken by the defendant; nay further, that the defendant had even complained that they were getting on too fast with the wood work. In the month of November the plaintiff had certainly refused to supply further materials, because the defendant could not send in any general estimate, but annoyed him by daily applying for different items. It was hoped the plaintiff would be allowed to recover for the whole period at the rate per diem agreed upon,—from the day of the contract broken to the time of action brought.

Three witnesses were called for the plaintiff. The case was not over until past eight o'clock.

The Court found a verdict for the plaintiff, calculating the damages at Rs. 100 per day from the time of the breach of contract until the 30th of November. This amounted to Rs. 7,800.

Verdict for plaintiff accordingly.

SESSIONS OF ORDE AND TERMINER,

AUGUST 1, 1840.

(Before Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Seton.)

GRAND JURY.

Foreman, James Grant, Esq.

Charles Deane
John Cawie
Pronnnonoomar Tagore
Alfred Parker
Charles Dyre
Colin Campbell
William Cobb Hurry
Robert Davidson
Rani Comulson
Rajah Radakant Deb
John Jenkins
Thomas Thornton

James McKenzie
William Fallow Fraser
J. S. Fergus
G. J. Richards
James Campbell
K. R. McKenzie
Edward Brightman
Donald McDonald
William Munro
Frederick Ballies and
Hugh Morton Shand, Esqs.

The Chief Justice, in a neat and short address, told the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that he was glad to inform them that there were not many cases this Session, and no one of these was of any serious nature, comprising burglaries and larcenies. His lordship observed, that he was happy to see that there was not any case of murder or manslaughter, or even maiming, cutting or wounding, which is a common offence with the natives of this country. Some of the gentlemen of the Grand Jury had similar cases before them on a former occasion, his lordship therefore trusted that there would be no difficulty experienced in going through them. His lordship concluded by saying that he hoped the Grand Jury would bestow their attention to the evidences brought before them, and should they have occasion to consult him, he would be very glad to render them every assistance.

CALENDAR

Of Prisoners in the custody of the Sheriff of Calcutta committed for trial at the 3d Session of Oyer and Terminer and Quot Delivery, commencing on the 1st day of August, 1840.

1.—Ramjee Raij, 2 Gereedharce, 3 Madon chokke-dar, 4 Sheestahare and 5 Dumun, for stealing from the godown of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., in the Custom House, between the 4th and 6th day of April last, two chests of Indigo, value twelve hundred rupees.

6.—Nilmanv Moity, 7 Cheera alias Sreedhur Ghose, 8 Dhuray and 9 Modhousoolun Dass, for having on the 4th May last, forged and counterfeited eight papers purporting to be promissory notes of the Bank of Bengal for ten Co.'s rupees each and another for 16 rupees.

10.—Shihoo Sing and 11 Calee Day for stealing on the 25th April last, 1 silver thala, value 177 rupees and 10 annas, 2 silver recches value 114 rupees and 12 annas, 1 silver panbuna value 195 rupees 11 annas; 1 silver tumbler value 38 rupees 15 annas; 1 silver paundia value 34 rupees 2 annas, and various other silver articles, the property of Oodyeclund Bysack, from his house in Sustulla.

12.—Lalchand, 13 Seraj, 14 Suroopchunder Shaw, 15 Benod, 16 Khooshal Lushkar, 17 Ayende, 18 Motecoola, and 19 Modhoooolun Adak, for stealing on the 28th March last, from the public street, 3 bags containing 3,800 Co.'s rupees, the property of Nehalchand and Inderchand.

20.—Nubhocomar Adack, for having received the above 3,800 rupees well knowing the same to have been so stolen.

21.—Jaun Mahomed Lushkar, for having stolen, on the 21 February 1837, from the public street one thousand rupees, the property of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co.

22.—Lalchand, for stealing between the 8th and 10th April 1839, from the public street 4,000 Co.'s rupees, the property of Messrs. Gilmore and Co.

23.—Akbur, and 24 Annulchunder Patuck, for stealing on the 14th February last, 3 boxes containing 550 gross of coaks, value 512 rupees and eight annas, the property of Hurrochunder Paul and Thakoor Doss Ghose.

25.—Khooshal Lushkar, for stealing on the 27th July 1838, from the public street a box containing 450 Spanish Dollars the property of Goverdhun Gaggiwan of Penang, and consigned to Antony Arratoon Antony.

26.—Motes, for stealing between the 20th March and 3d April last, one purse containing 70 rupees; 22 rupees worth of gold, 60 pearls and other stones 30 rupees; one silver chain and various other articles, the property of Ghughut Sonar, and also 900 Co.'s rupees, in a box, the property of one Gunness an infant 4 years and 6 months old, the ward of the said Bhugbui Sonar.

27.—Bhugwan, 28 Ballajee and 29 Nubhem Raoor for burglarious stealing on the night of the 21st July last, 20 shawls value 600 rupees, and divers other articles the property of Radhamohun Doss.

30.—Hingun for burglariously stealing on the 21st May last, a silver watch value 70 rupees, a gilt watch

20 rupees; 2 ancla rings 8 rupees and other articles the property of Govindchunder Mitter from his house in Bowbazar.

31.—Moheshchunder Doss, for stealing on the 21st June last, one hundred and fifty-four pieces of wearing apparel value 40 rupees, the property of Lautchand from his house in Patalidanga.

32.—Sumiroodheon, for embezzling on the 18th April last 5 rupees, the property of his master Henry Peters.

33.—Hurrochunder Ghuttuck, for embezzling on the 20th April, 1840, 6 rupees eight annas, the property of Felix Hyde Hart.

34.—Thomas Manson, for having on the 26th February last forged a paper writing purporting to be a bill of Exchange drawn by Thomas Clark, Indigo Planter of Bhugwan Golah, for Co.'s Rs. 20 on Messrs. Cockerell and Co.

35.—Madon and 36 Bijonath, for having stolen on the 3d July last, 12 pair of military spurs value 48 rupees, the property of Duncan Monteith, from his shop in Cosmollah.

37.—Ramjan, for having on the 16th June last; stolen 2 pieces of silk value 4 rupees, the property of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. from the Exchange Rooms.

38.—Khoka, for having on the 3d July 1840 stolen 30 rupees, a silver hookshamh piece and silver arendan, value 3 rupees 8 annas, &c. the property of Mary Lewis, from her house in Mirzapore.

39.—Abraham Joseph Cohen, for having either in May or June last, stolen a piece of blue velvet value 150 rupees, and some red silk value 40 rupees, the property of Izia Ezekiel Mualia, from his house in Pollock Street.

40.—Calleechurn Mojonmilar, for burglariously stealing divers articles, the property of Alum Raur.

41.—Meayn Khulmutgar, for burglariously stealing on the 24th June last silver plate, the property of G. Willis.

42.—Denon Mootia, for burglariously stealing 26 gold mohurs, the property of Motes Raur.

43.—Mukim, for having between the 6th and 7th June last, stolen some Phikums (Hols) and other articles, the property of Gourballub Ghose, from his house in Luntoma.

44.—Gopaul, for having on the 6th July 1840 stolen a block of tin value 26 rupees, the property of Ki-sore Doss and Onouphund from their Kothee in Barra Bazar.

45.—Hurry Doss, for having on the 3d July last, stolen a gold chain value 100 rupees, and a pair of gold earrings value 20 rupees the property of his master Sambhochurn Sen, from his house in Muchabazar, and 46 Bhujnath for having received the aforesaid gold chain well knowing the same to have been so stolen.

47.—Gopaul Doss, 48 Thacoor Doss. Camar, 49 Thacoor Doss, bearer, and 50 Shustidar, bearer, for having, between the 30th June and 9th July 1840, stolen 20 pieces of Madras punjum cloth value 120 rupees, 11 pieces of blue and green cloth value 22 rupees, 30 umbrellas, &c. the property of Buddinath Munda, from his house in Gurruthia.

[Harkaru, August 3, 1840.]

August 1, 1840.

THIRD SESSION.

(Before Sir Edward Ryan, Chief Justice.)

Muddon and Berjonaath, charged with stealing from the shop of Duncan Monteith, 12 pairs of Military Spurs value 48 rupees were the first—Muddon found guilty and sentenced to hard labor in the house of correction for two years. And the second Berjonaath acquitted and ordered to be discharged.

Rumjan. A youth of about 15 years of age, charged with stealing from the Exchange Rooms 2 pieces of silk value 40 rupees, the property of McKenzie and Lyall, was found guilty and it having been proved that though young in years, he was old in villainy, he was sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction for 3 months, and during that period to be once privately whipped.

Mohes Chunder Doss, charged with stealing from the house of Lal Chund, situated in Puntal Dunga, 154 pieces of wearing apparel, value 40 rupees, was found guilty, and sentenced, for the period of 2 years.

3RD AUGUST

(Before Sir Edward Ryan, Chief Justice.)

Moire, charged with feloniously stealing from the dwelling of Baghat Soorar, cash and jewels value 135 rupees, and 900 rupees, the property of Gnoirh, an infant, 4 years old, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction for the space of 2 years.

Khnoal Luskur, charged with stealing from the public road called Sukra's Lane, one box containing 450 Spanish Dollars, the property of Coleridge Gengazee, of Penang, consigned to Anthony Armatton Anthour, of Calcutta, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the house of correction and kept to hard labour for the space of 2 years.

Lal Chund, charged with feloniously stealing from the public road near the corner of Bankshall-street, 4,000 rupees, the property of Messrs. Gilmore and Co., was found guilty, but as he stands charged with another offence, sentence was deferred to a future period.

Gopant, charged with stealing from the house of business of Kesoroo Doss and Onnopelmad, a block of tin value 26 rupees, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction for 6 months.

4TH AUGUST.

(Before Sir Edward Ryan, Chief Justice.)

Seeboo Sing, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Odeychurn Bysack, situated in Sanketallah, various silver and gold articles, valued at about 934 rupees, the property of the said Odeychurn Bysack, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction for the term of 3 years.

Jhan Mahamed Luskur charged with stealing, about 3 years ago, from the public road called Church Lane, 1,000 rupees, found not guilty, but not discharged.

Shak Samooddeen, charged with embezzling 5 rupees, the property of H. Peters, by virtue of his employment as the servant of the said H. Peters, was acquitted and ordered to be discharged.

Calleschurn Mo, m. t. w., charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Alimram, and stealing therefrom divers articles value 9½ rupees, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction for 3 years.

Kukah, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Mary Lewis, situated in Mizapore, 30 rupees and silver ornaments value 6 12, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the house of correction with hard labour for the term of one year.

5TH AUGUST.

(Before Sir Edward Ryan, Chief Justice.)

Thomas Mandon, charged with uttering, with intent to defraud one Honemally Seal, a forged bill of exchange, purporting to be drawn by David Clarke, of Boywangleah, for Co's Rs. 200, on Messrs. Cokerell and Co. of Calcutta. On being placed at the bar, he appeared very much affected, and on being charged by the Clerk of the Crown pleaded Guilty. The Chief Justice deferred passing sentence to a future period. We learn that the young man who is about 20 years of age, is very respectably connected in this country.

Hurry Doss—Bhoynauth—and Kartick, were placed at the bar, the first charged with stealing from his master Sumbuchurn Sein a waist chain and ear-rings value 210 rupees and the two last with receiving the same. They were severally found guilty and sentenced to be each imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction for the term of 2 years.

Mokim.—Charged with stealing from the dwelling of Goverdone Ghne, a stone thackoor and other articles value rupees 14 12, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, in the house of correction, for 12 calendar months. In the case the jury retired at 2 a. m. and did not bring out their verdict until 5, owing, it is said, to the obscurity of a well known juror, who has already signalized himself in similar freaks, even to the length of a summer's night.

Donkhoo.—Charged with stealing from Captain Marshall, of the schooner *Harlequin*, a quantity of sovereigns, was found guilty, but recommended to mercy, and sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction for 3 months. On the prisoner's being arraigned, one of the gentlemen of the jury shewed his Lordship that some other juror may be substituted instead of Mr. William Anderson, with whom he found from experience that it was impossible to come to any just conclusion, as neither reason or facts had any effect on him. With this reasonable request his Lordship could not of course comply, and the case was gone into and concluded without any corroboration of Mr. Anderson's of the *sic volo sic jubeo* principles so ungenerously imputed to him.

6TH AUGUST.

(Before Sir Edward Ryan, Chief Justice.)

Koosye.—Charged with burglary attending with stabbing, was found guilty and sentenced to be transported for the period of 7 years.

Hingun.—Charged with burglariously stealing from the dwelling of Golonchunder Mitter, situated in Bow-Bazar, 2 silver watches and other things, value 120 rupees, was found guilty, and after conviction, evidence having been taken of previous convictions and of the prisoner's notorious bad character he was sentenced to be transported for the period of 7 years.

Deenoo Mooteah — charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Mootee Ram, situated in Lal-milla, and stealing therefrom 26 gold mohurs, value 481 rupees, was found guilty and sentenced to the house of correction, with hard labour, for the space of one year.

Hurros Chunder Goltork.—Charged with embezzling, by virtue of his employment as a servant of

F. Hart, Co.'s Rs. 68, received back from the Court of Requests, was found guilty, and owing to the mitigating circumstances, which came out on trial, was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in the common jail.

Bugwan—Ballagie and Nobin Rong, were charged, the first with burglariously entering the dwelling of Radamohone Doss and stealing therefrom various articles of wearing apparel, shawls and other property of value, and found the first guilty, and sentenced to be transported for 7 years, the last two not guilty, and discharged.

7TH AUGUST.

(Before Sir Edward Ryan, Chief Justice.)

Ramjy Roy—Geeredharee Koomar—Muddun Chokredar, Sheo Tuhul and Domun, charged with stealing from the godowns of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., situated in the Custom House Export Godowns, two chests of Indigo, value 1,200 rupees, their property. The four first were found guilty, and sentenced to be severally transported, and the last Domun acquitted.

Poraun Paul.—Charged with stealing a small box a hookah and some cloth, the property of Modoo Kalee, his master, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the house of correction for 6 months.

Meah Jaun.—Charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of G. Willis, Short's Bazar, and stealing therefrom divers silver articles value rupees 476 and two shawls value 185 rupees, the property of Mrs. Willis, was found guilty and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Hyder, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Bulam Roy, situated in Durmatollah, and stealing therefrom 49 rupees, a box, and various other articles, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labour in the house of correction, for the space of 2 years.—*Hurkaru*, August 8, 1840.

8TH AUGUST.

Nilmony Mistry, Cheroo and Dhurmin, were charged with having forged nine papers, intended to be notes of the Bank of Bengal, eight for ten rupees each, and one for sixteen rupees.

It appeared in evidence, that about the beginning of Falcoun last, the first prisoner, Nilmony Mistry, had proposed to a man named Calcechurn Dutt, whom he had previously known, to effect the sale of forged banknotes for him. The other pretended to agree with the proposal, and having even seen forged notes with Nilmony, went and communicated the circumstance to the Police. He was for some days afterwards employed in watching the proceedings of Nilmoney, and reporting what he observed to the Police. The consequence was that on the 4th May last, Mr. McCann, Mr. Constable Perry, and others, went to a house in Sukea's Street, and found the three prisoners sitting together on a mat in the veranda with a cushion before them, and one of them, Dhurmin, apparently doing something with a copper plate on the cushion, which, upon seeing the police, he quickly concealed under the mat, and attempted to escape, but he was immediately seized by Mr. McCann at the same time that Cheroo and Dhurmin were secured by his attendants. In the hand of Cheroo was found a genuine Bank of Bengal note. On the mat, on which the prisoners had been sitting, were found a counterfeit Bengal Bank Note for 10 rupees, and some engraving instruments, and under the mat two copper plates, which were produced in court and one of which appeared to be an unfinished plate intended for Bank note of twenty rupees. Mr. McCann then

entered a room, which opened on the veranda, and there found on a mat likewise, some sheets of post paper, a small hammer, a rompage and a pencil, and eight other counterfeit Bank of Bengal notes, seven of which were for 10 rupees each. All these things were produced by Mr. McCann in court. Mr. Lee, accountant of the Bengal Bank, examined the notes and pronounced them all to be forgeries. These he said might, however, pass for genuine notes with natives. It further appeared that the prisoners had but a few days before hired the house, in which they were taken up from a washer woman named Duputty, to whom they represented themselves as persons employed in engraving police badges.

The Jury having found them guilty of the crimes they were charged with, the three prisoners were sentenced by the Judge to be transported for the term of their natural lives to the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of the Gulph of Martaban.

A European named Henry Weekes, recently arrived, was charged with having stolen a sapphire ring, the property of Pittar and Co., from the shop of Mr. William Charles, at Benares, where the article had been exposed for sale upon commission. It appeared from the statement of witnesses, that the prosecutor Mr. Charles, was a general shop keeper at Benares, and that he had in his shop, besides various other articles, jewellery on commission, part of which latter being the property of Messrs. Pittar and Co. of Calcutta. The prisoner had been for some months in the commencement of the present year, employed as an assistant by Mr. Charles in his shop, and was afterwards discharged at his own request. Some time subsequent to this, prisoner was living with a Mr. Gwatkin at Benares, and one day previous to his departure from that place, pressed upon Mr. Gwatkin to accept a sapphire ring, although Mr. G. declined to do so, saying he did not want one. Weekes continued to offer the ring as a present, and threw it into Mr. Gwatkin's desk. Mr. G. having afterwards occasion to go to Mr. Charles, took the ring with him, which he showed to Mr. Charles in the course of conversation, and the latter immediately recognized the ring as his property. Gwatkin explained how he had come by the ring, the consequence of which was that they both waited upon the magistrate of Benares, and afterwards upon the magistrate of Gazipoor; from the latter they obtained a warrant, with which they went to a budgerow proceeding down the river, and took Weekes into custody. The ring was produced in Court; it had been sent down sealed by the magistrate of Benares.

The defence of Weekes appeared to be a lame one and unworthy of credit. He ascribed the prosecution to the malice of Gwatkin, because the latter, he said, was afraid that the prisoner would bring to light some malpractices of his, and had, therefore, recourse to this mode of incapacitating him from giving evidence against Gwatkin.

Prisoner being found guilty, was sentenced to be transported for seven years to Van Diemen's Land.

10TH AUGUST.

(Before Sir Edward Ryan.)

Akbar, Anusichunder Pathioch, and Liehman Pindah, charged with stealing, while on their way from the Godowns of Carr, Tagore and Co. to Seemlah 530 gross of corks, value 1812, the property of Hurachunder Paul and Thackoor Doss Paul, when the two first found guilty (but not sentenced) the last acquitted and discharged.

The Court does not sit to-morrow. It stands adjourned until Wednesday.—*Hurkaru*, August 11, 1840.

August 12, 1840.

(Before Sir Edward Ryan.)

Gopul Dass, Thakoor Dass, Coomar Thakoor Dass, Bearer, and Sisterbur Bearer, charged with breaking into the godowns of one Budeenauth Munna and stealing therefrom various kinds of cloth, handkerchiefs, thread, and umbrellas, value 193 rupees, were severally found guilty, and the sentence deferred to a future period.

Abraham Joseph Cohen an Israelite, charged with stealing a remnant of velvet and some silk, the property of Ezekiel Musleah, was found not guilty and discharged.

Ramdeen Jemadar, Ramdeen Jomadar of Ferozpoor, Ramjohn Jemadar, Roorkha Hibe and several other policemen, stood charged with assault and robbery, but as the prosecutor did not appear, and it was proved, that he had left Calcutta, we are unable to give the particulars of the case. They were, under the direction of the Judge, severally acquitted.

August 13.

Lallechand, Surroopchand Shaw, and Mudoosooden Aduak, were charged with feloniously stealing from the public road called Durnahutta-street, 3 bags containing 3,800 rupees, the property of Nchulchuna and Indarchund, and found not guilty. Runkisore Ray, charged with forging a Bengallee endorsement on the back of a Company's paper, was found not guilty, and discharged.

There is only one case more and the Sessions close this day, 14th August.

14th August, 1840.

(Before Sir Edward Ryan.)

Callynauth Ghose and Callachand Dutt.—Charged with assaulting a female named Bemole, were found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the common jail for 3 months, and to pay a fine of 200 rupees each, to our Sovereign lady the Queen.

Thomas Manson.—For forgery, was sentenced to be transported to Van Dieman's Land for 7 years.

Lallchand.—For Robbery, was sentenced to be transported to Maraban, for 7 years.

Acbar and Anundchunder Patnuck.—For stealing a quantity of corks, to be imprisoned in the house of correction for 2 years.

Gopaul Dass, Thakoor Dass, Thakoor Dass bearer, Sirtudhur bearer.—For robbery from a warehouse, were severally sentenced to be imprisoned in the house of correction for one year each.

Jan Mahomed, Domun and Surroopchand, having been during the Sessions found not guilty, were by order of Court, discharged.

Kalleo Day, Seraj, Ayendee, Mootee Oollah, Nobocomar Aduack, Shobenad and Muddoonundh Dass, whose several bills were ignored by the Grand Jury, were discharged by proclamation.

Messrs. William Carey, Francis Lamb, John Gush and Degumber Mitter, not having attended on the petty jury, were severally fined 100 rupees. No other business appearing before the court, it was closed at 3 o'clock.—Burkatta, August 15, 1840.

INSOLVENT COURT.

AUGUST 1, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

To day being the first day of the Sessions, the court in consequence did not sit until 12 o'clock.

IN THE MATTER OF KISTNOORE DAY.

The insolvent was discharged without opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF SINGARAY SEN.

The insolvent is not in custody, and as no advertisement had appeared, which they could not dispense with, he was ordered to be brought in on the next Court day, which would be on the 3d of September.

IN THE MATTER OF SYUD MEERAH.

The insolvent was opposed by Mr. Clarke on behalf of Abdool Gunny. On being examined, he said that he had only one creditor to whom the sum of 1,587 rupees was owing, but the debt was disputed; he had instituted an action against the creditor named Abdool Gunny at the Supreme Court, and the Judges referred the case to the arbitration of Mr. Smith. The arbitration occupied 5 days, he had to receive 1,935 rupees and the arbitrator very unjustly cut his claim to 4 rupees, 15 annas and 1 pie, and denied to pay all the costs of the action. He never applied to the Court to set aside

the award but instructed his attorney, Mr. Martindell, to do so. Insolvent was then arrested and put in jail. He was residing at Bahaghat at the time of his arrest. The two boxes put down in the schedule were in his house and 1,600 rupees, were in them, six Bank of Bengal Notes for 50 rupees each, and six for 100 Rupees and 150 rupees in silver. He has the numbers of the notes at the jail and could furnish them to the Assignees. All the notes were stolen two days after he had been put in jail, together with his other property. He gave notice of the robbery to the Chief Magistrate, through one of the jail peons, and sent the numbers of the notes to the Bank, and has not received information yet of their having been presented. When the theft took place insolvent's servant was with him at the jail, he had no suspicion against the man, and therefore did not make him over to the police. Insolvent earned on trade to the amount of 4 or 5,000 rupees, but he had been defrauded and ruined. Abdool Gunny, Mr. Martindell and others are instrumental to his ruin. The receipts given by Mr. Martindell are all lost. He informed him of the circumstance, but never applied for fresh receipts. Mr. Martindell had received from him 1,600 rupees, and when he heard that the receipts were lost he said that he had received only 1,400 rupees and claimed 200 rupees more. About 4 or 5 months prior to his going to jail he lent Shariff Khansanah 500 rupees; the man extorted this money from him, he said that if insolvent would not give him that amount his business to Court would be spoiled. Shariff gave no evidence on his behalf; he was insolvent's

meektest and he took him to Mr. Martindell. When the case was about to come on, Shariff was put in jail and insolvent gave Buncheram 300 rupees under the same circumstances. Shariff as well as Buncheram said, give us the money and we will give the witnesses, and also bribe Abdul Gunny's witnesses. Buncheram gave his evidence before the arbitrator. Another person named Oodui obtained 100 rupees, he told insolvent that Abdul had offered him a bribe of 600 rupees to give evidence against him, but if he received 100 rupees he would not do so.

Mr. Clarke said that he had never before observed another schedule live the insolvent's almost all the creditor's names were put down as having received money under false pretences and no security. The insolvent was remanded till the next court day, in order to amend his schedule.

IN THE MATTER OF DEONATH DUTT.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith were for the opposing creditors, the former for Kunny Lall Tagore and the latter for Ramchunder Ghose. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Lurion were for the insolvent.

Being examined by the Advocate-General, he said that he is the son of Madob Chunder Dutt and is about 26 or 27 years of age: he was employed under his father (who is a Baman) at Jamieson and Co's. He had purchased property without the knowledge of his father. He receives no fixed allowance by his father, if he absented himself from business his father allowed him only the common necessities of life, and if he gave his attendance regularly he used to get 200 rupees per mensem for his private expenses. The horses belonging to him are mentioned in the schedule, viz. a long tailed mare and a Hangoon pony—another one died. He had the use of an English horse belonging to his father, bought from Hunter and Co. He purchased it for 1,500 rupees with the consent of his father; his father is not in the habit of riding. There are four saddle horses in his father's stables which were used by him as well as his brother and nephew. He is designated the Sporting Haboo from his partiality to horses and hunting and being generally seen on the course. He has given up hunting for the last 3 or 4 years consequent on an accident that he met with. Insolvent does not consider the English horse as his property, as at the time his father paid for it he abused him, and he had only the use of it. The bill the believes was made in his name, but the horse is in his father's stables. Insolvent was also in the habit of purchasing jewellery in his own name, and has given them all away. He thought that his father would pay for them. Had he been aware that his father would not pay he should not have made the purchases. He purchased a gold chain from Pittar in October 1838 for 98 rupees and gave it to his brother in law named Modosodun Pyne, who is a resident of Calcutta—he is also employed under the insolvent's father in the same way as he was. The chain was given to Modosodun about 5 or 6 months ago, and some time after that which he believed to be about two months he went to jail. This was in April, and two cases were pending against him. His father came to the knowledge of the purchases of the jewellery after he was put in jail. His father never saw him put on the chain as he had never used it, but once or twice a watch was purchased by his father and given to him to use. His father has the watch now; the watch is not entered in his schedule as it did not belong to him. There were two or three seals attached to it, and his name was engraved on them. Before he got his name engraved on them, he told his father of it, and he got Pittar and Co to do it, and his father paid for the engraving. He purchased a pair of gold spectacles on account of bad sight and afterwards gave

it away as a present to a friend of his who is a Deputy Collector at Sylhet, named Govind Purnaud Pandit. This was about 8 or 9 months ago, and he did not know whether his friend required it or not. He believes that the gold chain and spectacles were bought at the same time; the chain was not fixed to the watch given to him by his father, but the one he purchased from Rajoo Roy, which he disposed of to a native during the last rains. Insolvent also bought a set of English sleeve studs for 27 rupees, which he gave his brother on the same day. In November 1838 he purchased a gold enamelled ring which he gave away to a Hindoo lady named Bad-hah Khasnum about a month or so after; he also gave a gold signet ring to a female visitor on one of her visits. D Dutt was engraved on it; this was about a month and half before he was put in jail. Insolvent also purchased 27 very rich silver crests for the Pagree or turban, which he gave to all the servants. He does not recollect what he paid for them, his name was not engraved on them. Some of the servants are still in the employ of his father and some have left. He had one personal servant and his father allowed him one. He also bought a single stone brilliant diamond ring for 150 rupees, which he presented to his brother on the same day; a gold signet ring set with onyx that he purchased was given to his father-in-law, a day or two after, he also bought a handsome gold ring set with blood stone, which he lost ten or fifteen days after, together with a silver hookah surprise, he had not his hookah with him immediately before he went to jail, he is obliged now to use a common hookah. All the rings that he bought were five or six in number, and all have been given away. He gave a single stone diamond ring to his brother and another to another female friend named Hyah. This friend came occasionally to see him in the jail. He did not allow her 80 rupees per month whilst he was in jail. He does not think that any of his friends paid her unless she was under any of their protection. He does not recollect of having had more watch chains than one. A friend had given him one in order to get it repaired. He does not remember his name, but believes it was Modosodun Pyne. It was not the one given to him by the insolvent. Insolvent's crest is a tiger or a cat, he does not recollect which—he believes it to be a tiger. He forgets what was his motto, it was a something in English characters, the gold pencil case that he had dropped out of his pocket one day, while in the act of getting into his carriage, and was lost. This happened in the last cold season. The chain was not attached to his person by a chain. About 3 or 4 months before he went to jail he bought a diamond and emerald ring for 200 rupees, and made a present of it to Mr. Postlowate, the wife of Lieutenant Postlowate, of the Cameroons. He had for the last eighteen months purchased from one shop jewellery in the amount of 12 or 1,300 rupees, and has already said what he had done with them. He never gave any champagne to his friends at the jail, his friends used to give them. J. E. D Silva, is one of them who is in jail, for debt. These things used to be given in insolvent's house because his own room was too small, he used to sit at the same table.

On the Advocate General's asking him whether he partook of the wine on the table, Mr. Clarke objected to his replying as it involved his cast. He does not know from where the things were brought. Insolvent pays for house rent in jail 125 rupees. He is sick and cannot live in the rooms allowed by the Company. He gave Captain Currie an accommodation note for 8,000 rupees—it was on the mortgage of the Duke of Bedford. Captain Currie wanted to give him as security his life insurance. He executed no deed and promised to pay him after one year. Insolvent took a draft of the deed of security to Mr. Shaw to be examined—he was not in the office then, and he left the deed with his assistant. He does not know if that was Mr. Shaw's writing on the

deed as he had no correspondence with him. Rajoo Roy is the son of Kinnoo Roy, and was the person who sold him the watch, for which insolvent paid him about fifteen days before the filing of his schedule. He had not given any instructions about it then. He thought of getting a letter of licence from his creditors and did not intend taking the benefit of the act. He thinks Rajoo Roy is worth property, as he had paid eight or ten thousand rupees on his acceptance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith.—Insolvent used a buggy and a grey horse, but not an English one. He cannot say the exact value of the horse, but he was offered 600 rupees for it by Mr. Stopford, and he told him to speak to his father about it. He bought a horse from Captain Collie and gave it to Abdul Hossein of Emaubaug lane, in exchange for the grey one. It belongs to my father and is in his stables. When I contracted all this debt, I thought that his father would have paid it as he did on former occasions, but he refused to do so. On this occasion, however, he forbade insolvent to incur any more debt, for he would not pay any of his extravagant bills in future; insolvent after this gradually left off his extravagance. The English horse was purchased with the consent of insolvent's father. Subsequently he twice or thrice told insolvent and his father paid for him. Within the last year and half he had about five or six horses, including his father's. Whenever he spoke of them, he represented them as his own horses, in the same manner as the clothes and shoes he had on, being purchased by his father. Some of his wearing apparel are at his father's; the value of them may be about 1,000 or 1,200 rupees, there were no shawls, as he seldom or ever used any—when he had occasion for any he generally asked his father. He is in the habit of using flannel. About a month before he was put in jail his father took away three or four silver spoons from him—he had not any gold or silver plates.

He does not recollect of Mr. Hedger having told him that Captain Currie had signed the assignment of the Duke of Bedford.

The Advocate-General here said that when he examined Captain Currie a short time ago on behalf of Moteeloll Seal, he swore that for the accommodation note will be made an assignment of the Duke of Bedford, he paid 23,000 rupees for it and it is worth 40,000 rupees and worth while redeeming.

Insolvent stated that he had no conversation with Mr. Hedger, Mr. Smalley gave him a draft and he (insolvent) told Captain Currie that he would not make the security. Mr. Smalley said you better take the security. Insolvent saw the evidence of Captain Currie in the newspapers and sent word to his father to make enquiries. His house-rent in jail is 125 rupees, he could not positively state what his other expenses amounted to. He has stated the amount in his schedule by guess. Insolvent is troubled with asthma, and must confess that he drinks wine by the advice of his doctor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—Mr. Smalley gave the draft of the deed of assignment of the Duke of Bedford; insolvent took it to Mr. Shaw and told him that it would not do. When Captain Currie wanted the money he offered insolvent his life insurance. A few months after when insolvent asked him for the life insurance, Captain Currie offered him a ship which had been driven ashore at Saugor during the May gale of 1833. He never saw the draft engrossed and was not present when it was executed. After he had given his acceptance, the money was given by Ramchunder Ghose. Insolvent produced a letter from Captain Currie to him when he had signed the draft. Captain Currie was then living at Mr. Hedgers, a letter from Mr. Guest the tailor, was also produced, and another from Mr. Par-

ker, of the Exchange. Insolvent borrowed money from Kunnye Loll Tagore on two occasions, once 2,000 rupees which had been paid by his father, when his father forbade Kunnye Loll to give him any further credit. After the repayment of the 2,000 he borrowed 900 rupees more.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General—Kunnye Loll Tagore charged me no interest, as he and the insolvent were intimate.

Mr. Gifford a witness examined by the Advocate-General—The insolvent's father is a Banian in the house of Jamieson and Co., the insolvent was not the Banian nor had he any property in the house.

Mr. Hedger, examined by the Advocate-General, stated that he is an attesting witness to the assignment the draft of which had been prepared some time before by Mr. Shaw, on the part of the insolvent, the acceptance for which the security was given was for 12 months; before it became due, Captain Currie applied for its renewal. The insolvent did not believe the security to be good, he is not aware if the security is worth anything. Capt. Currie told him that the vessel was copper fastened, and if it was broke or blown up it would fetch more than the amount for which it had been mortgaged.

Examined by Mr. Morton.—Witness generally acted as the Attorney of Captain Currie, but this time he acted merely as a friend, he is attorney for one of the opposing creditors and the assignment came out of his possession.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General.—Witness prepared the schedule of Captain Currie.

Muldeb Chunder Dutt being examined by the Advocate-General said the insolvent is my son, and there are various kinds of properties belonging to me which he would use, and when he gave him the use of these he told him that he must not consider them as his own. Witness gave him the use of an English horse, and told him that he would not pay anything but contractually, him, and forbid those who were in the habit of giving him credit, not to do so any more. The insolvent was employed under witness as a scribe, and was subject to his orders, he mortgaged a silver surpise which witness gave him to use and he redeemed him and redeemed it, this occurred about 5 or 6 months ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—His son has been very expensive to him, and he has been obliged to pay several times large sums on his account. There was a draft drawn by Gossin and accepted by the insolvent taken to the Bengal bank for discount, witness happened to be at the Bank and said, that he would not pay a pice on his account. Witness paid 2,000 rupees to Kunnye Loll Tagore on account of the insolvent. He pays the expenses of the horses and also for the insolvent's servants and expenses in jail, including the rent of his house he occupies. Witness settled the rent with Mr. King, he did not pay for any Champagne parties on account of the insolvent, he has paid for soda water.

The Advocate-General submitted that what the insolvent had the use of ought to be inserted in his schedule including his wearing apparel amounting in value according to his own statement to about 1,000 or 1,200 rupees, also the four horses. He has put down wearing apparel to the value of only 50 rupees, and a long tailed mare and Rangoon pony and ratan buggy. The insolvent comes toward nobbling and says 'I am the Sporting Baboo' and perhaps if he is out, his father will restore to him all his wardrobe and this very evening he will be seen on the course sporting his top boots and leather breeches upon his English horse, and now tells that he cannot pay his debt, there was nothing more disgraceful than his applying for a discharge, the Advocate-General contended that he ought to be remanded,

Mr. Leigh submitted that independent of there being sufficient grounds for the insolvent to be remanded, there was a serious objection to his being discharged. By the 58th section of the act he had contracted debt under false pretence, and no reasonable chance of ever repaying it, 'till he recklessly went into debt, and he was surprised that his father known as a man of opulence should before all the flimfoos present keep back his clothe, it is perfectly clear that the schedule is not as it ought to be.

Mr. Clarke stated that there was no disgrace attached to his client who is a young man, but to those who had encouraged him Kuanyo Lall, after being warned by the father, promised that he would not let him have further credit after the 2 000 rupees were paid him, he then lets him have the loan of another sum of money, and when he could not get from the father he comes here to oppose him. This the learned counsel said was disgraceful, and contended that his client should not be remanded.

The Court observed that the insolvent did not come within that Clause of the Act cited by Mr. Leith, for he had expectations of paying, knowing he had an indulgent father. With regard to the omission of the security it did not appear to have been wilful.

The Advocate General spoke at great length and after some argument examined the insolvent again. He stated that there was in his father's stable an English horse, an Arab horse a grey pony and a grey mare. The latter he got in exchange for the one he purchased for Mr. Captain Colffe, his father did approve of the exchange and he was obliged to pay out of his own pocket about 125 rupees.

The Court said that all the property the insolvent had the use of should appear in its schedule and be subject to be claimed by his father.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

The matter of Manuk Malcolim Minuk stands over for three months.

The following dividends were declared

In the Estate of James Cullen, 8 rupees 12 annas per cent.

John Brown 15 rupees per cent.

Kinnoolali Benugram and Chirleetha 1 rupee 13 annas p r cent.

The Court broke up at a very late hour — *Harkara*,
August 3 1840.

AUGUST 3, 1840.

(Besatzung: 11 IV. Seton)

IN THE MATTER OF DEONATH DUTT.

The solvent was further examined by the insolvent, he said, his father had examined such of the schedule as he paid for. The practical hearing of the schedule applies in the whole of the article, he had marked off with a pencil, viz., a beaver Scotch cap, one silver faced officer's cap, and two boat cloaks, the latter he gave away, one to his brother and the other to his brother in law. His brother - not lives in his own house, which is about a mile from it - and his brother received only a father. Of the three boat cloth jackets, and 2 1/2 yards of blue cloth were presented to his brother, the three in the other two were given to his brother in law. The other two were given to his father's house - the silk mantle was bought

for her; he gave away the six pairs of male breeches to his brother and brother-in-law, and they were partly used by him. This was about a month or two prior to his being put to jail. Some of his wearing apparel was stolen from the shop of his washerman. He purchased a silver mounted shabraque and an urdhar for his horse, which were stolen by his syc named Gunga, together with a saddle and bridle. Insolvent was in the habit of selling some of the horses, that he purchased on credit, when he did not like them; he also purchased horses for ready money. A great quantity of his wearing apparel was lost by his sirdar beater. Insolvent did not take him to the Police. Mr O'Hanlon once fined him 10 rupees for assaulting one of his servants. The articles purchased from Mr Houtkey, the tailor, were not mentioned in the schedule, as they were not of the same kind. Insolvent gave Mr. Houtkey two shirazi, one for 500 and the other for 400 rupees, one of which was discounted at the Union Bank, and has not yet been paid, 14 rupees are put down as due to Gibson and Co. Insolvent purchased from them a fur and three velvet caps, and two or three vests, which he presented to a friend, the former about three or 4 days after, and the latter a time day. The amount of such bills as were sent by Gibson and Co. has been mortd. About six or seven days subsequent to his going to jail, he sent circulars to his creditors. The money borrowed from Kunney Lall Fagrie has been expended. Insolvent has not been in the habit of keeping an account of monies received and expended. Insolvent also borrowed money from Kallikissen Roy, but has no recollection whether he gave him a promissory note or not. It was spent as soon as it was received, but he cannot say to what particular purpose it was applied. The debt to Kunney Lall Fagrie, of 2,000 rupees, was contracted previous to this, the money was not borrowed in order to give D. M. Nixon. Insolvent did not give Dr. Maxton any money, nor had he any idea of giving him any. Insolvent does not recollect whether he borrowed any money from Kallikissen or his father, for the purpose of paying Dr. Maxton. A person cannot always recall to him every last occurrence. Insolvent recollects borrowing money from Kallikissen, but he does not remember if it was for Dr. Maxton. He was in the habit of borrowing money from Rajoo Roy. He used to draw small sums from him, and when the account came up to 2,650 rupees he gave him a promissory note. Last Saturday he mentioned that he received a silver watch chain and two seals from his father, and he purchased a gold watch and chain from Rajoo Roy; the latter he sold to an individual whose name he does not recollect. Insolvent gave the person a certificate, mentioning the maker's name, number, &c. Insolvent does not remember what amount he received for the watch, as some time has since elapsed. This transaction took place during the rains of the last year. Insolvent is positive that the person was not a relative of his, he is not aware if his brother in law knows the name of the individual, or the time at that the watch was sold. The maker, to the best of his recollection is either McCabe or Murray. Insolvent paid 5 or 600 rupees for the watch, but he does not remember for what sum he sold it. He has not got a copy of the certificate, and therefore is unable to say what the number was. His brother-in-law did pay him the money, but he was instrumental in getting it sold. The money was paid to him by a Hindallee at Jackson and Co's office. Insolvent is unable to give any further account of the watch. Insolvent bought a bulgy with the money. It was to the best of his belief from a Mr. Lyons.

His father had given his wife some jewellery on her wedding day. About 9 years ago insolvent sold a part of it consisting of diamonds. It was done without the knowledge of his father. When he subsequently came to know of it he took the rest of the jewels, being apprehensive that they would be sold also. He said that

he was entitled to take back the jewels as they had been given to her by him. As they were considered to be his father's property, insolvent did not insert them in his schedule.

Examined by Mr. Leith—Insolvent purchased the horse that he had sold at Jenkins, Low and Co's about 7 or 8 months ago. He does not recollect from whom it was bought, but it was a gray horse. He does not remember what sum he paid for it. For the last of his recollection, he paid 7 or 800 rupees. He believes that he paid the money for it, otherwise it would have been inserted in his schedule. Insolvent cannot say whether the horse was an English or an Arabian—he does not know the difference between one and the other, notwithstanding that he is the Sporting Baboo. Insolvent had purchased several horses from Hunter and Co., and he believes he might have purchased the horse from them. He has had extensive dealings with Hunter and Co. in the way of buying and selling horses. He does not remember the date of the month that he was put in jail. He recollects it was in April last. The Sheriff of the Jail must be aware of it. He cannot state if it was on the 12th of April. Insolvent does not recollect of having received 200 rupees from Captain Currie from the 8,000, or it would have been inserted in his schedule.

Then examined by Mr. Morton The things that he used were detained by his father prior to his insolvency, and are mentioned in the list, which is correct.

Mr. Morton said, that the father of the insolvent was willing to give up the four horses, silver watch chain and seals, and other property, to the assignee, and proposed that they be entered in his schedule.

After some argument between the Advocate General who applied that the insolvent should be remanded until he gave a more satisfactory account of the whole of the property he had in his possession, and the insolvent counsel, the court ordered that the property given up by the father be inserted in the schedule, and the insolvent was discharged.

In the matter of **PETER FORSTER**. Discharged with costs.—*Hurkaru*, August 5, 1840.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Selon.)

IN THE MATTER OF ISAAC JACOB AND OTHERS

These insolvents (who are not in custody) attended for further examination. Mr. Prinsep appeared for the opposing creditors, the Bank of Bengal, and Mr. Morton for the insolvents.

The chief partner in the late Hebrew firm of Jacob and Co. was examined by Mr. Prinsep at considerable length. The debt due to the Bank arises upon twelve different drafts, amounting in the whole to Co's Rs 88,637. The insolvents were unable to give any distinct account of the mode in which this money had been disposed of, or indeed of any of their dealings, but referred to the Hebrew and Bengallee books of account, which had been given to the Assignee. One of the partners Abraham Mukleah, when examined, was unable to give any account whatever of the contents of the Schedule or the general dealings of the firm, and said that he had nothing to do with the matter, the whole being managed by Isaac Jacob, the chief partner.

Mr. Prinsep remarked, that the account given was most unsatisfactory. There could be no hardship to the parties, in adjourning the examination, as they were not in custody, and at all events the Schedule required amendment. He had doubts, whether it would not

turn out that the partnership was itself a fictitious and fraudulent concern, and the petitioning creditor's debt collusive. It was desirable to have time allowed for inquiry, and it was not improbable that there might be grounds for moving ultimately to set aside the adjudication.

Mr. Morton admitted, that the Schedule must be amended, and he enumerated the several amendments which he proposed should be made. With respect to the partnership being fictitious, and the petitioning creditor's debt collusive, this charge rested at present upon nothing but surmise. The insolvents were certainly not in jail, and under present circumstances an adjournment of the examination was but a small hardship, they might be taken into custody, however, at any moment except when actually attending to be examined.

The Court adjourned the further examination until the 14th proximo.

IN THE MATTER OF RAMGOVIND DAT.

Mr. Morton applied on behalf of Mr. Alexander, the assignee, to examine one Ramchand Seal, regarding a certain bond and policy of insurance for Rs. 50,000 in his hands. This examination had been put off from time to time, and it was believed the witness was not now in attendance. If not, he should move for an attachment.

Sir H. Selon said it had been brought to his notice that a petition of appeal to the Supreme Court had just been filed against the order for examination of the party.

Mr. Morton said that the appeal was probably for mere purposes of delay. But waving that consideration he contended that the mere order that the petition of appeal be received and filed, did not tie up the proceedings in the court below, and he cited a case from Clarke's rules and orders, where it had been expressly so held with reference to appeals from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council.

The Advocate General for Ramchand Seal contended that there was no discrepancy between the practice in appeals to the Supreme Court from his court and Appeals from the former to the Privy Council. If the Court committed one now proceeded to enquire the attendance of this witness and to issue an attachment, the pending appeal would be a nullity.

Sir H. Selon felt the difficulty, although he was very anxious to assist the application, as there were many circumstances strongly tending to show that the opposition was merely for delay.

After some further discussion his Lordship thought that he could make no other order than that the application should stand over until the appeal should be disposed of.

IN THE MATTER OF DAWES AND OTHERS.

The Advocate General on Monday applied for an adjudication of insolvency, on the petition of Ram Dass of Benares, who is a creditor of Rs. 1000 of rupees. Some of the amount of about Rs. 1000 having fled to avoid the parties were at Chanderpur had taken the benefit of a Mohul insolvent and one of the parties of the petitioning creditor was a respectable man by these parties, who had been cheated out of very considerable sums by these parties, who had combined to only be got at. Only last Sittings found if they could obtain in a cause (Dawes v. Halloway) to surmount some of the above parties being legatees and legatees, and the parties of that cause.

Sir H. Selous this morning said, he had looked through all of the papers, and the case presented many difficulties. From the proceedings in *Dwyer v. Hewitt*, it appeared that some of the debtors under the decree were infants.

The Advocate General submitted that the merits of a foreign judgment or decree could not be gone into, and that it constituted a valid debt without reference to matters which might have formed a good defence in the original action.

Sir H. Selous.—That may be, but it does not affect the question of an adjudication of insolvency. That is a fact. Then a question might arise how far this court would proceed to adjudge a party an insolvent, who has been already so adjudged by the insolvent law of a municipal court.

The Advocate General said that there were other parties included in the application to whom these ob-

jections did not apply, and he hoped that a separate adjudication would be granted as to them.

Sir H. Selous said he had thought of that, and that the only matter for consideration would be whether the defendant's decree constituted a several debt in such a way as to lay a foundation for separate adjudications. But it had occurred to him that perhaps the defendant might in some way be brought before the court by supplemental suit in the Equity suit, and he intended to pray against paying over the land to the defendant. The decree in the Equity suit was not absolute, and the court would be much inclined, if possible (with those facts before them) to postpone setting aside the decree until some steps were taken to reach the property in court.

The Advocate General said he should have been taking some steps to prevent the money from being paid out of court.—Burkara August 6, 1840.

BOMBAY SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY 1840.

PRESENT.

The Chief Justice and Sir Henry Robert.

Seedeo Almas, Abdul Kurreem, Saduk Ali, Hameer Radhoo, Parshotam Jatta, Vella Premjee, and Puthia Meerja were put to the Bar charged with Piracy and the murders of Captain Whiffen and Mr. Harland, late of the *Barque Victoria*.

The prisoner Ahool Kurreem although warned by the Judges that his doing so would be of no avail insisted on pleading guilty. The plea was read in English. Prisoner taken from the Bar. The remaining prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Howard conducted the case.

Charles de Cruz called into Court and duly sworn. I am a Seanny, I reside at Kaitwaly. On the 2nd Sept, last I was shipped in this capacity on board the Barque "Virginia" at Calcutta, the name of the Captain of the Vessel was Charles Whiffen now deceased, and the name of the Chief Mate was Mr. Harland now also deceased. The Crew of the vessel including the Master, Mate, Gunner, Seamen and I were consisted of 24 persons. I proceeded in the same vessel from Calcutta to Bombay, at which place we arrived in the month of November last. I do not recollect the day of the month. About the 14th of December, the vessel being then loaded and bound for Singapore, 36 native convicts were brought on board, among which convicts were the six prisoners now at the Bar, viz Seedeo Almas, Ahool Kurreem, Saduk Ali, Hameer Radhoo, Parshotam, Jatta and Vella Premjee. I do not know whether the prisoner Puthia Meerja was one of the convicts or not. I cannot identify him. The convicts had iron on their legs, and a portion of between decks was assigned to them to sleep in. I sailed from Bombay on or about the same day. I recollect of our voyage, on Friday the 17th of December, having been 3 days at sea, about nine o'clock in the morning, I was at the wheel steering the ship, we had a fair wind and the ship was under full sail, we were in sight of land, but I know that we were on the coast on which is situated the town of ... At that time the chief mate, Mr. Harland, said, was walking on the starboard side of the deck,

the Captain Charles Whiffen aforesaid was below in his cabin and the convicts (apparently the whole of them) were on the starboard side of the main deck, close to the main hatchway, receiving from "the Anise" their day's allowance of food. When the food had been given to the convicts, the prisoner at the bar Saduk Ali, came on the quarter deck to the chief mate with a small cup full of ghee and a handful of dholl which he shewed to the mate, saying that "that allowance was not sufficient food for him for a day." The mate replied that he, the said Saduk Ali, had received the established allowance and that no more could be given to him. He, the said Saduk Ali, then replied that he got more than that when on shore, the mate then abused the said Saduk Ali and told him, that if he did not go to ward he would put him in town, at which the said Saduk Ali threw the dholl and the ghee at the mate, the mate immediately called his servants to fetch the hand cuffs, the servant was not present, and the mate turned round towards the cabin to go, as he supposed, for the hand cuffs, and just as he got on, the said prisoner, Saduk Ali ran behind him, and seized him by the throat, and laid him on the poop, which is merely a narrow quarter deck the mate struggled violently with the said Saduk Ali, and presently five or six other convicts ran to the assistance of Saduk Ali. At the same time the prisoner at the bar, Abdul Kurreem, ran from the fore part of the main deck towards the poop taking as he said he pump, an iron pump sucker or piston. He ran up to the mate and having raised the pump sucker with both his hands struck the mate, the said Mr. Harland a violent blow with it on the back put of the head. Mr. Harland had hold of the pump sucker and did not fall. Saduk Ali and some of the other convicts (whom I cannot name) came down into the cabin and returned on deck armed with the ship's sword, pistols and pikes. A Malabar Christian convict, whose name I do not know, seized a blow at the mate with a sword but did not hit him, the mate then escaped from the convicts and ran into the jolly boat at the stern of the ship. He was pursued by Abdul Kurreem and some of the other convicts. He begged for mercy, the mate's name of before mentioned struck him on the back with a sword, the mate then ran out of the boat at the starboard side of the deck towards the fore mast pursued by the prisoner Abdul Kurreem and others. I did not see what occurred forward. The prisoner Saduk Ali accompanied by the prisoners, Hameer Radhoo, Parshotam Jatta and Vella

Prisoners went down into the cabin and dragged the Captain, the said Charles Whiffen on deck, they took him to the larboard side of the poop, he held up his hands, and said, that he knew nothing about the dispute, that he would take them wherever they wished to go. The prisoner Seeloo Almo, the tall Seeloo, then came from the main deck with an iron erg-bar in his hands and raising it with both hands gave the Captain a severe blow on the back of his head, the Captain held on by the edge rope, and appeared stunned. The prisoners Hameer Radhoo and Parshotum Jetta then seized the Captain by the legs and pulled him down: he laid on his belly on the edge of the poop, his feet resting on the quarter deck. The prisoner, Seeloo Almo, then struck the Captain with the crowbar several blows on the back of his head. The Captain's brains were beaten out, and his last eye was forced from its socket. The Captain was then quite dead, the prisoner Saduck Ali gave the dead body several cuts with a sword on the back part of the thighs, and the prisoners whom I have just mentioned, then threw the dead body of the Captain into the sea. The prisoner Hameer Radhoo, also struck the Captain several blows with a stick. I did not observe whether the body sank or swam, but I am sure that it was dead when it was thrown into the sea. I did not move from the wheel. When the Captain had been thrown over board, the prisoner Hameer Radhoo ran up to me and struck me a violent blow on the back of my head with a stick. I was stunned and fell in the deck. In a short time I recovered and again took hold of the wheel, the prisoner Saduck Ali then came up and told me to take the ship to Muscat, adding that, if I did not do so, he would kill me. I was in great fear and said "spare my life, and I will take the ship to Muscat." I requested to be relieved; the prisoners Saduck Ali and Abidool Kurreem brought a Secunny named Manuel Joquin who relieved me, I went forward and I found the convicts had possession of the ship, the gunner and the other Secunnies informed me, that the mate had been thrown overboard. The prisoner Saduck Ali took the Gunner to the quarter deck, told him to take charge of the navigation of the ship, and to steer direct for Muscat. The convicts took the guns from their persons, and some of them dressed themselves in the Captain's clothes, the ship was steered towards land and, about six o'clock in the morning, two days after the murder of the Captain and the Mate we made land near Goa. The convicts seeing the land, became furious and threatened if we attempted to go near any English port, they would instantly kill us, on hearing the land we saw a ship riding off Goa, it was a Portuguese ship, we steered along the coast and the convicts directed us to steer to the land at Cape Ramas. We were about six miles from the land on the night of the 19th December, and about eleven o'clock the convicts lowered down the three boats got into them, and rowed towards the shore, we then made sail for Bombay, where we arrived on the 24th of the same month. I was in the chains heaving the lead when the convicts left the ship, the convicts each carried on shore a bundle, but I do not know what they contained.

The prisoners cross examined the witness at great length principally to elicit that they were starved and threatened, but his testimony was not at all affected by the general tenor of the cross examination.

Jacob de Cr. recalled into Court and sworn.—I am a gunner, I was employed on board the Barque *Virginia*, commanded by the late Captain Whiffen. The mate's name was Mr. Harland, no other Europeans on board. I was gunner of the barque. I have seen all the prisoners, they were convicts on board the *Virginia*, I saw them in Bombay when they came on board about the 13th of December last, there were other convicts, in all 36. We left Bombay on the 14th of December, after we got to sea, on Monday, the chief mate gave me or-

der to bring the arms on deck to clean them. After cleaning them before these people, we took them below again. The next day Tuesday about 9 o'clock in the morning, I was in my watch from 4 to 10 A.M. and the chief mate after his breakfast ordered me to serve out the meals. I did so and I was told to go and get my breakfast, which I did forward. Just as I commenced eating I heard the officer Mr. Harland cry out, I threw down my meal and ran aft to assist him. I saw 10 or 12 persons run up with arms, boarding pikes, swords and pistols. I was at the gangway, when they saw me they said "Save and kill that Moor, that Kafir." They had heard of Mr. Harland, the Magul prisoner (points to Saduck Ali) was one of them, I don't recollect the rest. When they came after me I ran away to the fore rigging, I stopped there, but the tall Hindoo prisoner, (points to Hameer Radhoo) came after me, I had a boarding pike in his hand, he struck at me and I jumped up on the fore yard, as the prisoners had chains on their legs they could not ascend the rigging. At this time the mate ran forward and jumped down the fore hatchway, the Magul jumped after him. He wanted to run between decks, and the Magul got hold of him by the legs, afterwards the tall Hindoo struck the mate twice with a boarding pike on the back. I saw all this from the foreyard. The Magul sung out "Lift the chief mate and throw him overboard" they did throw him. I only marked the Magul and Hindoo. The rest were in a mass. I saw the mate thrown overboard. The Magul then said to the Syang "Take this vessel to Muscat." I did not see the Captain at that time. I never saw him after the mate was thrown overboard. The Syang said that he did not know the way to Muscat, and desired them not to kill the gunner and secur-nies, who knew the way thither. The convicts then called me down, but being afraid that they would kill me, I refused to go. The prisoner Saduck Ali, then said, that he would swear upon the Koran, if I would come down on deck I should not be killed. On this promise, I descended to the deck, on reaching which several of the convicts seized me, and took me aft to the quarter deck; they desired me to put the ship's head in the direction of Muscat. I put the head towards Bombay; they all said that her head was towards Bombay, and they threatened that the moment they should see the Light house, they would kill us. At this time the land was not visible, we were on the Malabar coast about abreast of Vingoola; there were no ships in sight. There was no wind then, it remained calm all that day and night the second day after the murder a breeze sprung up and at the request of the convicts I steered the vessel towards the land. We first saw the land off Vingoola and I steered along the coast, passed Goa, where a Portuguese ship was at anchor, and afterwards a Portuguese ship was at anchor, they left the ship there; and about eleven o'clock at night, they left the ship in three boats and rowed towards the shore. The ship then made sail for Bombay, where I arrived on the 24th of the same month. The convicts before I entered the boat, proposed setting the ship on fire, but as the prisoner Saduck Ali objected to the proposal, they went away without doing so; they carried with them a bale of silk, and other property which I should now particularize.

Question by Hameer Radhoo, Prisoner.—Did the convicts throw the Captain overboard or the people of the Ship?

Answer.—We did not.

Question.—The witness says we killed him, we did not, then the 6 Hindoos, you gave us rationes did we eat them? not?

Answer.—I did not see you.

Question.—Were the 36 convicts ironed off?

Answer.—I can't say, we were all frightened.

Question.—In what part of the vessel did the Miadood cook?

Answer.—I don't know, the Mussulmen cooked with the Laisas.

Question.—What and how many persons took the boats to the land and when was it?

Answer.—The convicts took away 8 boats at night.

Question by the Judge.—Did any of the crew go in the boats?

Answer.—We lowered the boats, but they took them on shore. No lascars or seamen were with them.

Question.—Was any fruit brought from the shore?

Answer.—None by the crew, they were so frightened they would have fled if they had gone ashore.

Question by Prisoner.—Did any one take the list of convicts and read over to us?

Answer.—I don't know.

Question.—Did you not conspire with us?

Answer.—Never. I have served the English since the age of 15 years.

Question.—Was there any Ganja on board?

Answer.—No.

Question.—Were there not 10 or 15 maunds in 2 Boxes?

Answer.—I know nothing about it.

Question.—You say the convicts threw the chief mate overboard, when did we do it?

Answer.—Nearly abreast of the fore hatchway.

Question.—Who was the owner of the ship?

Answer.—The Captain.

Question.—I wish to ask particularly when the mate died?

Answer.—On the fore hatchway between decks.

Question.—Hail we irons on when the body was thrown overboard?

Answer.—You had.

Question by the Judge.—Could the convicts have got down on the gundeck with irons on to bring the mate up?

Answer.—Yes, they could jump down, it is only 5 feet.

Question by Saduck Ali.—What number of crew were on board?

Answer.—24, including the captain and officers.

Question by Do.—Did the crew know of this disturbance before it happened?

Answer.—No.

Question by the Judge.—How do you know that?

Answer.—If they had they would have told me.

Mahomed Tuckee sworn.—I am a cashee, or native seaman, and am at present residing in D. S. area, Guclia without the Fort. In the month of November last I arrived in Bombay from Calcutta on board the barque "Virginia," of which vessel I was one of the crewals—

Captain Charles Whitham was the commander, and Mr. Harland was the mate of that vessel, both of whom are now deceased. There were also upon the vessel two European Officers on board. In the middle of December the vessel being ready for sea, thirty six native convicts were brought on board the said vessel for the purpose, I was informed, of being conveyed to Singapore. The prisoners now before me (Seedee Almas, Abdool Kurroon, Saduck Ali, Hameer Radhoo, Purshottum Jatta, Vella Premjee and Pulla Meerja) were some of these convicts. The same day, the vessel proceeded to sea, this was on a Saturday. On the following Tuesday, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, the gunner and the chief mate placed on the starboard side of the main deck the day's rations for the convicts, who all assembled there to receive their allowance. The gunner went forward to the galley to take his breakfast, leaving the chief mate to serve out the provisions. The chief mate, aforesaid, was at that time walking on the starboard side of the quarter deck; the captain aforesaid, was below in his cabin. I was sitting by the main hatchway, near the convicts making mats when the prisoner Saduck Ali, received his allowance of Dholl and Ghee, he said that the former was not sufficient, and he went to the chief mate, and made a complaint to that effect, he asked the mate where he could cook so small an allowance; the mate told him, that three or four of them had better club together and cook their allowance in one pot; the said prisoner was very importunate, the mate abused him and ordered him to go about his business. The said prisoner, Saduck Ali, then threw the dholl at the face of the mate who instantly called for the handcuffs. The prisoner Saduck Ali seized the mate by the throat, and threw him down on the deck. Several other convicts, among whom were the prisoners; Seedee Almas and Hameer Radhoo, ran up to the mate and laid hold of him, he struggled with them, escaped from them, and ran to the larboard side of the deck. At the same time the prisoners, Saduck Ali, Abdool Kurroon, Hameer Radhoo, Purshottum Jatta, and Vella Premjee, with some others, who are not now present, ran down into the cabin. The prisoner, Saduck Ali, who had armed himself with a sword, brought the captain on deck, holding him by the arm, the other convicts who went into the cabin came on deck, at the same time carrying with them, the swords, pistols, and pikes belonging to the ship. The mate, then, seeing the captain brought on deck, ran into the jolly boat at the stern of the ship. The prisoners, Pulla Meerja, and others, received the spare arms from those who had gone into the cabin, and distributed them to the convicts. They took the captain to the larboard side of the poop; he said "My Sons Baba Logue what violence is this!" they made no reply; the prisoner Hameer Radhoo, struck him a violent blow at the back of his head with a crow bar, which he had brought from under the long boat, and the prisoner Seedee Almas, struck him several times on the same place with a stick, he fell, and they, when he appeared to be dead, threw him overboard. I did not see the body in the water. While the convicts were killing the captain, the mate lent the boat, and ran along the starboard side of the deck towards the fore-castle, he jumped down the fore hatchway. Some of the convicts followed him, I do not know whether any of the prisoners followed him or not, he was killed. I did not see by whom, and I saw his body thrown overboard. I was then on the fore-castle near the head. The gunner was in the fore-rigging. 2 or 3 men were sewing mats on the main, the prisoners Saduck Ali, Abdool, and Pulla Meerja, called him down, and told him to steer the ship to Muscat. The gunner took charge of the navigation of the ship. Two days afterwards, we made the land near Goa, and a little beyond which place, the whole of the convicts got into three of the boats, and left the ship, taking with them some silk piece goods and other property, which I cannot particularize.

The witness was cross examined by the prisoners to the same effect as was the 1st and 2d witnesses.

Mytee Rehmah sworn.—I am a calashee or native seaman, and am now residing at Chorkla, without the Port. About five or six months ago, I came to Bombay as a calashee on board the barque "Virginia," of which Charles Whiffen was master, and of which Mr. Harland was chief mate, both of whom are now dead. Having remained in Bombay about a month, the said vessel was again loaded and ready for sea, she was bound to Singapore. Thirty-six native convicts were brought on board, and the same day, we sailed in prosecution of our voyage; the six prisoners now at the bar, (Seedee Almas, Hameer Radhoo, Saduck Ali, Pureshum Jatta, Vella Premjee and Pullia Meerja,) were among the convicts brought on board. On the morning of the third day, that they had been at sea, between eight and nine o'clock, when I was at work near the gangway on the larboard side of the deck,—I heard a noise on the quarter deck, and, on looking in that direction, I saw the prisoner Saduck Ali, seize the mate and knock him down upon the poop.—The mate got up, several convicts ran up to him, among whom were the prisoners Hameer Radhoo and Vella Premjee, and he ran to the jolly boat, pursued by the two prisoners above named. The said prisoner Saduck Ali, accompanied by the prisoner Pullia Meerja, and five or six other convicts, ran down into the cabin, and presently returned, dragging on deck the captain, whom they took to the larboard side of the poop.—He said "what is this—what is this?"—The prisoner Hameer Radhoo, struck him a violent blow on the back of his head with a large iron crow bar; the captain appeared stunned; the said prisoner Hameer, gave him a second blow; and he, the captain, fell on the deck.—The prisoner Seedee Almas, also struck the captain several blows with a stick, with which he was armed.—The captain appeared quite dead; the prisoner, Saduck Ali, kicked the dead body with his foot, and by his direction, it was thrown overboard.—I heard him give this direction.—Many of the convicts were armed with the ship's swords, pistols and pikes.—I saw the body of the captain thrown overboard.—I did not look over the side to see whether it sunk or swam.—There were no ships in sight, and we were out of sight of land. Supposing that the convicts intended to murder the whole of the crew, I ran up the main rigging.—I saw from the rigging the mate assaulted in the boat by the prisoners, Abdul, Hameer, and Vella Premjee.—They brought him to the gang way; he there struggled violently, escaped from them and ran towards the fore hatchway—several convicts followed him; he was murdered in the fore-castle, and his body was brought on deck, and thrown overboard.—I did not see it afterwards.—The convicts had then possession of the ship.—The prisoner Saduck Ali, Hameer, and Pullia called down the gunner, who had escaped to the foreward; and directed him to steer the ship for Muscat. Two days afterwards, we made the land near Goa, and the convicts there about 11 o'clock at night went on shore in three of the ship's boats, we then returned to Bombay. The prisoners and the other convicts opened some bales of merchandise and took into the boats with them some silk piece goods and other property, which I could not now particularize.

The same sort of cross Examination entered into by the prisoners which elicited nothing new.

Samut Ali sworn.—I am a calashee, a native seaman, and at present reside at Chorkla. About six months ago, I came to Bombay as a calashee on board the barque *Virginia*, from Calcutta.—Charles Whiffen was the master of that vessel, and Mr Harland was the chief mate, they are both now dead.—Having been in Bombay about a month, we again put to sea, bound for Singapore.—We had on board thirty six convicts, among whom were the prisoners now at the bar, Seedee Almas,

Abdul Kerreem, Saduck Ali, Hameer Radhoo, Pureshum Jatta, Vella Premjee and Pullia Meerja.—Having been at sea three days, I was about half past eight o'clock in the morning, sitting at work on the deck near the fore hatch, when I heard a noise aft; and frequently the chief mate ran from aft; he jumped down the fore-hatchway pursued by the prisoners Abdul Kerreem, and Hameer Radhoo, and others whom I do not now recollect. He ran to the fore part of the fore-castle in the 'tween decks, and was brought by the said prisoner Abdul, under the hatch.—The prisoner Hameer who did not go below put a pike down the hatchway, and gave him, the Mate, several stabs, which killed him. His body was then brought on deck, and thrown overboard.—I was on the fore-castle, and saw this. The convicts had possession of the ship.—The gunner was ordered by Saduck Ali, Abdul Kerreem, and Hameer Radhoo, to steer the ship to Muscat, we then made the Malabar coast to Goa, and two days after the murder, the convicts got into the boats and rowed towards the shore.—The gunner brought the ship to Bombay.—The convicts took with them some silk piece goods.

Cross Examinations.

Question by the Prisoner.—Who was the ringleader of us on this occasion?

Answer.—Saduck Ali.

Question.—How was he dressed had he got good Kupra on at the time?

Answer.—Yes, good.

Question.—Why did he not put on the gentleman's clothes?

Answer.—He had a coat on.

Question.—Who was it wore the Gentleman's clothes, put on his hat and ate at his table?

Answer.—These people the Mussalmen, the two Seedees and Saduk.

Question.—Do you know anything more about this?

Answer.—No.

Question.—For the 3 or 4 days who cooked and fed these people?

Answer.—The Ship's cook.

Question.—You mentioned 2 Seedees? which two?

Answer.—A short Scully the 1st Prisoner, and Seedee Almas.

Question.—Who took the convicts irons off?

Answer.—A Musselman boy.

Question.—There were 2 or 3 sheep killed on board? Did the convicts eat all or give the crew some?

Answer.—The convicts ate all.

Question.—At the time of going on shore which of our people went first?

Answer.—I dont know.

Question.—Do you know whether your people went on shore or not?

Answer.—I dont know if any of our people went on shore.

Question.—Did the convicts go on shore?

Answer.—Yes.

Question.—Did the convicts go on shore and then return to the Ship.

Answer.—I don't know.—(The Witness seemed surprised)

Question.—When we went on shore was the ship in port or at anchor?

Answer.—At anchor.

Question.—How far from the land.

Answer.—A great distance about 2 coss.

Question.—I have only to ask one more question which is, did you not come on shore and show the case of the road?

Answer.—I did not.

By Bela Prisoner.—I must have the depositions read before I can ask him anything, I am not a prophet to know what to ask ("the Deposition being read") Prisoner refuses to ask Question and says "It is your Lordship's business to question him here" if I met him in the Bazar I would ask him.

DEFENCE.

Prisoner Seetoo Aijmes states, I know nothing about this, and was not concerned. Ask the rest of the Prisoners on their oath—"where was and what I was doing?" Whatever they say, I am ready to abide by. They said I wore the Sahib's clothes and sat on the table, and had a pistol fastened to my waist behind. This is not true.

2nd Prisoner, Hameer Rhadoo says I came from Bombay in the ship. On the second day this quarrel took place, we were on board the ship for 3 or 4 days, we had no provisions, and had no cooking, I had sea sickness and drank nothing but water, we vomited. The Captain said "I will seize any fellow by the legs who vomits here and throw him overboard." One day I was going up the ladder for water, he kicked me down, when the quarrel took place we went up, there was a fight among the people, who struck I don't know, but the people began to cut off their irons. When all of them cut off their irons, I had mine cut off too, I was not concerned in this affair "God is above and your Lordships below" who will give us justice in the case. I never struck any one with my hand.

3d Prisoner—Saduck Ali states I was convicted here without fault the first day I went on board, I had no food or provisions; next day a handful of rice was given me a little dholl and fish, we had not got sufficient provision and we vomited. Next day I got the same quantity of provision, I went and complained to the captain, who used to kick people, throw them down, some of us being fettered from below. On the third day we all agreed Death was better than starvation. The food was bad again, we complained to the sahib that Hindoos could not eat the rice and that we had not sufficient food, he replied "take that or none"—The Hindoo said Death was preferable, God was above and sea below if we might have some food, and any sum to pay for it should be liquidated at Singapore. The crew told us the Captain had lots of good provisions, but would not give them out, the crew instigated us to go to the Mate and beat him, and we should get all that was wanted. We have irons on our legs, and you are many in the ship, they said we must interfere, thrash him.—They said whenever convicts come in this ship, the Mate ill-treats them, he killed one once—only two of us were allowed to go on deck at once.—They also told us at 10 o'clock, the sahib will go to his meals, then all come and ask for good provisions. When the sahib went down to his breakfast all the convicts came up on deck.—After breakfast he came up and asked "what do you all want up here." We said we want provision, he abused the crew and said "2 only are allowed to come up at once, why did you let them come." The crew said they came of their own accord. He said very well, give them

some provision. The Gunner said they wanted better food, that so little rice and dholl was not enough for them. The sahib then abused us. The crew gave us all Gunje to smoke, and when the convicts heard the abuse of the Captain, they all fell upon him.—I don't know who killed him or not.—The Crew threw the Mate overboard, whether alive or dead I don't know.—We then all assembled and the Gunner said make no noise, when the Capt. comes we will now get provisions. The Gunner and another Portuguese went down and said the Captain is a little deaf, we will explain to him, they remained below and the Captain came on deck. The convicts had no meals for 3 days, they had taken Gunja, their heads were turned, they all fell upon him whether he was dead or alive God knows, the crew threw him into the water. The convicts then told the crew don't be afraid, take us where you like, we are in fear of the hands. The carpenter came and took off all our irons. The convicts said to the crew take us to Singapore or Bombay. The crew replied if we go to either place we shall all be killed. The crew said "you did not do this alone, we are all concerned, Goa is near, let us go there." "If we go ashore, you had better all go below, if so many people are seen, it will create suspicion." When we were at Goa, the convicts said you had better put us on shore. We also said we are not acquainted with the way.—The Gunner said don't be afraid, this is not English but Portuguese Government, a small boat was lowered, and some of the crew went, one Jeeran and Abdool Kurraem also went on shore to find out where they were, they were told "under the Portuguese Government." They came back about 8 or 9 o'clock at night, we said we should go on shore at night to avoid suspicion, they brought fruit on board for the convicts. One boat containing 24 convicts from Bombay, went on shore about 9 p. m. When that boat returned from land, the Hannah convicts, 12 of us went in that boat we asked one of the crew to guide us to the Town, he did so, when we had gone about 2 coss we dispersed, there was a quarrel and disturbance on account of want of food both we and the crew, asked for more, still were refused by the Captain. We trust in your Lordship's mercy.

4th prisoner.—Purshotam Jeta says "the convicts from Tannah went on board the day before us.—They had not received any provisions on that day, we had received only provisions for one meal on that day and we all complained of dying with hunger, &c."

5th prisoner.—Made a similar statement to the last.

6th Prisoner.—Vellar, Premjee states his case was the same as the last, and has nothing to add.

7th Prisoner.—Putha Meerja, I was very sick in the hold below, and know nothing of what occurred, I was pldy and fell down, I heard the row, but know nothing about it, I was brought up by a chacee and saw Guzzarattee cannaies with a sword in his hand, he abused me, and I said kill me if you like.—He replied go down.—The carpenter cut off my irons I was starving 4 days without food, I said I would not leave the ship, I owed money to Government, and was the son of a landholder and his sway was every where.—The carpenter said he would throw me in the water, I was forced into the boat.—The prisoner then deposes to the same as the other with very slight variation.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Sir HENRY ROBERT first alluded to the liteness of the hour and the protracted length of the trial (it had occupied the whole day) and then read over the whole mass of evidence to the Jury and commented thereon and was of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to implicate the Prisoner Putha Meerja as a participator in the Murders. He pointed out some discrepancies in the evidence, but attributed them to a great measure to the

to aflection, fright and horror inspired by such a scene of bloodshed. The learned Judge spoke at great length and analyzed the whole of the witnesses' examinations.

The Jury retired at 10 minutes to 10 p. m. At 10 o'clock they returned into Court and brought in a verdict of GUILTY against Seede Almas, Hameer Radhoo, Saduck Ali, Parshotum Jatta, Vella Premjee, and Abdulol Kurram (who had pleaded guilty at first). Pootia Meerji was found Not GUILTY.

SENTENCES.

Sir HENRY ROPER then put on the Black Cap and in a very impressive manner sentenced Seede Almas, Abdulol Kurram, Saduck Ali, Hameer Radhoo, Parshotum Jatta, and Vella Premjee to be returned to the Jail from whence they came, and from thence be taken to the place of execution on Monday (this morning) to be there hanged by the neck until dead and their bodies given for dissection.—*Gazette, July 20.*

[Husharu, August 4, 1840.]

ROGONATH DADAJEE, PROMOVENT,

AND

LUXUMBHOYE WIDOW OF WASOODEW WITTOJEE, IMPUGNANT.

This was a cause, on the Ecclesiastical side of the Court, in which Rogonath Dadajee, a respectable Hindoo of Bombay, was Promovent, and Luxumbhoye, his son's widow, was Impugnant.

The object of the Promovent, in instituting the suit, was to obtain the probate of the will of his son Wasoodew Wittojee, whereof he was appointed Executor.

The facts of the case were shortly as follows:—

In the year 1824, Witoba Cannooje, a very wealthy Hindoo, being childless, adopted as his son, according to the usual ceremonial observances of Hindoo, Wasoodew Wittojee, the only son of Ragonath Dattjee, whose sister he had married. Witoba Cannooje died in the year 1829, and by his Will appointed Ruckmahoye, his widow, his Executrix. She proved the Will of her deceased husband, and afterwards died in the year 1834, when Wasoodew Wittojee, the residuary legatee of his adopted father, obtained letters of administration with the Will annexed, and thereupon took possession of all the estate and effects of Witoba Cannooje deceased. Wasoodew Wittojee married Luxumbhoye the Impugnant. In November 1837, Wasoodew Wittojee was attacked by serious illness, and being childless, made a Will on the 21st November 1837 and a Codicil thereto on the 22nd November 1837. Subsequently, however, in consequence of not having made any provision for the adoption of a son, he cancelled the Will and Codicil of the 21st and 22nd November, and made a second Will dated the 3rd December 1837 at 11 o'clock at night. By the latter Will he appointed his natural father, the Promovent, his sole executor, who, on the 29th January 1838, petitioned for Probate, whereupon Luxumbhoye entered a Caveat—and a great number of Affidavits were filed on both sides.

Before the petition for Probate could be heard, Luxumbhoye as heir, according to Hindoo law, of her childless husband, commenced an action of ejectment against Rogonath Dadajee, to try the validity of the Will. This action was tried in June 1838, and lasted several days—the Will of the 3rd December was established, and a verdict pronounced for the defendant.

Subsequently, the present suit became necessary, in consequence of the Court, upon the hearing of the

Petition and Caveat, intimating that the case was too important to be decided upon affidavits, when, as issues having been offered and rebutted, the Promovent was advised to institute the present suit, for the purpose of establishing his right to Probate, as Executor.

The points of the 'Promovent's' case, as disclosed by the Libel were,—1st.—That Wasoodew Wittojee, at the time of the execution of the Will of 21st and 22nd Nov. 1837, was of sound and disposing mind, and of testamentary capacity. 2nd.—that Wasoodew Wittojee, when of sound mind, memory and understanding, cancelled and revoked such former will, because he had thereby made no provision for adoption. 3rd.—that Wasoodew Wittojee was the adopted son of Witoba Cannooje, and 4th.—that Wasoodew Wittojee was of sound mind and of capacity to make a Will, and that he did accordingly duly make and execute his will of the 3rd Decr. 1837, and that he was after, as well as before, making such Will, legally and fully capable of making and executing the same.

The case of the Impugnant, to meet those allegations, was,—1st.—that Wasoodew Wittojee, laboured under a general incapacity, to make a Will, (with the exception of one sound interval on 21st and 22nd Nov.) during the whole period of his illness; 2nd.—that he was totally incapable for the last five days of his life, from the nature of his disease (inflammation of the chest and lungs); and 3rd.—that such a state of circumstances existed for the last 5 days of his life, that it was impossible that a Will could have been executed by him, without the knowledge of several persons, who were constantly sitting in the room with, and watching him, or without Wasoodew Wittojee's mentioning to some persons, named in the Pleadings, that he had made a Will.

In proof of the several facts charged in the Libel, the evidence of about 20 witnesses were adduced—and to sustain the case of the Impugnant, there were about 30 witnesses. Many of the witnesses were of the caste of the deceased; medical attendants, Native and European, and many of the servants of the family, were also examined—and there were for the Promovent, three or four Parsons whose evidence seems to weigh very much with their Lordships, from their individual respectability, and the absence of all pecuniary interest in the event of the suit, or prejudice of caste.

After a minute and laborious investigation of three days' duration, the Court, on the evening of Monday the 27th instant, gave judgment for the Promovent, Ragonath Dadajee, whereby he obtains probate, as Executor of his late son Wasoodew Wittojee, and a Legacy of Rupees 150,000.

We do not pretend to follow the Chief Justice through-out his judgment which was luminous and comprehensive, and exhibited a nicety of discrimination, as to conflicting points of evidence, and peculiarities of native testimony, which can only be acquired by long and extensive observation and experience, but it was impossible to have heard His Lordship without being satisfied that, in the severe comments which he thought it necessary to make upon the character of a large mass of the evidence, the moral and social improvement of the Native population was his paramount object, and we, who, as regards the Chief Justice, have neither hope nor fear, dispassionately declare, we never heard in a Court of Justice, or elsewhere, a more enlightened, appropriate or philanthropic lecture than that delivered by His Lordship to the Jurors and others, who were the subject of his remarks; and we would strongly recommend to those who were present, to weigh well the importance which European Courts of Justice attribute to an inflexible adherence of truth. If the number of witnesses constituted the strength of a case, than, judged

there might be some inducement to the parties to come forward and state the merits of his testimony, then the lingual who could afford to purchase evidence must necessarily bear down all rights of truth, all justice, in the case of his less wealthy opponent, but the late proceedings of the Court and the judgment delivered by two enlightened British Judges, will serve to impress upon the minds and memories of all who heard them that the unthought, unpurchasable, published straight forward testimony of one witness, whose truth and character can be relied on, is worth more than all the evidence that the great Pazar can supply. As public Journalists, we have not—we repudiate the idea that we

can be supposed to have any personal hostility to any of the parties, whose misconduct at the trial was so severely reprehended by those whose duty it was to uphold and administer the law: the only motive which induces us to enter so fully upon this subject, is an anxious desire to perform what we have pronounced in our Prospectus simply, fully, fairly, and freely, to discuss every subject, with the honest intention of making the truth manifest of bringing about useful reform, and of promoting the advance of the best species of knowledge."—*United Service Gazette*, July 12, 1840.

[HURKAR, August 13, 1840.]

MISCELLANEA.

Calcutta

EXPRESS PACKETS—The Government here have determined on making up a packet, to be despatched by express to Bombay, for the Steamer, three days after the dispatch of the regular Mail, and are in communication with the principal merchants on the subject.

INJURIES CAUSED BY THE HEAVY RAIN.—Houses and huts in all parts of the town and suburbs of Calcutta, have fallen through the heavy rains we lately had, and in several instances the people residing in these houses suffered serious personal injuries and two or three have been killed. Calcutta was completely flooded, several of the lanes and alleys were under water and many children were drowned in them. A greater fall of rain, than the one instance, has not occurred at the same season of the year for several years past.

HINDOO COLLEGE—The salaries of the junior teachers at the Hindoo College have been increased by the Committee, on account of the exertions in the attention they have bestowed on their class. The Head Master, Mr. Middleton, has returned and resumed his duties at the College.

UNION BANK—In conformity with the 61st Clause of the Deed of Partnership a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank was held on the 24th instant, and attended by a large body of those interested in its affairs.

R. WALKER, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. Tongue, Mr. Clarke proposed that the resolution passed at the last Meeting of the Bank—that the terms of the first clause of the Bank Deed be modified and enlarged by the insertion of a clause, permitting the business of the Bank to be extended so far as to authorise the directors to buy and sell bills of exchange on England?—be confirmed—which was carried by a large majority.

The next thing which came before the Meeting was the amendment of an apparent repugnance between some of the provisions of the 58th Clause of the Deed relative to the right of voting of holders of shares in the capacities of Trustees, Executors, Administrators or Assignees of Insolvent Estates.

Mr. Clarke in the absence of Mr. Dickens proposed that the two latter parts of that Clause should be so altered—"from on as trustee, executor, administrator or assignee and not as agent or collateral security for any loan."

Mr. Cragg moved as an amendment to the above—that all the words subsequent to the words *or as assignee* in the Clause should be omitted—the Clause will therefore read as follows—

"That at every General or Special Meeting of the said Company, every question, proposition, matter or thing which shall be propounded or discussed, shall be decided by the majority of votes of the Shareholders then present, according to their respective shares in the following manner that is to say one vote for one share two votes for three shares, three votes for six shares, four votes for ten shares, five votes for fifteen shares, six votes for twenty shares, seven votes for twenty five shares, eight votes for thirty shares, nine votes for forty shares, ten votes for fifty shares, and for every ten shares about fifty-one additional votes, and that in case the number of votes including the vote or votes in his own right of the Chairman of such Meeting shall be equal, he shall also have a casting vote, but that no person shall be entitled to vote at any General or Special Meeting of the said Company, or at any adjournment of such General or Special Meeting in respect of any share or shares which he or she may possess in the said capital stock, unless such person or persons respectively shall have actually and bona fide held and possessed such share or shares for the full space of three calendar months next before such General or Special Meeting as aforesaid, unless such person or persons shall have become possessed of such share or shares by right of marriage, bequest by testament or intestacy or as Assignees."

In this Messrs. Clarke and Dickens acquiesced and being put to the Meeting was carried unanimously.

The Secretary then read a report of the late Accountant's misdeeds—

Messrs. Clarke, Cragg, Tutton, and others made some observations on the report, and agreed in the whole proceedings of the Directors.

Mr. O'Hanlon observed that all these proceedings would be set aside by Mr. Sim's insolvency, if such should take place—but in this he was met and refuted very ably by Messrs. Clarke, Tutton, and Dickens. He also observed that there should be a greater check on the accounts of the Bank in future, which it was contended by the other side it was not possible to do.

Mr. O'Hanlon then proposed that all the creditors of the late Accountant Mr. Sim be permitted to come in and claim and be paid ratably from these assets.

Mr. Tutton after a few observations met this with a negative proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Captain Vint next proposed that the Secretary and subordinate officers of the Bank be prohibited from holding or dealing in the sale of shares on his own account.

The Secretary said he would be glad of any measure which would put temptation out of the way of officers.

Mr. Dickens wished to know what effect the passing of this resolution would have the number of shares, (which was considerable) held by the present incumbents could not be sold.

Mr. Turton thought it would be better that the Directors should be solicited to take the resolution into their consideration and report upon it at the next Half Yearly Meeting. **Mr. Dickens** thought it not exactly in the right line of business to bring these things forward before the present Meeting as it did not come immediately within the scope of the notice convening the Meeting.

To meet **Mr. Dickens'** objection, **Mr. Clarke** thought that all new officers should be admitted under those engagements, and that if the Directors thought it proper, it might on their report be afterwards made prospective.

Mr. Turton proposed an amendment to the original motion—That the Directors be requested to make a report on the expediency of adopting or otherwise the resolution now before the Meeting at their next Half yearly Meeting—which was carried with only three dissentients.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and the Meeting separated at 2 P. M., which will account for the shortness of our report.

REWARD FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.—**Mr. Thomas Warden**, a volunteer Pilot, has been rewarded by Lord Auckland, with a present of two hundred and fifty rupees, and the expression of his Lordship's approbation of **Mr. Warden's** conduct, in having saved the lives of two men, who fell into the river from the *Sultana*, while that vessel was proceeding down the river, and who would, in all probability, have been drowned. Had not **Mr. Warden** flung his lead-line over their shoulders, and held them at the risk of his own life, until they were assisted into the vessel.

THE EASTERN STAR'S GOLD MEDAL.—There was only one candidate for the gold medal offered by the editor of the *Eastern Star*, for the best essay on a given subject; and, consequently, as the editor did not wish to part with his medal, on "the walking over" principle, it was withheld.

RAPES.—Rapes are getting frequent, it appears, in Calcutta. On the 15th instant there were two cases of rape under investigation at the Police Office. One of these is said to have been committed on a young Mahomedan woman, by six or seven men, at Mirzapore, on the night of Thursday last, in an empty godown, into which, it appears, the fellows had contrived partly by deception, and partly by force, to carry the woman for their abominable purpose. The other was perpetrated on a rather elderly woman also at Mirzapore, by a Mahomedan, who was assisted by a friend of his in the commission of the deed. These were both rather intoxicated at the time; and the offence took place in an empty house behind a liquor-shop.

THREE CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—A woman named **Dhunnee**, was, on the afternoon of the 14th instant, about 4 o'clock, brought to bed of three children, one boy and two girls. This extraordinary event took place in Cullinga, in the house of a **Mrs. Ruben**, in whose service the woman is. The children are doing well.

NEWLY DISCOVERED REEF.—*Extract from the Report from the Bark Crest.*—**Sir.**—I beg to inform you of the existence of a reef, extending in a S. E. by S. direction from the N. E. Hope Island, in the coast of Australia, and connected to the Island, about 3 miles in length, in lat. 15° 45' South; longitude 145° 23' East. This reef lies much in the tract of ships pursuing the inner route through Torres Straits; and it is not noticed in Capt. P. P. King's survey of the N. E. Coast of Australia, Sheet 2, on which chart the tract of a ship is laid in the direction of the reef. This reef has also been seen by Capt. Tweedie, of the *Gilbert Henderson*, and by ——— of the *John Barry*. The sea breaks on it at low water on a sand bank off Cape Direction. It is separated from a low sandy Island with bushes, and not in the way of ships.

Tuesday, June 30. At 11 A. M. experienced the shock of an earthquake, Port Essington bearing S. S. W. which lasted about 3 minutes, and began at the fore end of the ship and continued shaking the ship throughout her frame with a rumbling sound, the sea presenting its usual appearance, and the air clear, with a pleasant breeze at the time, sky rather cloudy. This was also experienced by Captain Tweedie, of the *Gilbert Henderson*, although 40 miles West of the *Crest*.

CIVIL FUND.—At a Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, held on the 18th August, 1849, pursuant to the notice dated the 18th June last.

Present.—**Chas. Morley**, **Chas. Trower**, **G. A. Busbby**, **an. Lewis**, **B. Stirling**, **P. R. Davidson**, **R. H. Snell**, **R. B. Thornhill**, and **H. V. Bayley**, Esquires.

Chas. Morley, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. Busbby moved that such extra contribution as may be found requisite to meet the liabilities of the Fund shall be levied from the subscribers at large as being more consistent with the liberal feelings under which the institution was founded than an exclusive levy at the expense of widower and married subscribers.

Mr. T. R. Davidson, seconded **Mr. Busbby's** motion: and the same was carried unanimously by those present.

The votes on the motion appeared,

	Present.	Proxies.
For the motion,.....	9 X	11 = 20
Against it,.....	0 X	2 = 2
		Majority for,.... 18

THE CHINESE TEA CULTIVATORS.—About twenty-five of the Chinese tea cultivators, were brought up to the Police on account of maltreating one of the Calcutta Chinese, and getting into an affray with the Police people when they interfered. It appeared that Government had very generously provided about one hundred and twenty of them with a passage on board the ship *Moira*, which is bound for Singapore, and no doubt waited for another favorable opportunity to send the remainder. The men were provided with every thing necessary for the voyage in the shape of provisions, consisting of good beef, pork, &c. and even medicines, which were supplied from the H. C.'s Dispensary. Arrangements were made for these men to embark last Sunday evening, but as one of the Calcutta Chinese had told them that they were entitled to five or six dollars each, previous to embarkation, they refused to go, unless they received this money. Upon enquiring the following morning they

discovered, that this friend of theirs was a wolf in sheep's clothing, who wanted to put obstacles in their way, and to inconvenience and annoy them. Consequently, as mentioned above, about twenty-five of them went yesterday morning and caught the man in Cosmopolis, they soon laid violent hands on him, and continued maltreating him, when the Police came up. On their interfering, the enraged men did not desist, and the consequence was that a skirmish ensued between them, in which the Chinese were defeated and taken prisoners. At the Police, they still refused to go on board, when the rest of the Chinese, who were to have embarked with them, came and interposed, and prevailed on them to go. They were afterwards put on board of the ship which had been one day detained on their account.

FREE MASONRY.—The Officers of the Grand Lodge of Bengal, assisted by the Wardens and Officers of other Lodges, met at the Free Mason's Hall on the 17th instant. At about 8 o'clock, the Lodge was opened in due form to receive the Provincial Grand Master of Provincial India, Dr. Burnes—the grand stewards received him at the bottom of the steps headed, by their Master Worshipful Brother Torrens, the latter introduced him to the Members of the Grand Lodge, after which the Lodge was closed and the company retired to the refreshment table—they sat down to the number of between fifty and sixty, to a splendid dinner of Spence's best, and the flow of wine and flow of soul did not cease to enliven the convivial party till a late hour.

The toasts given at the dinner were—1, "The Queen and the Craft," by Provincial Grand Master Galt, 2, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex," by Provincial Grand Master Burnes, 3, "All distressed Masons round the Globe," 4, "The Deputy Grand Master of Bengal, Brother Nave," 5, "Brother Burnes, Provincial Grand Master West in India," 6, "Right Worshipful Brother Blaquiere," 7, "Worshipful Brother H. Torrens," 8, "Brother S. Edward Ryan," 9, "Brother Barltan," and 10, "Brother Henderson."

These toasts were nearly all prefaced with excellent speeches from the givers—the address from Brother Burnes was particularly good and appropriate—we have seldom heard an address so excellent in matter and in words delivered on any similar occasion. The address from the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal was also one of his best—his expressions regarding Masonry were so appropriate and striking, that we think no member who heard them will ever allow them to escape his memory. The toasts were all responded to by the distinguished individuals toasted, in a very eloquent and interesting manner. Not having taken any notes of the speeches, we are unable to give our readers even an outline of them. Between the toasts some excellent songs were sung, one of these was by Brother Torrens, who composed it for the occasion, and the conclusion of it elicited the greatest applause. Brothers Thomson, Burnes, Barltan, Linton, Hamerton, Guest, and many other brethren also favored the company with several songs.

We were happy to see our venerable brother Blaquiere present in good health and enjoying himself in the general hilarity of the evening.

The Hall was most tastefully fitted up for so grand an occasion, and the whole evening did great credit to the exertions and taste of our Grand Provost. We trust we shall often hear of such happy meetings.

On the 21st instant, the Lodge "Anchor and Hope," held a special meeting to receive Dr. Burnes, and

presented to him the following address, in a highly-ornamental frame:—

Right Worshipful Sir and Brother, we, the Master, Past Master, and Wardens of the Lodge "Anchor and Hope," with feelings of the highest respect and esteem for your great and unwearied masonic zeal, your universally acknowledged worth, and your kindness and urbanity to all, beg to tender, for your acceptance, this humble tribute of our fraternal affection. It is almost presumptuous in us to offer this memorial, possessing as you do the homage of every heart acquainted with your masonic career, but we do so Right Worshipful Sir, in the hope that this poor offering will tend, while it lasts, to record the fame of your virtues, the vigor of your mind, and the place you held in our affections.

In conclusion we have only to implore the great Architect of the Universe, that you may long be spared as an instrument, through him, of promoting the welfare of our ancient and hallowed institution.

A Welcome to the R. W. Brother James Burnes, K. II, written by ———, and sung at the inauguration of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, 17th Aug., 1840, by the W. Brother Henry Torrens, Master of the Provincial Grand Stewards' Lodge.

Oh, why when the wine cup is brimming around,
And the murmur of welcome is heard in our hall,
Why should music, sweet hand-maid of joy, shut her
And the glad voice of song fail to come at our call?
Tho' she should be the rhyme, yet it smooth may appear,
When the fervour of song its vigour shall lend,
And the harsh rolling measure steal sweet on the ear
When it welcomes the Master, the Brother, the
Friend!

Then say why, &c.
Had you wandered among us, all penniless, poor,
With no hope on the ocean, no home on the land,
Oh, the key that you wot of had opened each door,
And each brother stood by you, with lip, heart, and
hand
Then as welcome you'd been in your moment of woe.
By the name that you bear, and the meed that's your
due,
As how often when our hearts every sorrow forego,
And the eye beams glad welcome, true mason, to you.
Then say why, &c.

And oh, when hereafter you think of this night,
In the name of each Lodge, know their wishes ex-
press'd,
Like "The Star in the East" be the prism of Light,
Let "Humility Fortitude" still be your rest,
"Perseverence and Industry" profit each day,
The support of "True Friendship" be thine to the end,
Let the "Anchor of Hope" be your hold and your
stay,
And "St John's," bless thee, Brother, true Mason and
Friend.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Hugh McKinlay, a mauls p-
man, on board the *duffy* of Liverpool, met
with an untimely death by a fall from the main-
yard of the vessel.

SWIMMING.—He following chimney having ap-
peared in the several presidency journals, viz

At Dum-Dum, of the Brim Lever, with which he
was attacked on the 4th August, and died on the 9th,

Lieutenant and Adjutant W. S. Barlow, of the 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, deeply regretted by his brother officers and all who had the pleasure of knowing him, aged 18 years, 9 months, and 7 days, elicited a statement in the *Hurkaru* to the effect that no such person had died, or even been known at Durg-Dum near Calcutta, "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." It was further remarked, that if an officer of the Madras Infantry had died within two days' walk of Calcutta, on the 9th of the present month, he could not have been "sincerely regretted by his brother officers," as they could not have heard of his death; and that an officer of little more than eighteen years of age was not very likely to have been a Lieutenant and Adjutant. Nor did the Madras Army list (corrected up to the 30th of June) contain the name of Lieutenant W. S. Barlow in the Army, and that the only person of the name is an Ensign A. Barlow, who, according to the list, proceeded to Europe, on sick certificate, dated 13th of March.

On the appearance of the *Hurkaru's* statement, information was communicated to the editor of that journal, which not only confirms the belief that the obituary notice was incorrect, but that it had been put upon the public to forward some swindling speculation. It appears that a party describing, himself as Lieutenant Barlow, of the Madras Native Infantry, absent on leave, called on the 4th instant at Madame Champenois's Millinery establishment, and ordered a wedding suit, and many articles of female apparel, which he said were required for his approaching nuptials with Miss P. The party never again made his appearance at Madame Champenois's, and it is supposed, that apprehending detection for being hardly pressed by others from whom he had obtained goods under similar false pretences, he had recourse to the malicious announcement of his death, in order to stay the pursuit. We have thought it our duty to give prominent place to this intimation, as the race of swindlers is daily increasing in the town, and we deem it necessary to put our fellow citizens on their guard.

WRECKS.—The following is an extract from the log-book of the *Nine*:—

"*Thursday, July 23d.*—At day light saw the Sunda Islands or Maldives. At ½ past 8 A. M. went to one of the small islands which I reached at 11 A. M., and on landing on a beautiful beach as white as snow (and no surf), to my astonishment, found a ship's cargo in three large bays consisting chiefly of cotton in good order, besides many stores. We stayed on the island only half an hour, being anxious to return to the ship to land in a larger boat, when I might be able to bring the most valuable articles on board, but the ship drifting by the current to the N. Eastward we had a long pull off and did not think it prudent to return to the island till the following morning, when to my surprise the island was nearly out of sight; the ship being becalmed and set by the current and the island being nearly 20 miles off, I did not think it prudent to return, not knowing the disposition of the natives, and having seen some of them on the island with a prow or canoe, who hastened away at our approach. It is my opinion that there must be at least 700 bales of cotton on the island, a great quantity of rope, a quantity of copper and many other stores, Ships Latitude 41° North, and Longitude by Chron. 73° 4' East, Island bearing S. S. E. 10°. I found a bill, having ship's name *John Campbell* of Greenwich."

The following is an extract from a letter from on board the *Dido* which reached us yesterday:—

"I am not certain whether the following little incident will be to you worth the postage; but I feel ever so well disposed to oblige, that I cannot resist the temptation of trying it.

On the evening of Saturday 1st, about 8½ p. m., Sunk-e-lyon bearing the Northern extremely N. N. E., the Southern S. E. ½ E., the wind blowing from the W. with frequent squalls, throughout the day—we were startled by a yell of supplication and despair from several voices, on our weather quarter. We were however unable to distinguish the persons, or the raft or spar to which they clung, although they were evidently close to us, so close that any object so high out of the water, as a boat, must have been visible.

A light was immediately shown and an attempt made to put the ship about, which failed in the first instance—she having refused stays, and when it was at length effected, the wretched beings were no longer to be heard. It is probable, from the direction of the wind and upper current at the time, that they may have drifted on to the 'Brothers.'—I may mention that about four hours before we experienced a very severe squall. No vessels appear to have left Singapore or Penang at a time which could have placed them in that position, while it was quite out of the way of coasting craft,—but it is wrong to hazard conjecture on so distressing a subject.

The *Penang Gazette* of the 25th ultimo, mentions the total loss of the bark *Louisa* of Penang, on the North sands. I met a Mr. Brown at Singapore, a townsman of ours I was informed, who had been a passenger on board, and had lost every thing he possessed.

The *Gulnare* from London arrived at Penang on the night of the 20th having evidently encountered bad weather, her bulwarks on both sides having been swept clean away, and as no attempt had been made to repair them, it is to be inferred that she had experienced her rude treatment recently, I was unable to pick up any particulars regarding it, however."

THE RETIRING FUND.—Such has been the promptitude with which the Regiments subscribing to the Retiring Fund have remitted their subscriptions that there are actually funds in hand at this moment sufficient to purchase out four field officers.

MINT COMMITTEE.—The Office of Secretary to the Mint Committee was abolished on the 13th instant.

MR. RYCKMAN.—Calcutta is about to lose the benefit of Mr. Ryckman's talents and services. A series of domestic troubles, which have quite unhinged this accomplished musician, have induced him to relinquish his engagements with the artillery (whose band master he has been two years and a half,) and proceed to Batavia on the *Harmonie*. He will carry with him the good wishes and regrets of many in this place who admire his talents and respect his character.

RICE FOR THE MAURITIUS.—The following is a list of vessels that were loading with rice for Mauritius, on the 20th August 1840; with the estimated quantity each would carry.

<i>Shan Allum</i>	Capt. Evans...	12,000	hgs.
<i>David Scott</i>	Spence...	12,000	"
<i>William Turner</i> ...	Roals...	8,000	"
<i>Seppings</i>	Rawlins...	7,000	"
<i>Snacia</i>	Maw...	5,000	"
<i>Kestrel</i>	Reid...	5,000	"
<i>Britannia</i>	Leith...	3,500	"
<i>Cavendish Bentinck</i>	Markenzie	5,000	"
<i>Inv.</i>	Whelan...	4,500	"
<i>Edward Robinson</i> ..	Parsons...	6,000	"
<i>Charles Dumergue</i> ..	Crawford.	3,000	"

Greenlaw.....	Capt Brewer..	7,000	"
Marryatt.	"	4,000	"
Mary Imrie.	"	4,500	"
Regina.	"	Parquharson 4,000	"
		90,500	" 2 bmd

CALCUTTA AS IT IS—Mr J. H. Stacqueler, the Editor of the *Englishman*, has edited a work on *Calcutta and its*, which will be published in England in February and reach in India by June next. There can be no doubt, from Mr. Stacqueler's well-known talents and humour, that the work will be a highly amusing one.

COURT MARTIAL—A general court martial has been sitting in the Fort, for the trial of an officer of the 18th N I, upon certain charges preferred against him by the General Management of the Military Orphan Society, on account of alleged misconduct towards one of the wards of that Institution.

THE HALF JUMNA SETTLEMENT—The Supreme Government has finally passed the Rules, technically called "half jumna settlement Rules," for the resumed lakherni tenures, and directed a copy of the same to be furnished to the Landholders' Society.

A NEW MAGAZINE—A Prospectus for the publication of a new Monthly Magazine is now in course of circulation amongst the natives of Calcutta and its vicinity. Its price will be only two annas a month.

CAPTAIN ABBOTT—Intelligence has been received of Captain Abbott, who has confirmed his safety, after he had had some narrow escapes. On the 14th of April, the date of our communication, he had not been without much difficulty the part of Munirwak on the (aquan, where floating no vessels about to cross he determined to push on to the Russian frontiers of Dushkallah, 150 miles to the northward. When within two days journey of this place he was attacked in the night by a party of Cossacks, and after being four times beaten to the ground, and losing two of the fingers of his right hand in quarrelling with a leader of his assailants, he eventually received a blow, which rendered him senseless. While he was in this state, one of the party more humane or considerate than the others stood over him, and prevented the ruffians from taking his life. He remained here fifteen days in captivity, when he was happily discovered and ransomed by a person, who hid at the peril of his own life, followed him from Khiva, with a supply of money. These particulars are communicated in a letter from Captain A—himself—written with his left hand. By the way a cousin of his, communicated by the person who ransomed him, he had reached the Russian frontier above mentioned, and had been most hospitably received by the Russians. The how-ever, resting on the report of this Khiva, cannot be entirely depended on, which the preceding account may.

A NEW SCHOOL—Baboo Jyotsnarayn Bindopadhyay has, since the 1st of Aug., established an English Free School at Jhampura, a village to the west of Calcutta. In this School, the boys of the village in question, and of those surrounding it, are gratuitously instructed in the English language from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LOST MATRONS—We are permitted to state that all the letters dispatched from Calcutta to Madras & Cochin, between the 2d and 17th June a period of seventeen days, have been lost in the Boln Pasa.

NEW BEAM FOR THE DWARKANATH—We were invited to Messrs. Lascar & Co's foundry yesterday, to witness the cast of the new beam for the

Dwarkanath Steamer, and were happy to observe the ease and complete success with which the cast was made. Fifty castings of similar size were poured out of the furnace with as great facility as a boy would cast a bullet of lead. It is only a few years since that the operation was deemed impracticable in Calcutta, and incidents for new shafts were sent home; but the excess of talent we have had in our corps of Engineers lately, has obviated the necessity of sending home for almost any kind of iron-work.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—A gentleman who had the charge of embanking the Damoodah, was lately riding over the embankments along that river near Koomorool, a village in Zilla Hooghly, when some of the inhabitants cautioned him not to ride that way, as the mound to a considerable length was cracked and consequently insecure. But the gentleman heeded not the warning, and continued to ride as before, when all of a sudden the bank, on which he was fearlessly riding, to the extent of fifty paces gave away, and the horse with his rider was precipitated into the stream, which carried them nobody knows where.

THE NEPAULESE—We are happy to hear that intelligence has reached town from a quarter that may be relied upon, that the Nepaulese have readily evacuated the villages and districts which they have recently been occupying. What effect this may have upon the warlike intentions of that Government, we of course do not pretend to know.

THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT—It was mentioned the other day in the Government orders, that the office of secretary to the mint committee had been abolished. We have since learnt that Mr. John Greenway has been appointed head clerk to the committee and registrar of the office, and that his son, Mr. William Greenway, has been transferred from his temporary employment in the Assay Office, and permanently appointed assistant and accountant in the office of the committee. We announce this circumstance with great pleasure, because, apart from our personal knowledge of the worth of both father and son, it was impossible to help sympathising with both, when we saw so nothing like an indirect attempt to attach to Mr. Wm. Greenway a certain share of blame and censure for some irregularities committed in the Assay office, and recently brought to public notice. The attempt, we are happy to say, has been completely foiled and we suspect we are not far wrong in attributing to the mint committee a generous desire to confide the Greenways, by the new appointments for all that they have suffered.

NOTES.

DEATH—Torrents of rain have fallen, and the Jumna has crept beyond its usual bounds, even during the rains. Every one, except Banneah, rejoices in the prospect of plentiful crops and cheap prices. Much credit is due to the Government for the way in which he has secured the bridge of boats this year, as yet it has not been very high, and if not shortly repaired, however will be entirely washed away.

A respectable woman, a *Cashmiri* at the whole of her own property, including her house, to burn with the corpse of her husband. The violation of the police and the execution of the joint Mir-ah had prevented the Sathurah, but it was necessary to use force, the woman expressing her determination and using her utmost efforts to destroy it by dashing herself on the floor of the house where she was confined. The Brahmins were, as usual at the bottom of it and would have willingly gloated themselves over the sacrifice.

A boy of the Bannesh caste was atrociously murdered in the city, for the sake of the ornaments on his person, valued at 100 rupees.

AGRA.—The half-yearly Meeting of the *Agra Board* took place on the 1st instant, at which a dividend was declared for the last six months, at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

The weather continues very favourable, and the apprehensions entertained for the Kurruck crops almost dismissed.

Mr. W. Money, C. S., has arrived and taken charge of the Collectorship of Customs.

The weather continues tolerably favorable, though less so at Agra, than the adjacent districts, where the rain is represented as more plentiful.

The balance of the sum fixed by Government to be paid by the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, to defray the expense of taking his city, amounting to five lakhs of Rupees, has been remitted by the Governor General, in consequence of his Highness "fealty" and "the badness of the times."

Native States.

RANPORE.—The Nawab of Ranpore died on the 18th of July. There has been a disturbance in which some lives have been lost and the Minister killed among the rest.

The following particulars of the murder of the Minister have reached us. The man, who it is generally considered deserved his fate, was represented to the Nawab as having practised sorcery towards him, which produced his illness. The Nawab, on this charge sent for him, but he refused to come, and a brother-in-law proceeding to arrest him, had one of his people cut down by the followers of the Minister, Daulat. This led to the massacre, which followed immediately, of Daulat and his party. Every thing was quiet, and there was an anxious feeling among the people that our Government should take the country. They had suffered too much from their own rule of tyranny to desire its further continuance. Mr. Dick, with a detachment of troops entered Ranpore on the morning of the 26th of July.

SULTANPOOR, ORDE.—A letter from Sultanpore says:—"We have had incessant rain for the last 6 days, the crops promise well. The prospect of the Indigo planters must be favorable by this rain. The Nazim of Purabghur, Muzza Akhbar Beg, has had a skirmish with Raja Pirthee Pahl of Doodpore, in which unfortunately the *far famed* has come out the second best—2 guns of the King of Dood captured by the Raja—the Tumhills burnt, and the bullocks driven away—the Nujehs of Gungu Sing's and Agah Jaan's Paltan well thrashed by the Raj Koonwar Sepoils of the Raja—stripped of all their arms and accoutrements, nay even of the *Dhotee*. *Ungahs* the Nazim thought he could do without the aid of *Robert kah Paltan*, and without giving the least notice to the Commandant of Colonel Robert's detachment, he went out with two Nujeh Paltans,—he has found his mistake, for the better half deserted their posts and left Nazim at the mercy of his Klans. Ambassadors to protect him or to leave him. The Raja says, were it not for *Robert kah Paltan*, they would drive the Nazim with all his favorite Nujeh forces back to Nawabganj from whence they came. The measure adopted by the King of Oude, by the recommendation of Colonel Caulfield, the Resident of Lucknow, for the apprehension of Bhugs and Dacots is very judicious and praiseworthy.

The Officers of Colonel Roberts' Brigade appointed on this duty, have been very vigilant, and numbers of the offenders have been apprehended and sentenced to punishment."

THE PUNJAB.—By recent accounts from the Punjab, it appears, that the following are the subjects of discussion at present between the British and Sikh Government; viz:—a free passage through the Punjab, for our troops, proceeding either to or from Afghanistan;—an adjustment of boundaries between the Sikhs and Shah Shoojah, on the side of Peshawar and the Dera Jât,—the presence of the Mahomedan force which the Sikhs are required by treaty to maintain in the vicinity of Peshawar, for the service of the Shah; the punishment of Sultan Mohammed Khan, for giving an asylum contrary to his engagements, to the Ghilzee fugitives, and when their delivery was demanded, allowing them to escape,—and a revival of the present rate of tolls levied by the Sikh Government for the navigation of the Sutlej and Indus.

To the first of these demands, the Kuwar Nao Nihal Singh, who, as our readers are aware, has usurped his father's authority in the Government of the Punjab, is supposed to be decidedly averse; and to have offered the strongest objections to the passage of any force, exceeding a single Regiment, as an escort to occasional convoys of stores and provisions.

SCINDIE.—It was mentioned that Lieut. Jackson, the Assistant Political Agent at Candahar, had left that place with a body of Afghan horse, for the purpose of endeavoring to open the communication between Candahar and Quetta. It now appears, that letters have been received in town announcing the arrival of Lieut. Jackson and his party at Quetta, and the consequent removal of all apprehensions of any effectual attack from the Beloochees.

Much anxiety has lately been felt for the fate of the detachment under Lieut. Loveday occupying Khelat, and likewise for that of the small force shut up in the Quetta, under Capt Bean. Numerous reports have been current, to the effect that Mehrab Khan's son had obtained possession of Khelat, and that Mr. Loveday was wounded and a prisoner, with some horrible cruelties in store for him; and stories of an almost equally unpleasant kind have been circulated regarding the Quetta detachment.

The following extract of a letter from Ferozepore, dated 29th July, confirms the report of the re-capture of Khelat.

"The Commandants of the 27th and 33rd Regiments are said to have received instructions from Army Head Quarters, to complete their complement of men without delay, &c, while two days back, the 5th Regiment N. I. was in orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed by water to Sukkur. The indent for the tonnage has been prepared and sent in. The cause of this unexpected movement, is removed to be the recapture of Khelat by the Natives, and that young Loveday, our Political there, is in no danger. The order came from the Lieut. Governor."

AFGHANISTAN.—The following extract of a letter from Ferozepore, dated the 2d August, we are glad to perceive, contradicts the statement, we lately published, of the fall of Khatul:

"I have this moment seen a letter dated July 21, from Afghanistan, and I listen to put you right in respect to my last communication about the *ou dit* of Loveday having been wounded and Khelat-retaken. Such is not the case. Loveday at present is at Khelat-Nasreen, quite safe, but his native agent, Mousatung Kallang, was apprehended by a Beloochee rebel.

Assistance has been sent to Benar, and Col. Wallace, with the 2d Regt. is in full march for Candahar, while all is quiet at Cabool. The officers are amusing themselves with races, which are good, although the cattle are not known to fame. The king's movements are doubtful, he may either winter at Jellalabad or Candahar.

BAMEEN.—It was lately stated, that the people in the province of Bameen were furnishing daily evidence of their growing confidence in the British rule. Further proof of this reaches us by every dispatch from that quarter. So perfect indeed is the reliance of even our wild Turkoman neighbours upon the security and protection they will receive, that those on the frontier actually come in and cultivate close round our camp! They were not wont to trust to the camps of Shah Boojah's predecessors in this way.

Madras.

CRUEL SPORTING.—The following anecdote of cruel sporting, is from the *Madras United Service Gazette*:

"I believe that I mentioned in my last that H — — had made a net of 5000 rupees that he would make his horse 400 miles in 5 days. At that every one laughed at him, even the dealers shook their heads and said it could not be done. The match commenced on Tuesday at 3 p.m. and H — — in the first twenty-four hours performed ninety miles and four furlongs, that is sixty rounds of the Bangalore B Course. On the second day he rode seventy-six miles and four furlongs, at the end of which day, he was very tired, and afterwards five to one against him. On the third day he performed sixty-nine miles and four furlongs and twenty yards. The horse was very tired, looking much better than he did on the first day. The odds if any thing to be made, were three to one. On the fourth day at ten a.m. he completed thirty-three miles and two furlongs; a great improvement for the horse in the appearance of the horse, the odds will rising, as he had been going the pace of the preceding night with the exception of about 45 minutes that he halted to have his legs rubbed. He still eats well and drinks a bottle of beer very two or three hours. I think he will win."

"Bangalore, Saturday, 11 — —, I am happy to say H — — won his match, with three hours and forty five minutes to spare. He finished this morning at about 17 minutes to 12 o'clock. Both man and horse took wonderfully well; the latter began cutting capers the moment his saddle was taken off. Thousands of people were out on the course. Sir Hugh Gough rode with H — — for the last eleven rounds 16 miles and a half, and the good old General appeared to take much interest in his success. The horse *Jumping Tommy*, fed admirably well to the last. On reaching the winning post where thousands were assembled — was received with thundering cheers and carried in triumph up to the Race Stand, in a chair that had been prepared for that purpose amidst the deafening hurrahs of all present."

LIFE BOAT — A life-boat on Palmer's principle, and Dumett's improved rocket auxiliary for preservation from shipwreck, are now being prepared for the port of Madras, and may be expected in due time to be available for service.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.—"On the night of the 23th of July about 12 o'clock the convicts sent from Mysore to be transported, for fifty, seventeen in

number, made their escape from the prison near the marker, leaving one of their party behind, who is supposed from his corpulence to have been unable to squeeze himself through the passage made by his comrades. These convicts were all kept together in one long room, at the door of which stood a peep, as usual. About the above specified hour one of the prisoners asked permission to go outside in the court yard soon after another followed and the peep from some unaccountable cause became inoperative, in other words we presume had taken a nap, when the prisoners having bent the end of the cross bar of a window removed it from its place; this gap was sufficient to permit a man to escape side ways, and it led to the terrace of the cook-room where having thrown cumblicas on the edge of the wall faced with broken glass, the prisoners got clear of the prison and made for a new house, new building on the west, where they happening accidentally to tread on the inmates an alarm ensued. Meanwhile the convict left in the rear roused up the peons, a search followed, 4 convicts were taken upon the terrace of the prison, some on the belfry of St. John's Chapel, some in the compound laid in a bush, and others in an adjoining toddy shop and one near Davidson's Chapel altogether to the number of a dozen — two more were apprehended in endeavouring to pass out of the gate of the town walls, and another was secured in one of the huts near the road to Chinolay. Still however there are two more at large, but these will probably be apprehended in the course of a day or two."

SIR SAMUEL FORD WHITTINGHAM.—We are enabled to announce from an official source the arrival of the Madras Commander-in-Chief. The Intelligence is conveyed to us as follows:

"The ship *Minerva*, having on board His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, appointed to the Office of the Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency, anchored in Madras roads on the 1st of August 1840, and at 1/2 before 7 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day His Excellency landed under a salute of 15 guns at the Sea Gate of Fort St. George, where he was received by the hands of the General Staff at the Presidency and an assemblage of Civil and Military Functionaries, and conducted to the carriage in waiting for his reception."

Bombay.

CAPT. TORKE.—The mercantile community of Bombay, in consideration of the noble exertions made by Captain Torke, of the *Lord Castlereagh*, to save the lives of the passengers and crew, have presented him with a complete outfit of nautical instruments and plate, valued at four thousand five hundred rupees.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A Medical College is about to be established at Bombay. The funds by which this very desirable object is to be carried into execution, now amount to two lacs and forty thousand rupees. Of this sum one lac is contributed by the Government; one lac by a munificent Purser, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the remainder is the amount of a subscription set on foot on the death of Sir R. Grant, with a view to the erection of a building in honor of his memory, to be called Grant's Medical College. We cordially unite in the wishes and anticipations of our Bombay contemporary upon the subject of this projected Medical Institution at that Presidency.

PRINCE HYDER'S ALLOWANCE.—Prince Hyder, the son of Dost Mahomed, who is now residing at

Bombay, was at first granted an allowance of 1,500 rupees per month, with house rent allowance. This sum was, however, in a short time reduced to 500, upon which the prince wrote to Lord Auckland with a request for the continuance of the original sum, with the understanding that it was to cover all his expenses.

THE OBSERVATORY.—Captain Shortrede has come down from Poona, in order to assist in the reparation, and better construction, of the astronomical apparatus in the observatory near the Light-house. Whatever the nature of the necessary alterations may be, they could not be entrusted to better hands than those of Mr Shortrede, whose abilities and professional endowments, both as an astronomer and mathematician, are well known and appreciated by Government.

THE AVORIA GUNDS.—Sumbhjee Angria, who was at Gwallior, and who has, on several occasions asserted his rights to the *quddis* of the Anri State, has arrived at Poona, for the purpose, it is supposed of preferring his pretensions to the Raj of that principality.

FEVER.—Fever of a bad description has again been prevalent at Rajpote, and the 31 Cavalry were suffering severely therefrom, having 3 officers and forty men sick.

THE STEAM FRIGATE.—The Ship *Lord Auckland* cleared out of dock after delivering the large copper boilers sent out for the *Steam Frigate* now in the course of construction. She also discharged some enormous guns, fashioned on a recent principle, and adapted for the projection of heavy shot or shell.

MORO RAGONATH.—Moro Ragonath, whose name was so familiar during the contest about legal jurisdiction carried on between Sir J. P. Grant and Sir J. Malcolm, has been lately very graciously treated by Sir James Carnac.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.—At a recent meeting of the Committee of the N. L. S. it was resolved that the students in that Institution would be generally charged for their education a monthly sum of one rupee. To this measure it might be objected that the schools of the Society were originally founded with the aim and object of bestowing free and gratuitous education, and that the present plan, resolved upon is a departure from the views and intentions of the original institutions. The system of remunerative education appears to be fraught with many benefits to the cause of education, both in regard to the estimation in which it may be held, and the eagerness with which it may be pursued.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.—Two suspension bridges are to be erected on the new line of road constructing between this and Nagpoor.

THE SEASON.—A letter from Surat states, that the season is very favorable, but at Gwalior the fall of rain was not very abundant.

TANNAH CAUSEWAY.—The Tannah causeway has been a work of great and tedious complexity, but something, it appears, is at length attained. The plan which has now been approved of is rather singular one. The causeway is to rise only to the height of two feet above the lowest water mark, so as to enable vessels to pass at all tides, and it will be passable for passengers only about four hours in the twenty-four.

ROAD ROBBERY.—Highway robberies have of late been very frequent on the Tannah road. The author of a villainy named Sankar about three miles from Poway, the estate of Manjee Cowasji, Esq, gave

intelligence to that gentleman's establishment, that two men had armed themselves for the purpose of plundering. In consequence, his Pans and Carpoons set off and apprehended the two robbers in their own houses, and there found also a quantity of Jewels and other stolen property. They were taken to the Commissioner who after an examination forwarded them to Tannah for trial.

NEWS FROM THE RED SEA.—The *Hugh Lindsay* had returned from Busurah and Karrack to Muscat on the 18th of July, and had brought no intelligence from Europe.

The *Cleopatra* has brought from Muscat, as a present from the Imam to H. M. the Queen two very beautiful Arab horses, and two equally beautiful mares of the same strain.

A French Corvette, *la Dardogne* was at Muscat, having on board M. Noel, for whom the French Government wishes to procure a recognition from the Imam, as French consul at Zanzibar on the coast of Africa. The Corvette is expected to arrive within a few days at Bombay.

Letters from Karrack describe the weather there as exceedingly hot. Lieut Jackson, of the 24th Regt N. I. is stated to be very ill, and it was feared that the weather would also affect the soldiers.

Letters have been received from Basora of the 6th of July, which describe the Arab Chiefs as disputing among themselves, and the more particularly as Kurshid Pasha had left Nejd and gone to Egypt. It is also said that some sickness prevailed on board the iron steamers, in consequence of their not being kept continually afloat. Two of the Engineers had died. Those letters make no allusion to the attack contemplated by the Shah on Bagdad. The Marquis Beaumont d'Autpoul, and Count Dinn with the interpreter M. Ostry had come to Basora with the intent on of coming on to Bagdad, in order to join the French Embassy, which had proceeded thither direct from Ispahan.

Letters from Basora allude to the intent on of the Shah to proceed to Bagdad, and state that he intends of that intention to fleece his subjects in order to complete his preparations, or perhaps to fill his coffers.

SUGAR COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Joint Stock Sugar Company, on the 6th instant, a resolution was passed to create a number of new shares, in order to encumber the stock of the Company.

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—A letter from Muscat, states that the Euphrates expedition is over a many every obstacle, notwithstanding the oppressive effects of the heat, the thermometer being at 101d, at 7 A. M. The Arab tribes in the Gulf are quiet. One of the ships of a French Corvette lying at Muscat, died a few days before the steamer left. By another account we have been informed that three canoes belonging to the expedition have been cut off through the excessive heat.

MUSCAT SPOONER AND COURTNEY.—It is said that in consequence of several complaints preferred against Mr Spooner the late Political Agent of Muscat, Walter M. Courtney has been appointed to succeed him. It appears that this newly appointed gentleman strives most strenuously to diffuse peace and harmony among the people.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A number of reports, belonging to Chachice, Jametjee Beg were being brought down Bagdad, and things belonging to that gentleman, on the 31st of last month, when they were over-

taken by a gang of highway robbers near the village called Sheppoor, situated about two miles from Poona, who attempted to plunder the baggage, but fortunately the sepoy's were armed with guns which they loaded on the appearance of the thieves and boldly threatened to shoot them if they came in contact with the baggage, upon which they desisted, but succeeded in getting a chest off a cart which contained a few things belonging to a European Gentleman. They broke the chest to pieces with a stone, and took out the contents, which consisted of silver utensils and a few other articles.

Ceylon.

THE COPPER CROP.—It is said on the authority of persons from the interior, that the prospects of the coming Copper Crops are most encouraging, the bushes being loaded with fruit, under the weight of which they already bend.

Singapore.

LOSS OF THE FAIRY QUEEN.—The following letter details the loss of the *Fairy Queen*—

"The English Barque *Fairy Queen*, under my command, sailed from Sydney N.S.W. Wales, for this port on the 23d May last, in company with the English Barque *Potentate* Capt. McGilchrist, & a Torres Straits, when on the evening of the 20th June with strong contrary current, I lost sight of the *Potentate*, and in the morning made sail intended to pass between Urk island and Kingelang, but we experienced a strong current to the South East, which drove us to the S.E. of those islands, and at 7.30 P.M. we struck on a reef in the neighbourhood of the *Antelope Islands*, not laid down in my charts—at day light in the morning we were surrounded by a number of Malay prows, the boats were employed taking out the anchors, that we might attempt to get the ship off myself and two hands only remained on board, when the Malays began to board us in immense numbers, in spite of our threats and remonstrances, when at length they increased to the amount of two or three thousand men, all armed with Irvies, &c., and began cutting the rigging, sails, cables, &c., to pieces and appropriating them in their own boats. We then retreated to the Cabin intending to defend ourselves, but on seeing the mass of men we had to contend with, we found it would only have entailed destruction upon ourselves, so that we thought it better to save our lives if we could, so we managed to get into our boats with two small kegs of water and a raw ham, and after three days, arrived at Point Panca, where we found the *Potentate*, I then put the crew, seventeen in number, on board the vessel and proceeded to Sourabaya to note a protest, after which again went on board the *Potentate* and sailed for this place, where we arrived on the 1st instant, and gave notice to the proper authorities here.

The Dutch Admiral has kindly agreed to send a vessel of war in which I proceed to the wreck to morrow morning, in hopes of saving the whole or some part of the property.

China.

The following items of news from China have been received, as our paper was going to press and may be relied on—"The *Black Jade* and two other vessels were driven off the coast by thirty War Junks—the 'Jarl' in conflict with the Mandarin received a shot between wind and water, and was compelled to haul off to repair damages—Imperial officers offered a very large reward for every Opium smuggler's head and in retaliation the smugglers on the East Coast

have deprived every mandarin they could lay hands on of his soul—Lots of long tails, ornamented with the tail of some of the elephants, but he has not yet got any heads to display—The British ship the *Devil* has taken possession of the two small islands called Moles or Brothers, situated in the Cape of Good Hope—they have been converted into Farm lands for Bullocks, &c.—John Bull won't ever forget him, but in China—The Chinese appear perfectly unconcerned and indifferent to the tremendous storm—There was a sham fight, a few days back in which the ship, 'Cambridge,' was boarded and taken possession of in a quiet style—Where was the resistance?—I'm assured the scene of action much, and enterprising the opinion that all the Barbican ships are to be captured on equally easy terms—The *Mary Gordon's* last cargo of Opium sold at Dollars 480 to 400 per chest. The *Arden's* at 450—Nearly all the Cotton, that has been landed at Macao has found its way to Canton and was selling here for 13½ to 14 taels.

Aden.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter, which has just reached Calcutta, from which it will be seen, that another attack has been made upon Aden, by the Arabs, who were repulsed with considerable loss. The writer of the letter was in Aden at the time the attack took place.—

"On the night of the 4th of July, the Arabs, in number about four thousand, attacked the outworks of Aden. The firing commenced about one o'clock in the morning, and lasted until half past four during which time a great number of shells were thrown, which did considerable execution among the attacking party, while some of the garrison were hurt. According to accounts from the interior, forwarded to Captain Haycock, there have been about 50 killed, and from 80 to 100 wounded, a great many severely. According to a prisoner's account of the attack, he says all fell around him, so that there was no person to carry him away, as they invariably carry off the wounded. It appears on the whole, that the Arabs would accept the terms now, formerly refused by them, as they find there is no chance of regaining the place.

The *Constance* schooner, Lieut. Young, arrived at Aden on the 7th July, and the *Zembeh* steamer sailed the same night with the mails brought by the *Constance* from Bombay.

P.S. The *Zao* is at present in Kedgees, waiting for a pilot. It is a great pity that ships should be detained for want of pilots, as it is well known they pay high for their services."

Persia.

THE TURKS AND PERSIANS.—By the intelligence from the Persian Gulph, it appears that another severe shock has been experienced by the already tottering Ottoman Empire, induced by Russia on the north and the Pacha on the south, her eastern frontier is now assailed by Persia, the quarrel having arisen out of frontier aggressions, a couple of years ago. The fort of Salaman was taken by storm in May, by a Persian Army consisting of 6,000 Infantry and 2,000 Cavalry, commanded by Amir Nizam, the garrison and a brave detachment were slain, but 3,000 killed, besides prisoners and wounded. To add to the calamity, a reinforcement of 4,000 Turkish troops dispatched to assist the garrison by the Pacha of Bagdad, after being too late to effect their object, were suddenly attacked at night by the Persian Army, which made a forced march for the purpose, and the Turks experienced a total defeat, with the loss of all their baggage.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION FUND.

The Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday the 27th of August 1840. Capt A. B. Clapperton in the chair.

The following report was read by the Officiating Secretary Mr. H. Andrews.

Third Report of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

The Directors, in surrendering their office beg leave to submit to their constituents the following Report of their proceedings, and of the state and progress of the Fund during the period its interests were committed to their care and management.

They will first advert to the manner in which the Resolutions passed at the last General Meeting have been carried into operation.

Copies of the report were in accordance with Resolutions 2 and 3, forwarded to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the Patron of the Fund, and to the Hon'ble the President in Council, for perusal and eventual transmission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. The reply with which His Lordship favored the Directors will be found in the Appendix.

Copies of the Report intended for the Hon'ble the President in Council were sent under cover of a letter transmitting the Memorial to the Hon'ble Court, prepared pursuant to Resolution 4. Copies of the memorial and of the favorable communication regarding it vouchsafed by his Excellency the President in Council will also be found in the Appendix. The Directors cannot in this place, refrain from congratulating their fellow servants, on the continued kind disposition of the Supreme Government, towards the establishment of a Family Pension Fund for their Uncovenanted Servants. It now rests with the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to honor with their sanction the reiterated recommendation of their Government and to recognize with their liberal support, an institution which has been established and maintained in exception of such support.

The Directors feel happy to state, that the Fund has worked very successfully during the past year. Since the 1st of May, 1839, there have been 29 additional Subscribers, and six Members have increased as per margin, the Annuity subscribed for their families. The amount

1 from 600 to 1200, of names registered on the books
1 from 600 to 900, of the Fund amount on the date
1 from 400 to 700, of this report to 133.* Out of
1 from 1200 to 1800, this number, there have been
2 from 300 to 600, drawn from death 8, from withdrawal 3 from default in paying up subscriptions 3, and from death of wives 7, less two continued for their children, the actual number of Subscribers on the present date is 115.

The capital of the Fund, the progressive accumulation which is shown in the figured statement in the Appendix, amounted on the 30th of April last to Co.'s Rs. 65,318-7-6.

The gross amount of receipts on the same date, on account of the Widows' Fund for 115 lives assured was Rs. 73,382 6-9, and on account of the Children's Fund for 19 lives assured Rs. 18,096. The disbursement to 4 Widows who were incumbents on the Fund on that date, was Rs. 4,459-14-7, and to 18 Children Rs. 4,944 2 11 the receipts on account of both Funds, since the establishment of the Institution, inclusive, of the interest allowed by Government, and the amount of legacy left by the late Baboo Nilmony Day, amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 78,144-11-8. To this sum be added

* Since this report was prepared another Subscriber has been admitted, paying Rs. 9 12 per mensem, for an annuity of Rs. 25 per month for his wife.

the receipts for the months of May, June and July, of which certain official returns have not yet reached the Directors, the gross amount will be Rs. 85,920-4-2. Deducting from this, the amount of expenditure during that period, viz. Rs. 14,364-4-3, the surplus or credit of the Fund will amount on the 31st of July, 1840, exclusive of interest since the 30th of April to Rs. 72,055-15-11.

The books of the Fund having been balanced and closed, exhibit a clear sum of Rs. 65,318-7-6 as credit of the United Funds on the 30th April, 1840. This sum is disposed of as follows:

General Treasury.....	35,665 7 8
Presidency Pay Office,	11,009 11 6
Commissionariat Department, ..	3,456 7 8
North Western Provinces,	7,766 12 4
Revenue Treasuries Lower Provinces.....	2,718 8 0
Banars Pay Office,	105 0 0
Opium Department,	393 0 0
Cash sent to the General Treasury on the 4th May, 1840, ..	1,346 14 1
Unrealized Subscriptions,	2,920 10 6

All the books and papers relating to the Fund and required to be produced by Rule 19, will be found on the table.

The present income from subscriptions on account of the joint Funds is Rs. 2,993-8-5 per month. The present monthly payments to incumbents are as follows:—

Widows' Fund, (5)....	Rs. 391 10 8
Children's Fund, (20) ..	329 0 0

Total, .. Rs. 611 10 8

The eventual provision subscribed for by the Members for their families counting up, risks upon the Fund, is as follows:—

ON THE WIDOWS' FUND.			
1 assured....	a	150 0 0 ..	150 0 0
21	"	100 0 0 ..	2,100 0 0
1	"	60 0 0 ..	60 0 0
5	"	75 0 0 ..	375 0 0
1	"	62 0 0 ..	62 0 0
5	"	60 0 0 ..	300 0 0
27	"	50 0 0 ..	1,350 0 0
1	"	58 5 4 ..	58 5 4
3	"	43 0 0 ..	120 0 0
2	"	33 5 4 ..	66 10 8
1	"	32 0 0 ..	32 0 0
5	"	30 0 0 ..	150 0 0
12	"	25 0 0 ..	300 0 0
7	"	16 10 8 ..	116 10 8
2	"	16 0 0 ..	32 0 0
1	"	9 0 0 ..	9 0 0
6	"	8 5 4 ..	50 0 0
101			6,351 10 8

ON THE CHILDREN'S FUND.			
3 assured....	a	32 0 0 ..	96 0 0
1	"	25 0 0 ..	25 0 0
152	"	10 0 0 ..	2,432 0 0
155			7,934 10 8

During the past year and up to the present time the Directors have had to record 3 deaths among the subscribers. The demise respectively of Mr H. Marquell and Mr J. C. Hoff has brought 5 children upon the Fund; payments to whom amount to Rupees 80 per

month. The demise also of Mr. C. Jones entitles his widow to Rupees 50 per month—Miss Helen Levina Babonau, one of the incumbents on the Fund; died on the 27th May last, since which date her allowance of Rupees 16 per mensem has of course ceased to be drawn. This is the second lapse among the incumbents, Miss Victoria Olivia Babonau having died on the 27th May 1838. Since the establishment of the Fund down to the present date, there have been lapses of risks from the demise of parties interested as follows:—

6* Wives amounting....to Rp. 305 10 8 per month.
10 Children at 16 160 0 0

The Directors have found it necessary to suggest alterations in certain Rules and Bye-laws and to frame a few additional Rules and Bye-laws which will be submitted for the sanction of the meeting in a substantive resolution.

CHILDREN'S FUND.

Adverting to what was stated in the last report regarding this branch of the Fund, the Directors have to report that they received from Mr. Clint, on the 9th of March last, two tables constructed on annuity principles for male and female children. These tables were referred to a Sub-Committee of their body, whose report will be found in the Appendix. The Directors after mature deliberation, determined on the following scheme to which they have given effect from the 1st of May 1840.

Ages of Fathers.	Rates for Boys.	Rates for Girls.
20 to 35	4 0	5 0
35 to 40	4 4	5 10
40 to 45	4 8	6 10
45 to 50	4 12	7 0
50 to 60	5 0	7 0

The above rates will secure a provision as heretofore of 16 rupees per mensem for girls till married, and for boys till they attain the age of 16. Parties however are allowed the option of subscribing for any amount of annuity from 4 to 32 rupees per mensem, for their children's subscriptions being increased or decreased in proportion.

As the age of the father was to regulate the rate of subscription, it was determined that the age of existing subscribers should be computed to the 1st of May 1840, the date from which the new rates have obtained. The Directors are happy to state, that with two or three exceptions, all existing subscribers have consented to pay at the new rates. Two have augmented the amount of provision for their children, but none have fallen below the former standard of rupees 16. It was expected that the increase of income from the revised rates would amount per mensem to rupees 265-3, a sum which nearly covered the payment to incumbents on the 1st of May 1840.

ACCOUNTS AND CHECKS.

The Directors in the month of April last, considered it expedient to review and revise the existing forms of the accounts of this institution and the checks adopted by its auditors. To this end, a Sub-Committee from among them was appointed whose Report with the Proceedings of the Directors thereon will be found in the Appendix. The following abstract of these Proceedings was published in the daily papers of the Presidency.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

With reference to recent unfortunate disclosures in connection with the Military Fund, the Directors of the

* 2	a	50	0	0
1	"	61	0	0
1	"	25	0	0
1	"	34	5	4
1	"	82	5	4

Uncovenanted Servants Family, Pension Fund, have deemed it their duty to increase the check already established for the security of the monies of the Fund.

"By these additional checks, all receipts for subscriptions to the Fund, all acknowledgment for Bonds, Drafts, &c., transmitted by subscribers, will from the 1st instant, bear the signature of a Director of the Fund in addition to that of its Secretary.

"The signing Director is strictly enjoined to keep a Register of whatever money acknowledgments he may then authenticate, and to take care that such acknowledgments are carried to the credit of the Fund.

"All orders for payment on account of the Fund, will continue as heretofore to bear the signature of the Secretary and three Directors of the Fund.

"Those subscribers who make payments to the Secretary, are hereby accordingly informed that no receipt or acknowledgment for money issued on or after the 1st instant, will be deemed valid by the Directors, unless it bears the signature of one of their own body in addition to that of the Secretary of the Fund.

"In promulgating this notice, the Directors beg leave to refer to the superior advantage of subscribers paying their monthly subscriptions by deductions from their pay abstracts; by this method payments appear at interest to the credit of the Fund, the moment they become due and no risk whatever of a misappropriation of subscriptions is incurred."

The Directors would notice under this head an arrangement which was subsequently made in consequence of M. D. Clark, the Secretary and Accountant, having expressed a desire to be relieved of the financial duties of his office. The following notification which was published by the Directors contains the substance of this arrangement.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND, JUNE 5, 1840.

"Notice is hereby given, that the Secretary to the above Fund is from this date, at his own request, relieved from the financial duties of his office.

"Mr. H. J. Lee,† of the Bank of Bengal, has consented to act as Collector to the Fund, and he will, therefore, receive such subscriptions monthly as are at present paid through the Secretary instead of through office abstracts.

"Subscriptions on their receipt will be immediately placed to the credit of the Fund in the Bank of Bengal, and at the termination of each week the amount then accumulated will be remitted to the General Treasury.

"Pensions, &c. will in future be payable on the 3d of every month by Check on the Bank of Bengal which establishment will be furnished with an order on the sub-Treasurer to meet these liabilities."

It was considered expedient, owing to an objection in the General Treasury to receiving small sums of money, to make the Bank of Bengal the depository of all daily collections instead of allowing the money to accumulate in the hands of any of the officers of the Fund. The amount which accumulates in the Bank, is transferred by check at the end of every week to the General Treasury. All disbursements from the Fund are now made by checks on the Bank instead of in cash payments.

The Directors would now advert to two other matters, first the resignation, in the month of March last of their colleague Mr. C. F. Hyatt, whose place was supplied for a few months by Mr. A. Heberlet, and afterwards by Mr. C. N. Cooke, and secondly, the resignation of

* Mr. Lee's services were bestowed gratuitously.

their late Secretary Mr. D. Clark. Mr. H. Andrews,* has officiated as corresponding and recording Secretary since the 13th of July last, the date of Mr. Clark's resignation. The vacancy having occurred so near the time of the Annual General Meeting, the Directors deemed it proper to leave the permanent appointment of a Secretary to their successors. They, however, beg to recommend that the salary of the Office of Secretary and Accountant, be increased to Rupees 100 per mensem, a sum which is only an adequate remuneration for the extent and importance of the duties to be performed.

The benefits which this institution proposes are already sensibly felt. The families of the eight of the uncovenanted body, now derive a portion of their comforts from the provision which was secured for them through this source. The directors have allowed no opportunity to escape to direct attention to the advantages held out by the institution. This they have done by the publication of quarterly reports of the state of the Fund. During the past year the Directors have learnt that a dispatch had been received from England strictly restricting the grant of pensionary allowances to the families of Uncovenanted Servants left in destitute circumstances, they immediately applied for and obtained from Government an extract of that dispatch. This extract was published in the newspapers and a copy of it is included in the appendix. The publication of this dispatch has, the Directors believe, had the effect of compelling some to report to this institution but unfortunately the result is not general. The Directors feel that such unconcern will not long continue to prevail they find much to encourage them in the circumstance that so large a body of their fellow servants have already united themselves in supporting the Fund and they are certain that those who are alive to the calls of prudence and affection will not hold back, when they reflect both upon the rigid restriction which this Honorable Court of Directors have now placed on the bounty heretofore only occasionally bestowed by the State and the fact that by a small contribution out of their monthly income, a certain provision may be made for their families, by means of an institution which can only be viewed in the light of a doubtful expense but one offsetting by its practical working, the most reasonable expectation of stability.

In conclusion the Directors have to notice three propositions which have come before them during the past year.

The first of these is to admit widows who are servants of Government to subscribe to the Fund for the benefit of their children. The rules of the Fund provide only for the admission of "Christian men," and it will rest with this Meeting, to determine, whether, taking into consideration, the fact that the tables by which annuities are regulated, have been framed with reference exclusively to male life, any alteration should be made on these rules. The Directors are not aware that there are any available public documents shewing the decrement of female life in India.

The next question mooted by a few subscribers is, the propriety of extending the provision for male children until they attain the age of 18 or 21, it being considered injurious to remove boys from their studies at the early age of 16 and the objection being enhanced from the admitted difficulty of orphan children obtaining employment at that early age. The Directors conceive that the desired alteration may be made if approved by this Meeting, but it can only be done by increasing the rates of subscriptions for boys.

An address bearing the names of 124 gentlemen, natives and Europeans, was received by the Directors in the

month of June last, proposing the establishment of a Widowing Fund on annuity principles for the Uncovenanted Servants of Government. This address will now be read to you, pursuant to the wishes of the gentlemen who have signed it. The Directors while sensibly appreciating the advantages which such an institution would afford, could not on the one hand entertain the proposal in their capacity as Directors of this Fund, and they considered on the other hand, that it would be prudent to defer the consideration of it, pending the application which has been submitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors in behalf of what is of far greater importance—the establishment under their auspices and support, of a Family Pension Fund for their Uncovenanted Servants.

Two letters containing the propositions above mentioned, were now read, after which the following Resolutions were passed.

Proposed by Mr. M. Cockburn, seconded by Mr. G. J. Scott, and resolved.

1—That the Report now read be adopted, printed and distributed.

Proposed by Mr. J. J. L. Hoff, seconded by Mr. H. B. Gardner, and resolved.

2—That a copy of the Report be presented to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, as Patron of the Fund.

Proposed by Mr. C. Cornelius, seconded by Mr. C. U. Smith, and resolved.

3—That six copies of the Report be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, with the respectful prayer of the Meeting, that copies may be forwarded to the Honorable Court of Directors, with any observations which His Lordship in Council may think the subject to deserve at his hands.

Proposed by Mr. W. Ryland, seconded by Mr. F. D. Kellur, and resolved.

4—That the following amended Rules and Bye-laws, and additional Rules and Bye-laws be adopted, and that they obtain in this Fund from the present date.

Proposed by Mr. C. Kerr, seconded by Mr. C. N. Cooke, and resolved.

5—That as the duties and responsibilities of the office of Secretary and Accountant in this Fund have considerably increased within the last two years, this meeting, in order to ensure the services of a properly qualified agency, deem it necessary to fix the salary of the office at Rs. 100 per mensem and they leave it optional with the Directors to appoint, as they may judge to be expedient one or two officers for the duties respectively of Secretary and Accountant.

Proposed by Mr. R. J. Row, seconded by Captain Clapperton, and resolved.

6—That the sincerest thanks of this meeting are due to the Directors of the past year, for the services which they have rendered to the Fund.

Proposed by Mr. M. Cockburn, seconded by Mr. A. G. Avel, and resolved.

7—That the following gentlemen be elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. W. Balfour, C. N. Cooke, J. J. L. Hoff, C. Kerr, F. D. Kellur, R. Kerr, H. J. Lee, J. Madge, J. H. Madge, W. Ryland, P. Sutherland, W. Stanley, and L. Wilkinson.

* Mr. Andrews's services were also bestowed gratuitously.

* These Rules and Bye-laws will be printed and bound up with the Report.

Proposed by Mr. E. Wilkinson, seconded by Mr. H. B. Cresswell, and resolved.

Chairman for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion.

(Signed) H. B. Cresswell, Chairman.
Town Hall, August 27, 1840.

[Hurkara, September 1, 1840.]

B. That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At a Special General Meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, held this day, Monday, the 31st of August, 1840,

Present.

Messrs. D. C. Smyth, H. M. Parker, H. Moore, J. H. Young, J. Curia, R. Barlow, F. Millet, H. Riddell, H. V. Hayley, and G. A. Bubbly.

D. C. Smyth, Esq., in the Chair.

The notice published under date the 14th July last, was read.

Mr. Parker proposed that the Managers be instructed to make on the part of the Subscribers an humble representation to the Hon'ble Court respectfully soliciting a speedy consideration of the Memorial of April 1838 with a request that in the event of that Memorial being acceded to, the Hon'ble Court will be pleased to admit all Sub-

scribers who may retire upon Annuities in the interval between the 1st of May 1840, and the date which may be fixed for acting upon the Scheme of the Memorial of April 1838, above mentioned, to the benefits contemplated for retiring Members of the Civil Service by the Memorial in question.

Mr. J. H. Young seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to: the votes appearing—

	Present.	Proxies.	Total.
For it,.....	10	39	= 49
Against,....	0	0	0

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

D. C. Smyth, Chairman.

C. S. A. F. Office, the 31st Aug 1840.

[Hurkara, September 2, 1840.]

LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee held at the Society's Office, on Monday, the 31st August.

The gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were unanimously elected.

Read a letter received from Government dated 18th August, in answer to the Society's letter soliciting a modification of the existing law regarding the suspension of punishments awarded by the Magistrate pending an appeal before the Sessions' Judge.

Resolved that the above letter of the Society, together with the answer from Government, be published for the information of the Members.

F. J. HASTING, Esq.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

2nd.—We are directed by the Landholders' Society to which the favor of His Lordship's attention to our letter dated the 7th September 1839, and to the suggestions contained in the 11th paragraph thereof for the remedy of certain grievances.

3d.—The Society having had access to the circular issued by the Sudder Court under the sanction of His Lordship to the Magistrates in the Mofussil, by which it appears that the adoption of the first part of those suggestions has been recommended by Government namely "that a zemindar, his officers, riot or any other person should not be called to attend the Court of Justice established at Sudder sessions, and be thus suddenly diverted from the usual occupations. In consequence of the alleged neglect of police duty, without first affording him an opportunity to explain any charges that might have been preferred against him." The Society beg to express their grateful thanks for His Lordship having on

this occasion, condescended to give effect to those suggestions and they feel a high degree of gratification that their efforts have proved useful in remedying a grievance which was a subject of general and serious complaint particularly among that class of agriculturists and zemindary amils, whose absence from home, at the harvest time generally operates injuriously to their interests and that of their employers.

3d.—The Society further direct us to solicit His Lordship's consideration of the latter part of the suggestion above alluded to expressed as follows: "Should the party accused be convicted by petition signify his intention to appeal the case to the sessions, the Magistrate provided it be not a case of felony, is to suspend the execution of his sentence, and release the accused party on taking bail, the amount of which should be limited by law not to exceed 200 Rupees." Although the proposed measure has exclusive reference to the conviction of neglect of police duties, the same provision may the Society humbly represent, be extended with considerable advantage to all misdemeanor cases indiscriminately which may have been degraded by the Magistrate, and the Society beg to submit that no party should be held liable to a penalty whenever he signifies, in writing his intention to appeal the case and tenders bail as the law directs.

4th.—In illustration of the hardship and sufferings to which innocent persons are exposed, under the present system, we need but bring the following instance out of many, under His Lordship's notice; and in so doing we beg to state that we purposely abstain from going into the merits of the case, confining ourselves to a simple exposition of the system now alluded to.

5th.—On the 18th November 1839 a case of a ffay having been brought before the Magistrate of the 24 Perganahs, the parties convicted were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and duly committed to jail.

6th.—On the 10th December following, they appealed against the decision of the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, after having called for the proceedings on the 16th of the same month, passed a judgment on the 27th of March, then next ensuing, declaring the decision of the Lower Court illegal, and ordering the prisoners release. But they had been already enlarged on the 13th February preceeing as the period of their confinement had expired on that day. Here His Lordship will perceive that several individuals whose innocence was acknowledged by the higher jurisdiction, were not withstanding, obliged to undergo imprisonment by the subordinate Magistrate and were deprived of their personal liberty in a close jail, and subjected to three months' deprivation of home, comfort and acquirement while so long as the adjudication of the final sentence was in suspense, the law considered them as innocent. The Society beg respectfully to observe that when such anomalies are to be met with in judicial administration in a district of which the Sessions Judge and Magistrate are renowned for their zeal, integrity and diligence in the discharge of their official duties, much greater evils must be necessarily endured in parts of the country less favorably circumstanced in the above respect, which evils have been all found uniformly to originate in the defects of the system itself. By the means proposed an important amendment would probably be effected without any apprehension of the possibility of culprits escaping condign punishment held, as they would not fail to be sufficient bail.

7th.—Under these circumstances the Society respectfully beg that His Lordship may be pleased, should he deem the present representation worthy of adoption, to refer the question to the Sudder Court, as to the propriety of issuing a circular for the purpose of carrying into effect the modification above proposed in the system of executing the sentences of the subordinate Courts.

8th.—An authenticated copy of the proceedings of the Sessions Judge, with an abstract translation thereof is herewith submitted for reference in the case above alluded to.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. C. HUNNY,

PROBONOOCOMAR TAGORE.

Honorary Secretaries.

Calcutta, 5th August, 1840.

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES TO THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 5th instant, with its enclosures, and to inform you in reply, that the subject matter therein referred to, will be submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) J. H. YOUNG, Deputy Secretary

to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 18th August, 1840.

Read a letter from J. H. Young, Esq. Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 18th August forwarding a copy of certain Rules submitted to the Supreme Government respecting the half-assessment settlement.

No. 1195.

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES TO THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Right Revenue, Honorable the Governor of Bengal, to send for communication to the Landholders' Society, a copy of certain Rules which the Supreme Government has been pleased to pass for the guidance of the Officers employed in the prosecution of suits for the resumption of Lakhiraj Tenures, and for the settlement of such Tenures when resumed.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedt. servt.

J. H. YOUNG, Deputy Secy.

to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 25th August, 1840.

Rules for the guidance of the Government Agents employed in prosecuting public claims in regard to Lakhiraj tenures drawn up in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India passed on the 14th of October 1839.

The following rules in explanation of the views and wishes of the Government as to the mode of enforcing on its part the Law of Resumption against Lakhirajdars, having been determined upon by the Government of India are ordered to be observed by all Government Officers employed in prosecuting public claims against Lakhiraj tenures held to be invalid, and in the assessment of resumed lands.

I. Officers charged with prosecuting claims against Lakhiraj Tenures shall not prefer, or maintain any suit for Lands not exceeding ten beegahs which have been held exempt from the payment of Revenue or have without interruption since the 1st December 1793. Provided that in the Districts of Chittagong, Sylhet, and Cutchak, this indulgence shall not extend to such lands, except where this indulgence is bona fide appropriated to an endowment for temples, or for other religious or charitable purposes, and that in Cutchak the proof of possession without interruption shall not be required in the cases so excepted beyond the 14th October 1803, the date fixed by C. 7 sec. 18 Reg. XII 1833.

II. In all cases where the Sudder Board of Revenue, to whom general report shall be made in the forms which the Board may prescribe of claims relinquished under the preceding rule shall pass orders for the confirmation of such relinquishment, the orders shall be final, and a certificate in the form to be determined by the Board shall be granted to the holder of the lands confirmatory of his Title, to secure him from all future claims on the part of resumption officers on account of the lands in question.

III. In Estates, wherein the Government have acquired the proprietary right, and which it may be determined by the Revenue authorities to let in farm, the farmer shall be precluded by an express condition in his engagement from instituting any process for the resumption of Tenures referred to in rule I, under the privileges reserved to zamindars, talookdars and other proprietors of Estates with whom a permanent settlement has been concluded.

VI. If it shall appear, in the course of the investigation of any claim that the produce of lands the revenue of which is claimed for Government whether the same have been held since 1763, without interruption or war, and whether exceeding in extent ten bighas or less has been applied consecutively in right use or charitable purposes, or to objects of general utility, it shall be the duty of the officer prosecuting on the part of Government claim to revenue, to report the fact through the prescribed channels for the consideration and orders of the Government.

VII. Whenever any land has been held Lakhraj since the 12th August 1763 and the question shall arise whether having been so held, the tenure was originally hereditary, if it be proved or be ascertained in the course of the investigation, that one or more succession took place before the said date such succession or successions shall be admitted by the Government Prosecutor or Agent as conclusive against the claim of Government to deal with the Tenure as a grant for lives, liable to resumption upon decease of the incumbent of 1863, and if there be not proof of an actual succession by inheritance before the 12th August 1763, still if from the circumstances of the case, there be strong ground of presumption in favor of hereditary possession anterior to that date the Government officers shall abandon the further prosecution of the claim by law and shall not require proof of the specified conditions of the original grants, in the manner prescribed by a strict interpretation of the existing law.

VIII. Whenever lands may be held under assignment for purposes in themselves permanent and perpetual and their produce continues to be duly appealed for those purposes, no benefit shall be taken in the conduct of the prosecution on the part of Government of the provisions contained in Sec. XII Regulation III, 1826, under which, strictly construed, the grant, though specifying permanent objects might be deemed to be for life because of the omission of words declaring perpetuity in the grant.

But if the grant be specific as a Charitable provision for one or more persons, and not an endowment for purposes to their nature unlimited as to duration, it shall be construed strictly according to its terms.

VIII. Persons in possession of Lakhraj Lands in Cuttack from the date of the acquisition of the Province consequent to the present law, shall be allowed to retain possession during their natural lives, and in the prosecution of any claim to try the validity of the grant of title by which land may have been so held the Government on the part of Government shall be for and shall be presumed to take effect upon the decease of the incumbent.

IX. Whenever decree of Resumption may be made against a Lakhraj holder who consecutively held the land, and enjoyed the produce without demand of Revenue for thirty years from the date of decree, the case shall be reported through the Revenue authorities to the Government, but the settlement of the land under the decree shall not be delayed because of such reference.

X. In the case of lands held under Badshahes title, in the possession since 12th August 1763 in Benar, Behar and Orissa, and since 1791 in Cuttack be consecutive and uninterrupted, and if the plea for resumption be that the original Grantor did not actually surrender and obtain possession of the lands while the British exercised Supreme Power within the Territory in which the lands are situated, it will be incumbent on the Government Officer conducting the prosecution to prove the effect of such plea. In like manner subsequent non-resumption by a Government officer being a condition of the validity of Badshahes grants,

the Lakhraj holder shall not be required to prove this negative by direct evidence, but if such subsequent resumption be alleged as a ground for resumption, the proof of the fact shall be exhibited on the part of Government.

XI. The claim to resume on the ground of non registration of tenure in the manner prescribed by the Regulation 19 of 1793, 37 of 1793, 41 of 1795, 42 of 1795 31 of 1803, 36 of 1803, 12 of 1805, 7 of 1808.

laws referred to in the margin shall not be urged on the part of Government except in districts in which Registers, duly prepared, exist, to be produced if required before the Magistrate deciding the case, and in which the issue of the public notice prescribed in those Regulations may be susceptible of proof, nor shall the claim to resume for non-registration be urged in regard to any tenure registered in the Bazaar and Nuzara established by orders of Government dated 31st May 1782, or in the offices established for Behar by orders dated 29th June 1784 or in the Patna Registry Office for Bada. shall be granted established in 1770-71. Nor shall this claim be urged in respect to any tenures the Official recognition of which as Lakhraj, that is the knowledge of its existence of which is with the Public Office of Government can be proved from the public acts and proceedings of the Government, or of the Board of Revenue or of the Land Revenue Collector of the District of date prior to the passing of the act under which the registration is made obligatory for the district in which the lands are situated.

XII. No title to hold land Lakhraj shall be brought into question if it be raised as a permanent and perpetual tenure, on the sole ground that it is not duly decreed as such in the opinion of this required to be given in for Registry under the Regulations above cited and referred to.

XIII. The above rules are to be understood as a declaration of the principles by which it is desired by the Government of India that the Officers employed in prosecuting on the part of Government claims against the holders of Lakhraj tenures shall be guided. The rules are to be binding upon those who conduct the prosecutions and appeals on behalf of Government, and are to be enforced by the Board of Revenue and by the Revenue Commissioners, so far as their authority reaches in the course of the proceedings of these Officers, and in any case that may be pending in any Court of Justice or other Tribunal appointed to try the validity of claims to hold land exempt from the demand of the public revenue the parties concerned shall consider that the rules and principles thus laid down have been lost sight of, or have not been properly applied by the Court or of the plaintiffs and proceedings for Government, they shall be at liberty by petition to the Land Revenue Commissioner, or to the Board of Revenue, or to the Government to procure, that instructions shall be issued requiring their observance, and if decrees have passed in the interim of such application, and judging resumption upon any ground which it is herein declared to be the intention and desire of the Government to abandon, the party suffering by such decree shall, upon proper representation to the Revenue authorities, be referred in the position he would have held if such plea had not been urged against him.

Rule for XIII. Whenever settlement shall be made with the holder of any resumed Lakhraj tenure for the duties of Government thereon, the Jinnah demanded from the said holder shall be at a rate not exceeding one half of the gross rental of the land resumed, and if the late Lakhraj holder have held the whole or any part of the land in his cultivation then for such land at the rate of one half of the estimated rent value. This bonus is to extend

prospectively to all resumed lands settled since the promulgation of Regulation IX-1825 (the date on which, the settlement principles of Regulation VIII, 1822, for the Western Provinces were first introduced into Bengal) with the exception of Lakhraj resumptions which after settlement have been transferred to new hands by public or private sale at prices corresponding, it is to be presumed, with the Jamma assessed upon them at the time of purchase. In cases however where the purchase has been made by Government, the Estate will be restored to the Proprietors at a Jamma not exceeding one half of the gross rental, subject to all obligations and encumbrances which may subsequently, to the purchase, have supervened upon it.

XIV. These rules, fourteen in number, are to be considered as in full force and effect from the 1st of October 1839, and should any lands have been resumed or assessed in deviation from the same subsequently to that date, a report is to be made thereof through the prescribed channels for the consideration and orders of Government.

By order of the Board of Directors
of India in Council.

(Signed)
Off. Secy to the
Council Chamber, the 17th August
Revenue Department.
Fort William.
The 25th August 1840
(A true copy.)
Deputy Secy to the

Resolved that the above Rules be
general information, and the printed
prepared by the Society be distributed
here, requesting them at the same
margin of the said pamphlet any sug-
gestions to offer and the remarks
taken into consideration at the next me-
ting.

Wm. Co.

Phosom

Hoi

[Hurkaru, S.]

UNION BANK.

*Report read at a Special Meeting of Shareholders, held
on the 24th of August, 1841*

At the last General Meeting of Proprietors, allusion was made to a report of frauds on the Bank having been committed by the late Accountant, and, in reply to a question as to the particulars of the case, it was stated, in general terms, that securities were held for the debt of the delinquent and that the whole amount was safe, unless indeed the matter were further ascertained, which might endanger the recovery of some portion.

The whole amount being now paid up, no motive remains for any longer retaining from satisfying the wishes of any Shareholder to obtain information regarding the matter alluded to.

Towards the end of May 1839, it was discovered that accounts of the several constituents of the Bank were apparently overdrawn, and upon Mr. Sim being questioned on the subject, he admitted his responsibility for those irregularities, and immediately discounted some Bills, the proceeds of which amounting to about Rs. 64,000 were appropriated by him to the rectification of these accounts. It was almost immediately afterwards made apparent that, though in some instances bona fide accommodation had been given by Mr. Sim on his own responsibility, as was the case in the majority of cases, some to his hands which he hid, for a time, appropriated to his own use instead of bringing the amount to the account of the respective parties in the books of the Bank.

Mr. Sim being, from severe illness, unable to attend Office, the Native writer of the Ledger was now strongly pressed upon the subject of the correctness of Mr. Sim's own account. For two days, he was employed in bringing it up, when it exhibited a sum of only 12 or 13,000 Rs. due by him. This balance corresponded exactly with that exhibited by the Bengallee Ledger kept in the Office of the Treasurer, and that fact would naturally have excited suspicion at first for the time, had not another Native writer given private information to Mr. Da Cruz, our present Accountant, that the English and Bengallee Ledger writers were in collusion, and that they both falsified their books, so that they might be found always to correspond.

Having ascertained himself, that fraud had been committed in some of the accounts, the paid up and furnished in his suspicion of the information privately received. Mr. Sim told the Ledger writer with false saying he was well assured that, in Rupees Mr. Sim had overdrawn. Upon this the writer retired in a private way and acknowledged that his overdrawn, as far as regarded the fact of overdrawn his account to a much greater was exhibited by the Ledger, handing some to him a memorandum of the parties entries, the amount of which turned out the sum given as by Mr. Da Cruz. Eight in number, the first false entry of October 1836, when by the prefixing of Rupees 592-1-4 was converted into 10 592-1-4, and in the same way the others falsified by prefixing or altering one or

The Ledger credits being entered Cash Book, these accounts are, when handed over to the Ledger writer, the possibility of a scrutiny by comparison in the Cash Book with those in the Ledger of the Ledger altered the entries in the Cash Book in his possession so as to correspond with the Ledger, while the balance page were allowed to remain unaltered. Each half year, the Accountant, whose duty is to strike off the half yearly account the balance by falsifying the additional entries of accounts, so that the errors are mutually compensating, the general balance correct.

But though by the alterations of the Cash Book, the writer of the Ledger might expect in case of need to throw the charge of the writer of the Cash Book, he was brought detection home to him. In the Cash Book three receipts upon one day together, their true sum, namely, Rupees written beneath and yet the sum carried to adjacent general column is Rupees 49,469 6 5, the false

Bank being altered to 4. In another instance, the original entry in the Cash Book was, by some oversight, allowed to remain unaltered, so that the falsification of the ledger stands unsupported. In the first place, the inconsistency between the additions and the entries might have plausibly attributed to mere inadvertence in carefully copying the corresponding entries in the Cash Book, but in the case when the Ledger alone was falsified, it was impossible to frame any entry; and the writer, a very intelligent and active gentleman, though a rogue, was dismissed accordingly, and those facts were pointed out. The Ledger writer, persisted in asserting that the falsification originated with the writer of the Cash Book, a Native who is now dead, alleging that he ascertained the particulars of the fraud, of which he gave information to Mr. DeCruz, by comparing the Ledger with the Cash Book.

Then better to escape detection, Mr. Sim did not allow an account in his name to be opened in the Cash Ledger, but, without the connivance of that Ledger writer, he could not have appropriated to himself the payments made by the contributors for a longer time than during the intervals between the balancing of the Bank Books. The writer of the Cash Ledger has also been dismissed. The correspondence of the Bank with the Native writer, who had no doubt of the participation of the writer of the Cash Book in the guilt of falsification, he was dismissed by the Treasurer.

To prevent frauds, the late Accountant must have been informed by the permission to have dealings on his own account. This indulgence appears to have been granted to him by the late Secretary on the pretence of a similar indulgence having been enjoyed by the Accountant of the Bank of Bengal, who was allowed to speculate, as in fact he did, in the purchase and sale of Company's Paper, Bank Shares and Bills of Exchange. Mr. Sim appears to have at first, confined himself to dealings of that description, but afterwards to have entered into other transactions requiring a large and continued command of money. His success in getting away to his purposes three of the Native officers of this Establishment whose collusion was indispensable to his success was a contingency so extraordinary, that it is not proper that it was not anticipated nor provided against.

However much the Accountant might have been suspected, it was not likely to have occurred to any one that he could have got a principal assistant in another person, that of the Treasurer, a man with whom he was in the course of business, he had no communication to make with him, and even now after the whole system has been unravelled, it is difficult to say by what course of investigation the fraud could have been detected had not the payments been divulged by the accomplices.

The attention of the Directors was, however, immediately directed to the prevention of a recurrence of a similar fraud. With this view, it was ordered that no officer of this Establishment should engage himself in any private business that requires pecuniary accommodation; and recently, that no officer of the Bank should have any account in the books except for the amount of his salary. The rigorous observance of this rule is insured by the appointment of an Assistant Secretary, one of whose duties it is to see and to order

payments of all cheques; and who, besides, examines every morning, the receipts and payments of the preceding day. Besides this the great increase of the Bank's business has rendered indispensable numerous additions to the former Establishment in every department, so that a much more extensive combination than formerly, would be requisite for the success of any fraudulent attempt while the dangers of detection would be multiplied in the same proportion.

Having stated the manner in which it appears, that the fraud alluded to was perpetrated, it will be a matter of congratulation for the Proprietors to know that the sum thus embezzled amounting, as already stated, to Rupees 120,000 did not exceed what it might be expected could be secured by the property and claims of the delinquent.

As soon as Mr. DeCruz had obtained information of the embezzlement in the manner already stated, he gave notice of the fact to the Treasurer and to the Acting Secretary. The Treasurer forthwith proceeded to the office of his brother Dwar Kannah Faze to deliver to him as many notes as might be expedient to take, for the security of the Bank, from loss and disrepute. The result was that Dwar Kannah by the advice of an Indian company with his partner Mr. Carr, who was a Director of the Bank, went to consult Mr. Clarke the Standing Counsel of the Bank and also a Director. At his suggestion, Mr. Cullen then President of the Bank, and Mr. Dickens a Trustee of the Bank were also called in, and it was agreed that the best plan was to require of Mr. Carr to give a Bond and Warrant for the amount he had embezzled to Mr. Dickens as Justice of the Peace, which was with some difficulty, obtained from Mr. Sim by Mr. Clarke in person.

Next day, the 1st of June, a Meeting was held at the Chambers of Mr. Dickens at which were present the President of the Bank, with Mr. Cragg, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Clarke, Directors, Mr. Dickens Trustee, Mr. Young Secretary and Dwar Kannah Tagore, the largest Shareholder in the Bank. It was agreed at that Meeting that, under the circumstances, it would be difficult to make any thing of criminal proceedings against Mr. Sim, and such being the case, and it appearing essential with a view to the interests of the Bank to avoid for the time any disclosure of Mr. Sim's affairs it was resolved that the matter should be kept secret, a resolution with which the more readily entered into, from an assurance given by Mr. Carr who was deeply interested in preventing any depreciation in the value of Shares by the credit of the Bank being impaired, that on the express condition of the matter not being made public, they would make good any evenual deficiency after realizing the assets of Mr. Sim's property. It was to that engagement allusion was made when the question regarding the security held by the Bank was put at the last Meeting, but the object of safety to the interests of the Bank having been obtained, the conclusion of further continued silence has been dispensed with and the money has been made good in the spirit of the original engagement.

G. J. GORDON, Secy Union Bank.

Calcutta Courier, September 2]

[Hurkain, September 4, 1840.

MEETING OF THE DOCKING ASSOCIATION.

The Shareholders of the Docking Association, met at the office of the Secretary yesterday on the forenoon. The attendance was numerous, and the chair was taken by A. Dehouza, Esq.

The business of the day was opened, by Mr. William Prince, reading the Report of the Directors for the several half years.

This document was of somewhat more than usual length, and contained a great many more important particulars, connected with the interests of the Association, than the half yearly reports generally embody or we have space to detail. The chief points only are, that it can be noticed. It appeared, that the business of the Association has been considerably increased during the past half year, for while there were only forty nine vessels reported in the first half year of 1839, the present numbers being eighty eight, thus showing an excess of forty nine. The report showed a loss in reference to the arbitration of the cause against Government for Rs. 23,685 on account of the steamer *Enterprise* captured at the last annual meeting. The present engagements of the Society in the building branch are only a new ship in the Killarney Docks built finished, and another contracted for by a different party but not commenced yet. The estimate for 1840 with a six months is Rs. 61,182 said to be equal to a result of the whole year's transactions, with similar work, of two percent per annum on the capital of the Association. The report likewise brought to the notice of the meeting, the state of the gates of both the Howrah large Docks, which are reported to require a complete renovation, but the immense expense, and loss of time this would occasion, has led the directors to the opinion that it would be preferable to build a new dock. The Report concluded with the intimation, that the house at Indurone, now rented by Mr. William Prince, Treasurer, has been offered to purchase for 30,000 rupees, a proposal which the Directors recommended the proprietors to accept.

The Report having been read in the customary manner, the following resolutions were proposed and carried without opposition.

"Proposed by G. R. Homfray, Esq. and seconded by Manukjee Rustonjee, Esq., that the half yearly

account should be published for the benefit of the Association, and that the same be printed and distributed.

Proposed by W. Prince, Esq. and seconded by G. Smith, Esq., that under the authority of the Association, the transfer to the Association of the year's interest be continued for the year 1840, to debit the sum of Rs. 12,000.

Proposed by Baboo Ram Comal Sen, Esq. and seconded by Baboo Ram Comal Sen, Esq., that the proceedings of this day's meeting be printed and distributed for the information of the Association.

Proposed by Baboo Ram Comal Sen, Esq. and seconded by Manukjee Rustonjee, Esq., that the Association should pay 16 rupees for each attendance in the case of absence to be paid 16 rupees for each attendance.

Proposed by R. Homfray, Esq. and seconded by Baboo Ram Comal Sen, Esq., that the Association should be authorized to send a committee of the Association, and that the committee of Directors will be prepared with a statement of the defects in the position of the Association, that they will calculate the scheme provided for the annual meeting for the consideration of the Association.

Proposed by G. W. Prince, Esq. and seconded by G. Smith, Esq., that with reference to the Dock Gate at Howrah, the Committee should be requested to have a plan prepared for the alteration that would admit large steamships to the present Viable Dock, as far as the existing Dock for Steamers, should they be, of opinion that other is of urgent necessity, they should be referred to the General Meeting for the purpose of being taken into consideration.

Proposed by G. Smith, Esq. and seconded by Prince, Esq., that with reference to the Dock Gate, the report regarding the House at Indurone, the directors be authorized to sell or lease the same.

Thanks being then tendered to the Association, the meeting separated.—*Hunter's Sentinel*, 2nd March 1840.

STEAM MEETING.

A general meeting of the Subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund and the Petitioners to the House of Commons met at the Town Hall yesterday forenoon, at 10 o'clock. The meeting was attended by about sixty persons, and it was characterized, like most Steam Meetings have been of late, with professions of unshakable union on one side, and the most elaborate and determined opposition on the other. There were some lengthy speeches delivered on the occasion highly eloquent, and denunciations, but as they chiefly embodied the "sweet tidings" of Comprehensive and Precursor respectively, we feel loath to bore the readers with their details. The general sentiments, however, of the different speakers connected with the actual proceedings of the meeting we shall only notice.

On a motion of G. A. Hushby, Esq. seconded by H. M. Parker, Esq. the Venerable the Archdeacon was elected Chairman.

The Venerable Chairman, in opening the meeting, of the day alluded to the object of the meeting, and in the requisition which appeared in the paper. He felt it a ground of regret that the Association had taken a very active part from the beginning to the establishment of a steam navigation, and that the Association separated, though on the one side the Association had appeared, however, by the prospect of a steam navigation. They had never before met, which was more auspicious circumstances being, as they were, about to realize the grand object. The steam was up—the vessel had come into port and the great consummation of every expectation was about to be attained. The Venerable Speaker went on to allude to the great deal that had been said at the last meeting on the subject of steam, and he now would call upon India to show its face to the world that they subscribed all party feelings, and party considerations for the attainment of their object.

The meeting, all would on the present occasion, have been held and proceed as an united body in the appointment of a new Committee and a new Secretary.

Mr. Alexander Beattie, Secretary of the United Company, has read the following report to the meeting:

Report of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, read to the Subscribers to that Fund, and to the Portion in favor of Steam Communication with England via the Red Sea, at the 14th Half Yearly Meeting convened under the 10th Regulation of the original Meeting, held on the 22d June, 1839.

The period having come round, when it is the duty of the Committee to render to the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, a Report of their proceedings during the interval since the last meeting took place, as well as a statement of the accounts of the Fund at this date, the Committee present the following brief record, for the satisfaction of their constituents:

Shortly after the meeting held in February last, the Committee were deprived of the valuable assistance of their able and zealous chairman Mr. Parker, their able and indefatigable Secretary Mr. Greenlaw, and of their valued colleagues Major Forbes, Captain Johnston, and Mr. David McFarlan. The circumstances which led to the resignation of these gentlemen, and their respective reasons for retirement, have been all published in the newspapers; and it is now deemed unnecessary to advert to the subject, further than thus publicly to express the regret with which these resignations were received by the present members of the Committee, as they are fully recorded in the minutes of their proceedings.

The Committee have been receiving regularly, by each overland mail, communications from Mr. Curtis, and Captain Barber on the subject of the company proposed to be formed in Calcutta, through the zeal and energy of both these gentlemen, backed with the support of many other well known friends to the object in England.

They have also received several communications from Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson, Agents of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company, in London, informing them of the measures taken by that Company to commence immediately with the communication on the Mediterranean side, by means of large and powerful vessels to run regularly between England and Alexandria, and intimating their intention, if supported by the Indian public, of extending their arrangements to an establishment of similar vessels between Calcutta and Suez, touching at Aden and Point de Galle. These communications have been all published in the newspapers at the instance of the Committee, and have respectively received by the Committee, and it has been thought necessary to occupy the time of this meeting, with any prolonged detail of these subjects; more especially as the duty of reply has fallen upon them in more properly devolved upon the other Committee, which have been formed since the last half yearly meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, for nearly the whole of the time, which were conditionally subscribed for the company, which Mr. Curtis proposed to establish in England, have been transferred to those Committee, or assigned to the parties themselves.

At the present moment this Committee may be said to be almost entirely relieved of further correspondence with the public, and the Committee referred to having been the means of communication with Mr. Curtis and other parties at home, since the period when the transfer of the management of the conditional subscriptions was made to them. The custody and disposal of the funds, which were originally subscribed to promote that object by resolutions and petitions from this side, may therefore be considered the principal business of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

The Committee are happy to be able to congratulate the subscribers on the advance, which the cause has made during the last six months, the prospect of the attainment of that object for the promotion of which the Committee was originally formed, is now, they have every reason to believe, vastly brighter than it has ever been before; and it seems to them, that nothing is wanting to secure its accomplishment, but the continued zeal and united efforts of all the friends of the cause here and at home.

In the present position of affairs, it is necessary that the subscribers should determine what additions should be made to the Committee, concerning the redoubt referred to, or what modification of the Committee may be desirable under existing circumstances.

Some arrangements are most desirable, that may tend to promote union among the friends of the cause, in carrying forward to its completion the great object that all have at heart; and least, at the same time, to insure harmonious co-operation among those who may have to supervise and direct the working on this side the business, when a company shall have been fully established. And the Committee would leave the matter in the hands of the subscribers, in the confident expectation that no difficulty will be experienced in effecting such arrangements at this meeting as are calculated to produce these desirable results.

When the Committee shall have been re-organized or enlarged, they will require to proceed to the election of a secretary, as Mr. Beattie, who had consented to act for a time on the emergency which arose from the retirement of Mr. Greenlaw, finds it impossible to continue to hold the office, and has begged that the Committee would relieve him of it as speedily as possible.

The accounts, with vouchers, for the half-year just ended, are laid upon the table as usual.

The following summary of accounts showing the receipts and disbursements during Mr. Beattie's Secretaryship was also laid on the table:—

Summary Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the New Bengal Steam Fund, from 7th March to 18th August 1840.

To RECEIPTS.	
Balance in favor of the fund in cash on the 7th March	
Co.'s Rs.....	3429 10 8
Interest received from the Treasury on Company's paper.	475 11 8
	—————3905 6 4
Advances by the Union Bank for sundry bills	2596 2 4
Ditto by the Secretary as per petty charges book	2 9 6
	—————2598 11 10
	—————6504 2 2

By DISBURSEMENTS.	
Secretary's Office.	
Salary of clerk, Co.'s Rs.....	192 8 0
Section writers for transcribing the Committee's proceedings of the 16th July and 16th August last..	45 14 4

Dues, for transfers
 by current bill
 new..... 28 1 6
 For collecting the
 dues to the Pro-
 ceedings of the
 Committee, con-
 sisting of 1 vol.
 No. 6, and 6
 vol. from 6th
 Jan'y to 7th March
 last, at per 2 vau-
 chers..... 148 12 0
 Preparing a Half-
 Yearly Summary
 Statement for Feb.
 last..... 25 0 0
 Paper for books
 and current trans-
 actions, and charges
 for binding 3
 books..... 10 0 0
 Balance of account
 for supply ex-
 penses disbursed
 by the clerk, as
 per his account
 current of 25th
 March..... 5 1 0
 Poon's wages
 21 3 and 1/2
 palky, 0 3 6 .. 21 6 6

Postage

For amount paid on
 this account..... 32 0 0
 Charges General
 P. copy of the
 Harkara for pur-
 chase of that pa-
 per and adver-
 tisements..... 186 0 0
 D to Englishman for
 ditto and ditto .. 173 0 0
 Do Courier for ad-
 vertisements..... 220 1 0
 D to Commercial
 Advertiser for ditto 72 4 0
 Do Teluk's Gaz-
 ette for ditto .. 19 14 6
 Ditto Mercantile ad-
 vertiser for ditto .. 10 1 0
 Mr Black for circu-
 lars..... 11 8 0
 Samuel Smith and
 Co for ditto..... 57 0 0
 4th June, Hulke-
 nouth Hukler for
 translating the re-
 port of the meet-
 ing held at Nor-
 hampton, in Par-
 liament and Be-
 galle..... 160 0 0
 5th May, W H.
 Oakes, for a model
 of charges for
 weighing coals at
 Judiah..... 75 2 2
 3d July, Dito for 2
 sets camel harness
 manufactured at
 Delhi..... 463 10 6

549 12 8

Amount of a Bill of
 Exchange drawn
 by Messrs. Cock-
 erell and Co., on
 dated London, 31st
 Dec 1839, at C.
 B Greenlaw Esq.,
 due 30th March
 last..... 2135 6 3

Amount of a
 bill drawn by
 Messrs. Bosc and
 Co., dated Cal-
 cutta 6th June,
 1840, on Messrs.
 Small, Colquhoun
 and Co., of Lon-
 don at 10 months
 date, for £227 0 1,
 favoring Captain
 Harber being the
 amount of debit of
 the fund, as per
 his account cur-
 rent..... 2246 10 3

4082 0 6

Interest.

Amount against the
 fund upon the
 balance due up to
 30th June.....

167 5 3

4244 5 9

Memo.

Dependency

Amount of Company's paper in hand,
 in Rs .. 22300 0 0
 Add batta at 6-10 8 per cent 1486 10 0

Co's Rs. 23,786 10 0

(5d) ALEXANDER BEATTIE,

Acting Secretary N. P. S.

Calcutta, 18th August, 1840

It was then proposed by Col McLeod supported by
 G J Gird n, Esq., and carried.

That the report now read be approved and adopted.

Col. Denlop proposed the second resolution, which
 was as follows—

That it is Meeting desires to express the great satisfac-
 tion, which the communications recently received from
 Mr F A Curtis have afforded to the friends of Indian
 communication between India and England in this
 place—and tenders to that gentleman and his Board of
 Direction its best thanks, for his unwearied and
 persevering in endeavouring to secure the accom-
 plishment of this object, as far as possible in accordance
 with the suggestions and wishes of the Committee of the
 Presidency as expressed at the Public Meeting convened
 in the Town Hall, on the 14th March last.

The meeting further expresses its entire confidence in
 Mr Curtis and his Board of Direction in London, and
 sincerely trusts they will shortly be able to advise that
 the complete establishment of their Company on the
 basis of the Resolutions of the 20th May last, on the
 main principle the Committee are requested to use their best
 exertions to obtain shareholders in that Company.

The resolution was seconded by W. Fraser,
 who took the opportunity of making a few remarks,
 said that no doubt the meeting would be very much

the revolution, the letter of the last meeting to Mr. Curtis having been prepared by him. It has in consequence been accused of inconsistency and treated with distrust. But he feels confident in his own conviction because he feels certain that Mr. Curtis has fully acted up to that letter. Mr. Pringle then, after incidentally alluding to the divisions which have arisen, concluded by hoping that the Scheme would very soon be laid before the people of England, and that the whole divided party the Precursors may join the Company.

Mr. Taiton then rose and delivered what Mr. Parker termed a "very discursive and rambling" speech. The speech was of considerable length and among the vast variety of subjects it mentioned, the most prominent points urged by the speaker were the following—

That Mr. Pringle's objection was a "vague dole"—that Messrs. Wilcocke and Anderson were a mere waste of confidence in this matter; that Mr. Curtis, that Captain Henderson is the only individual in the Lane Company who is informed sufficiently on steam matters, and that Mr. Curtis and the rest of the committee are mere novices on the subject; that although Captain Henderson is experienced, he is affected with the monomania of the two thousand ton vessel—that Mr. Curtis, the only, or at least the only one, who is under the influence of Captain Parker is so much so as to seek a position for himself and Mr. Henderson. And that in fact the whole is a job done for nothing to end, to put a few hundreds into the Precursors' pockets.

Mr. Taiton also dwelt at great length on the last prospectus and, after stating every numerical item possible, pronounced the whole fallacious. He concluded by declaring that the meeting had "no right to pass the resolution proposed by Col. Denlap and seconded by Mr. Pringle."

Mr. Pringle had thought it necessary to enter into another further explanation in regard to the consistency of his words.

Mr. Greenlaw regretted that he was unequal, as well from want of practice as from not being able to hear every thing that fell from Mr. Taiton to follow him on every point. Perhaps, however, the meeting might be better pleased that it was so.

With the first part of Mr. Taiton's speech, or that which referred to the Precursor operations in connection with the United Committee he had nothing to do and therefore never intended to notice. It is, however, necessary to say a few words on the subject. On the remaining part of Mr. Taiton's speech he wished to offer a few remarks. It appeared to him, as far as he heard, that Mr. Taiton's observations might be divided into three points.

First, if he heard him right he had said that in March 1837, he had become satisfied of the expediency of a joint company for each side. He wished to know if this was the case.

Mr. Taiton observed, that it was not exactly so, but he was of opinion that, when on board the *Itzia* in 1837, he had thought the Peninsular Company ought to take up the Mediterranean side.

Mr. Greenlaw—Well, that presently. The next point mooted by Mr. Taiton was the relative credit and influence due to Mr. Curtis and his Company and to the Peninsular Company—and lastly, Mr. Taiton had suggested to take in pieces Mr. Curtis's present estimate. For the first he thought Mr. Taiton must have mistaken the date, as we believed it was in April 1837. The second, Mr. Taiton's letter was received from England suggesting that amount of capital might be expected from India.

Mr. Taiton then observed that that letter was written in July 1837.

Mr. Greenlaw admitted he might be in error as to the date, but it was of little consequence. It was quite sufficient that it was written after the period at which Mr. Taiton had come to the above conclusion in respect to the Peninsular Steam Company.

Now, it was certainly extraordinary that in requiring to know how much might be expected from India to a Company to be formed in England no mention should be made of Mr. Taiton's conviction on so essential a point; moreover, Mr. Taiton, being in England, looked to the Establishment of a Company there to carry out the measure; and, very properly so, Mr. Greenlaw's opinion (though it right to ascertain what was to be expected from India before he appealed to the people of England, thus establishing the principle that it was in his that should first show what she would do, and, primarily, place confidence in parties at home, rather, than that England should be the first to come forward, establishing, moreover, that in Mr. Taiton's opinion, at that time at least, that India could not do the thing without the aid of England.

Further Mr. Taiton, in his evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, given after his being on board the *Itzia* and arriving at the above conclusion, strenuously advocated the whole line being under one management, and that on the ground expressly that it would pay best.

So he would come to a later date on the point, namely, to Mr. Taiton's own declaration in the hall on his return to India. When a year ago, he first brought the Precursor forward he expressed on temporary ally der a criticism that if he thought it would tend to justify the Comprehensive, including of course the other side he would not do it. But it was all a trial so it will have it, thus then in September last was Mr. Taiton advocating the Comprehensive Scheme, including the other side even to the extent of a determination to forego his own proposition if he thought it would justify it. This was all he had to say on the first point.

For the second, on the comparison between Mr. Curtis and his Company and the Peninsular Company, I had two views,—first, as to the title each had to confidence in India personally and next to their acts. Mr. Taiton had noticed the first, although he had given Mr. Curtis, full credit for integrity and ability,—but he impugned his intention and expressly as he was, referring to Mr. Taiton, led entirely by Captain Barber. Mr. Taiton had not referred to the title, any one party on the other side had to the confidence of the people of India from his personal character, beyond the fact that they had the confidence of the Government is evinced by their having a contract between England and Alexandria—nor was it (Mr. Greenlaw) at all likely to do this—because the parties were wholly unknown to him,—and he believed to India. They had come before the people of India and asked them to take reserved shares in their company, without intimating to whom it was composed beyond their own three names. They did not say how much their capital was to consist of the value of shares, nor did they advance any thing in support of their hitherto unknown names in India.

As regards Mr. Curtis and his Company on the other hand, they were known intimately of every body by name, a designation, or personally throughout India—there were Mr. Curtis, Sir John R. R. and others, whose names were sufficient voucher that they would not willingly join in any unpopularity or unworthiness. Then there were names of parties well known in India fully entitled to confidence. Mr. Larkins, Mr. B. Harding, Captain Henderson, Mr. McKillop, Mr.

Regent. As to the relative confidence due from India to there then could be no possible question.

Then to their acts. Mr. Tutton had advanced the Peninsular Company having obtained the contract from the Government between Alexandria and England, and their purpose to send a steamer to ply between Calcutta and Suez, and he had said that while Mr. Curtis was talking they were thus saying.

But it should be remembered that Mr. Curtis was alone prevented from that seeing by the Procurator themselves. If they had not interfered, Mr. Curtis's Company would have been forthwith, and he would have been in a position to tender for the contract; and if it was indeed given in preference to the degree of confidence which Government might repose in the parties not rising—then, there could be no question as to which party was most entitled to that confidence. But Mr. Tutton had omitted to mention that the contract was open to all on the same terms, so that there was no necessity whatever to adopt Mr. Tutton's advice that we should at least establish the communication on this line only for the next years of their contract.

But what is the Peninsular Company now purpose to do, and what Mr. Curtis's Company? The former in their advertisement dated July 4th, after very properly announcing their being about to send steamers monthly between England and Alexandria and adjoining the Indian Peninsula of the rate of passage money description of accommodation, &c. &c., all which is very proper, and not to be complained of, as an intimation of intention to send one steamer out to commence a line of communication between the Eastern Peninsula of India, Ceylon and Suez. Why—his proceeding is plain—it is only to establish the communication on this line, and consequently no connection whatever with the other. Yet the Peninsular Company, who are actually in the position of the Procurator, complete the other side of the line, and in this, and purpose to make the communication throughout under one management, and now the Procurator either has been or is to be joined to them, and we are called upon to do the same.

Mr. Tutton here intimated that there was no intention to join the Procurator to the Peninsular Company. Then, said Mr. Greenlaw, why do you advise us to join that which you refuse yourselves? But Mr. Curtis replied that he and a steamer out immediately—and to complete this side of the line—and the simple question is which of the two is most worthy of an port. Mr. Tutton as one ground of want of confidence in Mr. Curtis declares, that he is entirely led by Capt. Barber. This Mr. Greenlaw denied positively. Since Mr. Curtis had obtained colleagues he acted with them, and not under Capt. Barber's influence. At first, when Capt. Barber applied to him as Agent of the Committee of the New Bengal Canal Fund, he knew nothing of India at all, and only listened to Capt. Barber's wishes; he might be a certain degree, at first have been influenced by Capt. Barber, but now he had colleagues, and as far as he (Mr. Greenlaw) could judge if influenced by any person it was that very man who had been helped up by Mr. Tutton himself, in that hall as of all other men of home most entitled to confidence, he meant Capt. Henderson.

On the third point, he, Mr. Greenlaw, had been always one of those who desired to get the question taken up at home by men of integrity, of talents, of business habits, and capital, that when so taken up that it might be best left to them to effect the object. He confessed therefore that he had never given himself the trouble to scrutinize the estimates. He looked at the question in this way, would the establishment of the communication pay or would it not? Let those who

thought it would pay, and should not think proper to devote 500 or 1,000 Rs. to the cost of the establishment of a great good, without partially giving it to the other party. On the other hand, if it would not pay, then let them join a company with the purpose of carrying it out—and the question would simply be, which Company should they join—because in either case, they would be giving what the estimates of Mr. Curtis's Company or the Peninsular Company—or the Procurator might pay the one it would pay the other; and he would before without referring to the estimates of one party or the other, the question was, which Company was most entitled to confidence for the ulterior completion of the measure. Mr. Greenlaw referred to the well known names in Mr. Curtis's direction, to their integrity, ability, and capital. They had among themselves, and a few friends prior to coming before the public, subscribed £100,000, what the other party had done, he did not know.

Mr. Greenlaw continued, in contrast to the other party, relatively due to the two parties, and for himself, he was inclined in favor of Mr. Curtis and his company, and appealed to the Meeting to declare the same.

In conclusion, Mr. Greenlaw observed that Mr. Tutton had objected that the Meeting could not pass the resolution, on the ground, as he understood, that it pledged the public or a majority of them to something, as he had but imperfectly heard the resolution read, and as he was extremely desirous not to hold his hand up for any objectionable resolution he would with the permission of the meeting read it. He did so, and declared he did not see a single word objectionable on the principle referred to, and as he entirely concurred in the sentiments he would support it.

Captain Harrington here came forward to put one question to Mr. Tutton, namely, how came he to know better informed than others in matters relating to Mr. Curtis? If Mr. Tutton threw a suggestion at Mr. Curtis's character, represented him as a weak man, entirely under the influence of Captain Barber, it would be desirable to know how Mr. Tutton deduced his information.

Mr. Tutton in reply said, that he threw no arguings on Mr. Curtis's character, though he would repeat, that Captain Barber exercised great influence over Mr. Curtis. As for the information Captain Harrington alluded to, Mr. Tutton said, that he derived it from his intercourse with Mr. Curtis and Captain Barber; while Mr. Tutton was in England, and a great part in Captain Barber's office.

Mr. Greenlaw here observed that the declaration of the early period of Mr. Curtis's coming forward, and before the formation of his Board of Directors.

Mr. W. P. Grant here came forward to say, that he had heard Mr. Greenlaw mention that Captain Barber was known about the Peninsular Company. He referred Mr. Greenlaw to Cockwell and Co. where he thought information could be obtained. Mr. Grant then had the opportunity to observe that the Procurator had been asked to join the Peninsular as had been hinted at by Mr. Greenlaw, but that they would afford every assistance in their power on this side of Alexandria, but none on the other side.

Major Forbes observed that in the course of the discussion, it had been asserted, that Mr. Curtis had been led by this person, and by that person, who is the fact, was, he had been mainly carried by the valuable evidence taken by the Committee of which he was Chairman, and by that given before the Committee of the Board of Commons, or, in other words, by the conclusions of the

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the following persons: Mr. J. J. Smith, the 24-year-old, newly married and the mother, particularly of the family has been half yearly of the table and published, it is the paper for Friday, after having been previously issued in the meetings.

At the hearing, in reference to the resolution proposed by him on March 11, 1942, in evidence, that he was appointed to the Committee out of those invited to attend the meeting, namely, sub-committee to the Bopgal Steam Fund and out the petitioners, and in fact those who were before on the Committee. In fact Mr. Barker was not a subscriber to the New Bopgal Steam Fund, yet, his name belonged to the Committee.

Mrs Parker then begged to enquire of Mr. Turtton what qualified a subscriber to belong, to or become a member of the Committee. He had been a subscriber long before he became a member. And so it did not matter what the amount of this subscription may be. It will be viewed as a subscriber. He had to inform Mr Turtton that he was a subscriber to the extent of four annas, and what was more had paid up the amount of his subscription.

Hereupon a considerable amount of business was expended, followed by a meeting of the board of trustees, when silence being restored, Mr. Hedges' resolution, with the addition of Mr. Limond's name to the Committee, and Mr. Grant's amendment, were put to the vote. The former was carried by a majority.

Mr. Parker here proposed.

That Mr. W. L. Lumbard, the Secretary to the United Committee, be requested to become joint Secretary with Mr. Greenlaw. And took the opportunity to observe shortly, that he would resign his seat in the Committee, though not so happily as he might have done. In regard to the resolution he proposed, he remarked, that he viewed it as a type of union. Mr. Parker concluded with one or two animated observations on the subject of Mr. Curtis being deserving of confidence. He referred to a private letter he had seen from England which stated Mr. Curtis's determination to employ the press on payment—to advocate his Cause; and its a medium through which to bring his Scheme to public notice. Mr. Curtis responded much as so obtained, and that itself, thought Mr. Parker, was enough to inspire him with a sense of confidence in Mr. Curtis.

Mr Greenlaw seconded the resolution and passed some very flattering encomiums on Mr. Limond.

Mr. Turton then rose just to say, that to this resolution he could give his hearty concurrence.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. I. W. Cragg.

Mr. Tilton here observed, that the Precursor Com-
pany had no constitution, and he begged to suggest, that
instead of leaving the Committee to appoint a Secretary
to the Club, the meeting should do it.

and a great deal of jocularity, laughter, and discussion followed, after which,

Mr. Grant proposed an amendment, to the effect, that no person who is a subject should be allowed to vote or belong to the Committee.

The resolution was carried unanimously. After which the Venerable Chairman was succeeded by Col. McLachlan, and the following resolution, proposed by Major Forbes and seconded by Brigadier White, was carried with great cheering.

Mr. Tamm supported the amendment, and in doing so observed that a great part of the fund had been misappropriated and wasted, and that if he were allowed to release the accounts he would point out that much had been expended in a way in which it should not have been.

That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Venerable Archbishop Dalgry, for his kindness in presiding at this Meeting.

The Meeting broke up within a few minutes of one o'clock. — *Barkers, September 10, 1840.*

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY

Proceedings of the Society of the United States
of the United States of America
Approved by the Society, 1900

G. J. Gordon, Esq. 700 Ch. 2nd

Business Establishments

The following paragraph, prepared at the last meeting, was placed in the hands of the Society:

J. H. Freeman, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Bengal
Service.

Memorandum

A. Davidson, M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Service, by
the Secretary and Dr. Russell.

F. J. Mural, M. D., Assistant Surgeon Bengal Service, by the Secretary and C. E. Green, Esq.

W. C. Deane, M. D., Assistant Surgeon Bengal Service, by the Secretary and Dr. Goddard.

J. P. Drougham, M. D., Assistant Surgeon Bengal
 Services, by the Secretary and Dr. Sany.

A. H. Cheek, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Bengal Service, by the Society and Dr. Goodale.

J. R. Canon, M. D., Assistant Surgeon Bengal Service, by the Secretary, and H. Brien, Esq.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

1.—Notes on a case of fibrous Sarcoma, over the parotid gland, with preparation, presented by H. Brett, Esq.

2.—Case of Neuralgia of the Testis and Testicular Spasms, by Dr. Macroe, cured by extract of hump, communicated by W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D.

3:—Account of 4 cases of Ideopathic Tetanus, by
Shamsh Churn Dutt, communicated by W. B.
O'Shaughnessy.

4. On the Treatment of Dysentery, by H. H. Goodere, M. D.

—Mr. Brett's case of successful removal of a tumor over the parotid gland was then read.

The tumor was removed and the patient was discharged. The tumor was found to be a benign fibroadenoma. The patient was followed up for one year and no recurrence was observed.

[illegible]

3. Dr. Macra's case of acute leucemia, in which the young girl had been treated with large doses of the salts of iron, goodlyne application, the use of arsenic and small doses of strychnine, was cured every 2 hours, for a period of 19 days, without abatement of the symptoms.

The extract of hemp was taken from 100 grains of hemp seed and 5 grains every 2 hours so as to keep the patient comfortable. The most marked relief was seen after the second dose. The patient was given the extract as follows: The first dose was 10 grains 4 times during day, and was the second dose. The third dose was 10 grains 4 times during day, and was the third dose. The fourth dose was 10 grains 4 times during day, and was the fourth dose. The patient was entirely free from pain, and was perfectly well.

Several very beautiful specimens of *Alaria* were successfully removed, were presented by the patient from one of the patients as they had been taken.

The last number of the *Lancet*, *Medical Gazette*, *Medico Chirurgical* and *Edinburgh Journal*, were laid upon the table.

J. JACKSON, M. B. Secy. Med. and Phy. Faculty

September 1840.

[Harkness, September 15, 1940]

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Rooms, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 9th September, 1840.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

(Thirty-two Members present.)

The Gentlemen proposed at the August Meeting were elected Members of the Society, viz.

Captain E. Hogg, Lieutenant H. Macintosh, Major D'Arcy Todd, Captain F. N. Reid, Captain H. M. Lawrence, Major Constantine Dun, Major E. T. Trevor, H. P. Stirling, E. Lee Warner, Edward Currie and S. Murray.

The names of the following gentlemen were submitted as candidates for election :

Henry Graham, Esq., of Khatballya Factory, Khatnagar, — proposed by Mr. E. S. Hodges, Secretary, Dr. Serv.

H. Steinforth, Esq., Judge of Eyre, - recorded by
Major Carter, recorded by Dr. Sarg.

Edward Barwell, Esq. Solicitor-General, in support of the
Society, seconded by Mr. James Colquhoun.

Henry Markentis, Esq. of Midnapore—proposed by
Mr. W. F. Gibbon, seconded by Dr. Sanyal.

Hugh Colquhoun, Esq., (Firm of Boyd and Co.)
— proposed by Major Clarke, seconded by Dr.

1. H. Campbell, Hon. C. S. ...

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

A. O. Plumes, Esq. Indigo Planter, Jessore—proposed by Mr. N. Mackenzie, seconded by Dr. Spry.

M. C. Ommamey, Esq. Assistant to the G. C. A. Nardunda Ferriolles,—proposed by D. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Captain G. H. Edwards, A. D. C.—proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Spry.

D. C. Esq. Wacker, (Firm of J. Mackey and Co.)—proposed by Mr. Wilks, seconded by Dr. Spry.

J. F. Lamb, Esq. Barrister,—proposed by Sir E. Ryan, seconded by Dr. Spry.

John Grant, Esq. Apothecary General—proposed by Sir E. Ryan, seconded by Dr. Spry.

P. O'Hanlon, Esq.—proposed by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

H. Hill, Esq. Medical Service,—proposed by Dr. Wallich, seconded by Dr. Spry.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOCIETY. Museum.

1.—Specimen of Over-ripened Plantains from Dacca. Presented by Dr. Geo Lamb. These plantains although over-ripened in appearance were particularly sweet and palatable and reached Calcutta in good order.

2.—Sample of Hemp grown and manufactured in Bengal after the manner pursued in Belgium. Presented by Mr. H. Woolaston, on behalf of Mr. G. Deneef, Belgian Farmer.

In his letter to the Secretary, accompanying this specimen, Mr. Deneef mentions that he considers it fully equal to the Italian and Manila Hemp which sell in the English market at the rate of 22 to £27 a ton; the manufacturing is very simple, not requiring any intricate process, so simple indeed that the article is prepared in Belgium by old men and children. Mr. Deneef adds that very little preparation of the soil in this country is requisite, and that the plant does not occupy the ground more than eighty days. From a cultivation of a little less than four beegahs, Mr. Deneef expects to obtain about 1000 lbs of fibre, which it is his intention to transmit to the Flax Experimental Company for a report on its value;—on receiving this information he will forward to the Agricultural Society, a detailed Report on the mode of culture, &c., of this rising staple.

3.—Specimen of Undressed Flax grown in the district of Munghyr. Presented by the Hon'ble the President of the Society on behalf of Mr. Wallace.

The Hon'ble the President stated when submitting this specimen to the Meeting that it was a sample of a large consignment that was coming from the Munghyr district, where the experiment of growing flax on a large scale had been undertaken by a practical flax-grower, and that he was particularly desirous of obtaining the sentiments of the Flax Committee on the quality of the fibre. He already had the strength ascertained by Professor O'Shaughnessy at the Medical College, and the result showed the following comparison:

Munghyr,.....	40,000
Arenasael,.....	43,000
Rathic, dressed,.....	42,033
Dato, on breast,.....	19,075
Irish, dressed,.....	17,075

The specimen was made over to the Committee accordingly.

4.—Two cases of Nepot plants loaded with grasshoppers and other insects. Presented by Mons. Bodier at Bourbon.

The cases which were only opened a few minutes before the Meeting assembled, attracted great attention, as the plants were in apparent excellent order and many of the insects seemingly alive and well. The whole were offered to be transferred without loss of time to the Nursery at the Nursery.

PRIZE FOR NEW VEGETABLE.

The motion of which notice was given at the last Meeting by Mr. Piddington, to the effect that the gold or silver medal should be awarded to Messrs. Vilmorin and Audouin for having sent to the Society, the valuable a-fragans bean was met by a counter-motion from Dr. Wallich, seconded by Mr. Robinson, and carried—that no best thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Piddington for his exertions in introducing this valuable vegetable into the Bazar.

PRIZES FOR A TREATISE ON SOME OF THE CHIEF STAPLE ARTICLES OF INDIAN COMMERCE.

Previous to the Society entering on the discussion of the motion made at the last Meeting by Mr. Deatio, for the appropriation of some of money, for the best treatises founded on practical knowledge on different articles of Indian Commerce, the Secretary submitted a note from Mr. Deneef intimating his inability to be at the Meeting, but hoping that the importance of the propositions which he had submitted would meet with encouragement from the Society, and that the spirit of the motion would be preserved.

Before entering on the merits of the question, however, the Hon'ble the President of the Society stated the Society at present was not in a condition to entertain the important subject brought forward by Mr. Deane, as the Society had not the money in hand requisite to meet the call should the propositions be carried. Dr. Wallich as the second of Mr. Deane's motion begged therefore to intimate that after what had taken place from the President he desired to withdraw the motion.

AWARD OF A GOLD MEDAL TO MR. LAKE.

The Secretary next called the attention of the Meeting to the proposition which had been made by Mr. Meeman to award the gold medal of the Society to Mr. Charles Lake at Dacca, for his exertions in advancing the Sugar manufacture of India, and intimated that he had in accordance with the wish expressed at the last Meeting submitted the paper to the Sugar Committee who was favorably disposed towards the grant.

The question then underwent discussion, but on being put to the vote was lost.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The closing Report by the Special Committee appointed by the Society to carry into effect the wishes of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as conveyed by the Supreme Government of India in their communication of November 1838, was next submitted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The Special Committee in bringing their labours to a close, deem it right to advert slightly to the nature of the task which it had undertaken, and the manner in which it has been performed.

2.—The Society will not fail to recollect, that on the receipt of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, giving cover to the copy of a despatch (A) from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, applying at the invitation of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, for information respecting the prices, &c. of the most ordinary productions of India in various districts, and we desire that you will furnish this information, if it can be procured without much inconvenience.

(B).—I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter No. 10 of 1838, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 17th of August, and of its enclosures, and to request that the Government may be favoured with your suggestions as to the best mode of meeting the wishes of the Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society in the matter referred to.

(Ed) H. T. Prinsep,
Secy. to the Govt of India,
Council Chamber,
Nov. 28th 1838.

3.—The Society having adopted this report of your Committee, a communication was made to the Supreme Government by the Secretary of the Society, under date 19th January, and to it a reply was received and read at the Meeting of February 1839 in which, after acknowledging the receipt of the Report, and a letter which accompanied it, His Honor the President in Council announced (C.) that the Lithographic Committee has been ordered to afford the aid of that Institution in preparing forms and statements for circulation to the Medical Officers. On this it was resolved that "the Special Committee remain as now constituted, and give to the Society the benefit of its services."

(C) Extract.—"In reply, I am directed to state, that His Honor the President in Council has ordered the Lithographic Committee to give you the aid of that Establishment in preparing forms and statements for circulation to the Medical Officers, and will be happy to learn that the Agricultural and Horticultural Society can procure from the Medical or any other Officers the information required by the Statistical Committee of Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Great Britain and Ireland."

* The Report in full, is to be seen at Page 8 of Proceedings of the Society of 1839, Vol. VI.

4.—The Society will not fail to recollect, that on the receipt of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, giving cover to the copy of a despatch (A) from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, applying at the invitation of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, for information respecting the prices, &c. of the most ordinary productions of India in various districts, and we desire that you will furnish this information, if it can be procured without much inconvenience.

5.—Here for a time the labours of your Committee ceased, but as its expectations concerning the result were to be fulfilled, it is referred on the 10th of the month and took into consideration the method by which the information should be given.

6.—The Royal Asiatic Society having recommended that the returns should be arranged as far as they possibly could the course of their preparation both internal and external. A form of table devised a form of table for each article, separately, and placed the District whence information regarding it had been obtained, in such a manner as to embrace as much as possible the object sought by the application. In addition to this it occurred to your Committee that an additional benefit would be conferred by representing a map of a geological character, showing the position of the places whence the returns have been obtained, so that the relative distances might be ascertained, and the nature of the soil ascertained.

7.—In regard to this latter object, the geological construction of the Map—your Committee would desire to mention that they by no means wish to sacrifice its complete accuracy. In the present limited amount of knowledge of the geognostic features of the country, a strictly accurate Map cannot be framed, but still your Committee think it due to itself to say, that the best authorities have been consulted in the formation of it, and that, as affording a fair idea of the character of the formations, it may be relied on.

8.—With respect to the extraordinary discrepancy in the nature of the selling prices of the various articles recorded in the tables, now submitted in the several districts mentioned, your Committee has nothing to offer. These circumstances will speak for itself. There is one article however which carries in its various locations such a great difference in price that your Committee cannot help alluding to it, and that is "Barley." By referring to the table of this article, it will be perceived that in the Furreedpoor and Dacca Districts the price is less by half to what it is in the contiguous districts of Malda and about four times than what it sells for in the Calcutta market, the quantity grown however in either Furreedpoor or Dacca is but small.

9.—The Medical Officers who have thus so generously come forward, to assist in bringing to light the valuable information which your Committee has now the pleasure to present, have each had their names placed under the Station where they reside, and your Committee cannot avoid calling the attention of the Society to the more than ordinary zeal which has been shown by Mr. Spilsbury, Surgeon of the Political Agency in the Nerbudda. This gentleman has not only kindly filled out for your Committee, the blank forms of tables which were sent to him, but he has favoured your Committee with a most valuable diary of the three chief articles of consumption, while on an official tour through the Territories, where by the sudden and startling differences will be frequently perceived of prices, rising and falling at places within a few miles of each other, just as the article required would appear to be in the hands of one or more individuals or more plentiful, or scarce, so this would seem to be the communication between village and village, or facilities for making it so.

10.—In conclusion, your Committee has further to remark that it has been careful to reduce the returns to

* Letter from the Hon'ble Holt Mackenzie, Chairman of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, to Secretary of the Society, and eventually to Secretaries at India House, dated July 21st 1838.

one uniform standard of weight and money, in which it has been entirely indebted to the able assistance of Baboo Kishenchand Dutt, Principal Accountant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, that a separate memorandum has been appended of such information as could not well be inserted in the regular tables, and that the whole they trust, will prove acceptable to the Government and the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

H. M. PARKER.
R. WALKER.
H. J. PIDDINGTON.
HENRY H. SPRY, M. D.

**REPORT ON COTTON RAISED FROM FOREIGN SEED AT
ALLAHABAD, DELHI, AND DEHRADU DHON.**

The Secretary next called the attention of the Meeting to the accompanying reports, with which the Society had been favored, on the specimens of bowed, and other cottons which had been transmitted by Messrs. Montgomery and Smith.

**SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM MR. SMITH, RAISED AT
DELHI.**

No. 1.—A sample of Egyptian cotton raised at Delhi from acclimated seed (being the fourth generation) which cotton has been carded and bowed in the native manner, after having had the seed separated from the Kupas, by the common churki of the country.

No. 2.—A sample of Sea Island cotton raised at Delhi from seed similarly acclimated and which has been subjected to the same process.

No. 3.—A sample of Upland Georgia Cotton, raised at Datto, from Datto, Datto.

No. 4.—A sample of Nankeen cotton raised at Delhi from acclimated seed of the third generation, and subjected to the same process as the others.

SPECIMENS RAISED AT DEHRADU DHON.

Egyptian Cotton. No. 1. A.—With the seed in it.

No. 2. A.—Separated from the seed by the common native churki.

No. 3. A.—Cleaned with the hand.

Sea Island. No. 1, 2 and 3. B.—As above.

Nankeen.—No. 1, 2, and 3 C.—As above.

No. B.—These cottons were raised in 1839, from a portion of the same seed as produced those grown at Delhi.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM MR. MONTGOMERY AT ALLAHABAD.

No. 1.—A sample of Sea Island cotton.

No. 2.—A ditto of ditto.

No. 3.—A ditto of Malta cotton.

Minute by Mr. Owen Potter, on the above Samples.

MR. MONTGOMERY'S SAMPLES.—No 1. In Kupass, grown from sea Island seed. Very much deteriorated—staple irregular, and parts of the same very tender other parts of fair strength. It is difficult to judge of the color until the cotton is taken from the seed, but even in this respect I think it would be found inferior to the bulk of sea Island.

No. 2.—Rather a better color, and the staple longer on the average but so very irregular as to be objectionable.

No. 3.—Unmerchantable in England for manufacturing purposes.

MR. SMITH.—No. 1.—From Egyptian seed. A good coloured cotton, but probably injured in staple by being bowed. Tolerably regular. It would meet with extensive consumption, but I apprehend the expense of bowing to be so great as to raise the price beyond what it would be safe to pay for shipments to English markets.

No. 2.—From Sea Island seed. A very useful and valuable cotton indeed—a good and regular staple of fair strength. It is faulty from its nubiness, which I cannot help thinking has been occasioned by the native bow which very much loosens all cotton, but is more especially injurious to fine fibred kinds.

No. 3.—From Georgian seed, of good healthy color but deficient in staple, and rather irregular.

No. 4.—Nankeen cotton. Its color would make it unmerchantable in England.

N. B.—In regard to the above four samples a fair estimate of color, and value cannot be formed, owing to its having been bowed and carded—all samples for report should be sent without undergoing any other operation than that of the churki.

No. 1 & 2 A.—From Egyptian seed—Kupass and Cotton ge 1 color, but deficient and irregular in staple—very much deteriorated.

No. 3 A.—Cleaned by the hand, which process is very expensive in other respects not differing from the above.

B. 1, 2 & 3.—Irregular in length and strength of staple,—more strong.

C. 1, 2 & 3.—Nankin, not merchantable in English market.

Calcutta, August 24th, 1840.

Minute by Mr. Chas. Haffnagle.

Calcutta, September 1, 1840.—I have to-day hastily looked over several samples of cotton sent by Dr. Spry, for the inspection of the Members of this committee and also read with much pleasure the interesting communications from Mr. Smith of Delhi and Mr. Montgomery of Allahabad—it is only to be regretted that these gentlemen did not send the samples of the cotton raised by the natives in the vicinity, to compare with the specimens they have forwarded. Delhi, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, from Mr. Smith are all specimens of good and valuable cotton, No. 1 from Sea Island seed, as I think preferable to either of the others from having the finest and longest fibres and being of equally good colour; No. 2 is a coloured cotton, which appears from the opinions generally expressed to be valueless; of the Dehra Dhoon cotton, we have three specimens from Egyptian seed—of good colour—staple fair strength, but not long.

And three specimens of sea Island; from the master in Kupass, this appears very much deteriorated and more resembles Upland Georgia, than the produce of sea Island seed.

From Mr. Montgomery of Allahabad we have first a sample of sea Island, raised on a grey soil, second year's growth from seed sown in 1838.

No. 1.—This in my opinion is inferior to many specimens I have examined from Upland Georgia seed. It has deteriorated both in length and strength of staple,

and the seed which in the American cotton, separates with the greatest ease, adheres in the specimen firmly to the fibre. Is this caused by change of soil and climate.

No. 2.—Same soil, but gathered within the first year—superior I think to the foregoing.

No. 3.—Malta cotton, (colored).

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR CANES.

The Nursery Report was next brought up and read. In it the committee say that taking into consideration the inclemency of the weather during the past fortnight, whereby many canes have been destroyed, coupled with the previous disadvantages which the crop has sustained from the causes intimated in the months of last month, the committee does not consider that more than 10,000, perhaps not more than 9,000 canes can be made available for distribution during the month of October next,—at which period the committee will be enabled to state what further quantity will be fit for the purposes of the Society.

Adverting to the limited quantity of canes for the supply of the present year—and the result of the arrangement of last year with reference to the means for recovering the expenditure which the maintenance of the Nursery entails, the committee would desire to suggest that for the present year, a new arrangement should be made and that a small charge of one anna for each cane should be exacted, which charge is to include the expense of straw bands for securing the cane in bundles.

DISPATCH FROM THE COURT OF DIRECTORS ON THE DEEP IMPORTANCE OF ATTENDING TO THE PROMOTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.

The Secretary desired to call attention to the accompanying communication from the Supreme Government, expressive of the strong continued interest which the Hon'ble Court of Directors take in the advancement of the Agricultural resources of India and of the importance of the Local Government directing attention to the subject.

To H. H. SPRY, Esq., M. D.

Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

Genl. Sir,—I am directed by the Right Honorable Dept. of the Governor of Bengal to transmit to you for the information of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the accompanying copy of despatch No. 7 of 1840, from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated 27th May, together with a transcript of the letter from Dr. Royle which accompanied it.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. A. BUSTINY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 12th August, 1840.

(Copies.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, No. 7 of 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

We have on various occasions given expression to the strong interest which we feel in the development of the Agricultural resources of India, and to the deep sense

which we entertain of the importance of directing attention to the subject. With a view of assisting the promotion of these important subjects and in the hope of eliciting valuable information, we forward a paper by Dr. Royle on the crop and pasture grasses of India. A copy of a letter from Dr. Royle in reference thereto also forms a number in the packet.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) by two Chairmen and eleven Members.)

London, 27th May, 1840.

To J. C. METVILL, Esq.,

Secretary of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Sir,—As nothing is of more importance in the Agriculture of a country than increasing the number of the productiveness of the different plants which yield fodder for cattle or food for man, so I was induced in proceeding through my recently published work—"Illustrations of Himalayan Botany, &c."—to pay particular attention to the *Corn and Pasture Grasses of India*, for the purpose in the first instance of ascertaining their names, number, identity or difference, value, and the parts of the country in which they occur, in order that I might subsequently have the means of giving a more popular view of the subject.

As Rice, Sorghum, Indian Corn and many other grains are sown to Bengal, and the rainy seasons, so Wheat and Barley, with Oats and Millet are equally at home during the cold weather months in the plains of Northern India, and in the summer of the Himalayas.

There are pasture grasses peculiar to the table-land of Mysore, and to the plains of India, as well as to the Himalayas, but it will probably be advisable and quite practicable to introduce some of the gigantic pasture grasses of Brazil into Bengal, and of Italy into the North of India. But the Himalayas possess so many of the identical pasture grasses, which are so much valued in this country, as well as many peculiar to themselves that it is probable they have more to give than to receive. As this subject is one of great importance and not much attended to, I have been induced to have a few copies of that part of my work referring to the corn, and pasture grasses of India struck off separately and which I beg to send.

If the Court of Directors will be pleased to direct these being sent to the three Presidencies, it is probable that many gentlemen in different parts of India might be induced to pay attention to a neglected subject, and make public what are the capabilities as well as the wants of the several Provinces in this respect. The pasture grasses, always a subject of importance, becomes of still greater interest when considered in reference to the attempts going on to improve the breed of cattle and of sheep, at present going on in India, by which it appears that the Meeno and its varieties are succeeding so well in the Mysore and West of India, though I believe that the English breed is best suited to the Himalayas.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. FORBES ROWLS.

London, 20th April, 1840.

[Hukaru, September 16, 1840.

* This valuable Monograph appeared in the Proceedings of the Society for July.

RENEWAL OF APPLICATION FOR REMISSION OF DISCRIMINATING DUTY ON INDIAN TOBACCO AND RUM.

Mr. Faigueson desired to call the attention of the Meeting to a proposition which he desired to submit, relative to the continuation of the discriminating duties on East India tobacco and rum. Having referred to the resolution of the Society passed on the 8th of May 1839, he again begged permission to be allowed to bring the subject to the notice of the Society, it being one of vast importance to the interests of India, since its continuance tended considerably to retard the progress of the Sugar culture and the welfare of the country generally.

The Resolution was then read and seconded by the Hon'ble the President and carried unanimously - the Secretary being at the same time instructed to transmit the communication direct to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and to the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, with a duplicate to the Supreme Government of India, and the expression of a hope that the subject would meet with the support of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

RESOLUTION.—That with reference to the Proceedings of the 8th May 1839, when it was resolved that the Society should address the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, on the subject of equalising the duties on the East India Rum and Tobacco, with that received from other British possessions, but which application has not been successful - the application is repeated by the present overland despatch, particularly with reference to Rum, the production of which simultaneously with that of Sugar has greatly increased, more than in previous years have more than 20,000 tons of sugar has been exported from India to England, whilst in the present year the export will exceed 40,000 tons;—and if the production is further encouraged by the equalisation of duties on Rum there is little doubt that it will be further much augmented, so as to furnish a larger portion of the supply required for the consumption of Great Britain on moderate terms, it being evident that the facility of disposing of the Rum, whilst it increases the advantages derived from cultivating the cane, tends to diminish the cost of the sugar.

The following is the letter which has accompanied the resolution.

To G. A. BURNBY, Esq.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal Gent. Dept.

Sir, — I have the honor to inform you that at a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, held this day, the growing importance of promoting the cultivation of free labour sugar in the territories of British India occupied much the attention of the Society, and the great necessity of relieving the country of the discriminating duties now exacted on East India rum and tobacco again adverted to, — and in reference to the receipt through the Governor of Bengal of the Hon'ble Court's despatch in the Financial Department, No. 22 of 1839, acknowledging the receipt of the representative made by the Society on the 8th of May 1839, for the relief of India from this additional impost on its produce, — the accompanying resolution was again unanimously carried, with an instruction that as this is the 9th of the month, and the latest safe day advertised by the Post Master General is the 13th current, that the communication now to be forwarded be made to the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company, also to the Board of Control for the Affairs of India; — and that a duplicate be transmitted at the same time to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, through the Secretary to Government in the General Department for His Lordship in Council's information, — and the Society trusts

that His Lordship in Council will do whatever may be practicable to give weight to this representation.

I have &c.

(Signed) HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secy.

Calcutta, Sept. 9th 1840.

AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.

The Secretary next submitted extracts from two letters which he had received by the Overland - one from General Briggs, and the other from Captain Grindlay,

The former gentleman alluding to his pamphlet on cotton writes "you will perceive that I have separated the subject into two parts—the indigenous and the Western plant. They require different soils and climates, and they even require different manipulation in clearing the 'galle' from the seed. Whenever your Agent they should be sent up at once to the North West Provinces of Beagah, and they should never attempt to grow the Western cottons on the soil formed from the debris of the trap formations, as is all the well known cotton soil of India. The Saugur will probably answer very well for the New Orleans and Upland Georgia cottons, but it tears the finer cottons, whether Sea Island, Pernambuco Poulton or India - to pieces. With these hints the cultivator with their simple complex will be found the best cultivators. When the Americans have succeeded in teaching the natives how to gather the cottons, the latter should be sent to other districts to teach other natives and so on. This is a point of great consequence. All these points are dwelt upon in my pamphlet in detail. The settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Territories will now open a fair field for the growth of Cotton, Linseed and Flax, and I look with great expectations for the result of a measure which I so long ago pointed out as the only means of doing justice to the Landholder and to mother earth herself.

Captain Grindlay writes under date 4th July, "as to the Cotton American Planters Captain Hyde has brought over ten, three are gone to Madras, three to Bombay and four accompany him through Egypt next month, taking in the mean time important lessons at Manchester and Liverpool and en passant in Egypt."

ARRACAN HEMP, AND ASSAM RHEA HEMP.

A letter from Mr. Hodgkinson on the specimens of Hemp which have been forwarded by Captain Hyde the Commissioner Arracan was next read. Mr. Hodgkinson states that the Hemp if prepared properly would not be the home market well and be much preferred to either our "Sunu" or "Jute."

Of the specimen of Yema Hemp sent from Assam, by Capt. Jenkins, Mr. Hodgkinson states that it is a superior description and would answer admirably for cordage, nets, coarse and perhaps fine cloths and were it more carefully prepared and offered to the field, would in his opinion become an article of large export. Even in its present state, Mr. Hodgkinson considers it far superior in strength and fine to either "Pat" or "Sunu." Mr. Hodgkinson states that he would be glad of a ton or two of this article for shipment to England.

PROGRESS OF THE FOREIGN COTTON AND SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION AT SAUGUR.

Mr. Ommaney, in charge of the Saugur District in a note to Mr. Spry, mentions that "the Georgian Cotton plants in the grounds at Saugur from the acclimated seed are beautiful." Mr. Ommaney promises a report on the Cotton plantations there and will transmit the produce to the Society. Mr. Ommaney also states that he has magnificent Sugar Cane in the Garden from

plants obtained from Banoel in the Nerbudda Territories one of the finest Sugar Cane trunks in India.

CUTTACK BRANCH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Secretary next submitted two interesting letters which he had received from Capt. Reid at Cuttack, intimating the revival of the Cuttack Branch Society, which for some time, owing to the departure of the former residents, had necessarily fallen into neglect. Capt. Reid states that a respectable list of donations and monthly subscriptions have been obtained, and that a new site has been chosen for the garden which has been enclosed and made ready for cultivation.

Dr. Spry stated that he had rendered all the assistance at his disposal by dispatching seeds of all kinds to Capt. Reid.

MODE OF GROWING CAROLINA RICE.

The last paper submitted was one by Mr. Pratt on the best mode of sowing Carolina Paddy.

Mr. Pratt is of opinion that the soils best calculated for Carolina Paddy are those of a rich clayey and alluvial kind. In the experiments made of growing this rice in Purnah, the method ordinarily observed by the Native cultivators was followed,—three or four plants were stuck in the soil at a span distance from each other,

and to insure the most favorable result there should not be less than from four to six inches of water on the field either from rain or irrigation at the time of sowing.

Mr. Pratt states, that his plant differs from that observed in the Carolinas where according to Captain Basil Hall the water is not allowed to remain on the field many days at a time. However this may be, Mr. Pratt remarks, with reference to the difference of temperature between the two countries as well as from his own practical observation, he thinks it essential to the full development of the plant that the field should always remain inundated to a sufficient depth—varying according to the height of the Paddy which runs up to about four or five feet.

PROCRATION TILL NOVEMBER.

The Hon'ble the President intimated that as the native holidays interfered with the sitting of October, that he thought in future no meeting should take place during that month which was agreed to.

For all the foregoing presents and communications, the thanks of the Society was accorded.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., Secy.

[Hukuru, September 17, 1840.]

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Quarterly Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, held at the College Hall, on Wednesday, 15th July 1840, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

PRESENT.

J. Murray, Esq., M. D., in the Chair.

J. Wylie, Esq., M. D.	Capt. G. A. Underwood.
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.	E. Seth Sam, Esq.
J. Arathoon, Esq.	Colenda Moodelly.

The proceedings of the Sub-Committee for the Months of May, June, and July last having been read, and the Correspondence to which they refer was laid before the Meeting.

1st—*Resolved*.—That they be confirmed and approved.

2d—*Resolved*.—That the Proceedings of this Meeting be published.

3d—*Resolved*.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Dr. Murray, for his able conduct in the Chair.

JOHN MURRAY, M. D.,

Chairman

Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of the General Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the Garden, on Wednesday, 6th May, 1840, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Venerable Archdeacon Harper, in the Chair.

J. Wylie, Esq., M. D.	Capt. G. A. Underwood.
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.	Colenda Moodelly.

R. Wight, M. D.,

Secretary.

Members proposed and elected.

John Arathoon, Esq.—Proposed by James Shaw, Esq. Seconded by Dr. Wight.

Donations.

A few seeds of the *Melanorrhoea usitatisima* or black Varnish tree of Ava, from Dr. Wallich.

Proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, by the Society.

Six Oak plants, presented by Wm. Douglas, Esq.

A very large assortment of Flower trees, from Mrs. General Waugh.

This collection comprises nearly 30 pots of Flower trees, many of great rarity and generally in the healthiest condition.

For this very munificent donation the Committee received a special vote of thanks to Mrs. General Waugh, and desired that the same be officially communicated by the Secretary.

From Dr. Wallich, 27th March 1840—"Here is a great rarity, three perfectly ripe fruit of the *Melanorrhoea usitatisima*. They fell from the tree this morning. Long not an hour in putting them into the ground. The tree which produced them has still a few; and I trust we shall have the means of furnishing you with a further supply hereafter. I send you some more *Banarosea* seed perfectly fresh and also some *Sapotas*."

The *Melanorrhoea* seed are most desirable ones, and it is greatly to be hoped may succeed. The tree is that which produces the black lacquer in general use to the eastward for varnishing furniture and vessels for holding water, &c. The tree on account of this product is one of great value and in every respect a desirable addition to our stock of useful plants.

From Z. Adair, Esq., 1st April.—Declines that the "Lucky Plant" promised to J. Dowdewell, Esq., be sent to the "Lucky Plant" as the Captain of that vessel very kindly offers to take them free.—Canes sent.

From W. A. Neave, Esq., Salem, 31st March.—Transmits a Bill on Messrs. Bindy and Co. for twenty eight Rupees as his entrance fees and subscription, and states that he will be happy to wait till October for the Mauritius Sugar Cane.

From Major General Waugh, 1st April.—Requests that his name be withdrawn from the List of Subscribers to the Society from the 31st March 1840.—Name struck off the list.

From James Shaw, Esq., 4th April.—Proposes John Arathoon Esq. as a Candidate for the honor of being a Member of the Society.—Elected.

From Major H. Moberly, Coimbatore, 1st April.—States that Carrots, Lettuce, and Onions, the last the produce of some Bombay Onion Seed which he had procured from Hyderabad had produced vegetables superior in every respect to any at Bangalore. Major Moberly adds that he considers the information important and requests a packet of Seed of last season's produce from the Society's Garden, to be sent to him for trial on the 11th.

The Seeds of as many kinds as were gathered were forwarded.

From the Collector of Rajahmundry, 14th April.—That with reference to the Society's letter of the 25th June 1839.—Requests to be informed whether the Society can let him have a few of the Sugar Canes alluded to, and that he has made arrangements with a thorough practical ryot to make the first trial of them, in order to ascertain their superiority over the common Canes of the district—and adds that he will be answerable for all expenses attending the packing and transmission of the Canes to Coimbatore by Sea.

Mr. Smith was informed that, as the present was the most favorable season for sending Canes North, 200 would be sent to Coimbatore for his district by the first opportunity, and that gentleman was recommended to have the ground well prepared in anticipation of the same.—It was intimated to Mr. Smith that the Canes in the Garden of the Society would not be ready for cutting before October, but an arrangement having been entered into with a Native Member (who has an extensive cultivation of these Canes) for the supply of a large quantity to meet urgent demands, some should be sent as soon as practicable.

From the Collector of Chingleput, 25th April.—"I have much pleasure in stating that the Sugar Canes forwarded last year are generally thriving, but the produce will not near suffice to meet the demands for coimbatore. I request therefore, you will inform me whether I can be furnished with another supply."

Mr. Freese was informed that the personal of his letter afforded much gratification, and two hundred Canes were forwarded. These were not the produce of the Society's Garden, as they are at present very young and will not be fit for cutting before October, but by the arrangement before alluded to the Secretary was enabled to meet the demand of Mr. Freese.

From the Collector of Tinnevely, 20th April 1840.—With reference to the Society's letter of the 25th June 1839, regarding the introduction of the Mauritius Sugar Cane, intimates that some farmers in his District are desirous of trying the cultivation of these Canes and adds that he will be very glad if the Agricultural Society can supply him with Canes sufficient to plant 3 Acres of land.

Mr. Thompson was informed that just now the single Cane could be supplied from the Society's Garden, that none were expected before October or November next, when it is hoped the quantity required by him may be forwarded.

Dr. Wight having intimated his approaching departure from Madras and the probability of his being for some time absent, the Committee record their regret at losing, even temporarily, the benefit of his valuable services in the Secretary's Department, and request two of their Members J. Ouchterlony, Esq. and Captain G. A. Underwood to take it under their charge during his absence, which is agreed to.

Resolved accordingly.—That all communications for the Secretary be in future received by J. Ouchterlony, Esq. and Captain G. A. Underwood, who are temporarily charged with the duties attached to that Department.

Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of the General Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the Garden, on Wednesday the 3d June 1840, at 5 o'clock p. m.

PRESENT.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Tulloch, C. B., in the Chair,	
J. Wylie, Esq. M. D.	Capt. G. A. Underwood.
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.	Colenda Moodelly.

Donations.

A parcel of Sesuo Seed, from Surgeon R. Wight, M. D. for trial in the Society's Garden.

The whole of the packet of Seeds were not sown owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Three Pamphlets, proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal, presented by the Society.

Several packets of very valuable Seed, from the Calcutta Botanical Garden, viz. *Deadua*, *Havenia*, *Berberis*, *Spiraeae*.

Rhodan, Elwardesia, Mader, Presented by Dr. Wallich. Read the following letter from—Dyke, Esq. 26th April 1840.

Solicits a supply of vegetable Seeds as enumerated in the annexed list, and wishes to be informed if the Society can aid him in procuring a Gardener from Madras, and the terms of his engagement.

Resolved.—That the Seed required be supplied to the utmost extent the Society's store will permit, and that Mr. Dyke be informed that there is no probability that a Gardener deserving the name, will be procured; the Madras Market Gardeners are the best, that their ideas are of the most contracted description, being confined simply to sowing and watering without the most remote conception of laying out a garden or keeping it neat and clean.

Read the following letter from J. Bird, Esq. 2d May 1840.

Forwards a small packet containing specimens of Cotton raised in the Coimbatore District from Sea Island, American and New Orleans Seed during the last season, solicits opinion as to the quality and probable value of such in the Madras mart, states that the Mauritius Sugar Cane furnished by the Society last year are flourishing, and that he will be glad to purchase a few hundred if any can be had at Madras.

The prices of the specimens of Cotton have not yet been ascertained—Mauritius Sugar Canes can be had

at 1 Anna each from Colenda Moodelly, a Member of the Society, and the Committee can testify as to being the real genuine Cane.

Resolved.—That a letter of the above tenor be addressed in reply to Mr. Bird.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Revenue Department, 4th May 1840.

Intimating that the Board having received an Indent for 24,500 cuttings of the Mauritius Sugar Cane, from the Principal Collector of North Arcot, begging to be informed whether the whole or any portion can be conveniently supplied from the Society's garden, and if not, whether the party adverted to in our letter of the 23d November last has still a stock left for disposal.

Resolved.—That the Board be informed that there are not now any Canes fit to cut in the Society's garden, neither has the person adverted to in the Society's letter of the 23d November any left, having given the last he had to the Society in exchange for others to be returned to him when those in the Society's garden are ready, but that the Committee are informed, he will have a considerable supply ready to cut in August or the beginning of September, and in the event of that season being considered suitable for planting in North Arcot the Board can be supplied to the extent of several thousand at the moderate charge of 1 Anna each—the garden Canes will not be fit for removal before October.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Chingleput 9th May 1840, No. 64.

With reference to the Society's letter of 23th April requests the 200 Sugar Canes therein mentioned may be delivered to the Thasildar of Sydapet.

Resolved.—That the number of Canes promised to the Collector of Chingleput from those effected in exchange from Colenda Moodelly be immediately delivered to the Thasildar of Sydapet.

Read the following letter from Surgeon R. Wight, M. D. 14th May 1840.

Transmits a packet of Sisso seed for trial in the Society's garden, and subjoins extract of Minutes of Consultation, with transcript of Dr. Wallich's account of the nature of the tree.

Resolved.—That the packet of seed be sent to the Society's garden to be sown after the rains have set in—and that Dr. Wight's letter, the subjoined extract of Minutes of Consultation, and the transcript of Dr. Wallich's account of the nature of the tree be published with the Quarterly Proceedings of the Society for general information.

Read the following letter from J. D. Gleig, Esq., 15th May 1840.

Transmits a Bill on the Accountant General for Company's Rupees 28-12 being the amount due by him for a supply of Mauritius Sugar Canes furnished by the Society.

Resolved.—That the receipt be acknowledged.

Read the following letter from Mr. J. Abraham 18th May 1840.

Solicits a supply of vegetable seeds.

Resolved.—That the seed required be supplied as far as the Society's store will permit.

Read the following letter from A. P. Onslow, Esq. 21st May 1840.

Requesting a small quantity of Mauritius Sugar Cane cuttings for cultivation in that District, and states that he will pay the expense of transportation.

Resolved.—That Mr. Onslow be informed of there being no canes at this time fit to cut, nor can he be supplied with any before the latter end of October or the beginning of November.

Read the following letter from Dr. Wallich, 17th and 18th May 1840.

Transmits a few Packets of Seed—and begs to be informed whether Hyocyamus will be acceptable.

Resolved.—That the seed offered be accepted, and the thanks of the Society be recorded for this very valuable donation.

Read the following letter from G. Fischer, Esq., 23d May 1840.

Expressing his regret that the extract from one of his former communications inserted in the last Quarterly Proceedings of the Society has become capable of a construction which he never intended it should bear in consequence of the insertion of the paragraph respecting "Madras Capitalists" immediately after the one in which the Firm of Messrs. Hony and Co. was mentioned, and that the Firm in question was not meant to be included in his general remarks on the subjects, &c. &c. &c.

Resolved.—That the above letter be published in conformity with Mr. Fischer's request.

Read extract from the Minutes of Consultation, 25th May 1840.

Transmitting despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors to Surgeon R. Wight, M. D. Secretary to the Madras Agricultural Society, with a request that he will give effect to the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors by obtaining and transmitting to Dr. Royle, small quantities of the seed of the most choice shrubs and herbs as also seeds of some of the most remarkable trees and shrubs and flowers, and of the common excellent vegetables indigenous to the provinces subject to this Presidency.

Resolved.—That this extract of Minutes of Consultation be forwarded to Dr. Wight as, from the tenor of the instructions it conveys, the Committee consider the communication to be intended exclusively for that Gentleman in his official capacity under Government.

The Committee having taken into consideration, the necessity of exercising a due check upon the extent of work daily performed in the Society's Garden, upon a suggestion made by Colenda Moodelly, and this with a view to hold strict economy in combination with efficiency.

Resolved.—That the Superintendent be in future required to keep a diary of the particular employment upon which the several gardeners and coolies attached to the establishment may be engaged.

Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the General Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the Garden, on Wednesday, the 8th July, at 5 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT.

J. Wylie, Esq., M. D. in the Chair.

Lieut. Col. A. Tulloch, C. B. Capt. G. A. Underwood
J. Ouchterlony, Esq. Colenda Moodelly.

Members Proposed and Elected.

G. Smith, Esq.—Proposed by Dr. Wight, seconded by J. Ouchterlony, Esq.

[Hurkara, September 4, 1840,

It says much for the policy, benevolence of the Chinese that they should have been so anxious to receive the Chinese section of the Society. It is a pity that the Chinese section of the Society should have been so long in coming to the notice of the Chinese government. It is a pity that the Chinese government should have been so long in coming to the notice of the Chinese government. It is a pity that the Chinese government should have been so long in coming to the notice of the Chinese government.

General, Singapore Relief Society for all nations, 17 rue Neuve des Mathurins, Paris

We have on several previous occasions drawn the attention of our readers to this philanthropic institution, which having its chief establishment in Paris, thence corresponds with the various sections established in the different countries not only of Europe, but of all quarters of the globe. The object of the society, as its name already expresses it, is to establish throughout the globe, the means of preventing the disastrous effects of corn prices, and the loss of the arising from shipwrecks at sea, inundations of rivers, and also to provide relief for those who may suffer from such calamities. The protectors of the English section of the society are H. R. H. the Dukes of Kent and of Sussex, and Henry, Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Grenville, and Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

Hitherto, we believe, the Chinese section of the society of which the Revd. Charles Lutzliff is President, has not been organized, or at least not as yet had an opportunity of affording assistance or relief to shipwrecked persons, which has chiefly been owing to the very confined position of foreigners here, but there being now a prospect of the intercourse of foreign nations with the colonial empire becoming much more frequent and less restricted than hitherto, it is now to be hoped that the general Shipwreck Relief Society will have a more active branch established in China. From a letter addressed by Comte de Liancourt, the secretary of the society in Paris to its President here, we find that it had remitted to H. M. Minister for foreign affairs, a plan of the following foreign residents here as members of the society, viz—Messrs J. Maitland, J. B. Daniell, L. Dent, J. Fox, R. Turner, W. Wallace, W. R. T. ibot, C. W. King, P. W. Snow, and A. R. Johnson.

For the present we fear that the members of the Chinese section will be limited to foreigners only, though it may be hoped that in course of time the Chinese, when more assured of the purely philanthropic objects of the society, and feeling themselves the benefitted of it, may also contribute their share towards its support, but we hear that a translation of the prospectus and a statement of the general objects of the society have been drawn up in Chinese, and sent to China to the admiral of the Peking station, requesting him to become a member, to which however that officer vouchsafed no answer, but returned the paper. Another copy was forwarded to the emperor but though it is supposed that it reached the hands of the government at Peking, they have not deigned to give any reply. In Europe and

Asia many benevolent persons are engaged in the same work, and the Chinese section of the society is not the only one of its kind. It is a pity that the Chinese government should have been so long in coming to the notice of the Chinese government. It is a pity that the Chinese government should have been so long in coming to the notice of the Chinese government. It is a pity that the Chinese government should have been so long in coming to the notice of the Chinese government.

In conclusion we again repeat the prospectus the rate of annual subscriptions of the society, and of members as well as the name of the society, and hope that our readers of this month will be able to find themselves as members.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Each member to pay an annual subscription, with the exception of the seamen employed by the society.

The society having considerable expenses to meet in establishing and constructing its materials, will divide its members into six classes.

§ 1. The first to be called "Class of Protectors" to be composed of sovereigns and members of royal families, ministers of state, and those who pay to the Society from £20 to £40.

§ 2. The second to be called "Class of Benefactors" who pay from £10 to £20.

The names of the Protectors and Benefactors, will be inscribed on columns of their sections, surmounted by the National flag of each section.

§ 3. The third to be called "Associates" who pay an annual subscription of £1.

§ 4. The fourth to be called "Assistant Associates" who pay 10s. annually, and receive the assistance every six months.

§ 5. Ladies are likewise admitted as protectors, on the above conditions.

§ 6. The fifth to be called "The seamen" who pay no subscription but contract as members of the society, (receiving a diploma), an obligation to aid by their assistance, whenever required, in case of shipwreck, &c. &c.

DIPLOMAS.

§ 7. The protectors will receive a diploma of patronage £4.

The Benefactors a diploma of £1 10s.

The Associates a common diploma of 10s.

The Assistant Associates a diploma of 6s.

The "Seamen" a diploma of 2s. 6d.

The prices of the diplomas will go towards the paying of the materials necessary for the society, such as iron, nails, boats, planks, rafts of timber, portable tents, camp beds, warm clothing, bathing tubs, medicines, &c. — Canton Press, 12th June. — Canton Register, June 16.

[Hukku, September 11, 1840]

It is indeed a proud recommendation for me that I am the representative of those true and faithful brethren

[Hutchins, Sept 5, 1840]

My brethren,—I accept this cordial and brotherly compliment in the warm heart and hearty spirit with which it has been tendered to me, feeling apprehensive that I have no claim to appropriate to myself the high eulogium with which the eminence and distinguished labors of her who presides over you have been tendered to introduce me to the Convention. I have ever committed the consumption of my words to no ambition to be in the coterie and to do so upon high intellectual ground, and although I have a ready and copious supply of contributions from the altar in the pages of my country and magnificent testimonies put in the will sweeter and more grateful form of the unvarying brotherly love which has elevated, and animated me unworthily as I am, to the use of the instrument of reconstructing on a solid and liberal great foundation on the Western side of the Atlantic, I deeply do appreciate the fact you extend to this me, and secretly do I thank you for the opportunity of our sympathy with which you have welcomed me this night. Although the proud object of it, I may be permitted to remark that it

* This alludes to the shipwreck of the *Benetech* and *Casternagh* at Bombay, on the 18th June last. On the following day a Masonic subscription for the assistance was commenced, which amounted in eight hours to 1800 Rupees, and in 48 hours to nearly 2500. The R. W. Brother mentioned that the principal instrument in distributing this charity was Brother, the Rev. George Light Chapman to the Lodge Perseverance, who nobly supported his Christian and Masonic character, by remaining at the point, during the pelting of the pitiless storm, tending the living, and burying the dead, (for both were thrown on shore in a church yard) till the last moment his services continued to be useful.

is as honorable to yourselves as to me, for it is in accordance with the true spirit and immemorial usage of our order, and that happy distribution of its spirit and power, principles, by which all discord is annihilated and the stranger himself made at once to the hearts, and hospitality of his brethren.

I have derived my highest pleasure to Masonry in India, not only because it draws closer the hearts of men, and makes of them a single brotherhood, but because it brings together to support reciprocal and ennobling efforts of all noble minds, and gives to each, especially, the high opportunity and not alone the scope, to the inextinguishable inheritance of every noble soul, the European continent, but also as it means admirably suited for extending, without awakening religious prejudices, a true knowledge of the great Architect of the Universe, and more just notions of their duty to each other, among the nations of this murky sphere. With discretion and judgment I have never doubted that it may in time be applied to those stupendous objects, and as justification which possesses such a spirit, and contains within it such a tendency, may justly demand the respect and earnest support of every generous and philanthropic man.

Deeply impressed with these feelings, my brethren, you will believe that I have watched with intense interest the late revival of the craft on this side of India, and I confess to you that one of the chief objects in visiting this stately metropolis of the East, was to have the rising and spreading light, issuing from darkness under the fresh and vigorous guidance of my dearly valued, and Right Worshipful Brother whose elevation to the Provincial Chair of Bengal, followed, as it has been, by his excellent selection of officers is, I conceive, one of the most important steps that has occurred in the march of Masonry within the present century, pressing probably momentous even to those affecting the civilizing and happiness of our fellow men.

My pride and exultation have been extreme in finding him aided in his good work, in particular by the illustrious brother who takes this Indian 'Prometheus' in his hand. It may be said of Sir Edward Ryan that he is a philanthropic and energetic champion of education, or system of moral improvement from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin with which his native land is inseparably connected may not be overestimated. The accession of such a non-ardent individual to a tower of strength to our cause, the efforts of his efforts may be incalculable, but it is, I believe, coupled with the exertions of the worthy excellent and active brethren with whom he is associated, that under the favor of the Supreme Master, it will prove fruitful in diffusing the blessed gifts of charity, good will, and love to all men.

It is in favor of my opinions of Masonry that they are identical with those of this eminent brother, who although raised by Providence to a high sphere of fortune and power, presents probably the best example amongst us of that happy combination of humility with true dignity which gives such grace to the Masonic profession. Long intervals, the inferior of Sir Edward Ryan as at things else, I may yet be permitted, as ruler in Israel to demand of you an overflowing tribute to his perfect knowledge of the true principles of the craft, and his unswerving devotion to its practical objects—Englishman, Sept 5.

[HURKRU, September 7, 1840]

On another gathering of the Mystic Brethren took place on the evening of the 8th instant, under the able direction of the Worshipful Brother Charles, Master of Lodge "Humility with Fortitude," commonly called the Fort Lodge. This Lodge has nobly maintained its

place, and has done its part nobly in well doing, contributing to the elevation of Masonry in Calcutta, to add to its numbers, and to support the true principles of the craft.

The occasion of the present Meeting was to receive the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, Sir Edward Ryan, to whom all the Brethren of the Province were present. At the express request, a very extensive hall was hired, but there was abundance of excellent fare. A large party of distinguished persons, among whom we observed the Honorable Members of the Council, A. Grant, and others, Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge. After the usual toasts and the Worshipful Master proposed the health of the distinguished guests, specially dwelling on the circumstances that he was a Mason equally ready to join his humble brethren in a bomb proof as at present, as in a circle with the most exalted society in the proudest halls. The Right Worshipful Brother Barnes made a valuable reply. The health of the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, as well as those of Brother Burton, and the W. M., were also drunk with enthusiasm, and in the course of the evening Brother Barnes brought particularly in notice the uninterrupted services to the craft of Brother E. W. Birch, whose kindness and hospitality to himself personally he also acknowledged. Brothers Birch and Burton both gave apt and excellent illustrations of Masonic principles. Other toasts were also given, and some excellent songs, and altogether, although more gorgeous feast may have greeted our esteemed Brother from the West, we never saw him enjoy himself more than with the worthy brethren of Lodge "Humility with Fortitude" in the bomb proof of Fort William. As some of Br. Barnes' addresses to other Lodges have been imperfectly obtained, and others altogether lost, means were taken on this occasion to secure a correct version, and the following (after thanking the brethren for their hospitality, and complimenting them on their admirable work) are very nearly the words, in which he expressed himself in his first speech.

"It is in India such as this that the Brother not yet initiated in the Masonic feeling may obtain profit, and the instructed Mason may gather a fresh incentive to exertion, for it is here that Masonry especially presents herself in her genuine and fairest aspect, namely, as a pure democracy of morals, totally independent of, and indifferent to, distinctions in society, but into which every true-hearted and honest man, who is well and worthily recommended, may seek a home, and secure a place. Having once done so, he becomes the brother of the most affluent Mason, and meets him on the square; the humble question being then, who shall best work and who shall best agree."

At the last assemblage which I attended at Bombay, I had occasion on taking leave of an excellent Brother and conductor William Wallis, who was quitting India, to comment, in presence of about 50 brethren, on his honorable career of nearly 25 years as a Mason and a soldier as known to myself and testified by his superior officers then in India. The feelings of the brethren went with me, the host of the worthy brother were overcome, and a scene ensued which would have touched the hearts of most men. Among those chiefly interested was an accomplished scholar and Mason lately arrived from Europe Brother George Dunt, the Editor of the Bombay Times, who entering intensely into the emotions of the old soldier expressed his conviction of the innumerable benefits of Masonry, particularly in India, where the high and the humble of the public services might thus meet together for reciprocal gratification without the fear of assumption on the side, or loss of dignity on the other.

I was pleased to find my opinions confirmed by an observant individual, for I have ever fancied Masonry

As a sort of very wreath that might be returned to the noble Order of Military Discipline, inspiring a great and hearty to its form, without impairing its beauty or strength, since it is a system entirely devoid of opposition and insubordination, encouraging attachment to the office, and even devotion to the person of the officer, at the same time that it enhances the self-respect of the holder by making him feel that the reality of his moral worth, there is a point at which he may be on the level, where the good qualities of both may become admirably known to each, and where neither would obtain a place without the things of good report, which founded for and true.

The misapprehension under which even some intelligent persons labour that any person may enter Freemasonry is so remarkable at that which induces the uninitiated to believe that the workings of our Order consist only of festive appointments, the conviviality which fills our labour being, in fact, precisely so, and one of the objects of our system, for I have attended numerous Masonic meetings on the continent of Europe, and never saw any entertainment introduced. I need not say how and where is invariably a most rigid scrutiny into the character of candidates, which is peculiarly strict in the case of soldiers. My first experience of this I acquired in a mission which I shall not forget. I had been deputed to assist the present Earl of Roslin to fill up his Regimental Band to attend at the celebration of the Centenary of the 4 and Lodge of 944 land in 1836. His Lordship, the representative of a long line of hereditary Grand Masters,* although himself no Mason, not only at once complied with my request, but expressed his wish to enter the Craft—praying me not to desert until he had given the requisite orders to his Adjutant. This officer, a gallant veteran, soon appeared, and having heard Lord Roslin's orders, addressed him as follows:—"I am myself a Mason, my Lord, many years standing, and I hope a conscientious one; this gentleman knows that the musicians can not attend the meeting without receiving at least the lowest grade of the Craft, let me ask if he has instituted the necessary inquiries into their characters? I protest against the admission of some of them."—I took it as a rebuke as be came me, and the selection was left to the worthy Adjutant, for whom I am glad to say also, a place was reserved as an honored guest at the Centenary. I have even some years ago known a Field Officer make the humiliating confession that, much as he desired to be a Mason, he knew he could not obtain admission into the Lodge of his own Regiment from the want of a moral qualification.

The Duke of York, when he sanctioned Lodges in the Army, foresaw their advantages not only as inducing the soldier to obtain, and retain a character, but in conferring on him also a sure protection in the time of need. Every one knows that even in the fury of the late war, the Chevaliers diplomas, and insignia of Lodges used to be returned with courtesy after an engagement. I am old enough to recollect when my own father, the Master of a Lodge, and a magistrate, took the responsibility of moving some French prisoners from jail to his own house because they were brethren, and it was only last night that Colonel Logan a brave officer of the Peninsular War, mentioned to me an authentic anecdote which will interest you. "A whole Battalion of the 4th Foot had been taken prisoner, and the officers stripped of every thing, several of them were hemmed

in the middle of a desert, when to their surprise they found themselves surrounded by their own countrymen, who had been sent by special invitation to assist them. Some of you may have heard the remark of Walter Raleigh, when speaking of the Maccabees, persecuted as they were with such innocent and pious motives, that the most wicked of men, in order to escape a party of soldiers, had taken refuge in the Temple of the Lord, and by the French Emperor Le Roy, who was all, he found the means of escape on the Captain's discovery that there was the master of some of the Colours Lodges amongst them. It is useless to multiply instances, every one knows that a Masonic when has often stretched the sword of the destroyer, and I would not ask of one who represents our Order as a mummy relic of bygone times alleged to be incompatible with the golden age in which we live to point out any other invention of man which could so soften the miseries of war, and lighten the conflicts of life between individuals of contending passions. For my own part I conceive that until the light of true religion shall pervade the universe and the happy period arrive when the whole world shall be one people, and every man a brother, the fondest enthusiasm for the amelioration of the human race can scarcely direct a constitution of society to which the enforcement of the obligations of *Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth* can be inapplicable or otherwise than a liberation, and I glory in the conviction, that Masonry was never more elevated in triumph, and influential, than at the present moment.

From the qualifications required in Military Lodges, as well as the character of our Institution, the Masonic badge has become an honorable distinction in the ranks of the Army. Although I have known much of soldiers, I offer not my own experience. On last St John's Day I had the honor of being supported by Brigadier Valiant (commanding the Garrison of Bombay) and Colonel Griffith the Commandant of Artillery two distinguished officers and Masons who assisted in presence of the Militia Lodge. Ours is a new ed by brothers Sergeant Major and Captain in Hall, that Masonic brethren are invariably the best conductors of soldiers. It is within my knowledge that a gallant officer well known to all present, Colonel William Dunlop, the Quartermaster General of the Army, himself no Mason, is happily one of those worthy men who actively require to be raised, and stated publicly at the meeting at Agra that during his command of the Bengal European Regiment no Masonic Brother's name had ever appeared in the deserters' list. Do the most accurate inquiries into their proof if it is only to calculate to make them better, and to keep them so? It is from a philanthropic contemplation of its effects upon our countrymen, that I believe my Right Worshipful Brother the Provincial Grand Master for Bengal, of whom, as I am absent I may say that a more noble minded, generous and enlightened man was never sent by Europe to Asia, has initiated the idea of making admission with us a piece of reward for well-earned integrity, and intellectual attainments, amongst the natives.

So much, however, for the effect of Masonry on the soldier.—How it has characterized the officer, I need scarcely recount here, since the annals of this country contain a glorious record of its triumph, and many still glow with enthusiasm at the recollection of the august scene when Francis Maitland Hastings, the most chivalrous character of later times, impressed with devotion for the Craft, and love for all his brethren descended from his high estate, as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in India, and within the halls of his own palace, offered

* The reign of James II., William St. Clair of Ross Prince of Orkney, and Earl of Caithness had tested him, and his heirs ever the dignity of Grand Master of Mason of Scotland, which continued with his descendants until 1716 when William St. Clair of Roslin being childless, resigned it to the Craft.

One of the severest obligations of charity upon practice, is the want I have to propose, which as with every thing else in unvarying union will continue its lesson, reminding us, even on the full tide of festivity, like the whist skeleton at the revels of the Egyptians, of the instability of all human enjoyment surrounded by every luxury, we are now required to suspend our smiles, and by a silent and solemn invitation to rebel to memory all our past and suffering brethren throughout the globe, to flock on our comrades with them and once we cannot tame their distresses, to make the blessing of our Exalted Master on their lot. This is most impressive when there is a gap in our own circle, occasioned by the absence of a brother in distress, and it becomes doubly affecting when, as at present, we know that an officer and faithful auxiliary of this Provincial Grand Lodge, - a worthy determined, and uncompromising servant of our Order - one who has devoted the inimitable energies which have descended to him, from the Orient and enduring race of the flood and mountains from which he is sprung, to the advancement of its interests, has bowed down with domestic affliction and heart-stricken by the same shafts of its great Leveler which has robbed him of his first born. It is the feeling of all present, that I should place Brother Alexander Grant foremost among those whose self-sacrificing whom we prize, cherish, in esteem. I off-reit him my feeble congratulations as he came in, and it was a blessing to my feelings to learn, that in the hour of sorrow the warm sympathy of his brethren had been as a balm to his wounded spirit, and that Masonic principles had been his anchor and his life, teaching him to how with humility, resignation and fortitude to the will of Him whose all seeing eye is not withdrawn from us. - *Hurkara, September, 24, 1840.*

We begin to think that a dispensation to open lodges for the Indians, must soon be obtained for except a few stiff-necked old gentlemen, we believe all the sterner sex, of mature age, have already been made Masons. The members of our Fraternity upon Saturday night and initiated three more Brethren. After which the brethren sat down to a supper given in honour of the True Friendship, and Brothers W. H. Hamerton, A. H. E. Boddess, W. S. Thomas, John Ward and several others, entertained the company with vocal exertions singing and music.

Brother W. H. Hamerton sang two songs, which were new to us, and which we believe were composed by himself. They were very pretty, and we regret we have not been able to obtain copies of them. The first, A. H. E. Boddess, - who though a young mason has already proved himself a good one - also sang an original song, composed by him for the occasion. We were fortunate enough to get a copy of it and I publish it, though our brother of the Literary Gazette has already anticipated us in publishing it. We feel assured that every Mason will read it with pleasure.

Altered from Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*,
Canto II., Stanzas XIX and XX.

1.
Hail to our Craft which in triumph advances,
Honoured and blessed be the Free-mason's sign;
Long may the light of our Order that glances
Stream forth undiminished, and brightly shine.
Heaven send of happy days
With level as our days,
Upright in faith and bravely to spread,
While all our Brethren,
Echo the shout again
"Long may Free-masonry hold up its head!"

II.
Ours is no cottage, chance-built, by a fountain,
But an edifice founded on Christ's rock;
When the wild wind of poverty sweeps o'er the mountain
The more shall our pillars resist its fierce shock
Based on no shifting sand
Spreading through all the land,
Tumult and storm up the rough rude, it may blow;
Wisdom and beauty,
Give strength to our duty,
And help us Free-masonry's blessings to know.

III.
Piously we'll carry our symbols before us
No leave a yonder brother's wants unsupplied,
For true Fellowship we'll live till the grave closes
Over us,
When we approach and master must lie side by side.
We'll bow and kneel, -
Sink into deep distress,
Burdened with sorrows, weak hungry, and poor,
The Wife of our brother,
Should not be forgotten
Long light of darkness when she calls at our door.

IV.
Sing to her sing for the love of our Order
Lift up your eyes to the light from above
O let each heart in each little most border
We wear a true re-garland of Brotherly Love
O that a re-union fruit,
With which we merit
Oft from True Friendship's rich branches may fall,
So would each brother then,
Say with a loud Amen,
"The Great Architect's blessing remain with us all!"

Sept 26, 1840 A. H. E. B.
[Hurkara, Sept 28, 1840.]

MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS.

In pursuance of the following invitation, a meeting of the Catholics took place last Friday evening, at the Parochial House, attached to the Principal Catholic Church.

Sir,—In accordance with the pastoral exhortation published last Sunday the 13th instant, the Very Revd the Vicar General requests the favour of your attendance at the Parochial House, on Friday evening the 18th instant, in order to carry into effect the object proposed in that address, viz., the restoration of peace in this distracted community.

The chair will be taken at seven half-past six precisely.

I have the honor to be, your most obedt. servt.

THOM. OLLIFFE, D. D.,

Secretary.

Calcutta, 15th September, 1840.

The business of the evening was commenced by the Very Revd the Vicar General, stating that, not being familiar with the English language, in which the proceedings would be conducted, he begged to depute the Hon. Dr Olliffe, to preside on the occasion. The chair was then taken by Dr Olliffe, who before proceeding to the order of the day, observed, that there were present in the room of some gentlemen, who had not been invited, those he requested would separate themselves from those who had been invited, for as the meeting had not been convened by a public invitation, he did not think it would be regular to allow those a voice in its proceedings, who had not been called to it, but he saw no inconvenience in their being permitted to remain without taking a part in the proceedings. On the expiration taking place about eight gentlemen appeared to have come without invitation. A desultory discussion here took place as to allowing the uninvited to have a voice in the proceedings. It terminated by Mr J. O'Brien, proposing to take the case of the meeting upon the point under consideration. This was done by the chair, and the gentlemen above alluded to were by a majority allowed to take part in the business of the evening.

The order of the day was commenced by the chairman reading a pastoral exhortation in the Vernacular, which had been published in the Vernacular, both at the Principal Catholic Church and the Chapel of St Francis Xavier. The subject of the pastoral was the restoration of brotherhood and peace among the Catholics of this Province.

The Chairman—The main object of the present meeting, as will have been seen from the invitation and the pastoral just read, is peace—but peace can only be restored unless the obstacles which have disturbed it be removed. I shall, therefore, bring to your notice some of the principal causes which at this moment distract the Catholic community of this city. The first is the withdrawal of the only Catholic periodical in this country, from the control and patronage of the ecclesiastical superior of this Vicariate, and its transfer to an institution not recognized by him. In order to put you in full possession of all the particulars connected with the transfer alluded to, I shall read to you a correspondence, which has taken place on the subject.

The very Revd, Fr. Antonio de Santa Maria, as you are already aware, having been empowered to administer this Vicariate, by virtue of a decree of the Propaganda, and possessing all the ordinary and extraordinary

powers of a Vicar Apostolic, except those that belong to the Episcopal character, sent to his duty in 1838 a letter to Mr. James Rastow, pastor, the editor of the Bengal Catholic Reporter, which periodical had been established by our late lamented Bishop, and had in the last day of his life sponsored under the British patronage and patronage. Following in the correspondence.

JAMES RASTOW Esq., JUNIOR.

My Dear Sir,—I deem it my duty to give you this timely notice, in my official capacity of superior of this Vicariate, that it is my wish that no article be published either in the editorial or correspondence columns of the Bengal Catholic Reporter, unless my sanction be previously obtained.

I am, my dear Sir, your obedt. servt.

(Signed) FR. A. DE SANTA MARIA.

Vicar General of Bengal.

Calcutta, 7th September 1840.

To the very Revd. Fr. Antonio de Santa Maria,

Vicar General.

My Dear Revd Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on your appointment as Vicar General of the Bengal Vicariate, and I sincerely trust that under your spiritual care and management our holy religion will be extended and glorified in this country.

With reference to your letter of yesterday, I beg to observe, that the Catholic Institute having at a meeting held last week, as you will have seen in the first number of the Reporter, adopted the journal as its organ, the Reporter has been placed under the superintendence of the Institute, the Secretary of which will afford you further information if necessary.

I am, very Revd. Sir, your obedt. servt.

8th Sept 1840. (Signed) JAS. RASTOW, JUN.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your yesterday's letter I beg to inform you that the Catholic Reporter, was originally established under the immediate patronage of the late superior of this Vicariate, and that it continued to be directed under his surveillance until his premature demise. On the other hand, the Catholic Institute alluded to by you has neither been established under the patronage of the present superior (for the originators of this Institute in Bengal, thought it a wiser course not to wait his appointment) nor has it yet been recognized and approved by him. Under such circumstances I ask even the Reporter withdraw itself from the surveillance of the acting superior in order to shelter itself under the wings of the Catholic Institute.

Your humble servt.

(Signed) FR. ANTONIO DE SANTA MARIA, V. G. B.

11th September, 1840.

TO THE VERY REVD FRA ANTONIO DA ST MARIA,
Vicar General Bengal.

My Dear Rev Sir.—I beg leave to inform you, that the letter which you did the honor to address me yesterday, has been handed over to the Secretary of the Calcutta Auxiliary Catholic Institute.

I am, very Revd. Sir, your obdt. servt.,

JAMES ROSEMAN, JUN.

10th September 1840.

JAMES ROSEMAN Esq JUN.

Dear Sir,—I protest against the authority you have assumed of "handing over" my letter to the Secretary of an Institute, which I do not recognize. I, therefore request the immediate favor of a direct reply, to the simple query contained in it, which if I did not receive before noon to-morrow, I hereby warn you, that I shall be compelled to adopt such measures as will mark my sense of the injudicious conduct of the conductors of the *Expositor*.

Yours faithfully

(Signed) FRA ANTONIO DA ST. MARIA, V. G. B.
10th September, 1840.

TO THE VERY REVD FRA ANTONIO DA ST. MARIA
Vicar General of Bengal.

REVD. SIR.—Mr. Rosman yesterday handed over to me the correspondence which has recently taken place between your Reverence and himself regarding the *Bengal Catholic Expositor*.

In reply to your last letter to the address of J Rosman, Esq., Junior, I beg to state, that the idea of the journal in question originated with our late worthy and lamented Bishop Dr Taberni. After the establishment of the *Bengal Catholic Expositor*, it received the approval of His Lordship and that of all our neighboring Vicars Apostolic. You will have seen by the public announcement in the *Expositor* of last Saturday, that the Catholic Institute has adopted it as its organ, and it needs the sanction of nobody.

With reference to the Calcutta Auxiliary Catholic Institute, which has been duly established, and of which you make mention in the second part of your letter I have to inform your reverence, that it is not necessary it should have the recognition and approbation which is said to be requisite.

I am, Revd. Sir, your obedient servt

(Signed) J. W. WALLER,

Secy. C. A. C. Institute

Calcutta, 11th September, 1840.

P. S. May I beg that your reverence will have the kindness to inform me when the inquisition was established in this country.

(Signed) J. G. W.

A little before the receipt of the last, the following letter had been written, and on its receipt a postscript was added,

REVD. R. SUMNER.

REVD. AND DEAR SIR.—I address you on a little matter connected with the *Expositor*, as you are the sole legitimately appointed Revisor of it after the resignation of Dr O'Hiff.

The time which I limited for a reply to my query in my letter of the 9th instant, to the Editor of the *Expositor*, having now expired, before I publish my reply of the unjustifiableness of the proceeding alluded to in his letter of yesterday, I deem it judicious to enquire of you whether the translation of the paper from the supervision of the superior of the mission to that of the Institute has been made or not with your knowledge or sanction. As I repeat you are the only clergyman responsible for the doings of the Editor in question, I hereby request you will with the least possible delay, give a direct reply to this query.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRA ANTONIO DA ST MARIA,

Vicar General of Bengal.

Calcutta, 12th September, 1840.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received an insolent letter signed J. G. Waller, of which I shall take no notice in the proceedings.

The following is the reply —

TO THE VERY REVD. FRA ANTONIO DA ST MARIA,
Vicar General of Bengal

VERY REVD AND DEAR SIR,—Your letter of yesterday refers to another addressed to a third party. If the reference was necessary you would perhaps have the goodness to favor me with a copy.

The adoption of the *Bengal Catholic Expositor* by the Committee of the Institute for its organ was a measure which "as reviewer of that paper," I had nothing to do. That charge imposed upon me the ease of seeing that the articles submitted to me contained nothing "contrary to faith and good morals," and extended no further.

In reply to the closing observation of your note, I have to say that I neither am now nor ever was "responsible for the doings of the Editor of the *Bengal Catholic Expositor*."

Your most humble and devoted servant,

(Signed) R. SUMNER

September 12, 1840.

You have thus seen gentlemen, by the correspondence I have alluded to, that the *Bengal Catholic Expositor* is no longer under the control of the ecclesiastical superior of the mission. I shall now bring to your recollection certain circumstances connected with the establishment of the paper. At the time that event took place, I had the honor of being Secretary to his Lordship, and by his direction I issued invitations to a certain number of the Catholics of this city in a manner similar to that in which I acted to those who were asked to the present meeting. It is needless to detail all the particulars connected with that meeting, I shall therefore only state that it was convened and conducted in the same manner as the present meeting, that at that meeting the *Bengal Expositor* was established, and it always continued under his Lordship's sole control until his unexpected demise. There are indisputable facts, and it is now left to you, gentlemen, to express your sense of these proceedings, and to indicate the course that should be adopted to remedy the evil. It is absurd to suppose that the right to control the *Catholic Expositor* requires episcopal consecration, if, therefore, the Vicar General be possessed, as he is of every other power vested in a Vicar Apostolic, it clearly follows that all subjects in regard to this matter ought

to have full weight and authority. In order further to show that the present meeting has been convened in the same impartial manner as that at which the *Expositor* was established, I shall read to you the names of those who were invited, some of whom have not attended.

Here the Chairman read a long list of names for which we have no room, but we particularly noticed those of the following gentlemen who were not present, viz the Rev. Mr. Chadwick, Rector of St. Xavier's College, Rev. Messrs. More, Sumner, and Boulogne, and Mr. Antonio Pereira, the President of the Calcutta Auxiliary Catholic Institute.

Mr. Crow begged leave to observe that as this meeting had been called expressly for the purpose of restoring peace, he had a resolution to submit, which he thought would tend to the attainment of that object. The meeting was aware that a controversy concerning the College of St. Xavier and the *Expositor* had been carried on for some time past, and that it had lately assumed a character which he apprehended was calculated to excite in this community angry feelings, and he wished to see a stop put to that controversy. All those who had taken part in that discussion, had signed in the several public journals under assumed signatures, and it was therefore impossible to address any individual personally on the subject. (*Hisses from the side of the minority*.) The only way that appeared to him likely to effect the object he had proposed, was for this meeting with the Vicar General and himself to express their earnest desire that all those who have been concerned in the late angry discussion should cease from writing any further on the subject. (*Cheers*.) He was aware of the sacrifice of a long while some of the belligerent parties would have to make in order to show their opponents to have the last word, but this sacrifice was necessary, some one must have the last word, otherwise the dispute could not terminate. For his own part, he did not care whether the individuals who would be called on to make peace there were his friends and advocated the same side of the question with himself, or whether they belonged to the opposite party. One of the latest publications connected with this dispute was a pamphlet published under the signature of Veritas. He had not retained from seeing this publication, because he did not wish to contribute to the controversy, but which might produce a result. The party in which Mr. Crow was supported, was pretty well known to the meeting, it also was known how the quarter which the pamphlet of Veritas had taken. Yet he hesitated not a moment to call upon the meeting to present so far as they lay, a very strong and united front to that pamphlet, and he hoped it would be supported in the proposition which he had to submit. Mr. Crow then moved, seconded by Mr. W. Waller, —

"That this meeting is of opinion that for the sake of peace the controversy which has been for so long time past carried on in the public papers and in the press here, should be discontinued." — Carried unanimously and with cheers.

Mr. Waller, the secretary of the Institute, being one of those who had come in uninvited, wished with reference to what had been said from the chair regarding the transfer of the *Expositor* to the Institute, to offer some explanation. Having thanked the meeting for allowing him and Mr. Crow's voice in the proceedings of the evening, he attempted to read the advertisement announcing the appointment of the Vicar General, and stated that he did not consider it a sufficient authority for the appointment, the validity of which he questioned.

The chairman. — Mr. Waller, I must call you to order. The authority of the Vicar General has been

acknowledged by all the clergy in Calcutta; his appointment has been published in the Principal Catholic Church as well as at St. Xavier's chapel, and not one of the clergy has hitherto entered any protest against it. This meeting has been convened by him, and the very fact of your coming to a meeting so convened, and of addressing him as Vicar General in the correspondence that has been read, is a recognition by you of his authority, you have therefore been convicted of inconsistency, and I must request that you will not touch upon this object which is quite irrelevant to the main object of the present meeting. You must remember, Sir, that this object is the restoration of peace, and that you have been permitted to speak upon the express condition that you will say nothing but what may tend to promote that desirable object.

Mr. Waller. — "Then am I not to be heard?" Chairman — No, not on this subject, we shall be glad to hear you on the question which is before the meeting.

Here a good deal of desultory conversation took place in which Mr. Waller and some of those who had accompanied him endeavoured to carry on the discussion on the Vicar General's appointment, and the chairman, supported by a large majority of the meeting, attempted to keep them in order. No explanation however regarding the transfer of the *Expositor* having as yet been offered, the following resolution was moved by the Reverend I. M. Brandao.

"That this meeting deems the transfer alluded to, to be unjustifiable, and that the *Expositor* having withdrawn itself from the control of the Ecclesiastical Superior of this Vicariate, be no longer considered worthy of the support of the Catholic community."

This proposition was seconded by Mr. E. O'Brien, who adverted to the manner in which the *Expositor* had been established by the late superior of this Vicariate, and had always continued under his direct control, which he contrasted with the mode in which it had since been drawn over transferred to a lay Institute, and its subsequent withdrawal from the control of the same authority now vested in the Vicar General.

Mr. James Rostan, Jr. (the declared Editor of the *Expositor*), who spoke from some distance and in a low tone, so that we could not properly catch all that fell from him, appeared to admit that the *Expositor* had been established by the late Bishop, but denied that that Prelate exercised any control over it for thirteen months. He then stated he, (Mr. R.) considered himself the proprietor of the *Expositor*, and as such he claimed a right to transfer it to whom he pleased. (*hears, &c.*)

Mr. Waller here took up the discussion and stated, that the *Expositor* had been made over during the interregnum which occurred between the death of the late Vicar Apostolic, and the appointment of the present Vicar General, — a time at which there was no one at the head of this Vicariate, and he thought that this circumstance justified the transfer which had been made, inasmuch as the right which the late Vicar Apostolic had enjoyed of exercising his control over the *Expositor*, died with him.

Mr. John O'Brien here observed that he with several others had been formally invited to and was present at the meeting which was convened by the late Vicar Apostolic for the express purpose of establishing a Catholic paper. The very circumstance of a meeting being held was a proof that the Journal was public property. The present Editor and the collector of the Bengal *Expositor*, were respectively elected by the votes of those who constituted that meeting. If, as was attempted to be proved by the last speaker, the in-

terregnum abolished the right and authority of the ecclesiastical superior with regard to the *Expositor*, the same argument might be applied to all the other rights and functions of the superior.

Mr. Crow adverted to the remarks of Mr. Rostan, and wished to know the time from which Mr. R. admitted that the late Bishop had exercised control over the *Expositor*. Mr. R. had informed the meeting that for thirteen months his Lordship had not exercised any control over that paper; Mr. Crow wished to know from Mr. R. when his Lordship had commenced to exercise control.

Mr. Rostan made a reply, that so far as we could hear he did not furnish the information sought by Mr. Crow.

Mr. Crow then observed that Mr. Rostan not having answered the simple query he (Mr. Crow) had asked; but on the contrary having limited the time of the non-interference of the late Bishop with the *Expositor* to thirteen months, Mr. Crow concluded that, according to Mr. Rostan himself, the late Bishop had exercised control for all the remaining period. Mr. Crow saw nothing in the non-interference of the late Bishop for thirteen months to warrant the conclusion that his Lordship had no authority over the *Expositor*; because if for a period the *Expositor* had acted with propriety, the Bishop would not interfere, but when he found it was going wrong he would then, as he appears to have done, exercise his right of control.

Mr. Waller again addressed the chair, and after a few observations, one of which was that no Catholic is bound to receive a single article in the *Expositor* as matter of faith, returned to the subject of the appointment of the Vicar General, and was again called to order by the chairman, but he persisted in maintaining that he was perfectly in order, that the subject he was commenting on was intimately connected with the resolution before the meeting, and that he had a right to be heard.

At one time, notwithstanding the repeated calls to order, Mr. Waller persisted in interrupting the chair in that degree, that the Rev. Chairman was obliged to say "Mr. Waller, have the politeness to listen to me."

This conversation between the chairman and Mr. Waller continued for a considerable time, during which many hot words were spoken, and had it not been for the exemplary forbearance of the Rev. Gentlemen who presided, we fear business would not have proceeded to a close.

On Mr. Waller's repeating that the resolution involved the question of the Vicar General's authority, the chairman replied that it did not *involve*, but that it *pre-supposed* it, that it was the Vicar General who had convened the meeting, and therefore that all the Gentlemen present, the uninvited as well as Mr. Waller (was one) not excepted, by attending it, had recognized, at least implicitly, his authority. The chairman then observed that it was very extraordinary for a layman to question that authority, which all the clergy in Calcutta had expressly recognized, and he therefore drew the conclusion, that Mr. W. ought consistently either to acknowledge the authority of the Vicar General, or to retire from the meeting which had been convened by him.

In the midst of this desultory discussion, Mr. J. Lackersteen addressed the chairman, and spoke as follows:

He was grieved and astonished that a meeting convened for the avowed object of restoring peace to a divided community, any gentlemen should come

forward to moot a question which in its own nature was calculated to frustrate that important object. At the meeting which lately took place at St. Xavier's College no layman was invited who was not declaratory of the party which was known to advocate every measure that originated with the Reverend Fathers of the College, although the object of that meeting was to establish an Institute professing to defend the rights and privileges of Catholics in an hostile country—he believed throughout India. Did any of the gentlemen who were not asked by the Rev. Rector of St. Xavier (and the majority of those who were then present had been excluded) presume to officiate on the meeting at the College, for the purpose of taking part in the intended discussion? No, properly regarding the established forms of courtesy, they declined to obtrude where their presence was manifestly undesired. Mr. Lackersteen then adverted to the nature of the present meeting where every thing was done on the basis of strict impartiality. Gentlemen who were known to hold dissimilar opinions, were asked to meet in a friendly way to discuss amicably the points of difference and if possible, by mutual concessions to unite the hitherto jarring interests of a distracted community. Mr. Annam Perera the President of the Auxiliary Institute and Mr. Rostan the declared Editor of the *Beagol Expositor*, had been specially informed by the Rev. the Vicar General of Bengal that the Institute in question and *Periodical Expositor*, would severally form subjects for discussion. Was this an object of concert calculated to promote each other? Was it not a convention understood that it was not to touch on any party by surprise, but that every thing would be done fairly and openly, and that nothing would be kept a secret till the very moment of discussion? How was such a convention met with? Several gentlemen have come unbidden to this meeting, they have been implicitly allowed to remain in the room, they have requested permission to print the proposed discussion, even this request was granted by a great majority of votes on the express understanding how far their exertions would tend to promote the restoration of peace. But he is grieved to observe the language and conduct of one of these, who professing to be actuated by the most noble and pious motives, has refused to concur in a discussion on a subject not only irrelevant to the points which were proposed to be discussed, but one which was fully capable of provoking party feelings. Such an act, so exercised in violation of every sacred and solemn object of association and civility. Mr. Lackersteen then begged that the resolution which had been moved and seconded be put to the vote.

After this some of the uninvited, who before appeared to have supported Mr. Waller, disclaimed every intention of disputing the authority of the Vicar General. The resolution which had been proposed by Rev. Mr. Baughman was now put from the chair, and carried by large majority.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. J. Lackersteen, seconded by Mr. T. Gregory, and carried,—

That the Vicar General be solicited to give publicity to "this decision."

About this time Mr. Waller and those who had accompanied him retired.

The Chairman.—I shall now explain to you, gentlemen, another cause of dissension, it is the *Institute* recently established at the College of St. Xavier's. As a report of the proceedings which took place on the occasion has been published in the *Expositor*, I need not advert to them in detail, but I must read for your information a letter which the clergy, at the time rendering this

written in the Bengallee language, and there was another written in our combination of English and Bengallee. I am not aware of the names of these writers, nor do I know where to find them. I was not inquisitive and it was my part of the business to go in and out, so that I had little opportunity of learning the names of the writers. Ezekiel Moses, one of the partners, who generally remained on the premises, must know every particular as regards the writer. From the beginning to the end we never made any settlement of accounts. Some of the firm asked for it, but Isaac Jacob put it off from day to day till our failure. The Bengallee language could only be a little spoken by Benjamin Abraham Jacob, but none of us could read or write the language. We were all unacquainted with the English language also, so that we were entirely dependent, as regards our accounts, on the pinhead of the Bengallee writer. The writer had been brought by Isaac Jacob, and, as far as any knowledge of him goes, I found him to be honest. The disappearance of eighty or ninety thousand rupees arose from losses experienced by the firm, which took place in the Mauritius, England and other places, as no doubt will be given by the Hongkee books of account. I am not cognizant of the names of the ships on which our goods had been taken, but bills of lading, policies, &c., were prepared by Isaac Jacob, which documents must be with him. About this time last year I was informed of four or five hundred bags of wheat being exported of the London market. The debt of the Bengal Bank is to the extent of eight thousand rupees. I do not know any one of the names of Hongkee's charges. I am aware of the contents of our Schedule, they having been explained to me. They are all true. Isaac Jacob assured me that the entries in the Schedule were correct, and upon this assurance I put my name to that document. Though Isaac Jacob may not know to read and write Bengallee, yet he knows the English figures. The Schedule was not prepared before the. The Comptroller also explained it to me. I never examined the Schedule, but, as I said before, Isaac Jacob's assistance as to its accuracy, satisfied me, and I signed it. Isaac Jacob did not particularise the

contents of the Schedule to me; but the gross amounts he mentioned to me. The gross amount of losses he said was eighty or ten thousand rupees. Our transactions with the Bank were to the extent of five lacs, and we received eighty six thousand on renewed bills.

Examined by Mr. Leith.—I know what wheat is sold the four or five hundred bags I have alluded to, I did not see myself but my knowledge of the exportation was derived from Isaac Jacob. I am certain they were sent to England, because three or four days prior to failure, a letter was received from England about the wheat. The letter is with Isaac Jacob.

Ezekiel Moses (in custody) examined by Mr. Principal.—I have been in Calcutta twelve years, and before I joined the firm of Jacob and Company, I transacted business by myself. I cannot read or write the language. I joined in the general business of the house, but was not solely responsible for anything. I know Mackie and Co., with whom we did business, though the precise nature of the transaction I am not aware. Isaac Jacob managed the whole concern, and he must know it. I do not also know how the debt of Mackie and Co. arose, nor the number or extent of the dealings between us. Our accounts were all kept and prepared by our Bengallee scribe Ramthora Moukerjee. I know nothing about the schedule or its contents, which I understood Isaac Jacob to have got prepared by the scribe. It was then brought to me and signed it. I cannot explain particularly the account, but the scribe Ramthora can. I do not know where he lives but Isaac does.

Between the examination of the two witnesses some discussion took place between the opposing Counsel, where several points connected with the case were considered, till it was finally arranged that the case should stand over to the next Court day, which will be on the 19th October—when an amended Schedule should be put in, and in the meantime it was proposed for Mr. Principal to apply in Chambers for the rule nisi—*Hear. Larin, September 15, 1840.*

SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF FANIELA CATHERINE ANN GALE, A SUPPOSED LUNATIC.

REPORT C. A. NOTT AND E. D. BADWELL, ESQ. QUINCE, COMMISSIONERS.

The following juries were sworn

R. C. Paton, Foreman, F. Hampton,

Willis Esle,	W. L. White,
Edward Onkes,	W. F. Githon,
D. Macleod Gordon,	H. Chapman Kemp,
T. C. Chlogan,	James Campbell,
A. G. Glass,	and
Robert Hunter,	Samuel Smith, Esqrs.

Mr. Nott charged the jury.

Mr. Leith appeared as counsel for the commission.

Horatio Court sworn. I was formerly in the Indian Navy and am now in the Judicial Department. I am acquainted with Miss Gale daughter of Mr. Gale, formerly in the Marine Office. He died 5 or 6 years ago.

was about 24 or 25 years of age. I have known him about 30 years, and have had frequent opportunities of meeting Miss Gale. She is now at Blunquay, on the charge of Mr. Beardon. I saw her there on 15 days ago. She was at there two or three months after the death of Captain Collier, her grandfather by Messrs. Leigueson and Co. who had charge of her estate. Captain Collier died in May 1846. Miss Gale appeared a weak minded person, and shy of every one who came near her. I have known her from her infancy. After her father's death she varied much in her conduct. She once came to my house to pass the day, when her conduct was very strange, inasmuch that Captain Collier would not take her home in the carriage, thinking that if she went with me, I might be able to pacify her. She went in the buggy with me, and at the passing of every boat, she said her grandfather was sending to take her away, and repeatedly tried to jump out of the buggy. Captain Collier subsequently went to live at Cossipore; I cannot speak as to date. Miss Gale went with him. She remained two days at my house just before, and I could not keep her longer. Dr. Twining and Dr. Bramley both declared her to be quite mad, and recommended her removal to the Insane Hospital. I saw her about fifty times at Cossipore; she was

then considerably worse, so much so, that she was put into a hospital. I saw her there; so far as I could judge she was decidedly mad. She made efforts to get away from the nurses and would not allow any one to remain on her person. Three women, one of whom was an European, Mrs. O'Neil, were employed to watch her. It would not have been safe to have allowed her liberty at that time. She had been in the same state in my house. When I saw her 15 days ago, she was as bad as she could be. She bang her head down, and her eyes were rolling like a wild cat. She snapt at the shirt and of Mr. C. who was with me. She could not speak any thing distinctly. She was dressed in a gown, but I don't think she knew whether she dressed or not. This state must I think have come on gradually; but it was very sudden after her father's death, by which she appeared much affected. She always was very strange in her conversation. She has about 70,000 Rs. which she inherited from her father and Capt. Collins. She is not able to take care of herself or her property. She has one brother, Colbert Roger Gale; and a married sister, Jane Collins Binstow.

Dr. Stewart was sworn and deposed that he went to the Asylum about 15 days ago for the purpose of ascertaining her state of mind. The opinion he formed was that she was decidedly insane and quite incapable of managing herself or her affairs. He considered that she was born of a naturally weak mind.

Duress Gallard, resident in Mr. Bingham's, and Mr. Bingham himself were examined and deposed to her having been in a state of insanity for many years, and that they had been in possession of the Asylum. She was received on the 15th May 1836, on the petition of Dr. Goodenough. She has never had any legal friends, but her violence has since increased. She is as bad as a child, and requires to be treated as well as directed. Her habits are but slowly.

W. J. Thompson and Colbert Roger Gale were respectively examined and deposed to the contents of the above points.

The jury, after retiring for a short time, returned a verdict, by a majority of twelve out of thirteen, that Emmella Catherine Anne Gale has been, from the emanation of God of unsound mind from the 25th of July 1836 to the period of this inquest, and that she is without any legal friends; and that she has been incapable of managing herself and her affairs from that date, and that she is possessed of property to the extent of about 70,000 Rs., and that her nearest relatives are her brother Colbert Roger Gale and her sister Jane Collins Binstow. — Englishman, September 15, 1840.

[Huskara, September 16, 1840.

BOMBAY—COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN DUFF.

[First Day]

At a General Court Martial held on Tuesday, the 4th of August 1840, and continued by adjournments to Tuesday the eighteenth of the same month, in the Mess Room of Fort George Barracks, Bombay. All usual preliminaries in respect to the warrant on holding a Court Martial, appointment of President, and of a Consulting Judge Advocate, swearing Members, &c. having been duly gone through, the Court composed of the following Members.

PRESIDENT.

Lieut. Colonel J. Pennycuik R. N., H. M. 17th regiment of foot.

MEMBERS.

Major Forquett, 2nd regt. European Infantry.	Major Hancock, 19th regiment N. I.
Captain Johnston, H. M. 17th regt. of foot.	Captain Frazer, 25th regt. N. I.
Capt. Wynter 2nd regt. European Infantry.	Capt. Morris, 24th do do
Capt. Mignan, 1st do do.	Capt. Rowland, regt. of artillery.
Capt. Darley, H. M. 17th regt. of foot.	Capt. Blunswick, H. M. 4th light dragoons.
Capt. Harrison, H. M. 4th light dragoons.	Capt. Mughan, 12th regt. native infantry.
Capt. Wilson, 26th regt. native Infantry.	Capt. Bourcier, H. M. 17th regt. of foot.

Officiating Judge Advocate Captain Woodburn 25th Regiment N. I. proceeded to the trial of Captain Daniel George Duff 16th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the commander in chief on the following charges:

For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having knowingly

and wilfully given false testimony on oath, at a General Court Martial held in a mess room near Poona, between the 30th December 1833, and the 14th January 1840, on a matter deemed material to the defence, by deposing on the sixth day's proceedings, that he (Captain Duff) did in a conversation with Mr. William Gibbard, then an Ensign in the 16th Regiment N. I., at the quarters of Lieutenant Munro of the same Regiment, at Amroha on or about the 15th January 1839, relating to a person, who had been taken prisoner and put to death by a party of Irregular Troops under the Orders of the said Mr. (then Ensign) Gibbard, at Koonpore in the Sawant Warre State, condemn the action of Mr. Gibbard, in not sparing the life of the said Prisoner, and that he (Captain Duff) did not believe the circumstance, whereas (Captain Duff) did in the conversation before specified (but on a date anterior to that stated by him) distinctly express his approbation of what Mr. Gibbard had then related, and advised him to make an official report of the same, through him (Captain Duff) his (Mr. Gibbard's) then immediate commanding officer, that he (Mr. Gibbard) might obtain the further approbation of superior authority.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 23th March 1840.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) S. POWELL, Lieut. Colonel,

Adjutant General of the Army.

As soon as the charge had been read by the officiating Judge Advocate, the Prisoner, Captain Duff, delivered in the following statement of objections thereto:

Before pleading to the charge just read, I beg to request, that the Court would be pleased to call upon the prosecutor, to specify the particular words made use of by me, in my deposition before the General Court Martial held at Poona on the 30th of December last, on which this charge is founded. For that deposition consists of more than four pages of foolscap paper, and,

Therefore, such specification is given, it must be shown that it will not only be impossible for me to do so myself, against an indefinite charge, but also that the Court is unable to observe, whether the prisoner charged in the prosecution applies to the case, and whether the words are actually used by me, or are not directly contradicted by the prisoner's statement. The allegations in this charge, relate to a conversation in January last year (1839) and I am accused of having given false testimony, with respect to that conversation. What, therefore, if true, has this actually said, and it is alleged, should be proved, are forth at judgment, the charge is such, that I might have an opportunity of comparing it, with what I afterwards deposed at the Court, and what the General Court stated, and also with the evidence, which may be given on the present trial. However, this charge is, in fact, an allegation of perjury, and the words held in a judgment for perjury, the words, on which it rests, should be set forth, as clearly as error; but in the charge now before the Court, it is only alleged that I gave false testimony, by deposing that, I had condemned the return of Mr. Gibbard, to a conversation, held some time in 1839, whereas, on the contrary, I had deposed that I had no apprehension of it. This, however, is a mere conclusion, which may have been drawn from erroneous impressions of the real intent and meaning of what I said at that conversation. The precise words, therefore, used by me on that occasion, ought, according to every principle of law and common justice, to have been set forth in the charge; and it ought also to have been averred, that I did afterwards depose to the contrary, at a Court Martial, and the precise words of that part of my deposition, ought equally to have been set forth, and not merely alluded to, in ambiguous terms. For it is held, that in a Military charge, as well as in a civil indictment, the allegations should be so circumstantially stated, that the prisoner may clearly understand the charge, that he is called upon to answer, and that the Court Martial may know whether the evidence adduced, is relevant or not, and it is essential that it is sufficient for the conviction of the prisoner. On these grounds, therefore, I beg leave to submit to the Court, that the charge now before it, is drawn up in so vague and indefinite a manner, that it should not undergo investigation, until it receives a more specific and legal form.

(Signed) D. GEORGE DUFF,
Captain 16th Regt. N. I.

Bombay, 14th August 1840.

The Court having been cleared to deliberate on the objections raised by the prisoner to the original charge, and the President on its reopening, stating that the Court did not see sufficient ground in those objections to require a new charge to be framed, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, and the proceedings were opened by the officiating Judge Advocate, reading the following portions of Captain Duff's evidence at Poona on the trial of Lieutenant Gibbard, on the 24th day of its sitting—Wednesday, the 8th January 1839,—on that occasion he swore for or against Captain Duff's having knowingly and wilfully given false testimony on that occasion:—

Captain D. George Duff, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the prisoner. (Lieut. Gibbard.)

Q. Were you not under your command at Vingorla in December 1838 and January 1839?

A. Yes, from October 1838 to the latter end of February 1839.

Q. In December 1838, was I detached at Sawant Warree with 100 men with instructions to remain at that place till the Prisoner's Court was over?

A. Yes, but I do not recollect the exact number of men.

Q. Do you remember the beginning of January 1839, on my returning to Vingorla from Warree, my relating to you certain circumstances which had taken place at Kowtanee's house, and if so, have you goodness to state what you heard me say on that occasion?

A. Yes, I heard you say, in January (about the 15th), Lieut. Gibbard had killed a man, Major's quarters say, that one man killed him, and I said, "I could not believe it, but I did not believe the man, and Mr. Gibbard said that Mr. Gibbard had killed him to give no quarter, or no quarter to be given such an outrage of probability; I thought the proposer was for belief; and imagined that the subject was introduced merely to promote a discussion, as to the policy or otherwise of refusing of pressing quarter, and regarded it as a rhodomontade of Lieut. Gibbard, and did not believe him. There is an explanation of this conversation which I wish to make. In my statement before the commanding officer of the regiment, I mentioned that I had heard from Lieut. Gibbard that one man had said 'don't kill me, take me to the gate of Warree or Humsav, and I will give you my weight in gold, or words to that effect. This on further recollection I heard from Rama, a Drummer of the regiment, since dead. What I actually did hear Lieutenant Gibbard say, I have above mentioned.

Q. In the month of January, the day I returned from Warree, do you recollect any telling you, or in your presence, what had occurred at Kowtanee relating to the man who had been taken and afterwards shot?

A. No, I do not recollect that Lieutenant Gibbard told me any thing about shooting men, except the one above referred to, and had I believed what Lieutenant Gibbard had said about refusing quarter, I should have put him under arrest, and reported the circumstance, but I did not believe it for a moment. I was smoking, and I think reading, to the best of my recollection, and I am not certain if this was on the day of his return.

Q. After my return to Vingorla in January 1839, did I in any way communicate to you the transactions at Kowtanee, and if so, state what they were?

A. No, I do not recollect that Lieutenant Gibbard communicated any thing beyond the prior conversation.

Lieutenant Charles Munro, 16th Regiment Native Infantry is called into Court and duly sworn.

Questions by the Judge Advocate.

Q. Were you present with a detachment of the 16th Regiment N. I. at Vingorla in the early part of January 1839,—and who was in command of it?

A. I was,—Captain Duff was in command of it.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Gibbard then an ensign in the above regiment, rejoining the detachment at Vingorla from detached duty, and from what place did he come, and about what time of the month?

A. I recollect Mr. Gibbard arriving at Vingorla from Sawant Warree. It was about the 2d or 3d January.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Gibbard being at your quarters on the day or soon after his return?

A. I do.

Q. Do you remember Captain Duff coming to your quarters on that day when Mr. Gibbard was there?

A. I do.

Q. Did any conversation then take place between Captain Duff and Mr. Gibbard relating to what had occurred a little before at Kowtanee; and if so, state fully what each respectively said?

A. When Captain Duff came to my quarters, he said to Mr. Gibbard, I hear you have been giving it to the rebels—Come let us hear all about it.—Mr. Gibbard then told Captain Duff that he had been sent by Mr. Spooner to a place called Kowtanee after some rebels,—that Mr. Spooner told him to make no prisoners, and give no quarter,—that he proceeded to Kowtanee with his men, and had a skirmish with the rebels,—that several of them had been killed, and that some of the Warre-sepoys were bringing him a prisoner, when he waved his hand, and told them to take him away, that he did not want prisoners—that they took him away, and shot him. Captain Duff then said, well I am glad you have given it to them. It serves them right. I wish you would make a written report of it, and I will forward it on to the general, and you will get a compliment. He would like to hear the gap.—(News.)

Q. Did Captain Duff appear to believe or disbelieve what Mr. Gibbard said; and did he approve, or condemn what Mr. Gibbard said he had done?

A. He appeared to me to believe it, and certainly did not disapprove of it.

Q. Was any other person present at the above conversation besides yourself, Captain Duff, and Mr. Gibbard?

A. Ensign Raitt, 16th regiment N. I. was present.

Q. Do you remember any future conversation taking place at your quarters, between Captain Duff and Mr. Gibbard on the above subject?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever hear Captain Duff at any time, during your residence at Vingorta, condemn the act of Mr. Gibbard in having at Kowtanee shot a prisoner?

A. I never did.

Q. Did Captain Duff ever in your presence, make any remark, or ask any question, showing he was aware of Mr. Gibbard's having caused a prisoner to be shot?

A. He did one day at his own house, he said I wish Mr. Gibbard would make me a written report, as I should like to send it on to the general. He then asked me if I knew more about the Kowtanee affair. I replied I did not. He asked me if I knew how the men were killed, I replied I believe they were shot.

The prisoner here expresses a wish to postpone his cross-examination of witness until he comes on his defence, to which the Court is pleased to accede.

Lieutenant Munro withdraws.

Second witness for the prosecution—Ensign Alexander Raitt, 16th Regt. N. I. called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Judge Advocate.

Q. Were you present with a detachment of the 16th regiment native infantry at Vingorta, in the early part of January 1839?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Gibbard then an ensign in the 16th Regt. N. I. forming a detachment from detached duty in the early part of the above month?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Do you remember being present at Lieutenant Munro's quarters at Vingorta, when Captain Duff and Mr. Gibbard were there on the day of the return of the latter or soon after?

A. Yes, I do remember.

Q. Did any conversation then take place between Captain Duff and Mr. Gibbard, relating to what had occurred some time before at Kowtanee, and if so, be pleased to state fully, what each respectively said?

A. There was a conversation between Mr. Gibbard and Captain Duff,—concerning what had taken place when at Kowtanee.—Mr. Gibbard said, that he came up with the rebels at Kowtanee, on the river, and had fired upon them while crossing. Some of the sepoys with him were bringing a man, a prisoner, and he said you have got your orders and know what to do with him, and made a sign to them with his hand. He the prisoner was taken away and shot. Captain Duff appeared to be pleased with what he had related, and told him, if he made a report of it would send it on to the general, as he likes to hear all the news.

Q. Did Captain Duff appear to believe or disbelieve what Mr. Gibbard then related, and did he condemn what he had done?

A. He did not condemn it, and I should say he believed it.

Q. Who were present besides Captain Duff, yourself and Mr. Gibbard at the above conversation?

A. Lieutenant Munro was present.

Q. Were you present at any other conversation on the above subject between Captain Duff and Mr. Gibbard, at Lieutenant Munro's quarters?

A. I never remember having heard any more than the one I have alluded to.

Ensign Raitt here withdraws.

Third witness for the prosecution—William Gibbard Esq. (late Lieutenant 16th Regiment N. I.) is called into the court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Judge Advocate.

Q. Did you belong to a detachment of the 16th regiment N. I. at Vingorta in the early part of January 1839, and under whose command were you?

A. Yes, I did—I was under the command of captain Duff, but detached to Sawant Warren. I was under the immediate orders of Mr. Spooner.

Q. Do you remember rejoining the detachment at Vingorta from detached duty soon from what place did you come, and about what time of the month?

A. On the morning of the 2nd or 4th January—I rejoined the detachment from Kowtanee where I had been sent by Mr. Spooner.

Q. Do you remember being at lieutenant Munro's quarters on the day or soon after your return?

A. On the morning of my return, I was at lieutenant Munro's quarters.

Q. Did any conversation then take place between Captain Duff and yourself relating to what had occurred at Kowtanee a little before, and if so state what it was?

A. After breakfast Captain Duff came into lieutenant Munro's quarters and asked me what I had been

doing saying he understood I had been successful with the rebels. I told him I had been sent to Kowtanee by Mr. Spooner with orders to take no prisoners and to give no quarter; that I surprised a party of rebels at Kowtanee, and that several of them were shot, crossing the river which divides the Goa from the Warree Territory, that some time afterwards four or five rebels were taken prisoners by the irregulars under my command, and that according to orders I had received from Mr. Spooner I ordered them to be shot—that one of them was a leading rebel named Goonda Purub:—and that he had offered a large sum of money for his life, but that still I had ordered him to be shot—that on my return to Warree I had reported to Mr. Spooner what I had done, who had highly approved of my conduct. Captain Duff exceedingly pleased at my success with the rebels, and expressed his pleasure in several remarks he made—and said give me a written report of what took place and I will send it to General Salter, who will be pleased—I answered I was under Spooner's order at the time, and having reported to him, I did not consider another report necessary.

Q. Did Captain Duff appear to believe or disbelieve what you related to him, and did he condemn the act of shooting the prisoners.

A. Captain Duff appeared to hear and believe what I said and made no remark either then or afterwards, condemning my proceedings at Kowtanee.

Q. Who was present at lieutenant Munro's quarters during this conversation?

A. Lieutenant Munro was and I believe Ensign Rott, but I am not certain as to the presence of the latter.

Mr. Gibbard withdraws and the prosecution is here closed. The prisoner being here put on his defence, requests the indulgence of one day's delay before entering on an examination of the witnesses in his favor, with which request the court complies,—and is in consequence adjourned until Thursday, the 6th day of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1840.

Lieut. Charles Munro is again called into Court and examined on his former Oath.

Cross examined by the Prisoner.

Q. At what time of the day did the conversation between Mr. Gibbard and myself in your quarters at Vingorla, alluded to in your Evidence on the 4th Instant, take place?

A. I cannot recollect the exact time of the day: it was some time between eleven A.M. and six in the evening.

Q. Did you not hear, or understand from Mr. Gibbard at that, or any other time, that he saw the Prisoner, whom the Warree Sepoys were bringing to him, when he waved his hand and told them to take him away, that he did not want Prisoners?

A. He did not mention that he had seen the Prisoner. He merely said, they were bringing one, and that he waved his hand, and told them to take him away.

Q. Did Mr. Gibbard state at that time or any other in your presence, the name of the Prisoner so taken away, or who he actually was?

A. He mentioned his name was Goondee Purub, the leader of the Rebels at Kowtanee.

Q. Do you mean to say, with reference to your Evidence on the Prosecution, in which you state, that I said well, I am glad you have given it to them: it serves them right, that I was glad Mr. Gibbard has beaten the Rebels or that I was glad he had ordered the defenceless Prisoner, whom the Warree Sepoys were bringing to him, to be taken away for the purpose of being shot?

A. I took it in a general view, and that you were glad of the whole affair, as it had occurred.

Q. Do you think, that a report to the General Officer of the division from an officer under his orders, containing an account of a Prisoner deliberately put to death, after capture or surrender, was likely to meet his approbation, and obtain a compliment for the officer by whose orders the man was so deprived of life?

A. I do not think it would.

Q. How then do you think, I approved of the act, and what did it reported to General Salter for Mr. Gibbard's benefit?

A. You did not condemn his having ordered the Prisoner to be killed, besides that, you said that you were glad he had given it to them.

Q. Did you yourself approve of Mr. Gibbard having put the Prisoner to death, as related by him?

A. I did not approve of it in words, but in consequence of the orders he said he had received from Mr. Spooner, I did not think at the time he had done wrong.

Q. Do you mean positively to state, that I include the death of the Prisoner in the service of Mr. Gibbard, which were, according to the account you have given of the conversation between Mr. Gibbard and myself, to obtain for him a compliment from the General?

A. I believe that you did intend the death of the Prisoner to be mentioned in the Report, as after hearing Mr. Gibbard's statement of the Kowtanee affair, you said to Mr. Gibbard himself that you wished him to make a written Report of it, which you wished to send on to the General.

Q. To what men did you allude when you told me, as stated in your answer to the last question put to you on the Prosecution that you believed they were shot?

A. I allude to the whole of the men killed at Kowtanee that morning, including the Prisoner Goondee Purub.

Q. Did you ever afterwards hear of other Prisoners besides Goondee Purub being put to death at the same time, as he was, by Mr. Gibbard?

A. I did.

Q. When did you first hear of this?

A. It was after my arrival in Bombay in February 1839.

Q. Did you ever previous to the Court Martial on Lieut. Gibbard, hear the particular manner those Prisoners were put to death?

A. I heard various statements of how they were put to death before the Court Martial.

Q. From whom did you hear those statements?

A. I heard one day from Mr. Orrok that Mr. Rigby had heard it at Parell.—It was the general talk in Bombay, and I heard it from various persons.

Q. Was that the first time you heard the report?

A. I do not think it was, but I cannot call to mind, who I first heard it from.

Q. Had you not yourself previous to the day on which you heard from Mr. Orrok that Mr. Rigby heard it at Parell, mentioned the circumstance of those Prisoners being put to death at Kowtanee in the presence of Lieut. Orrok and Mr. Rigby at the Mess of the 16th Regiment N. 1?

A. I have been told I did; but I do not recollect having done so.

Q. Did you the Evening before the Officers of the Regiment were ordered to attend at Colonel Capon's quarters, in the early part of May 1839, or on any other Evening immediately preceding the one abovementioned go into ensign Rigby's quarters, and address him as follows,—or in words to the same effect?—"I understand you are going to say, that I have been speaking at the Mess about Gihbard's putting men to death:—You must know very well, I have never opened my mouth on the subject—I have made it a rule never to do so—You must have dreamt this Rigby—You know you have—Hav'n't you?"

A. No I do not recollect speaking to Mr. Rigby upon the subject but I asked Mr. Orrok if he ever heard me. He said he had, I then told him that I understood that Mr. Rigby had been saying, that I had mentioned something at the Mess one evening, regarding the Kowtanee affair, I told him that I did not recollect a word about having said so at the Mess—I asked him if he had heard me, and he said he had, and moreover he told me, he had before I mentioned it, heard of the affair from Captain Duff himself, and that I might make use of his name, that he had so heard it. This occurred on the morning of the day when the Officers met at Colonel Capon's quarters.

Here a question that the Prisoner desired to put connected with Lieut. Munro's early knowledge of the Kowtanee affair in Bombay, was overruled, and also others connected with previous matters—and Captain Duff declined to examine Lieut. Munro further.

By the Court.

Q. State as nearly as you can when you did hear of the other Prisoners being put to death, that is how soon after your return to Bombay?

A. I should think about eight days after my arrival.

Q. Do you remember on what days of February you arrived in Bombay?

A. It was about the end of the month.

The cross examination is here closed, and the witness Lieut. Munro, withdraws. It being past two o'clock, the Court adjourns until eleven o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, 7TH AUGUST 1840

William Gihbard, Esquire, is called into Court and examined on his former Oath.

Cross Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. If as you have stated on this trial, I asked you on the 3d or 4th of January 1839 at Vingorla, to give me a written Report of what took place at Kowtanee, which I would send on to General Salter who would be well pleased, how did it happen that in the course of your examination of me, as a Witness on your Court Martial at Poona, you never alluded in any way to such request, or recommendation on my part?

A. Because, I considered it had nothing to do with the charge on which I was tried.

Q. You have stated in your evidence for the Prosecution, that you returned to Warree, after the affair at Kowtanee, and reported your proceedings at that place to Mr. Spooner:—Do you mean to say that you reported the whole of your proceedings to that Gentleman including the order you had given for shooting the four or five Rebel Prisoners whom you state on your examination on the 4th Instant to have been so put to death by your orders at that place on the 25th December 1838?

A. Yes, I do. I reported to Mr. Spooner that I had ordered four or five Prisoners taken at Kowtanee on the 24th or 25th December to be shot, and they were shot accordingly.

Q. Was your report to Mr. Spooner a verbal or a written one?

A. A verbal one.

Q. Was it in consequence of the report so made of the whole affair at Kowtanee, that you obtained Mr. Spooner's approbation?

A. It was partly in consequence of that, and partly in consequence of the assistance I had formerly lent him.

Q. Did you ever see any of the Prisoners before they were shot? I mean were they all or any of them brought to you either by men of the 16th Regiment N. 1 or of the Sawant Warree Irregulars before you ordered them to be executed?

A. Yes, they were brought up within ten or fifteen paces of the House in which I was, and were taken away again immediately. I do not remember seeing any of the Prisoners, except the man who was released. There was a great assembly around them consisting of a few regular and great many Irregular Sepoys.

Q. Did you ever write any other Official Letter to any one containing an account of the affair at Kowtanee different from the account you gave of that affair in your Letter to Mr. Secretary Willoughby dated 4th June 1839, recording on the proceedings of your Court Martial at Poona?

A. I did not write any other official Letter on that subject.

Q. Did you ever see this letter before?

[Here a letter purporting to be written by the Witness is produced.]

A. Yes.—At the time I gave the answer to the former question relative to Official Letters, I did not remember that this had been an Official Letter, although I remember perfectly well writing it. (After looking at the Letter) I wish to explain to the Court that in it twelve men are stated to have been killed subsequent however to the despatch of the Letter, the bodies of three or four more rebels were reported to me, as having floated down the river.

The following letter was then read by the Judge Advocate.

Kowtanee, December 25th.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and beg to inform you that I arrived here this morning with a party of 250 men, and have succeeded in killing the son of Futtee Purub and 12 others whose names I do not know—6 men escaped across the river opposite Nakon Kurfer's House and one man severely wounded lower down (although at the time there were upwards of 200 people on the spot, and many of them armed with Guns, and apparently Gna Sepoys), and I also beg to state that persons from the opposite side

threatening my men and took their guns up to fire at them, at the time they were seizing the son of Fauter Parub, also 3 men crossed the river to the left of the house, within 500 yards of the place placed there, but the sepoys took no measures to seize them, and allowed them to escape. I am very certain that if any active measures had been taken this morning, not a man would have escaped and out of the 6 who escaped 2 or 3 are severely wounded; this I shall report to Mr. Spooner with your letter, when I have no doubt some measures will be taken to prevent the people in the Gun Frontier assisting the Insurgents to escape, which occurred this morning, as I saw the men myself, and shot two of them and wounded one man who escaped into the sugarcane opposite Narroo Kewler House a mile Howkoke was seized and I suppose is dead, as he cut his own throat; the remaining Insurgents are Blaw Sawant, Narroo Kumlee from Sawant, Sumbajee Neynoon, Mloo Sounlakm, Sukkon Kotwalla and the Lambool Desa. An Masam Rowal informed me this morning that Subuss and Sukkon Kotwalla had been seized, which I shall report to Mr. Spooner, and at your convenience will forward them to Warree under a party of men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

(Signed) W GIBBARD, Esq.,

Commanding Detachment Kowtancee.

To the Officer commanding at Pandua.

The Court was then closed and on its re opening the Prisoner was informed that the above letter would be recorded, but that two others of which one was without date and the other dated 26th December 1838, from Mr. Gibbard to the same party, as the one recorded, could not be received in evidence, as they did not appear to bear immediately on the matters in issue at this time.

Q. Was there any fighting between the Detachment under your command and the rebels at Kowtancee on the 25th December 1838?

A. No, because they were completely taken by surprise, and only one or two shots were fired by them.

Q. Are you sure, with reference to your mention of the shooting of the prisoner whom the Warree Irregulars were bringing to you, that I did not say at the time "Then if you allowed him to be shot, you did damn well wrong."

A. No, Captain Duff made no remark of the kind neither on that date nor up to the date of my leaving Vingoria about the 23rd of February, during which period I was under his command.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Had you had any communication with Captain Duff, regarding the Evidence he intended to give on your Trial at Poona, previous to the sitting of that Court, and if so, did he give you to understand, the nature of the Evidence he was about to give?

A. No, I had no communication.

The Cross Examination is here closed, and Mr. Gibbard withdraws.

Ensign Alexander Raitt is called into the Court and examined on his former Oath.

* This and other names are very difficult to be deciphered in original letter and may not in consequence be very correctly transcribed in the copy from which we print.—Editor.

Cross examined by the Prisoner.

Q. At what time of the day did the conversation between Mr. Gibbard and myself in Lieut Munro's Quarters at Vingoria, alluded to in your Evidence of the 4th Instant, take place?

A. I should say in the Evening, so far as I remember.

Q. Did you hear or understand from Mr. Gibbard at that, or any other time, that he saw the prisoner whom the Warree Sepoys were bringing to him, when he waved his hand and told them to take him away that he did not want prisoners?

A. I did understand from what he said that he did not see the Prisoner.

Q. Did Mr. Gibbard state at that time or any other in your presence the name of the Prisoner so taken away or who he actually was?

A. I do not think the name was then stated, but I heard afterwards from him, that it was Goondee Parub.

Q. Do you mean to say with reference to your Evidence, on the Prosecution in which you state that I appeared to be pleased at what Mr. Gibbard had related, that I was glad that Mr. Gibbard had beaten the rebels—or that I was glad he had ordered the defenceless Prisoner, whom the Warree Sepoys were bringing him, to be taken away for the purpose of being shot?

A. When Mr. Gibbard had stated the whole of what I have stated, Captain Duff then said, he was glad he had given it to them, but I do not know which he alluded to, when he said that.

Q. Do you think that a report to the General Officer of the Division, from an Officer under his orders, containing an account of a Prisoner deliberately put to death, after capture or surrender, was likely to meet his approbation, and obtain a compliment for the Officer by whose orders the man was so deprived of life?

A. I should think not.

Q. Can you then believe that I approved the act, and wished it reported to General Salter, for Mr. Gibbard's benefit?

A. I do not know whether Captain Duff believed it or not, but the words I have stated were made use of by him, on the occasion.

Q. Did you yourself approve of Mr. Gibbard's having put the Prisoner to death as related by him?

A. I never approved or disapproved of the act at all. I believed what he told me.

Q. Did any discussion or conversation take place on the 2d or 4th January 1839, as to the propriety of giving quarter?

A. Not that I heard of.

Q. Did you ever afterwards hear of other Prisoners besides Goondee Parub being put to death at the same time as he was by Mr. Gibbard's orders?

A. I did afterwards hear of other Prisoners being put to death, but I do not think it was until I arrived at Bombay, sometime afterwards.

Q. From whom did you first hear, that other Prisoners than Goondee Parub had been put to death by Lieut. Gibbard's orders?

A. I do not remember from whom I heard it, or where I heard it.

Q. Are you sure that when Mr. Gibbard mentioned the shooting of the Prisoner, whom the Warree Irregulars

gulars were bringing to him, I did not say at the time "Then if you allowed him to be shot, you did damned wrong?"

A. It may have been said, but I do not remember it.

Question by the Court.

Q. Do you think the remark at the end of the last question could have been made by Captain Duff with out your hearing it?

A. I think I would have heard it, had he said so.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Gibbard say at any time he had been offered money, by any of the Prisoners to spare their lives?

A. Yes—I think I did hear him say so.

Q. Can you state when or where Mr. Gibbard said so?

A. It was at Vingorla, but I cannot say exactly when.

Q. When you say the conversation which took place at Lieut Munro's house was in the evening, do you mean before or after six o'clock?

A. To the best of my recollection it was about 6 o'clock in the evening.

Q. Did Capt. Duff in your presence at Vingorla condemn any part of Mr. Gibbard's conduct with reference to the Kowtanee affair?

A. He never did.

Q. What was Capt. Duff's general manner towards Mr. Gibbard on his reporting the Kowtanee Proceedings, was it as if he fully or only partially approved his proceedings, and was it cordial or otherwise?

A. He appeared to approve of it fully. After the report was made, he clapped his hand, and appeared to believe it.

Q. Between the arrival of Mr. Gibbard at Lieut Munro's and six o'clock in the evening, was there any conversation regarding the killing of the prisoners, and was Captain Duff present the whole time from Breakfast till the Evening?

A. Captain Duff was not present the whole time, there was no conversation relative to the killing the prisoners between the Breakfast time and 6 o'clock in the Evening, so far as I can remember.

Q. How long during the day above alluded to, was Captain Duff present in Lieut. Munro's quarters?

A. He was there some part of the forenoon.

Q. Was Mr. Gibbard present with him in the forenoon.

A. I do not remember if he was present or not, but he had no other place but Lieut. Munro's house to go to.

Q. Do you, in your own mind, entertain a doubt as to whether the approbation expressed by Captain Duff, in your presence, of Mr. Gibbard's conduct, included the destruction of the prisoners?

A. I think in my own mind, he was aware a prisoner had been shot, and he never disapproved of it.

Q. From the time of Mr. Gibbard's arrival at Mr. Munro's quarters until you arrived in Bombay, did you

imagine at all that Mr. Gibbard was likely to be brought to trial for the Kowtanee affair.

A. No. I was quite surprised to hear that he was to get a Court Martial, after I got up to Bombay.

Q. On what terms have you and Captain Duff been during the time you have been in the corps?

A. I was on very good terms with Captain Duff until my arrival in Bombay from Vingorla sometime in April, when a Court of Inquiry took place.

Q. Were Captain Duff and Mr. Gibbard on good terms, when the latter returned to Vingorla from Kowtanee?

A. They were on good terms.
The cross examination is here closed, and Esq. Ratt withdraws.

The Prisoner requests the indulgence of the Court, being adjourned until Monday, in consequence of the Friend who is assisting him on this trial finding himself unwell, and not likely in consequence to be able to attend to-morrow. His request is complied with, and the Court accordingly stands adjourned until that day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, 10TH AUGUST 1840.

First Witness for the Defence.

Lieutenant Christopher Rigby, 16th Regt. N. I. is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Do you remember Lieut. Munro returning to Bombay from Vingorla, about the end of February last year (1839)?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever subsequent to Lieut. Munro's return to Bombay as above, mention to Lieutenant Orisk, in Lieut. Munro's presence having heard the subject of Mr. Gibbard's affair at Kowtanee talked of at Parell, and say that it seemed to be the opinion there, that Mr. Gibbard would get him trouble in consequence? and if so, state whether Lieut. Munro made any, and what observation on that occasion?

A. I did. On returning from Parell, I mentioned to Lieut. Orisk in Lieut. Munro's presence, having heard the subject of Mr. Gibbard having put a man to death talked of at Parell and that it was likely to be a serious thing—Lieut. Munro said, I am sure it cannot be true, I hope for poor Gibbard's sake it is not true.

Q. Had Lieut. Munro at any time subsequent to his arrival at Bombay from Vingorla, but before the conversation given in your last answer mentioned Mr. Gibbard's affair at Kowtanee, on the 15th December preceding (1838) and if so, state, when and where Lieut. Munro mentioned it, and what he said respecting it?

A. A very few days after his arrival from Vingorla, Lieut. Munro sat at Tiffin at the Mess, that Mr. Gibbard had been sent by Mr. Ratt with a party of men, after some Insurgents—that they had a skirmish and that some prisoners had been taken—that as they were brought to Mr. Gibbard, he made a sign with his hand, that they were taken aside, and then throats cut.

Q. Did Lieut. Munro at any time subsequent to the conversation regarding what had been said at Parell,

but previous to the assembling of the officers at Colonel Gibbard's quarters, in the early part of May 1839, come to you and make any observation regarding it which he saw you had been making, respecting putting men to death at Kowlahee?

A. Yes.—Lieut. Munro came into my Tent, I think the evening before we assembled at Col. Capon's quarters to state what we knew about Mr. Gibbard's affair, he said "I understand you are going to say that I have been speaking at the Mess about Gibbard putting men to death.—You know I have never said a word about it, I made it a rule never to speak on the subject, you must have dreamt it, you know you must. Haven't you?" I replied.—"Munro, if I am questioned I must state what I have heard."

Q. What object did Lieut. Munro appear to you to have in view, in addressing you as described in your answer, to my last question?

A. It appeared to me that he wished to disavow all knowledge of the subject, as it was likely to come under investigation.

Q. From whom did you first hear the account of Mr. Gibbard's putting men to death?

A. The account Mr. Munro gave at the Mess was the first I heard.

Cross examined by the Judge Advocate.

Q. In your answer to the first question you say Lieut. Munro made use of the words, "I am sure it cannot be true, I hope for poor Gibbard's sake it is not." Did it appear to you, that he meant that the circumstance was true, that Mr. Gibbard had put men to death or that the circumstance itself, of men being put to death was not true?

A. It appeared to me that he thought it could not be true that Lieut. Gibbard had put men to death.—He made use of the words, as if he appeared to be surprised.

Q. In the remarks made by Lieut. Munro at the mess, relative to Mr. Gibbard having put certain prisoners to death, did he state from what source he had derived that information?

A. He did not.

Q. You state that Lieut. Munro, came to your Tent or as you think, the evening previous to the meeting at Colonel Capon's, and made use of certain observations to you.—What led you to come to the conclusion, that his reason for making these, was, because he wished to disavow all knowledge of the matter?

A. He wished to persuade me that he never mentioned a word about it, and that, together with the remarks he had made in Lieut. Orrok's presence led me to believe, that he wished to appear ignorant of the matter.

Q. At this time on what terms were you with Lieut. Munro?

A. We were on terms of intimacy at that time; but I had intended at the time to drop his acquaintance, in consequence of Evidence I heard him give at a Court of Inquiry of which I was Interpreter?

Q. On what terms are you at present?

A. I do not speak to him now.

Questioned by the Court.

Q. Had the Court of Inquiry you have alluded to reference to the subject now under investigation?

A. No.—It was a Court of Inquiry on Captain Duff.

Q. Was Mr. Munro's account of the Kowlahee affair addressed to you and what were the positions of Mr. Munro and yourself at the Mess Table?

A. I did not remember it addressed to any body in particular—I recollect Lieut. Japp questioning him upon it.—Lieut. Munro was sitting nearly opposite to me at Table.

Q. About how many officers were present on this occasion, and who were they?

A. I recollect Lieutenants Japp, Munro, Orrok, and myself, and I think there were some others present, but I cannot specify who they were.

Q. Do you remember any of the questions referred to by you, by Lieut. Japp to Lieut. Munro?

A. No, I do not recollect; I remember he did question him, but not what he asked.

Q. When Mr. Munro related the circumstance at the Mess, of Mr. Gibbard having put prisoners to death, did he mention it as something he had only just become acquainted with or that, he had previously known?

A. He had been relating different things that had taken place at Warree, and in the course of this conversation, he also mentioned what I have before stated.—He appeared to have heard of it before he came to Bombay and was giving it to us as news.

Q. How many prisoners did Mr. Munro state at the mess had been put to death at Kowlahee?

A. He did not specify any number that I heard of.

Q. Did the officers present appear, then to hear the news for the first time?

A. As far as I can say they did.

This witness Lieut. Rigby here withdraws.

Second Witness for the Defence.

Lieut. William Orrok, 16th Regiment N. I. is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Do you remember Lieut. Munro returning to Bombay from Vingoria, about the end of February last year (1830)?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Did Lieut. (then Ensign) Rigby, ever, subsequent to Lieut. Munro's return to Bombay as above, mention to you in Lieut. Munro's presence, having heard the subject of Mr. Gibbard's affair at Kowlahee talked of at P'rell, and say that it seemed to be the opinion there that Mr. Gibbard would get into trouble in consequence, and if so, state whether Lieut. Munro made any and what observation on the occasion?

A. I recollect Mr. Munro being present, when Lieut. Rigby mentioned that the affair had been talked of at P'rell; and he (Mr. Munro) said I shall be sorry if it is the case, on account of poor Gibbard, or some words to that effect.

Q. Had Lieut. Munro at any time subsequent to his arrival in Bombay from Vingoria, but before the conversation given in your last answer, mentioned Mr. Gibbard's affair at Kowlahee on the 25th December preceding (1838) and if so, state when, and where Lieut. Munro so mentioned it, and what he said respecting it?

A. He mentioned it at the Mess at Dinner time very soon after his arrival from Vingoria.—He mentioned

that Mr. Gibbard had been sent with a party, and that he came on a body of ~~thirty~~ ^{thirty} men on the bank of some river, and that ~~they~~ ^{they} were fired upon, and some of them were shot—that one man had been brought to him as a prisoner by some of his irregular Troops, and that he had offered a certain sum of money, if Mr. Gibbard would spare his life, but Mr. Gibbard waved his hand to take him away, and that he was immediately taken, and destroyed some way or other.

Q. Did Lieut. Munro at any time subsequent to the conversation regarding what had been said at Parell, but previous to the assembling of the Officers at Colonel Capon's quarters in the early part of May 1839, come to you and make any observations respecting reports that Ensign Rigby was said to have been making, about putting men to death at Kowtanee?

A. Yes,—it was on the same morning immediately before the Officers were ordered to Col. Capon's quarters.

Q. State what remarks Lieut. Munro made on that occasion?

A. To the best of my recollection he said—Fancy, that fellow Rigby has been telling Captain Duff, that I have been relating the story at the Mess about Mr. Gibbard's affair at Kowtanee. He went on then to say that he had not said any thing of the kind at the Mess.—I made no reply to this, and soon after he asked me if I heard him.—I then said to him, as I understood there was to be some investigation about it, I did not wish to be hauled in as an Evidence; but as he asked me, I would say that I heard him mention it at the Mess, I believe he then said, that he did not recollect it.—This was all that occurred.

Q. Did you ever tell Lieutenant Munro that you heard of the Kowtanee affair before he mentioned it at the Mess?

A. No, certainly not.—I mean about this Prisoner being killed.

Q. Did you ever tell Lieutenant Munro that you had, before he mentioned it, heard of the affair from me, and that he might make use of my name?

A. No, certainly not.

Q. From whom did you first hear the account of the Prisoner alluded to above, being killed?

A. From Lieutenant Munro.

Cross examined by the Judge Advocate.

Q. You have mentioned that on hearing that the affair at Kowtanee had been talked of at Parell, Lieutenant Munro remarked "I shall be very sorry it is in the case," or some words to that effect.—Did you understand him to mean he should be sorry if the killing of the Prisoner was true—or sorry at the probability of Mr. Gibbard getting into trouble for it?

A. I think the impression in my mind was, that he appeared to know nothing about it.

Q. Did Lieutenant Munro state at the Mess, from whom he had obtained information that Mr. Gibbard had put a prisoner to death?

A. No, I do not recollect that he mentioned who he heard it from.

Q. Was the account given by Lieutenant Munro of the Kowtanee affair at the Mess, addressed to you, and what were the positions of Mr. Munro and yourself at the Mess Table?

A. No, the conversation was not addressed to me; it was not addressed to us all.—Mr. Munro was sitting at the end of the Mess Table, and I think I was sitting at his left hand.

How many officers were present on the occasion, and who were they?

A. I recollect Mr. Jopp being present and Mr. Rigby, I think that was all besides Mr. Munro and myself.

Q. Did it appear to you that Lieutenant Munro had known at Vingoria, what he stated at the Mess, or that he had heard it since his arrival in Bombay?

A. I should think, that he heard it before he left Vingoria.

Q. How many prisoners did you understand from Mr. Munro had been put to death at Kowtanee?

A. One.

Q. From whom did you first hear, that Prisoners had been put to death?

A. I never heard that prisoners had been put to death.—I only heard of one man.

Q. Did not Lieutenant Jopp at the Mess, when the conversation above alluded to, took place, ask several questions of Lieutenant Munro on the subject?

A. He might have done so, but I do not recollect it.

Q. Were any remarks made by those present relative to the prisoner being put to death?

A. No: not that I recollect.

Q. How long was it between the time of Lieutenant Munro's statement at the Mess, and that of his disavowal of all knowledge of having made such, after hearing the affair had been talked of at Parell?

A. I cannot exactly say.—I do not recollect how long it was.

Q. Did it appear to you that Lieutenant Munro, at the time he made the statement at Mess, was in a state of sobriety?

A. Of course he was.

Q. At the time of meeting of Officers at Colonel Capon's quarters referred to by you, are you aware on what terms Lieutenants Munro and Rigby were?

A. I think they were on speaking terms at the time.—They were on bad terms soon afterwards.

Q. On what terms are you and Lieutenant Munro?

A. Very good terms.

Q. At the Mess on the occasion you have alluded to, can you distinctly state the relative positions of Lieutenants Munro and Rigby?

A. To the best of my recollection, Lieutenant Munro was at the end of the Table, and Lieut. Rigby at the opposite side to me, near the middle; and on the right hand side of the Table.

This witness Lieutenant Orrok here withdraws.

It being now 3 o'clock the court adjourns until 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH OF AUGUST 1840.

Lieutenant Eckford, Marine Battalion, appears as Interpreter in Court, and is duly sworn.

Third Witness on Defence

Havildar Pandoojee Chowan, 16th Regiment Native Infantry is called into Court, and duly sworn according to G. G. O. No. 347, dated 15th May 1840.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Question. Do you remember being on service at Kowtanee under Lieutenant Gibbard on the 24th and 25th December 1838?

A. Yes—It is about two years since; I cannot exactly recollect the date.

Q. Do you remember taking the Prisoners to Lieutenant Gibbard on that occasion, if so, state how many?

A. Yes. Six Prisoners.

Q. State where Lieutenant Gibbard was, when you took the Prisoners, you have just mentioned to him, and whether the Prisoners were taken near enough to him, to enable him to see them all.

A. Yes. Lieutenant Gibbard was standing near a Ramon's shop, and the Prisoners were brought within two paces of him, and he saw the whole six.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Do you mean positively to state that Lieut. Gibbard saw the Prisoners, or is your meaning that they were brought near enough for him to see them?

A. They were brought near enough for him to see them, and Lieutenant Gibbard cast his eyes towards them, and there was no obstruction between.

Q. Did Lieutenant Gibbard address any of the Prisoners, or did the Prisoners, or any of them address Mr. Gibbard?

A. Lieutenant Gibbard did not speak to the Prisoners, one of the Prisoners addressed Mr. Gibbard.

Q. Do you know the name of the Prisoner, who addressed Lieutenant Gibbard, and was he one of those shot?

A. His name is Govinda, a Fidler. He is here.

Q. Were the Prisoners surrounded by many people when brought into Lieutenant Gibbard's presence?

A. They were surrounded by great many people.

Q. Were the Prisoners particularly pointed out to Lieutenant Gibbard by yourself, or any other person?

A. I brought the Prisoners up to him, and said, Sir, I have brought those Prisoners pointing them out.

Q. After the Prisoners were brought to Lieutenant Gibbard, how long did they remain before they were taken away?

A. They did not remain any time—As I brought them up he said, why you brought them here, take them to a distance.

Q. Was the dress and appearance of the prisoner in any way different from the crowd around, so as to enable them to be easily distinguished from the rest of the crowd?

A. Their dress was the same as that of the rest of the crowd.

This Witness Havildar Pandoojee Chowan here withdraws.

Fourth Witness for the Defence.

Private Ranjee Palanday, 16th Regiment N. I. being called into Court, and duly sworn in the same manner as the former Witness.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Do you remember being on Service at Kowtanee under Lieutenant Gibbard on the 24th and 25th December 1838?

A. Yes—I remember.

Q. Do you remember taking any Prisoners to Lieutenant Gibbard on that occasion, and if so state how many?

A. Yes—I took six prisoners to him.

Q. State where Lieutenant Gibbard was, when you took the Prisoners, you have mentioned to him, and whether the Prisoners were taken near enough to him, to enable him to see them all?

A. Lieutenant Gibbard was standing twenty paces below the House of Naroo Kumlee. I took them within two or three paces of him, and he could see them.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Was a crowd of people around the Prisoners?

A. No, there only was a Duffedar and four or five of the Rajah's people standing close,—there were some more people at a distance. A Havildar and one Sepoy and myself were also near the Prisoners.

The Witness Private Ranjee Palanday here withdraws.

Fifth Witness for the Defence.

Madoo Ghan, an inhabitant of the village of Mulpra, near Paadui, being called into Court, and sworn according to the same manner as the first Witness.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Were you made a Prisoner by a Detachment under the orders of Lieutenant Gibbard at Kowtanee on the 25th December 1838.

A. Yes.

Q. Were you taken into the presence of Lieutenant Gibbard, on that occasion?

A. They tied my arms and took me into the presence of Lieutenant Gibbard.

Q. Were any other Prisoners taken into Lieutenant Gibbard's presence at the time as yourself, and if so, state how many?

A. Five other besides myself were taken before Mr. Gibbard.

Q. State where Lieut. Gibbard was, when yourself and the other prisoners you have just mentioned were taken to him, and whether you were near enough to him, to enable him to see you all?

A. He was standing near to Naroo Kumlee's House, we were brought as near to him as to that door, (pointing to a door which is found to be eight or nine paces off) He saw us all.

Questioned by the Court.

Q. Were you all bound when so brought into Mr. Gibbard's presence?

A. Yes, we were all bound.

This witness, Madoo Ghan here withdraws.

Sixth Witness for the Defence.

Major Catchart, 10th Regt. N. I. being called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Have you had any opportunity of forming an opinion on the accuracy of Mr. Munro's recollection of past transactions?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you think he is accurate in his memory, or otherwise?

A. During the time that Lieut. Munro was an evidence at a Court of Inquiry, of which I was President, he appeared to forget many things, until he was well cross-examined, and then he appeared to recollect them. This can be seen by referring to the Court of Inquiry in question.

Q. Was his memory equally bad when the circumstances were favorable to, as when they were unfavourable to the accused?

A. His memory was generally very bad regarding any thing favorable to Captain Duff, otherwise he appeared to recollect things very well.

The Court is here closed and the Judge Advocate states to them that not perceiving the drift of the last question put by the prisoner to Major Cathcart, he did not object to it. It appears to be one however, which he considers objectionable, on the grounds of its tending to impeach the credit of the witness, Lieut. Munro, on a particular collateral fact, instead of bearing against his general character for veracity, he therefore, begs to suggest to the Court, that the question and answer referred to, be struck out of the proceedings. The votes of the Court are here taken on the matter and they decide on the question and answer remaining, as they have been put on record, but that no other question of a similar nature be allowed to be put to any other witness.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Are you sufficiently acquainted with Lieutenant Munro to be able to form an opinion as to his general character for veracity?

A. The only way I can form an opinion regarding Lieutenant Munro was during the time he was an evidence in the Court of Inquiry. I have not been acquainted with Lieutenant Munro on the terms of intimacy.

Q. Do you mean by your last answer that you do, or do not, consider yourself sufficiently acquainted with Lieutenant Munro to form an opinion as to his general character for veracity?

A. It is impossible for me to give an opinion as to Lieutenant Munro's general character for veracity, as the only acquaintance I have had with him, was during the Court of Inquiry referred to.

This Witness, Major Cathcart, withdraws.

Seventh Witness, for the defence.

Lieutenant Thomas Prendergast 10th Regiment N. I., being called into court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Have you had an opportunity of forming an opinion on the accuracy of Mr. Munro's recollection of past occurrences?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Do you think he is accurate in his memory, or otherwise?

A. I should say very inaccurate.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Are you sufficiently acquainted with Lieutenant Munro to be able to form an opinion as to his general character for veracity?

A. As to his general character I cannot.

This witness, Lieutenant Prendergast withdraws.

It being now past 3 o'clock, the court is adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

SIXTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1849.

The Prisoner requests to be allowed to put on record part of the Evidence of R. Spooner, Esquire, given on the Court Martial of Lieutenant Gibbard on the 29th day of December 1839, the proceedings of which were laid before this court duly authenticated on the first day of its Sitting.

R. Spooner, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Judge Advocate.

Q. Did Lieutenant Gibbard report that Gundee Purub had been put to death by his Orders?

A. Lieutenant Gibbard reported that the Sawunt Warree Irregular Sepoys had informed him that Gundee Purub had been seized, and that he told them that as they had been ordered by him not to take prisoners they were to take Gundee Purub away as he did not wish to have any thing to do with him, and that afterwards Gundee Purub was shot by the Irregular Sepoys, that he himself did not see him.

The following Extract also from a Letter embodied in the above mentioned proceedings which was admitted and read to the court addressed by Lieutenant Gibbard to Mr. Secretary Willoughby and bearing date 4th June 1839.

I told the Jemadars to obey the orders they had received, and not to bring the men to me, I saw none of them except the man who was released. The rest were taken by the Irregulars, and shot at some distance from the house.

Eighth Witness on the Defence.

Lieutenant Charles Munro, 16th Regiment N. I., is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. With whom were you living during your stay at Poona when summoned there as an Evidence on Mr. Gibbard's Court Martial?

A. I was living with Mr. Gibbard during the whole time I was at Poona - Lieutenant Jopp, Esquire Raitt and Mr. Hancock staid with us during their stay at Poona, Mr. Gibbard, Mr. Raitt, and myself had taken a house between us.

The following question was then placed in the hands of the officiating Judge Advocate by the Prisoner for the purpose of being put to this witness, Lieutenant Munro.

Have you at any time spoken or acted towards me in a manner irregular in my professional character as to cause your impropriety of conduct to be visited with the disapprobation of the General officer in command of the army?

This was objected to by the officiating Judge Advocate on the ground that the Prisoner was not allowed to bring discredit on his own witness, and the Prisoner not having any further questions to put to Lieutenant

Munro which were not likely to be objected to on similar grounds, declined to trouble the Court further, and the witness Lieutenant Munro withdrew.

Ninth Witness on the Defence.

Martin Thomas Kays, Esquire, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with me?

A. Nearly Fourteen Years.

Q. Have the goodness to state to the Court what opinion you entertain of my character generally and particularly in regard to the dependance that is to be placed on my veracity?

A. I always considered you a very gentlemanly upright man, both as an officer in the army, and a private gentleman in Society. I have considered you tenaciously scrupulous of your word of honor. I always considered you charitable, humane, and generous to a degree, and I believe you to be a man that would not injure any person.

This witness, Dr. Kays here withdraws.

Edward Armitage, Esquire, is called into court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with me?

A. Upwards of ten years.

Q. Have the goodness to state to the court, what opinion you entertain of my character generally and particularly in regard to the dependance that is to be placed on my veracity?

A. I have always regarded Captain Duff as a man of honor and upright principles, and from opportunities I have had of judging of his character, I should say he was a man of very kind and humane disposition, and that his word may safely be relied on.

This witness, Mr. Armitage, here withdraws.

Hugh Gibb, Esquire, Surgeon, 25th Regiment N. I. is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with me?

A. Twelve years.

Q. Have the goodness to state to the Court what opinion you entertain of my character generally, and particularly in regard to the dependance that is to be placed on my veracity?

A. I know no man of whose honor and integrity I have a higher opinion.

J. H. Crawford, Esquire, Accountant General is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with me?

A. I have known Captain Duff from his birth—I lost sight of him for many years, but had an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with him at Surat in 1832.—Our intercourse was interrupted by my absence at the Nalgherries and in Calcutta for some years, but during the last eighteen Months I have had constant and intimate opportunities of acquaintance and friendship.

Q. Have the goodness to state to the Court what opinion you entertain of my character generally, and particularly in regard to the dependance that is to be placed on my veracity?

A. I was educated under the roof of Captain Duff's Father.—As a boy he was the favorite of the whole School, for his straight forward, daring character.—Since the renewal of my acquaintance with him in India, I have had every reason to believe him a man of highly honorable and upright principles, and he is one in whose word I would place the utmost dependance, I may be permitted perhaps to add, that during the last four months, I have had great opportunities of testing his veracity, and that in every instance, in which corroboration of his word has been practicable, I have found it confirmed entirely.

This witness J. H. Crawford, Esquire, withdraws.

The prisoner here intimates that he has no more witnesses to call on his defence, and requests to be permitted to delay the reading of his written address until Tuesday next the 18th Instant, and the court is accordingly adjourned until that day at 11 o'clock forenoon.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEA.

ANKHERRY—The Ankerry arrangements, we hear, have nearly been completed, and will come into operation by the beginning of the next year.

GOONKAR MARRIAGE—The following is an extract of a letter, from Gornulipore, dated the 14th instant:—

"All is quiet here, 350 Gornkars have been enlisted for Shah Soojah's service, and are being drilled under their havildar, Lieut. Macenzie, of the Madras army, who at one time expected to assume charge of them. On completing their numbers to 700 they will leave Gornulipore for the Khyber Pass. Some recruits are said to have been drowned in the vicinity, in crossing a river in progress to join."

SHAH SOOJAH'S SERVICE—We gather from the Madras papers, that the appointments in Shah Soojah's service, lately conferred on certain officers of that army, have caused considerable dissatisfaction. It is said that interest has done every thing—desert is not—and an outcry has been raised against the injustice of the procedure. But surely this is nothing new.

A BAD EXAMPLE—The following is duly authenticated, and we are very sorry to hear it—I have much pleasure in informing you, that on the 1st of June last, the Very Reverend Father Alexander, Vicar General of the Diocese of Calcutta, received a solemn invitation of admission from the Hon. Alexander Nugent Murray Macgregor Esq. Regt. N. I., and from Mrs. Eleanor Macgregor, his wife. At the close of Divine Service, he administered the Holy Sacrament of Penance to the convert, who then received the Sacrament of the Eucharist. He also customarily baptized the child.

REMARKS FOR REMARK—On the other day we read that a man had been put in the debtors' hole, who had been liberated by the suitable intercession of a native gentleman.

CHURCH OF THE FUTURE—The Church of the Future is now being built by the Government. It is a large and handsome building, and is now being built by the Government. It is a large and handsome building, and is now being built by the Government.

MILITARY SERVICE—The following is an extract from a letter, dated the 1st of June last, from the Hon. Alexander Nugent Murray Macgregor Esq. Regt. N. I., and from Mrs. Eleanor Macgregor, his wife. At the close of Divine Service, he administered the Holy Sacrament of Penance to the convert, who then received the Sacrament of the Eucharist. He also customarily baptized the child.

FREE MASONRY—A splendid meeting of the dignitaries of the craft took place at the Freemasons Hall, on the evening of the 22d instant. Amongst the present were the R. W. J. Grant, P. G. M. for Bengal, R. W. J. Burns, P. G. M. for Bombay, the R. W. Brothers Blaquiere and Sir Ed. Ryan, the R. W. Brothers Burton, Henderson, E. W. Luch, Bagehow, Torrens, Lush, Craig, King, Chaw, Strong and other officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, besides the Masters and Wardens of most of the Calcutta Lodges.

The R. W. P. M. Masters of Calcutta and Bombay, Brothers Grant and J. B. Burns, made some admirable addresses to the brethren. Some excellent songs were sung, particularly by Brothers Torrens and Thompson, who lent their powerful aid in furtherance of the enjoyment of the meeting.

The (last) speeches were better than the most sanguine among the brotherhood could have expected on the resumption of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, John Grant, his, indeed, worked wonders. The several Lodges meeting now occupy nearly every night of the week, and at every meeting, almost, are additional members gathered to the fraternal body. On Thursday night last, with perseverance enrolled some distinguished individuals under its banner, Capt. D. L. Richardson, E. Hampton, Esq., Capt. A. B. B. and Lieutenant Ferguson having been initiated on the occasion. The R. W. P. G. M. of Bombay, in the absence, in consequence of indisposition, of V. W. Br. Edward Ryan, the Master of the Lodge, officiated as Master during the earlier part of the evening, and was relieved by V. W. Brs. C. G. and Buch, alternately. Several of the officers of the Grand Lodge, and of other working Lodges, were present.

After the business of the evening was finished, the Brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, and a pleasant party we never were at. Several excellent songs were sung, and Br. D. L. Richardson, displaying his vocal powers, sang to the brethren, in his most lively and beautiful and truly masonic song, which he had composed ten years previously, when he first contemplated becoming one of the "favoured few." We have a strong desire to obtain a copy of it, and only regret that we have not four masonic readers to read it, or then recited at the "week hour" by our twelve.

A MASONIC SONG.

How sacred is the mystic Craft,
Fraternal and human love,
Which is the true masonic law,
Conjuring opposing hands?

II

Thou hast claimed of ruthless war,
A sacred and holy law,
Which is the true masonic law,
Conjuring opposing hands?

III

Thou hast claimed of ruthless war,
A sacred and holy law,
Which is the true masonic law,
Conjuring opposing hands?

IV

For that vast family are taught
To form one soiled hand,
And to the universal chain of love
To earth's remotest land.

No narrow bounds of creed or clime,
Of language or of name,
To restrict the Mason's sympathy
When suffering lies before.

VI.

To all alike, in weal or woe,
A brother's smile is shown,
Whose heart is the same great father love,
The same Great Master own.

VII.

To one celestial Architect,
Ascends the general prayer;
They live within the compasses,
And act upon the square!

D. L. R.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT WITH A VENGEANCE.—Some stir has for the last few days been made in the Police Office, relative to several points connected with its management and machinery. Among other things the chief Magistrate, in consequence of what has lately been brought to his knowledge, and does not appear to have been brought to his knowledge before, has, we are credibly informed, officially written to Mr. Blaquiere, the magistrate, to enquire as to what would be the best mode of disposing of some young women at present incarcerated in the female lock-up, commonly called the *kuttra*. From what we have been able to discover, and the purport of the discovery is indubitable, we find there are some females who have grown from childhood into maturity, in that very *kuttra*, having been confined there for no less a period than about TEN years!—and more, yet not a single individual came to the rescue in extent of guilt. We would induce this protracted imprisonment, and in such a place as the *kuttra*, which is professedly intended only for the temporary confinement of vagrants and suspected felons. The Chief Magistrate, at length becoming cognizant of this state of things under his immediate supervision, has come to the determination of liberating these poor unfortunates, and in consequence has made the enquiry as above alluded to.

ON DUTY.—Mr. Summers, the Roman Catholic Chaplain to the soldiers at Danu-Danu, has, we understand, been suspended by the Viceroy-General, in consequence of the observations "possessing such a malicious tendency," which were publicly made by Mr. Summers, and which have been so unanimously and deservedly condemned by the metropolitan press. We further learn, that this matter has been referred to Government by the Viceroy-General, who has also placed Mr. O'Hill at Danu-Danu, in the room of Mr. Summers *pro tempore*—

SWINDLING.—A Mrs. East, who has before flourished in the Courts, for sundry impecuniousness, has lately succeeded in swindling Mr. Donald Mackie, of the firm of James Mackie and Co., out of several thousands of rupees. The case has been before the Magistrate all the past week, and has created a great sensation. Mr. Mackie was so completely deceived by Mrs. East, that he advanced her money on the security of an empty box, which she assured him contained the deeds to the amount of three lacs of rupees, and never even thought of looking into the box, before taking charge of it.

THE MURDER BUILDING.—The building, under the authority superintendence of Mr. Robinson, is likely much sooner to be completed than might be expected. The old house has already been razed, and the ground for the foundation nearly altogether dug up. There is said to be some bad ground on the site to find out the locality of which, they are at present excavating the place. The foundation stone will be laid in November next, by the Right Worshipful Grand Master of Bengal, aided by that excellent mason, the R. W. Grand Master of Bombay.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.—Gladly do we announce, that the Court of Directors have allowed one lac and a half of rupees towards the erection of the New Cathedral.

CAPTAIN D. L. RICHARDSON.—Captain D. L. Richardson, of the Invalid Establishment, has been elected a Member of the General Management of the Orphan Asylum, by the Honours Division of the Army.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PRESENTS.—The sale of Government Presents was concluded on the 14th instant, the whole realizing 2,51,000 rupees, which we understand is considerably more than was expected. There were 1,100 lots and six days were occupied in effecting their disposal. The jewels brought the full valuations, and in some instances considerably more. The shawls brought prices much beyond those at which they were valued. The Upper-country cloths did not so well. The attendance throughout was very great, but there was not much of competition among the native jewellers. The chief buyers were wealthy gentlemen who gave higher prices than the *Jawahirs*.

THE NYMPH.—We have at length been able to glean some intelligence respecting the unfortunate clipper *Nymph*, which has been so long missing. A Malay on board of one of the vessels now in the river, states, that he had seen some of the stores, &c., of that vessel exposed for sale in different parts of the Malayan Peninsula, and that the vendors of those articles stated, that the *Nymph* had been captured, whilst off Malacca, by one of those sudden typhoons, so well known to all who have ever sailed in those seas, and that all on board perished. We incline to put faith in this statement, from our own experience, in days when, of the power of these hurricanes, which are as furious as sudden in their advent.

ACCIDENTS.—Accidents have been very frequent on the evils of late. On the 17th instant, one of the Government-General steamships, in crossing the river, was, through the impetuosity of the tide, carried athwart the bows of a French vessel lying in the stream, and was immediately afterwards under her. Her crew, however, fortunately, all escaped and the boat itself was subsequently picked up off Kidderpore, but in a very damaged state.

On the night of the same day, a small junk with 16 and driver set, drifted athwart the bows of the *Kutchi Ratan*, and struck immediately. Whether any lives were lost we know not. On the night of the 18th instant, there was great collision among the shipping, off the Custom House. We have not as yet been able to learn particulars, but we understand, that in consequence of other vessels drifting and running aground, the American ship *Albatross*, she suffered considerable damage. The French ship *Minobari*, had her foremast and yard carried away by the *Regent's*, as the latter vessel was sweeping down the river.

The only accident on land, that we have heard of, is, that the large godowns belonging to Messrs. Boyd and Company, situated in Mangoe-lan, suddenly fell on the 18th instant. In it was stored a very large quantity of silk piece goods, some of which have been greatly damaged by the rain, and will consequently entail serious loss on the owners. Several Europeans and Europeans immediately resorted to the place and endeavored to save as much property as possible. The godown was a new one, having been built within the last ten years by Messrs. Bain and Co.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.—We understand that the Preventive Service were last year the means of causing a considerable accession to the usual revenue,

consequent on which, Government at the recommendation of the Collector, has sanctioned an increase to the establishment, and eleven or twelve hands have already been taken in.

Mofussil.

AMRER.—Accounts have been received from this place, stating, that the people are suffering from all the evils concomitant on famine. Wheat is selling at 8 annas the seer, and is procurable only with great difficulty. In fact, there is hardly any grain left in the District. Seven years of drought consecutively, and the effects of positive famine will weigh fearfully on the inhabitants of this unfortunate Province, who, now that the season is so far advanced, have little choice left between emigration and absolute starvation.

JAMSHEDPUR.—The rains have been very heavy indeed this season and the "oldest inhabitants" state that there has not been so heavy a fall since 1821. For 15 or 16 days the pouring scarcely stopped for an hour, and the poor ryots are beginning to fear for the crops. In many parts of the low grounds the seed has rotted in the earth, but the weather has now cleared up and it only holds for 7, or 8 days, there is every chance of having grain at very reduced prices, the usual rate is 40 to 45 annas for the small measure of 14 annas. The houses in cantonments have suffered much.

A discharged Sepoy of the name of Soowhar Singh, murdered his wife in a most brutal manner a few days ago, first stabbing her, and then mutilating her face and body. The exact cause is not known but the indefatigable Magistrate is investigating the case.

SIRSA.—A case of the most atrocious description of murder and robbery occurred in the immediate vicinity of Sirsa a short time since; two bhainias coming to Sirsa with 4 or 5 camels laden with goods, met some distance from the city, two men, apparently travellers, in whose company they arrived just outside the city—when sitting down to refresh the selves, they unsuspectingly accepted some sweetmeats from their companions, which it appears were poisoned, the result, together with the loss of all their goods and camels, no trace of the perpetrators has yet been discovered, although an active pursuit has been instituted.

NUSSEERABAD.—The following is extracted from a private letter, dated the 6th instant, from Nusseerabad:—

"Grain has been selling here of late at very high rates—Gram at 13, and Ootah at 11 annas per seer.

We had a rain from the end of July up to the morning of the 4th instant, when a pretty smart shower fell—but as the dry, Westerly breeze set in again we concluded that the rains had given us the slip, in this season at least—and that our harvests would be totally lost. Towards evening, however, the wind shifted to the East, when a small, dense cloud was observed advancing and rapidly spreading—and soon afterwards we experienced one of the most tremendous storms of wind and rain, I ever remember to have witnessed."

Native States.

KHIVA.—Lieut. Shakespeare, who lately returned from the banks of the Oxus, seems absolutely enraptured with the beauty and fertility of the country over which he has travelled.

The Khan of Khiva has expressed the utmost hostility to the British interests. He is cordial and friendly to a degree, and so suspicious of this hostility seems for a moment to be enlightened. He seems dubious about our position without troops, and when we speak of our power, his question very naturally is, "where is your army?"—At what place? a more civilized and learned man than the Khan of Khiva might well ask, in casting his eye over the troubled regions for so many hundred leagues, threatening us along the Indus—where is your army?

The story of Captain Abbott's Mission, of which the outline was given in our extract from the *Asra Ubbor*, published in our last, seems to have been a romantic one. It was put in the Khan of Khiva that he owed his deliverance, but to a more humble friend. A chivalrous native had known and attached himself to Capt. Abbott during his residence in Khiva, and the moment he heard of the perils of his journey, furnished himself with money, and pursued his footsteps, determined with him all to add him. He came to him in his hour of need, when wounded and in captivity. He removed him at his own charges, and at his own risk assisted him on his journey. Mr. Lord has returned to Head Quarters at Casool, or rather we imagine at Bamecan, to take fresh instructions. His distance in advance was not so considerable as by this means to occasion any very inconvenient delay. The Government has been indefatigable in endeavouring to procure the release of Col. Stedart, and it is hoped that their efforts will soon be crowned with success.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN AFGHANISTAN.
Head Quarters, Cabul, Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B., Commanding.

2d Company 6th Batta.	Her Majesty's 13th Light
Regt.	Infy.
Abbot's Battery.	35th Native Infantry.
2d Light Cavalry.	37th ditto ditto.
1 Ressalah 4th Local	2 Companies 27th N. I.
Horse.	

CANDAHAR

1st Com. 2d Bat. Foot	2d Native Infantry.
Atty.	
Battalion Train.	42d Native Infantry.
2 Ressalahs 4th Local	43d Native Infantry.
Horse.	

GHUZNER

1 Ressalah 1st Local Horse.	16th Native Infantry
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KAJAH.

1st European Regiment.	48th Native Infantry.
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BAMIAN

4th Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.

SHAH'S CONTINGENT

CABUL	CANDAHAR	QUETTA	BAMIAN.
2d regt Horse.	1st regt Horse	a	1st regt foot.
4th regt foot	c	3d regt Horse.	5th foot, 2d ditto.
		2 troops H	a b

KURRACHEE, 28th August.—The 25th N. I. have arrived and will start immediately for Upper Seinde. Authentic account from Sakin confirms the fall of Khelat, which, it appears, has been caused by the wife of Merado Khan (the fallen chief of that Fortress), who so far intimidated Nawaz Khan, placed by our Government on the Gudar, that he willingly swore fealty to her son, the young Khan, who, we hear, is about

- (a) 100 horse gone to Quetta.
- (b) 2 Guns at Quetta
- (c) A Wing 60 men in advance of Bamian.

12 years of age. The guards of the fort were entirely in her favor, so that the attack must have succeeded, had there even been a regt. of natives in the Fort, as an inferior chief resident there, commanding about 400 Heloches or Kahurus, was ready to assist them, from the interior. The young chief, it appears, has afforded protection to the deposed chief, and the two European gentlemen there, by sending them the Koran bound in gold, as a protection, and has promised their lives on the condition, that the 40 lacs of rupees taken by the former army, shall be restored.

The following interesting items are from Quetta:—

QUETTA.—"Quetta, 10th July, 1840.—My last letter to you despatched from this, was dated the 8th, and since that I have scarcely been in bed. Every succeeding hour was bringing us fresh rumours of an approaching foe, and we have been incessantly under arms day and night. Yesterday morning the enemy were in sight with swarms of cavalry and infantry round the slope of a hill to the westward. Their number was estimated at 5,000 and they took up a long line of encampment, partially investing the town. The previous evening I went through the ceremony of erecting on the Citadel the Union Jack, Shah Soojah's flag and the regimental color, which were placed upon the highest bastions amidst a general salute and three hearty cheers. The enemy in the morning sent a party of cavalry to the Lucerne's light, some distance from their camp, and within range of our guns.

Bosanquet went out with 80 of his sowars to drive them off, but a body of their infantry advanced and commenced a fire, while a slight skirmish took place with the enemy's sowars, and several casualties occurred among, which Bosanquet received a slight sabre cut on his bridle hand; one of his sowars was cut down, and two horses wounded. Our guns then opened with round shot and shivered a few men and horses. At 4 p. m. they again advanced in detached parties, but were soon scared with the 9-pounder round shot. It was determined among them to scale our walls, or dig them down by night, and they had brought for the latter purpose all the spades and shovels of Mastoon. At 1 A. M. as the moon went down, we heard their 'nokarus' beating, and the walls and bastions of the fort were immediately manned, but after 3 hours' impatient suspense, day-break discovered to us their camp in 'at a qu'! They very soon, however, appeared moving in masses, for the purpose of plundering the village in the distance, and from the firing we heard, there must have been a great deal of resistance made. A little after sunrise they advanced in both of cavalry towards the town, but our guns opened upon them with grape and round shot with fearful effect, falling upon their masses and rolling over men and horses in splendid style. It remains now to be seen whether they will dare venture within our walls. We have 600 men on the walls. Bosanquet's troops are all supplied with muskets from my spare arms, and take the Northern wall, acting as foot soldiers.

The 424 guns and 300 cavalry had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to our assistance, and may be expected here in a few days.

Quetta 19th and 20th July.—The enemy raised the siege of Quetta on the morning of the 17th, suddenly breaking up their camp and retreating on Mastoon after having kept us in expectation of a storm for seven days and nights, during which time, scarcely a man had off his accoutrements. We had some pretty Cavalry skirmishes outside the walls without very many severe casualties.

The enemy left behind all their scaling ladders, by which they had intended mounting the walls by six abutments.

You have no idea what a period of anxiety it has been to us, surrounded as we were by such a faithless race.

Two of Beas's own Choprasses had actually volunteered to lead and place the ladders at the weakest points; another personal attendant, decked with presents and riding one of Beas's own horses, (as a non-combated valuable servant) went over to the enemy. They appear to have made certain of taking the town, and certainly their numbers were in their favor; (8,000 at least) and the walls of the town are low, broken and extensive.

The Chiefs quarrelled among themselves on the night of the 16th, and the several parties in a couple of hours more (had they remained) would have themselves been engaged in a bloody feud. All my men (600) were on the walls, and would gallantly have defended them to the last, but all things considered, it is as well that the attempt was never made. The Kakur tribe joined the enemy and swelled their ranks much. The people of the town itself, I always feared, and between two fires, what could our utmost exertions have effected? In such a case, not one amongst us could have survived. On the morning of the 16th, an advance was made by the enemy, amidst clouds of dust, firing and smoke. The walls were manned and all ready to receive the attack, when their plans were concerted by the sudden arrival of 150 Affghan horse under Lieut. Jackson, by an unsuspected route on their flank. He had several casualties, and the enemy amidst the dust and confusion, fancying it a larger body, retreated to their camp. On such trifling events depend the fate of thousands, for thousands must have fallen that day under the galling fire of guns and musketry. The enemy were all told to take Beas's life! Mahomed Hoossein Khan, the Chief, a son of the late Khan of Kutch calls him the murderer of his father. From the 23d of last month until this time, I have slept in my clothes every night, my mind has been constantly on the rack for the safety of Quetta. I knew that while the British flag floated on the Citadel, no British man would fail—to defend its honor, and I knew that, should it fall, not one European would live to witness it, but then the very idea that it should fall to such a set of villains was enough to harrow up the very soul! All now I hope is right and the people of the country have seen the folly of their ways, and may they renounce them.

20th July.—Muran's Company and Cooper's guns, have been moved and pitched near our lines. What the order of the day is to be for the future I know not. Had we been hard pressed, this delay in their arrival might have caused the fall of Quetta—the people in the town fully expected it would have been taken, and I think, that had a resolute son taken place, it very probably would have fallen. We were too weak for the extent of the place.

The attacking party amounted to about 1,500 strong, 800 of which remained in the rear as a reserve, whilst 700 advanced to the attack. A tremendous shooting and leveling with fire of matchlocks, announced the approach of the enemy in our rear. I changed the position of the troops accordingly. The guns were placed in the centre covered on each flank by about 100 Sepoys, while 30 Sepoys occupied the interval between the guns. Concluding from the apparent wish, that it was the enemy's intention to dash in sword in hand on our position, I had previously given the most

particular and positive order to reserve the fire of the muskets, until the short distance it could be delivered with the most deadly effect.—The guns were opened with the grape and staggered the advancing column. Finding that the enemy pushed, I advanced upon them with 100 men from the right flank, and poured a couple of volleys into the mass before me, forcing them on the left flank detachment commanded by Sergeant Major Matthews, who in like manner opened a heavy fire upon them in that direction. I now discovered a considerable body of men on my right flank moving round to the rear of the entrenchment and in the direction of Captain Rees's horse. I immediately brought back my detachment in a parallel direction and intercepted them as they emerged from the corner of a wall, and again fired a couple of volleys in to the midst of them, on which they dispersed, carrying off their killed and wounded. The whole affair occupied from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. All accounts concur in stating the loss of the enemy at 200 killed and wounded.

"2d August.—Since I last wrote to you, we have had a bit of fight at Moostang with the rebels. On the 20th ult. I was directed by Bann to proceed that night with Saloo Khan's Sawara, in number 800, and 30 of Christie's horse for the purpose of surprising any of the rebel chieftains that have remained at Moostang. I could not prevail on Saloo Khan's men to cross the Luck pass at night so was forced to remain till morning. In my rear was a Detachment, consisting of Macan's corps and two of Cooper's guns, with the remaining fifty of Christie's horse. I met with no opposition in the pass, which is about three miles in length. We were fired at from a distance with no effect. After gaining the middle we came on a party of about 20 horse and foot who were returning upon the other pass where they were keeping check. I asked Saloo Khan to charge them with me; but out of all we had, I could not get 60 men to follow me, and upwards of 500 stood still and looked on, we killed between thirty and forty, or a man and one horse injured, two horses killed, three men wounded, four horses ditto, and I am my little nag each for a sure, but I had my satisfaction for I cut down four and shot a fifth. I was very nearly done for twice, once I was knocked off by my own fire which sent me the shield of my adversary and my horse shot a little to the left—off I came on my bottom, and the fellow rushed at me when I was down, but I was soon up and ready, to meet out set his sword and lost it from the scabbard over his head; he still tried to close, but a second and third over the head did his business. Had the rebels ally Affat and behaved moderately well, not a man could have escaped, but such cowardice I could not have imagined. I saw one man armed with a sword and shield keep about 20 or 30 of Christie's and Saloo Khan's horse at bay—he was cut down by Saloo Khan just as I galloped up to the spot, but he wounded two men and two horses before he fell. My wound I got in the beginning of the fray, but it is a mere scratch on the thigh, taking out a bit of flesh about as big as a common wash, I had gnawed the cut, but my wound was freed back a little, I have every reason to be thankful for getting off so easily. You will have heard, I dare say of the treaty between Shah Nawaz and the rebels, by which the latter gained pass down at Khelat, and the former with Lacey, and their party are allowed to go where they choose, three attempts were made on Khelat, but they failed, treachery at last drove them to negotiation.

Aug. 13th.—Joolah Wallah Shah (minister of the Mir Wallah) and Gulama Beg, are at Banneau with

Dr. Lord. The former has written to his chief, advising him to abstain from hostile proceedings. It is said, that the late outbreak was caused by an absurd rumour prevalent, that Gulama Beg was forcibly detained and ill-treated in Calcutta—indeed the rumour declared, that this was the cause of their violent proceedings, such being the case, it is probable, that the news of his son's safe arrival at Banneau, may avert hostilities.

KHATU AND KELAT.—We received at a late hour yesterday afternoon, intelligence from Karachi down to the 29th of August. It is in substance as follows. Our correspondent, seems to surmise that we know all about the capture of Kelat, which we do not:—

"From Kelat the last accounts mention the young Khan having quietly assumed the command; report says that he is making preparations to relieve Quetta. There is some discrepancy between the accounts of Lieut. Loveday's situation; some give him as imprisoned in a fort westward of Kelat called Ghuree with Shah Nawaz and Kaimul Khan, others as still confined with his party of sepoys in a house at Kelat. Shah Nawaz having been allowed to go to Bachtwana, all mention him as unhurt and illiterate, and letters up to the end of July have been received from himself. Mueson had been promised his release and a passport by the young Khan, and it is not unlikely he may have left Kelat.

Rumours were afloat for some days of Kahun having been taken and every soul killed but Captain Brown; then we heard that Kahun had been attacked and the Murreea defeated after a desperate fight, leaving about 100 on the ground; both turn out untrue, there has been no fight, and Kahun is safe—some Murreea were seen one day lurking near the fort, and a shot thrown among them, on which they made off. The state of information, or rather the total ignorance which prevails in Upper Scinde relative to the movements of the Murreea, &c. shows a screw loose somewhere. Reinforcements are being thrown into Upper Scinde from both flanks—the 38th B. N. I. and a body of 400 Gurkhas from Ferozepoor, the 25th from Karachi, and 6th from Deesa overland, exhibit the extent of our resources.

Another account states:—The statements circulated as connected with the capture of Kahun are fearful, for it is rumored—so say rumored,—for we hope that this statement may be incorrect—that a number of soldiers, some even say, the sick soldiers, were butchered. The fate of the others is not known. It is said that they, with the exception of one, who was killed, are prisoners.

The dates of those melancholy occurrences are not specified, but the facts of the capture of the three places Moostang, Khelat and Kahun are not doubted. What further notice it may have been perpetrated by Miran Khan's son, we have not heard, but it is probable that he has made other attempts.

THE UPJOON DIES.—Delighted are we to be able to announce that these truly lionhearted fellows, the Baluchies, have been again visited with a measure of retribution—a kind of horrid warning of the lighter punishment they have required and which is approaching.

A European soldier having been savagely murdered, whilst bathing in front of our camp, by a party of Beloochees, whose strong bodies were as small boys at no great distance, and another man being injured, supposed to have fallen by the same weapons. Colonel Wether promptly determined to drive them from these haunts. Accompanied by Captain Macgregor, and taking with him four companies of the 45th N.

L. and two companies of the 1st European regiment with one six-pounder, he moved from Kadjah early on the morning of the 18th ultimo. The vicinity of the Forts was reached without molestation. Captain Macgregor with the six-pounder blew open, in rapid succession, the gates of all the forts, for, though in each the defence was determined, the indignant courage of our troops was irresistible. The slaughter was great, but none of our informants have been able to furnish us with the actual number who fell. One letter says emphatically—"the Forts were speedily simplified." So active were the troops that this brilliant coup de main was completed, though it was dark, and our camp, well lined during the day on the morning of which it had been left. We hear that Colonel Wheeler speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of our soldiers. The loss on our part is small considering the nature of the service; Lieutenant Parker, of the 1st European regiment, was wounded, as were eighteen of the men, and two killed.

LUCENOW.—The rise of the Coomtee has been fearful, the water came up the Contonment road for a quarter of a mile, some hundreds of houses have fallen and several lives have been lost, the fall of rain has been tremendous and, as usual, the oldest inhabitant never remembers such doings.

BEKANER.—The state of Bikaner appears to be in a most disorganized condition, caused, by the severities used towards the petty Thakors, and Ryats of this ill-fated country through the advice of the Minister Hindoo Mull, who, together with his family, seem at present exclusively to have monopolized every post and office throughout the country and such is their rapacity, that it is to be feared, ere long they will drive the inhabitants to a revolt: it is unfortunate, that at so disturbed a period, the Rana of Oodypore should have chosen to pay Bikaner a visit, where he is going to marry Mahia Rajah Ruthen Sing's sister, (an old lady of 50 years of age), to celebrate this occurrence, great preparations are making, at the Capital, whilst Hindoo Mull's agents are levying contribution in every part of the country, to meet the exigencies; the Thakors of the Belawat tribe have been driven out of their possessions for refusing to be stripped of their all, whilst several wealthy Brahmins, have fallen by their own hands for similar reasons,—confusion and misery reign throughout the district, and to add to these evils, a ship of rain has fallen in every part of the district, so that unless the British interfere in some way, the consequences may turn out to be very serious. We shall soon hear of our subjects, and of our own countrymen, extending to the aid of our Government in matters like these.

Madras.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR TO MADRAS.—Private letters mention the probability of the return of the Governor and Government establishment at the Hills to Madras in the early part of October.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A Sepoy of the 33d N. I. on his return from the ship *Hoppe*, imprudently left the boat before it was well on shore, in consequence the approaching surge brought the boat with such rapidity and violence against him as not only to knock him down, but carry it over him. The injuries he received were of so serious a nature that he died shortly after being conveyed to the General Hospital.

COORG.—The beneficial measures undertaken since the Coorg country has fallen under British rule, measures which, unless we are greatly misinformed, have already in no ordinary degree contributed to the prosperity of the people, whose condition has been greatly ameliorated by the change from the Jata dynasty, and they are represented as expressing themselves deeply confident in the British government, whereby they can now calculate on realising to a certainty the value of the produce of the soil which, whilst under native rule, they could never depend upon. The inhabitants of Coorg, too, besides building more ground hitherto to a jungle wilderness under cultivation, are striving to improve their breed of cattle, in which they will doubtless receive every assistance from Captain Le Hardy, in political charge of the country, whose exertions are to a great degree directed to forming open and excellent roads in all directions, whereby the produce of Coorg may be advantageously conveyed for consumption to the nearest markets.

Within the fort of Mysore too, great improvements are in progress for the comfort of the troops, who have hitherto in some degree suffered from an insufficiency of accommodation. An hospital, a magazine, a place of arms, guard rooms, gun sheds, and other buildings have either been already constructed or are in progress of erection.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The following resolutions were submitted and unanimously agreed to at a Meeting of the constitutional Subscribers to the Comprehensive Steam Fund of 1851, and of parties favorable to the plan proposed by Mr. Curtis, held at the College Hall on Wednesday the 9th of September 1850.

Proposed by Sir Robert Comyn, seconded by Colonel Alexander—

RESOLUTION 1.—That having taken into consideration the modified Prospectus of the London and Indian Steam Navigation Company lately promulgated by Mr. Curtis, this Meeting most cordially concurs in the following declaration adopted by a Meeting of the supporters of the Company held in Calcutta on the 8th ultimo, viz.

"We whose names are hereunto signed believing that the proceedings in progress at home under the management of Mr. Curtis and his colleagues are those most likely to result in a regular steady and efficient Steam Communication with England by way of the Red Sea, hereby pledge ourselves to support him, and to endeavor to obtain Shareholders for his proposed Company, and we earnestly entreat our respective friends to do the same. It being understood that it shall be reported with such Shareholders to have their subscriptions retained by them in the event of Mr. Curtis not completing his Company or to have them transferred to the Agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company established in Calcutta on the terms contained in the following Resolution passed at a Meeting of the United Steam Committee under the 1st instant, viz.

"Having every reliance on Mr. Curtis's judgment and exertions and every confidence in his ultimate succeeding—still to provide for the possibility of failure, Resolved that in case Mr. Curtis should not succeed in his present arrangements and should see no reasonable prospect of being enabled to get up his scheme he be requested to transfer the funds committed to him through the Committee to the Agents in London of the Precursors, provided the original constitution of those is preserved and they have joined no other Company, but should such consolidation have undergone any change or the Precursors have joined any other company, Mr. Curtis will hold the Funds

respectively at the disposal of the several Subscribers in the event of his abandoning his measures."

Proposed by Mr. Norton, seconded by Capt. Biden—

2.—That the conditional Subscribers who have already paid a deposit of 10 per cent on their Shares be requested without delay to pay up an additional 10 per cent, and to complete the payment of their further instalments in the manner laid down in the prospectus—And parties who have not yet subscribed be now earnestly invited to do so; and pay up instalments to the same extent.

Proposed by Archdeacon Harper, seconded by Dr. Wylie—

3.—That Subscribers be requested to transmitting their instalments to communicants to the committee their wishes as to the ultimate disposal of their subscriptions, it being understood that where no such communication is made; the committee will remit the amount to Mr. Curtis to be held subject to the further instructions of subscribers, in the event of his failing to establish the Company now started under his auspices.

Proposed by Mr. J. Thomson, seconded by Mr. G. Wellington—

4.—That this meeting consider it due to Mr. Curtis again to record their grateful acknowledgments for his long and unwearied exertions to establish a Comprehensive Social Communication with India, and more especially for the concessions he has made, in his last Prospectus to the wishes of the Indian Subscribers, when it is hoped may be the means of multiplying all Parties in one general and strenuous effort for the accomplishment of the great object they all have in view.

Proposed by A. Maclean, Esq, seconded by Mr. Arbuthnot—

5.—That the following Gentlemen be added to the present Steam Committee, viz

G. Norton, Esq, Captain Biden, Colonel Dwyer, J. Thomson, Esq, G. Wellington, Esq, and Lieut Col Tulloch.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—The *Seyn*, *Sanchang* and *Sanchang* have been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of the 3rd Regiment, and the *Hope* for the recruits of the 31st Regiment to Moupin.

TERRIBLE STORM.—Early on the morning of the 25th of August, Madras was visited by a terrible storm, which continued nearly three hours. The thunder claps were loud and frequent, the lightning, which was extremely vivid, flashed without intermission, and the rain fell in torrents. Altogether it was the most violent tempest with which Madras has been visited since the evening of the 11th of November 1837. We are happy to learn that through the merciful care of that gracious and all-powerful Being who "rides on the whirlwind, and directs the storm," no loss of life has occurred, though one of the servants of the Nabob was deprived of the use of his limbs. The property of His Highness has sustained considerable injury, Chepauk Palace having been struck by the lightning. The electric fluid entered the storeroom in which the Nabob's State dresses, and other valuables, were deposited, and committed damage to the extent of four boxes of robes. A state sword, formerly belonging to his late Highness the Nabob Wallajah, (valued at 2,500 rupees) was shattered to pieces.

Bombay.

NAVAL COURTESY.—The following letter mentions another instance of French discourtesy to our flag:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY TIMES.

SIR.—In sailing out of the Harbour this day, in the ship *Earl of Clare*, I passed a French Corvette, bearing a pennant and the French national Tricolour flag flying. In compliment I lowered the colours of a British Merchant Ship, of which no notice was taken. Having passed French Men of War before, and the compliment always been returned, which is also done in our own Queen's Ships, I trust and hope, that a British Ship will pay the same respect again to the ship now proceeding into harbour.

My only regret is, that our Red Ensign of England should be lowered half down to a Foreign ship, and the Captain not have the courtesy to return the compliment.

I remain, dear Sir, yours obediently,

JAMES SCOTT, Commander, *Earl Clare*.

Sept. 2, 1840.

CAPT DUFF.—Capt. Daniel George Duff, of the 16th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, who was brought to a Court-Martial, on a charge of having been guilty of conduct highly unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in having knowingly and wilfully given false testimony on oath, at a General Court-Martial held in cantonment near Poona, betwixt the 30th December 1833, and the 11th January 1840, on a matter deemed material to the defence, by deposing on the sixth day's proceedings, that he (Captain Duff) did in a conversation with Mr. William Gibbard, then an Ensign in the 16th Regiment N. I., at the quarters of Lieutenant Munro of the same Regiment, at Vizagapatnam or about the 15th January 1839, relating to a person, who had been taken prisoner and put to death by a party of Irregular Troops under the Orders of the said Mr. (then Ensign) Gibbard, at Kowtance in the Savant Warree State, condemn the action of Mr. Gibbard, in not sparing the life of the said Prisoner, and that he (Captain Duff) did not believe the circumstance, whereas (Captain Duff) did in the conversation before specified but on a date anterior to that stated by him distinctly express his approbation of what Mr. Gibbard had then related, and advised him to make an official report of the same, through him (Captain Duff) to Mr. Gibbard's then immediate commanding officer, that he (Mr. Gibbard) might obtain the further approbation of superior authority, has been honourably acquitted.

Ceylon.

THE GOVERNOR.—We understand His Excellency is expected at Colombo in the early part of next month, and that the residence at Galle has had a most beneficial effect upon his health.

THE COFFEE CROP.—A very competent authority, lately come from the interior, states, that, according to present prospects, the coming coffee crop will be abundant, but a month or six weeks later than usual, in consequence of the first blossom having been withheld by drought.

Burmah.

The only news of importance from Burmah is, that nearly the whole city of Mairapoora has been destroyed by fire, and that a whole village and much of the crops, have been destroyed by heavy rains. The *Maulmain Chronicle* has the following:—Some rains were experienced in June last, but the then deficiency of rain might prove injurious to the crops, but now there appears some reason to fear that too much has fallen. The fall has indeed been very heavy during the last six weeks, which, added to an unusual rise in the waters of the rivers, has left the upper part of the country under water, so much so, as to injure those districts very much. A very serious disaster is said to have occurred somewhere on the Yoon-zeeen River, which enters the Salween on the Burmese side. The rush of water appears to have undermined some considerable piece of land on which a

village stood, and forced it suddenly into the stream when upwards of a hundred lives were lost. It is remarked among the natives that the rivers have not risen so high since the year preceding the Burmese war.

At Tavay and Mergul the rains appear to have been equally heavy. In the former Province we regret to learn that the mortality among the cattle continues to be very severe, and it is said to have commenced also among the pigs in the place and to have extended among the wild animals in the jungles. At Mergul the very great rise of waters in the River is said to have put a temporary stop to the work at the coal mine, as adequate means were not at command to keep the mine free from water. The interruption, however, will be but partial, and the interim time will be employed in improving the means of transporting the coal from the mine to the River.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY

Pursuant to request for a Special Meeting at the Central Convention at the District Chamber Society, was held this morning at the Town Hall and very generously attended—Hon. Sir Edward Ryan in the Chair.

In opening the business of the Meeting, the Chairman remarked that at their last Meeting this sort of a young man, Mr. Albright, had been taken into consideration, and it was then determined that the Committee should prepare a letter on the subject to Governor Edwards as the general means of the Meeting then, that the almshouse was the only way of effectually relieving the poor, and having that view a letter was prepared and sent to Governor Bradford, in the event of a piece of ground to erect a large almshouse for the purpose, and before a bill was introduced for the same. It was also determined when this system came into operation, namely, that if the poor were now on the land would be a better situation for them, and we will become vigorous in the same manner was the third reason that the Society had caused Government to pass a law to prevent street beggars, and that—on this substitution the respectable ones who had been applying for their removal to the almshouse, then their numbers increased—a law was to state of the case when the letter was sent up to Governor Edwards, and it had been referred to that time, on the matter, and before the publication of the law was passed, which resulted in the passing of the poor law, introduced by the Society, and as the draft was published it was used by the members of the public, and was then being passed by the Legislature, and thought that the Society

said address Government and saw much, that this
 was not a law which would answer the purpose of the
 Society, without a word as to what they thought it
 should be. The act now given is to be passed, he
 thought, would be given full liberty to the Society
 to go to be in the streets of Canada was necessary,
 while the Society in distress four instances would be
 put off and doing so. The Chairman moved the
 draft of a letter which was proposed to send to the
 Government expressing the views of the Society and
 in doing so, he remarked, that the Council of the Society
 should not be silent on the present case, as it then
 silence might be construed into an acquiescence in the
 new law, which was now the case—the draft was then
 was adopted.

The next subject was, would the boys were to be with the Union in order that the home front was prepared and a need to encourage it in order to get around the aspect should be put forward and we were have Government consider the need to have a national fund for the defence home front by an appeal to call a Special Meeting for the group.

The Meeting then went on to consider a number of several casual donors, and a number of letters from individuals. After that, the meeting turned to the question of what not to do, and then to the question of what to do in the Worker's Union case. The meeting then turned to the question of the general interest, and then to the question of the future of the Union. The meeting then turned to the question of the future of the Union.

1. *Chlorophyll a*, *b*, and *c*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY

[illegible]

several of the following:

The authors are grateful to the referees for their valuable comments and suggestions. The authors also thank the anonymous referees for their constructive comments and suggestions. The authors also thank the anonymous referees for their constructive comments and suggestions.

Only one of the twelve respondents completed the D-Sentimental Value and did not respond to any of the other questions. The likelihood is that only one of the twelve respondents may have been able to respond and that the remaining eleven respondents were unable to respond to any of the questions.

And the federal Safety Oversight Board, established after the crash of the Challenger, is still looking for answers. Says one of its members, "Safety isn't an excuse for not doing a good job. It's a way of saying, 'We're not doing it right'."

At the above had been read, seven members by turn rose and then signed the memorial to the convention, and requested that Mr. Sevier would, until his departure from the country, loan the Society with his presence to continue as its President.

Mr. Stevens returned thanks for the cordial resolutions now read, had been passed, and reported on the request made by the several members, of the 3d for some

can be stable in this case if the β value is too small. In this case, the β value is too small.

13. *W. J. G. B. van der Kolk, H. J. M. van der Kolk, and J. H. J. van der Kolk, J. Phys. Chem., 1964, 68, 2444.*

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

G. A. M. S. P. L. S. (1951) *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 44, 101.
 H. P. L. P. A. (1951) *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 44, 101.

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda u^2 \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla u|^2 dx - \frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^2 dx$$

Diebstahl von Geld 1000,-

lamentation on the part of the people of the United States.

with the same or better results.

2. A case of the snake bite, which proved fatal on the 6th day, in consequence of the continued oozing of blood from the bitten part, which had been excised, and afterwards cauterized. On the second day several purple patches appeared in different parts of the body, particularly the left arm.

After death the blood in the heart, and all the large vessels of the abdomen and thorax, was found flaccid,

no coagulum found in any part of the body. Communicated by the Medical Board.

3. On a peculiar method of treating leucorrhœa. Communicated by H. H. Goodeve, M. D.

J. JACKSON, Secretary,
Medical and Physical Society.
[Hurkaru, October 15, 1840.]

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held in their apartments last evening, and numerously attended—the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected members of the Society: M. P. Elgworth, Esq. C. S.; Capt. Hutton, of the 37th N. I.; Captain Loveday, also of the 37th N. I.; and Dr. Hemberlin.

It was mentioned at the last Meeting that Mr. Grant, Magistrate and Collector at Delhi, had forwarded upwards of 130 forged seals, which had been discovered in the excavation of some ruins in that city—impressions of these seals had been taken and were handed round to the Meeting. They were forgeries of the sunnuds of the Omrao or principal personages about the Mogul Court during the latter days of the Mogul dynasty.

Various works on different scientific subjects had been received.

Impressions from gems sent down by Captain Hutton, Captain Conolly, Dr. Chapman of the Lancets, and Dr. Falconer of Seharanpore, were shown round to the Meeting, as also some coin of the time of the earliest Mussulman Dynasty, for which they were indebted to their indefatigable friend Captain Hay, who had found them in the Hindoo Cooch; and also some casts of coins from Dr. Chapman.

Captain Burt had favored the Society with an extract from a very early number of the Repository regarding the column at Singea in Behar.

The officiating Secretary mentioned having received a communication from Sir Edward Ryan, regarding the purchase by the Society of the very valuable Geological and Mineralogical specimens, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Prinsep, which with the rest of the effects are to be sold by auction shortly. Sir Edward Ryan therefore begged to propose that application be made to Government, to authorize the Society to purchase those specimens, together with a very valuable standard barometer, at which he thought the Society should make themselves possessed, for the purpose of depositing in their apartments, where it could be used as a standard

for the comparison and correction of other barometers. Dr. O'Shaughnessy begged that two other valuable barometers, both the invention of Mr. Prinsep, might be added to the list, the compensation barometer and another, the name of which escaped us—the proposition was acceded to by the meeting.

Mr. Avdall presented the Society with a short memoir of the principal Armenian Legislator, and also a Code of Armenian Law.

Mr. Middleton entered into explanations regarding the Astrolabe which had been entrusted to him some months ago, but which on account of his late severe illness he had been as yet prevented from returning to the Society with his remarks.

The officiating Secretary next brought up the subject of the appointment of a Curator—he remarked that the committee of papers had exerted their best in endeavouring to procure the services of a person, duly qualified to carry on the permanent duties of the situation, but all their endeavours had failed—in the mean time a letter had been received from Professor Wilson, addressed to the President, intimating that if they were still in want of a Curator, he could recommend them a gentleman in every way qualified to perform the duties of the curatorship, a Mr. Blyth, who had the most flattering testimonials from most eminent men in England, and who was willing to come out on the Society's allowance—under these circumstances the committee of papers had thought it better to leave the situation open. It was proposed by the Hon'ble W. W. Bird and seconded by Dr. Wallich, that Professor Wilson's proposition be accepted. It was also carried that a letter should be addressed by the President to Professor Wilson by the present overland, on this subject.

Proposed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy and seconded by the Hon. W. W. Bird,—That the committee of papers be empowered to enter into arrangements regarding the curatorship without reference to the Society.

The thanks of the Society were accorded for all the above presentations and communications, and the meeting separated.—Calcutta Courier, Oct. 15, 1840.

[Hurkaru, October 17 1840.]

INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of Jessore Committee, Monday,
14th September, 1840.

Present.

E. G. Dubus in the Chair.

T. Brae, R. McNair,
A. C. Dunlop, M. S. Bell, Secretary.

The Secretary having laid before the Committee a communication received some time ago from Mr. D. D. Lethangie, complaining of great loss of property sustained by him from the operation of orders issued by the late Officiating Magistrate of Jessore, it is resolved to lay this case before the General Meeting to be held to-day.

Several questions referred to the Committee were then disposed of; and thanks were voted to the Chairman.

E. G. Dubus, *Chairman*.

Proceedings of a General Meeting convened by public
Advertisement, Monday, 14th September, 1840.

Present.

J. Challet in the Chair.

A. Beach,	J. Fair,	A. Rayneau,
M. S. Bell,	H. French,	J. Rayneau,
T. Brae,	G. Hewett,	W. Reid,
J. A. Coimbra,	C. M. Hunter,	G. Koots,
J. Driver,	E. Laplane,	G. Rowe,
F. Dubois,	J. A. Macdonald,	G. M. Smith,
E. G. Dubus,	R. McNair,	J. Templeton
A. C. Dunlop,	C. Oman,	J. Tester.
J. A. Dunlop,	G. Oman,	

Visitors.

Messrs. McGregor and Herklots.

Messrs. J. Templeton, G. Oman, W. Johnson, and J. Tester, having been duly proposed, are admitted to be members of the Association.

The draft of intended by-laws was submitted, and several alterations were made; but their publication will be deferred till they have undergone maturer revision.

Mr. Lethangie's case of grievance having been taken into consideration, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of A. C. Dunlop seconded by T. Brae, that Mr. Lethangie's application, with the authenticated documents shall be forwarded for the consideration of the General Committee of the Association, in Calcutta, in order that, if judged expedient, a respectful petition may be prepared, and presented to Government by the Chairman of the Association, soliciting the removal of the existing grievance, which oppress the Planter in his honest and useful pursuits.

The following resolutions were then carried: on the motion of T. Brae, seconded by E. Laplane, that G. Hewett, be elected a Member of the Committee, instead of G. Austin, departed for England.

On the motion of T. Brae, seconded by G. Rowe,—That E. G. Dubus and C. Oman be elected provisional members of the Committee.

On the motion of T. Brae, seconded by R. McNair, and with only one dissentient voice.

That, to raise a fund, every proprietor shall contribute per maund on his out-turn, one rupee this year, eight annas next year, and four annas annually thereafter, provided other districts join in the arrangement.

On the motion of H. French, seconded by W. Reid, that assistants, towards raising a fund, shall pay on monthly incomes of 100 Rs. one per cent., of 200 Rs. two per cent., of 300 Rs. three per cent., 400 Rs. four per cent., and so on, in proportion.

Passed Secretary's Bill of 28 Rs. 4 annas of stationary, pen, &c.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman.

JAMES CHALLET, *Chairman*.

Statement of Indigo made in Jessore district old limits, season 1839 40.

	mds.	
Meergunge.....	1750..	{ A. C. Dunlop and Co.
Muddendany.....	840....	C. Oman.
Mautberia & Babookally	600....	T. Brae.
Nussib-hye.....	800..	{ Hunter Brae and Co.
Maudertolla.....	325..	{ D. D. Lethangie & Co.
Gopinatpore.....	600....	G. R. French.
Ramnaghur.....	665..	{ Dubois, Durup de Dombal & Co.
Sanpore.....	200....	D. Oman and Co.
Boroganty.....	150 .	J. Challet.
Dowlatpore..	70..	{ Dubbois-leaux and Medonald.
Sincole.....	700....	C. Deverine & Co.
Toradah.....	780....	R. McNair & Co.
Nohatta.....	300....	E. G. Dubus & Co.
Hazlabut	700....	A. G. Clunie.
Sindoor & Buzly	1000..	Hills and Savi.
Jette	75....	J. Tweedie.
Hazrapore.....	700....	J. Tweedie & Co.
Balnaberry.....	370....	A. Bryce and Co.
Salgomodia.....	640....	Razet and Co.
Neechidipore.....	300....	Dorand and Co.
Nursingpore	40....	T. Pigou.
Jingurgatcha	100....	Cropley.
Koolna.....	40 .	Bailey.
Comergunge	350....	Ramruten Roy.
Mokimpore.....	200....	Manna.
Noapara.....	150....	Rutty Kant Roy.
Hanover.....	100....	Martindell.
Goalmatie	100....	Goorodass.
Ramghur	50....	Hodges.
Katgara	500....	Phillips.
Karagoda.....	350....	G. Deverine & Co.
Chaulia	170..	{ S. Durop de Dombal.
Poorhattee	350....	H. Russell.
Dobracole & Sibdah	700....	Rice and Co.
Choomar Kathe.....	50....	Raja Burdab Kunt.
Baligunge.....	100....	Lawrie.
—	200....	Paul Chowdry.
Naldanga,	50....	Chuckerbutty.

[Hurharu, October 17, 1840.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.

The ninth half yearly meeting of this Society was held at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co, yesterday, in the forenoon. The attendance of the proprietors was particularly select, and Mr. W. W. Smith was called to the chair.

Mr. William Prinsep read the report of the Secretaries for the past half year. The following were the chief particulars noticed in the report. The *Forbes*, which is undergoing repairs is expected to be able to resume work by the end of the present month, or the beginning of the next. The *Seetk* had been re-launched and has been in work since June last, and in consequence of her great want of power, let out at the reduced rate of 300 rupees a day. But this Steamer will, after a few months, be rendered a great deal more efficient than she is at present, as a set of new engines for her are nearly ready. The engines will cost in all £6,000. The accidents which were mentioned in the last report, as suffered by the *Andrew Henderson*, kept that boat only twenty-five days from work, ever since she has been employed on active service. The *Dwarkanath* experienced an accident in August last, having suffered serious damage to one of her main beams, whilst towing a vessel. She put back in consequence and her repairs will take up about two months. The Secretaries further intimated, that in consequence of great scarcity in the coal market, that article could not be supplied under the rate of eight annas a maund. The report concluded with a suggestion, to the effect that the Association should build another boat and for that purpose augment their capital to the extent of two hundred shares, on the ground that the increased number of ships that now come to this port, renders this measure necessary, much disappointment having been felt in respect to the obtaining of Steamers. Should the proposition of building a new boat be carried, it is determined that it should correspond in power with the *Andrew Henderson*.

The state of the Association's finances were noticed in the report as follows:—That a balance of Rs. 7,511 has been paid off to the Union Bank, as also Rs. 2,210 on account of interest, and Rs. 3,641 on account of debt, making in all Rs. 13,361. There appeared to be from the whole an available profit of Rs. 25,233.

The resolutions passed on the occasion were the following:

Proposed by Mr. Paul, seconded by Captain Cunningham and carried.

"That the accounts now on the table be approved and passed as satisfactory and published in the daily papers."

Proposed by Captain Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Paul and carried.

"That the report of the Secretaries be approved and published likewise."

Proposed by Mr. J. Cullen, seconded by Captain Richards and carried.

"That a dividend of fifty rupees per share, being the equivalent of ten per cent. per annum, upon the capital, be paid out of the profits of the past half year!"

Proposed by Mr. J. W. Cragg, seconded by Mr. John Carr, and carried.

"That the balance of the profits, Rs. 5,233, be carried to the credit of the reserved fund, which with the Rs. 15,294 reserved last half year, will make Rs. 18,527."

Proposed by Captain Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Paul, and carried.

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Committee of the past year, and that the same gentlemen, namely, Messrs J. W. Cragg (acting for Mr. Bruce) J. Colquhoun, J. Cullen, K. R. Mackenzie and Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, be re-appointed and requested to act as Committee for the present year."

Proposed by Mr. J. Colquhoun, seconded by Captain Cunningham.

"That it is desirable to meet the increased demand for Steam Tugs, by the construction of another steam boat for this Association; and that as the new engines coming out for the *Seetk* are not yet paid for, the capital should be increased fifty per cent., for the purpose of carrying both objects into effect, and that a special meeting be called to take into consideration that part of the Secretaries' report relating to the above."

Before the above resolution was carried, some conversation took place as to the expediency of incurring heavier responsibility until the present debts of the association were liquidated. Mr. Cragg proposed an amendment also to the resolution, to the effect that the question relating to the construction of a new boat, should be in the first instance referred to the Committee for consideration, but on being put, the amendment was lost, and the original resolution carried.

Thanks being then voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.—*Hutkar*, Oct. 21, 1840.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The following extract of a letter, dated 4th August last, from Mr. Curtis, and the enclosures referred to therein, to the address of the undersigned, as Secretary to the Committee appointed on the 12th March last, are published for general information.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Curtis, dated the 4th August 1840.

4th.—I wish I had to report any progress in respect to the wished for Union with the agents of the Eastern

Steam Navigation Company. I enclose copies of the letters which have passed between us since my last letter; by which you will observe that the Agents will adhere to their conditions, that the extension of the operations of the Company to the European Line shall be discussed when the Eastern line is finished, which, in good faith to the Indian and British public and consistently with our own public declarations, we cannot assent to. My letter to them of the 10th July expressed the unequivocal meaning of the Directors of this

Company, and could not be misunderstood. Notwithstanding which, the reply the Agents have made to it on the 14th July still reverts to a power to be vested in the majority of the subscribers, by the deed to enable them to entertain the question of extending the line or any other matter. To this of course the Directors could not assent, as it would be striking at a fundamental principle of the company, and unless such a reservation for such a purpose were openly stated to the public, which the Agents did not contemplate being the case as they say. "We did not mean that there should be any specific clause inserted in your deed of settlement, relative to taking the opinions of the subscribers as to the expediency of commencing the European line after the Eastern line was finished," we never could allow any private understanding to exist between the Agents and ourselves, that the reservation of this question was part of the conditions of their Union. To the public that would be "keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope," and purchasing their co-operation at the expense of our own good faith.

Under such circumstances it was needless continuing the correspondence; and—as I met Mr. Larpent shortly after receiving his letter, and he agreed with me that the exchange of letters which with their instructions could lead to no good result was useless—the last letter of the Agents has remained unanswered. But we trust to the good sense and good feeling of the Indian community to set the matter straight at once by withdrawing all the difficulties which will be in the way of the full accomplishment of their wishes, and which difficulties are entirely of their own creation by splitting and dividing, instead of firmly uniting to carry out the whole plan. If these divisions had not taken place, I may venture to say that in the course of this year, barring political events, the ground work of the whole line, would have been laid, and a vessel of 2,000 tons on the berth of Calcutta.

I trust, therefore, still that the Indian public will see that their interest lies in the full support of the Comprehensive Plan—and that the subscribers to the Eastern Steam Navigation Company will give immediate orders for the transfer of their loans to the East India Steam Navigation Company, thus avoiding the useless sacrifice of time and money in constructing vessels of inferior class, and which will not be fitted for the service.

Sth.—* * * * *

* 6th.—Our subscription list up to this date, amounts to 3024 shares, and we have extended the time of receiving applications until September 3d; and, I believe, I may say, that few lists have been better subscribed to in point of numbers in any concern which has not held out the glittering prospect of a rich and rapid return. We only require the determined support of a plan which is essentially Indian, to carry it into triumphant execution—and to raise us above the spurious connection which the Peninsular and Dublin union offer to India.

You will learn from Captain Barber that the India, Steam Ship, built for Captain Sir John Ross's Company, has been taken up by some gentlemen connected with this company, to be sent to Calcutta for sale. I trust she will answer the expectations of her builder, in her rate of sailing, and in her qualities as a sea going vessel—in which case, it may be deemed advisable at once to place her on the berth from Calcutta to Suez. Upon this subject, as regards

our company, I shall again address you, by the next overland mail.

I have, &c.

T. A. CURTIS,
Chairman of the East India
Steam Navigation Company.

(Copy.)

Messrs. COCKERELL AND CO, AND Messrs. SMALL,
COLQUHOUN AND CO.

East India Steam Navigation
Company, Temporary Office,

8, Token House yard Bank, 10th July, 1840.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter dated 20th June last, which in the presence of Mr. Larpent, and John Small, I submitted to the consideration of the directors of this company; and it is with much regret I have to make this official reply to it, that the considerations on which you will consent to unite with the company, on the part of the united Committee of Calcutta, are incompatible with the Comprehensive Plan of Communication with India; and that therefore this company, feeling itself pledged to the British and Indian public, to carry through the Comprehensive plan in its entirety and without any premeditated necessity for its abandonment, is bound to adhere to that plan.

The insertion of the clauses you required, in the 3d paragraph of your letter, would be virtually holding out to the public that there was doubt of the practicability of the Comprehensive plan; but you will perceive to the prospectus, which I have the honour to enclose, that a clause will be inserted in the Deed of Settlement, to enable subscribers resident in India to vote by power of attorney, in all matters of general interest.

I allowed myself still to hope that you will not suffer a scheme like the East Indian Steam Navigation Company, which must conduce so greatly to the interests of all India, to lack that assistance at your hands, which will at once ensure its success; and that you will see it right to waive all minor considerations, or subjects of controversy, to attain the major object which we all have in view.

In respect to your concluding paragraph, the directors of this Company will be ready to co-operate with you in the contract for a ship, when you have consented to withdraw the conditions of your letter, which at present prevent the union.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. A. CURTIS, Chairman of the
East India Steam Navigation Company.

(Copy.)

To T. A. CURTIS, Esq.,
Chairman to the East Indian Steam
Navigation Company.

8, Austin Friars, July 14, 1840.

SIR,—We have to acknowledge your letter of the 10th instant.

We think that your Directors have mis-conceived the tenor of the 31 paragraph, in your letter of the 20th June last. We did not mean that there should be any

* This is exclusive of 1156 shares taken in Bengal, and of the Madras shares.—C. B. G.

specific clause inserted in your deed of settlement relative to taking the opinion of the subscribers, as to the expediency of commencing the European Line after the Eastern Line was finished, but such general powers as would enable the majority to decide that question, as well as all others in which the interest of the company were concerned, and that the Indian Subscribers might vote by power of attorney. From what passed at your meeting, we were led to believe such powers would be vested in the majority of the subscribers, by the deed and that a general meeting legally convened would have the right to entertain the question of extending the line as well as any other matter.

If this be the case we are ready when your Company is so constituted as to become an efficient instrument to the business it intends to undertake, to waive all minor considerations, and under our instructions from the Eastern Steam Navigation Company of Calcutta, to effect the proposed junction.

We trust that with this explanation you will assent to our proposal to contract for a Steamer in conjunction with your officers as pointed out in our letter of the 20th June. To this question we shall be glad of an early answer, as we are taking measures to obtain specifications, &c. for a Steamer; but the main question of the junction may remain over until the expiration of the time specified by the parties in India, viz. 6 months after you receipt of the letter of the Secretary to the Joint Committee.

We remain, &c ,

(Sd) COCKBAYLL AND CO.

" SMALL COLQUHOUN AND CO.

(True Copies.)

C. B. GREENLAW.

Hurkaru, Oct. 3, 1840.]

The Committee of the New BENGAL STEAM FUND have much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence with the Madras Steam Committee; and in so doing they earnestly entreat the friends of India to unite in supporting Mr. Curtis's Scheme of Steam Communication, as that most calculated by unity and continuity, essentially to benefit both in England and India.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund,

C. B. GREENLAW,

W. LIMOND,

Joint Secretaries.

Calcutta, 20th October, 1840.

To C. B. GREENLAW, Esq., Secretary to the New Bengal Steam Fund Committee, Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed by the Madras Steam Committee to acquaint you that at a Public Meeting held here on the 9th instant, it was resolved unanimously to act in conjunction with the New Bengal Steam Fund Committee. Herewith I have the honor to forward you a copy of the resolutions, which were then agreed to, and I refer you to the Madras Press* for further information on the great question.

You will observe, by Mr. Curtis's letter to the Secretary of the Madras Committee, published in the *Spectator*

* The information in question has already appeared in the Calcutta papers.—C. B. G.

of this date, of which I now send you a copy, that the Committee may expect, at your earliest convenience, copies of correspondence between Messrs. Cockrell and Co, and "Mail and Co., and Mr. Curtis. The Committee are most anxious to be in possession of these documents; and they entertain such a full conviction of the unwearied zeal and endeavours of the East India Steam Navigation Company, to carry into full and efficient effect that grand Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Communication with the three Presidencies, Ceylon and Suez, that they feel assured no feelings of rivalry or party spirit will ever allow that company to impede or retard the important operations they have now pledged themselves to pursue with all possible celerity and despatch.

Recent discussions at Calcutta have had the effect of causing some diversity of opinion here; and, I regret to say, several of our principal subscribers have withdrawn their shares; but there is reason to hope and trust that these parties are only influenced by what they consider doubtful appearances, and as those unfortunate differences at Calcutta appear to be on the decline, while at the same time Mr. Curtis's Company is rapidly advancing, and gaining confidence in public estimation, the Committee are therefore induced to believe, that most of those seceders will eventually unite, whilst the cheering prospects held out by the latest intelligence from England, will gradually incline all parties to yield to the united wishes of the community at large.

I am further directed to solicit your attention to that Clause in the Prospectus of the East India Steam Navigation Company, which states that the qualification of Directors, or Local Committee Members, of Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, must be subscribers to the extent of 50 shares. The Committee are of opinion that such parties within the Presidency, who may be willing to invest so large an amount of capital, are not likely to offer their services for such an office, consequently that this restrictive Clause should be amended and revised, and the qualification should be reduced to such a limit, as will hold out the surest pledge of that active and efficient service which the many important duties of the company will continually demand. I have the pleasure to assure you of our zealous and strenuous support; and with an earnest desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of a continuous Steam Communication in the prescribed route from Calcutta to Suez. I feel every confidence in pledging you the strenuous support of a numerous class throughout the Presidency of Madras.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHRIST. BIDEN.

Cor. Mem. of the Mad. Steam Com.

Madras, 20th Sept., 1840.

STEAM MEETING.

At a public meeting held at the College Hall on Wednesday, the 9th day of September, 1840.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Comyn, Kt. in the chair.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Lieut. Col. Alexander, and carried unanimously.

Resolution 1. That having taken into consideration the modified Prospectus of the London East India Steam Navigation Company, lately promulgated by Mr. Curtis, this meeting most cordially concurs in the following declaration adopted by a meeting of the supporters of the company held in Calcutta, on the 8th ultimo, viz,

" We whose names are hereunto signed, believing that the proceedings in progress at home under the management of Mr. Curtis and his colleagues are those most likely to result in a regular, speedy and efficient Steam Communication with England, by way of the Red Sea, hereby pledge ourselves to support him, and to endeavour to obtain shareholders for his proposed company, and we earnestly entreat our respective friends to do the same, it being understood that it shall be optional with such shareholders to have their subscriptions returned to them in the event of Mr. Curtis not completing his company, or to have them transferred to the agent of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company established in Calcutta, on the terms contained in the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the United Steam Committee, under date 1st instant, viz.

" Having every reliance on Mr. Curtis's judgment and discretion, and every confidence in his ultimately succeeding, still to provide for the possibility of failure. Resolved, that in case Mr. Curtis should not succeed in his present arrangements, and should see no reasonable prospect of being enabled to get up his scheme, he be requested to transfer the funds remitted to him through this committee to the Agents, in London, of the Precursors, provided the original constitution of these is preserved, and they have joined no other company; but should such constitution have undergone any change on the Precursors, or have joined any other company. Mr. Curtis will hold the funds respectively at the disposal of the several subscribers in the event of his abandoning his measures."

Proposed by George Norton, Esq., Advocate General, seconded by Captain Biden, and carried unanimously.

Resolution 2. That the conditional subscribers who have already paid a deposit of 10 per cent. on their shares, be requested without delay to pay up an additional 10 per cent., and to complete the payment of their further instalments in the manner laid down in the Prospectus. And parties who have not yet subscribed be now earnestly invited to do so and pay up instalments to the same extent.

Proposed by the Venerable Archdeacon Harper, and seconded by Dr. Wylie, and carried unanimously.

Resolution 3. That subscribers be requested in transmitting their instalments to communicate to the Committee their wishes as to the ultimate disposal of their subscriptions, it being understood that where no such communication is made, the Committee will remit the amount to Mr. Curtis, to be held subject to the further instructions of subscribers in the event of his failing to establish the company now started under his auspices.

Proposed by James Thompson, Esq., seconded by George Wellington, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Resolution 4. That the Meeting considers it due to Mr. Curtis again to record their grateful acknowledgment for his long and unwearied exertions to establish a Comprehensive Steam Communication with India, and more especially for the concessions he has made, in his last prospectus, to the wishes of the Indian subscribers, which it is hoped may be the means of uniting all parties in one general and strenuous effort for the accomplishment of the great object they all have in view.

Proposed by Alexander Macleann, Esq., seconded by A. T. Arbuthnot, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Resolution 5. That the following gentlemen be added to the present Steam Committee, viz., G. Norton,

Esq., Captain Biden, Colonel Tulloch, Colonel Daveton, J. Thompson, Esq., G. Wellington, Esq.

On the motion of Colonel Walpole, seconded by Colonel Sim, the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Hon'ble Sir Robert Comyn, for his kindness in taking the chair.

(Signed) R. COMYN, Chairman.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) CHAS. BIDEN.

To Captain BIDEN, Corresponding Member of the

Steam Committee, Madras.

Sir,—We have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 26th ultimo, to express their great gratification at the proceedings of your Committee, and to respond most cordially to your resolution of acting in co-operation with this Committee in furtherance of the great object of Mr. Curtis's exertions. Copies of the correspondence* referred to in the 2d para. of your letter have already been forwarded to you according to Mr. Curtis's desire.

This Committee regret that the differences at Calcutta should have extended to Madras; but, as such a result was naturally to be expected, the Committee can only hope that the re-union of all in Calcutta disposed in favor Mr. Curtis, may have the effect of bringing back to the standard all who may have withdrawn at Madras.

The accompanying copy of our letter to Mr. Curtis, dated 10th ultimo, with its enclosure, will shew you that this Committee have felt with yourselves the inconvenience of 50 shares being required to be held by parties in the local directions, and have accordingly recommended that they shall be reduced, to 10 and that any one individual of any house of business holding 20 shares may also be eligible. It cannot be denied that the intervention of the Precursor, the establishment of the Communication between England and Alexandria, and the declared purpose of the Peninsular and Dublin Companies to unite to endeavour to open the Communication between Calcutta and Suez, have had and still have the effect of keeping away many subscriptions from Mr. Curtis's company, and it is a subject of anxious consideration with this Committee, as to the course most proper to be pursued to carry out the resolution of the last half yearly Meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, that we should use our best endeavours to obtain shareholders for his company.

At the Meeting of the Committee on Saturday last, a Sub Committee consisting of Mr. Parker, our Chairman, Major Forbes, and of Messrs Joint Secretaries, was appointed to consider the subject, and to report to the Committee thereon as early as possible. A copy of that report and of the determination of the Committee will be forwarded to you in due course. In the meantime the Committee have only to add that up to this date the number of shares taken there amounts to 815 † of which 586 have paid 50 per cent and the remainder various instalments. The whole amount received is Rs. 191,424-14-7, of which £17,000 have been remitted home and Rs. 20,000 5-1 in the Union Bank at interest of 4 per cent. per annum for all sums held

* This has already appeared in the Calcutta papers. C. B. G.

† This is inclusive of 338 shares sent home from the United Committee, making in all 1153 shares.

during 3 months, and one per cent. for sums withdrawn that period,

We have, &c.

C. B. GREENLAW.

W. LIMOND.

Calcutta, the 12th Oct., 1840.

Enclosed is a letter to the Madras Steam Committee not published before.

To T. A. CURTIS, Esq. Chairman of the East
Indian Steam Navigation Company.

SIR,— We are directed by the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to forward to you the accompanying copy of the proceedings of the half yearly Meeting of the subscribers to the Fund, and to the petitions to the House of Commons, from which you will perceive that those gentlemen who lately seceded from the Committee have again joined it, together with other gentlemen equally with them disposed to exert themselves in further aid of your endeavours to secure to India perhaps the greatest blessing she can enjoy, endeavours which have not been entered upon by you on your own voluntary motion, but which bring urged on you by the Agent of the Committee representing the public of Bengal have been unceasing, arduous, and disinterested, entitling you, not merely to the support of India, for in that India is only acting for her own interest, but to her eternal gratitude. With these sentiments we are directed

to assure you that as soon as they are relieved from the pressure of business always attendant on the despatch of the Mail, they will assiduously devote themselves to fulfil the directions contained in the 2d Resolution of the 9th inst.

The Committee purpose to confine themselves to this duty, suggesting that whatever may hereafter be required to be done here, in respect to the Steamer which it is understood you propose to send immediately, or in the construction of vessels here, may be done by a Board of shareholders whenever it shall be proper to constitute one.

We would also direct your attention to the fact that there is no person in Calcutta duly qualified to act as Director according to your present scale of 50 shares; and as the Board here will only be an auxiliary one, the Committee would suggest that the personal qualification of an individual for the Calcutta Direction may be 10 shares, any single individual of a firm or house holding 20 shares or more being also eligible.

Referring to the probability that one at least of the Vessels may be built here, it has not been thought expedient to make any more remittance, to you until further advice, in the mean time, the funds as realized here will be put to interest.

We have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW.

W. LIMOND.

(True copies) C. B. GREENLAW.

Calcutta, 10th Sept 1840.—HURKARU, October 23, 1840

SUPREME COURT.

FOURTH TERM OF 1840.—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1840.

This being the first day of the Fourth Term, their Lordships came into Court at eleven o'clock. A few common motions were taken, and the Court rose.

A single Judge will sit to-morrow and Saturday. There is little prospect at present of a busy term.

The new Advocate-General, Mr. Peel, is not expected to arrive much before next term.—HURKARU, October 23, 1840.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1840.

D. TAGORE V. FRAWNKISEN HOLLAR.

This was an application on the part of defendant, that the taxing Officer should review his taxation of a bill of costs of the complainant, in continuation of a bill of costs taxed as between party and party, under an order of the 26th May.

Mr Prinsep, in support of the motion said, that the order of the 26th May was an order obtained by the defendant by consent for one month's further time to answer upon payment of the costs of the application. In taxing the bill, the Officer disallowed certain items (see former Report in the *Hurkaru* of June 30th) though the defendant had consented to pay the costs in question, and had made no objection upon the taxation,—objections

were filed by the complainant's attorney, and upon re-taxation, the Officer disallowed additional items,—objections were tendered to the re-taxation, which the Officer refused to receive, and an order was then obtained in Court that the Officer should receive the objections. Upon the second re-taxation, the Officer adhered to his former taxation, and an order was then applied for and obtained by the complainant, that the Officer do review his re-taxation. All these orders, taxations and re-taxations had run up an additional bill which the taxing officer had now allowed as between party and party, and hence arose the present application. The learned Counsel contended, that it was a case of the utmost hardship upon his client. The defendant had been originally willing to pay the costs which the complainant claimed and which the Officer disallowed;—he had never once made any objection, and the question had been one entirely between the complainant and the taxing officer. It would be rather hard to saddle a party with costs, which he had not been in the very remotest degree instrumental in causing.

Mr. Clarke, contra, admitted that it was unquestionably a case of hardship, but then the hardship must fall upon one party or the other. The question was which of the two was to pay for the errors of judgment of the taxing officer. The usual rule was that the losing party must pay, though it might be no fault of his. Here the complainant had succeeded in every application he had made.

RYAN, C. J. (after consulting with the rest of their Lordships) said, that in such cases, each party ought to pay the costs incurred on his own side, and that the

Taking officer must review his taxation accordingly. The whole subject of costs was now under anxious consideration by the Judges, and (among other matters) they should fully consider the existing rule of compulsory taxation. He (the learned Chief Justice) was not satisfied that it was not a beneficial rule; although the present case certainly was an instance of an evil resulting from it.

Order accordingly.—*Hurkaru, October 27, 1840.*

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30.

MADONED TORAVE V. THEODORE DICKENS, ADMINISTRATOR
OF NAWAB SUFFUR JUNG.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep stated, that the action was brought to recover the sum of Co.'s Rs 7,653; due for principal and interest upon three promissory notes, besides certain arrears of salary at the rate of Rs. 150 per month. The defendant, an administrator, had assets, and did not dispute the debt; but as heavy claims had been registered against the estate, he could not pay it except under a judgment of the Court. Judgment had therefore been allowed to pass by default.

The three promissory notes were put in. Two witnesses were called to prove that the plaintiff had been in the Nawab's service as *Wakeel* for several years at Rs. 150 per month, and the second witness said that about one year's wages were in arrears.

The Court gave a verdict for the principal and interest due upon the notes and Rs. Rs. 1800 for a year's salary, amounting altogether to about Co.'s Rs. 9,600.

Verdict accordingly.—*Hurkaru, October 31, 1840.*

INSOLVENT COURT

SEPTEMBER 17, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Selon.)

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD FRANCIS MACVITIE.

This Insolvent was brought up and, there being no opposition, was discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN HAMMERDINGER.

Not being opposed, this Insolvent received the benefit of the act.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES ANDERSON PUTIER.

This Insolvent received the benefit of the act, being unopposed.

IN THE MATTER OF PHAUNGLAL MITTRE.

In the case of this Insolvent likewise, the adjudication of insolvency was granted without opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF DRAHE CHRISTIAN.

This Insolvent, who has but one creditor, and has been in confinement for a period of three years, was brought up and subjected to a long and desultory examination by Mr. Prinsep, the Counsel for Walker, Roussac and Co., the detaining creditors.

The Advocate General appeared on behalf of the Insolvent, the substance of whose examination was to the following effect:

By Mr. Prinsep.—I am not an Englishman, but I have been to England. My only creditor is the firm of Messrs. Walker, Roussac and Co. I drew upon their house to the extent of forty-two thousand rupees in goods, which cost me sixty-two thousand rupees. I know Mr. Jones, agent at Dinapore, of the Union Insurance Company, but I never obtained great insur-

ances from him for goods that were not despatched. These policies that I now see I got from Mr. Jones, —the goods I did not see on board. In October I left Dinapore. The letter now shown to me was despatched by me with the policies. No goods were shipped on the policies or against the bills. The bills amount to seven thousand five hundred rupees. I was at Chupra and from that place I proceeded to Calcutta. On my coming here I did not acquaint Walker Roussac and Co. of my arrival. Shortly after I embarked for England, of which also I did not inform Walker, Roussac and Co. I took my passage under the name of Clarke, beside some money of my own to defray my expenses, I took a bill with me on Coutts and Co., but never could recover the money. In England I was placed under arrest; but no sooner did this circumstance happen, then I assumed my real name and wrote to a relative in England for his interference. After this I never made any attempt to pass off under any other name but that of Christian. I do not owe Mr. Jones any money, and never borrowed anything from him, while, on the contrary, if any thing, Mr. Jones, I think, owes me money, I left Calcutta because a writ from authorities at Patna was out against me, on account of a debt to the extent of eight or ten thousand rupees, and I was not able at that time to recover money wherewith to pay it. But I have paid. Several of my creditors I was able to satisfy by drawing on Pearylal Mitre. I possess no vouchers in proof of these transactions, because none passed between us, Pearylal merely entering the payments he made in his books. I of course had my accounts also, but they were all with my writer Mr. Clarke. I am not aware what has become of Mr. Clarke, who was with me when I was at Dinapore. I did not go away in August. At the time I left Dinapore, Mr. Jones was at Chupra, where I had sent him to effect the purchase of certain goods, which I had previously bargained for. I never gave Mr. Jones any box said to contain money to defray the expense of the purchases, nor did any such box turn out to contain shots and pill boxes. If Mr. Jones has sworn to any such thing, he has sworn to an untruth. When I came to Calcutta foolishly, I did not explain the state of my affairs to my creditors. During the period I stayed in Calcutta I put up in the house of Mr. Bartlett, where I remained about a month. In the course of this time I visited the theatre, nor did I try to conceal myself. I was also here

under my own name, and not under the assumed name of Clark, though latterwards took my passage by that name I did not obtain policies to deceive Walker, Rousseau and Co. I was present when Mr. Jones was examined in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and heard what he said; but I did not hear every word nor any thing about the box of money to pay for the purchases at Chupra. I can take my oath that I saw some hides put on board the boat, as part of the goods mentioned in the policies. In order to enable me to draw up my Schedule, I wrote to my employees to forward the accounts to me, but I never received any reply from them. This letter is in my writing and the villages referred to in it are those in which I have interest under Government. The revenue they yield is a source of profit to me, but I have no power to dispose off the villages. When I came to Calcutta, I brought eight thousand rupees of my own money with me.

By the Advocate-General.—When Mr. Jones granted policies to me he was aware of my transaction with Walker Rousseau and Co. In these transactions I was in the habit of drawing money immediately. I lost no less than forty thousand rupees in my transactions with Walker, Rousseau and Co. They did not consult me in any case with regard to the disposal of goods. I gave no directions for the shipment of cotton to China. Walker, Rousseau and Co. ordered such shipments at their own discretion, yet holding me responsible for Jones.

C. F. Dumaine, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—I am connected with the firm of Walker and Co. I know the Insolvent, who was introduced to me as Mr. ——— [We could not catch the name] The terms on which the Insolvent received advances was, that he should get two-thirds of the profits accruing on the transactions. When he showed the policies they were taken as a guarantee that the goods had already been shipped on the boat. The description of money transactions, by giving advances in policies, are very common even to the present day. The only article we were in the habit of shipping was cotton. The Insolvent's departure we were not aware of. It came to our knowledge about a month after it took place. We heard it in September. Enquiries were made by the house to trace him in Calcutta. The bills were all paid.

By the Advocate-General.—The Insolvent has been imprisoned these three years, and was so confined at the instance of the house. The goods were shipped on seventeen policies. We were obliged to borrow money from other houses in order to make advances to the Insolvent. I am not aware that the goods were not shipped, but they were not received. It was customary to charge commission at five per cent on the proceeds. The proceeds on the goods amounted to forty thousand rupees. When policies came down to us and our funds were insufficient to make the loans, money was borrowed the policies being deposited for the money thus borrowed.

Mr. Prinsep here addressed the Court urging that a case of fraud had been clearly made out against the Insolvent. It appeared in the first place, that he had absconded. This could not be denied, the learned counsel thought, for the circumstances appeared plainly from the Insolvent's own evidence, that he remained one month concealed in Calcutta, while the Police were in search of him, and could not trace him until he had gone on board ship; that he having but one creditor there appeared no difficulty for him to represent the state of his affairs to that solitary party, instead of which, he absconded without any notice or communication whatever in regard to the insurance business. Mr. Prinsep urged against the Insolvent, that the policies were only intended to deceive the creditors. In the *Mofussil*, he went on to say, bills of lading do not obtain, but

the specific entries in the policies serve as substitutes for them. These policies go to show that the goods are put on board. It was this that the policies were received as evidence that the goods had been put on the boats, while, in fact, the Insolvent swears, that he did not see the goods on board, with the exception of a small number of hides; yet, under all these circumstances, there is said to be no intention of fraud, no attempt to concealment. Mr. Prinsep also adverted to the misapplication of money, and referred to the Insolvent having taken eight thousand rupees with him to England. The next point, the learned counsel took up, was the Insolvent's disavowal of all knowledge relative to the box given to Mr. Jones, then alluded to a fault in the Schedule, namely, that though the insolvent by his own evidence had an interest in certain villages, yet the lease of those villages were not made over to the Assignee mentioned in the Schedule, observing at some length on each of these and some other points. Mr. Prinsep concluded by urging that fraud had clearly been proved against the Insolvent.

Some talk here arose about the Insolvent having been three years in confinement when the actual construction of the 58th clause of the Act was shortly discussed. The Court, however was of opinion, that the confinement of an Insolvent could be dated only from the time he applied for the act. The Insolvent in the present case had been for three years in custody, yet his petitions was but recently presented.

The Advocate General then addressed the Court on behalf of the Insolvent opposing the arguments urged by the counsel for the creditors. The Advocate General enquired in reference to the charge of absconding brought against his client, whether people were in the habit of advertising their departure to their creditors when about to leave the place? He thought that the man that would do so, was not in his senses and was more fit to be confined at Beardsmore's Asylum than the great jail. In regard to the plea of misapplication, he asked if there was ever an Insolvent brought into the Court who did not fairly incur the charge of misapplication. About the accusation against the Insolvent of having obtained the insurance policies, with a view to deceive Walker and Co. the Advocate General observed, that this could not be brought against his client, unless it were a conspiracy and Mr. Jones a party to that conspiracy. On the contrary, it was urged, that since Mr. Jones had the providing of boats and the names of his peoples were entered in the policies, and as he was well acquainted with the nature of the transactions between the Insolvent and Walker and Co, he had granted the policies by anticipation merely, no doubt, by way of affording facilities to the Insolvent. Having observed upon the other points urged by Mr. Prinsep at some length, the Advocate General concluded by making a pathetic appeal in regard to the protracted imprisonment of three years, which the Insolvent has undergone, the hardships he has altogether suffered not only in being a great loser with Walker and Co., but the distress, and destitution of being in a prison where he was unable to make an application for insolvency earlier. The Advocate General urged that it could never be the intention of the legislature, that feelings of vindictiveness should be gratified by the long confinement of a debtor, that debtor being unable to make application for insolvency. In this way then one may this moment be suffering and the insolvent had for so long a period already suffered, and therefore he, the speaker, could not conceive that the 58th clause really meant such to be understood.

The Court here said, that it would not dispose of the matter immediately. But gave it forth that its impression was, that the Insolvent had acted contrary to the course of ordinary business, and had violated the rules on which commerce was conducted in this community. In

regard to the time of confinement, the Court thought itself not at liberty to take that circumstance into consideration, since it depended on the choice of the Insolvent himself to present the petition.

Some conversation followed in regard to the lease of the villages already alluded to, after which, it was arranged, that the villages should be mentioned, and that the Insolvent should be remanded to be brought up on Monday, (this day,) to receive the decision of the Court.

IN THE MATTER OF SYED MERRAM.

This Insolvent was brought up, and opposed for the fourth time, this day. Mr. Ryland appeared against him, and Mr. Marshall for him. Some desultory conversation arose about the objections made on the preceding occasion, after which a witness was called to be examined, but it was finally agreed upon, that the Insolvent should be remanded to be brought up on Monday, the witnesses also being ordered to attend.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM HENRY ABBOTT.

The Advocate-General applied for the final discharge of this Insolvent, who is at present away from the country. Order nisi made.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH NELSON MORTON.

This day was fixed for the examination in this case of a witness, who being indisposed, and an affidavit being put to that effect by Mr. Sandes, the matter stands over. — *Hurkaru*, October 19, 1840.

OCTOBER 19, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

IN THE MATTER OF SYED MERRAM.

In the matter of this Insolvent a witness was examined by Mr. Ryland. The substance of the examination was as follows :—

Ibrahim sworn.—I know the Insolvent and have had dealings with him, which commenced about four years ago. The nature of the dealings was that he lent me 2,500 rupees, wherewith to purchase goods, and the understanding was that two-thirds of the profits should go to him and a third should be mine. The goods I purchased were not sold in Calcutta, but sent to my agents in Moulmein. Ten months before the Insolvent's confinement took place, all transactions between us ceased, the whole that was due to me having been paid up. I paid the Insolvent Rs 2,024 and to his agent at Moulmein on his account Rs 800. The name of that agent was Hashum. I paid him in cash. Since that period I have done no business with the Insolvent. I went to Moulmein myself, and on my coming back to Calcutta and having paid the Insolvent, I requested the return of the bond which had been drawn up between us. The bond was not immediately returned, but on

Hashum's coming to Calcutta, I asked him to intercede on my behalf with the Insolvent on account of the bond, which I then got back. Hashum is since dead. I paid the Rs 2,024 to the Insolvent by instalments, of small notes and golds. The numbers of the notes I repaid, I do not remember. The numbers were never asked from me by the Insolvent. I never gave Hashum Rs 1000. I can only sign my name but cannot read or write. The Insolvent is a literate man and can read and write. He keeps accounts.

Some conversation followed between the Court and Mr. Ryland.

The Court then observed, that it did not think there was sufficient ground for the detention of the Insolvent; an order was therefore given that he should be discharged, with the request that whenever the Assignee required him he should attend.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH MOSES JACOB.

The Insolvent, who is a Jew, at first hesitated to attest to his affidavit on the ground, that it was the Feast of the Tabernacles. He, however, received the benefit of the act.

IN THE MATTER OF ISAAC JACOB AND OTHERS, AND THE MATTER OF EZEKIEL MOSES.

A Native witness was to have been examined in these cases, but the individual has intermediately died. Both cases stand over to the 2d of November.

DEARE CHRISTIAN.

This Insolvent, it was understood, should have been brought to the Court today to receive his decision; but owing to other arrangements, the case has been adjourned to the 2d of November. — *Hurkaru*, October 20, 1840.

OCTOBER 30, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

IN THE MATTER OF DEARE CHRISTIAN.

This Insolvent was brought up and received the decision of the Court. He was ordered to be imprisoned for one year from the date of his petition.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM HENRY ABBOTT.

Last Court day an application for the final discharge of this insolvent was made. The consideration of the petition is adjourned for certain amendments to be made to it.

IN THE MATTER OF ISAAC JACOB AND OTHERS.

The matter of three insolvents was brought on, and after some further examination, has been postponed to this-day week, for their witnesses to be produced. — *Hurkaru*, October 31, 1840.

BOMBAY—COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN DUFF.

(Continued from page 552.)

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1840.

The prisoner on the opening of the Court, request its permission, to have his written defence read by a friend, which being acceded to by the court, the following address is read by Mr. Crawford of the Bombay civil service.

DEFENCE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

I appear before you, as a prisoner, after having held a commission in the Hon'ble Company's Army, nearly one and twenty years, and maintained as I have shown you, by the Testimony of those of my friends, who happen to be in Bombay at this time, and will show you in the course of my defence, by the Testimonials of others, of the highest respectability in every branch of the public service, whose absence in different parts of this presidency, prevents their giving evidence to my character in person, an unblemished reputation throughout that long period, accused of one of the most disgraceful, and heinous offences, that can be laid to the charge of any man, and especially of one who has been educated with the feelings, and principles of a gentleman, for notwithstanding the declaration of the officiating Judge Advocate, on the opening of this trial, in answer to my objection to the indefinite nature of the charge preferred against me, that I am not accused of perjury, and that a Court Martial cannot try an officer or soldier for that crime, I know not to what class of crime, the offence of knowingly and wilfully giving false testimony on oath, can be said to belong, if it be denied the name of perjury.

2nd. Perjury, then gentlemen, is the crime, with which I am in reality charged,—and charged under circumstances of greater difficulty, in respect to direct refutation, than I believe, has almost ever fallen to the lot of an individual so accused, for the offence imputed to me, has its rise in a conversation which is said to have taken place at Vingorla, in the Southern Koonkan, in the early part of January 1839, and at which no other persons were present than myself, and the three witnesses, who have been brought before you, to sustain the prosecution, Lieutenant Munro, Ensign Raitt, and Mr. Gibbard.

3rd. Of the previous state of feelings of these gentlemen towards me, I shall have occasion to speak more fully by and by. It will be sufficient for me to say at present, that this is not the first time I have had to defend myself against their misrepresentations, having been called upon, as far back as the months of March and April last year; to exonerate myself from the imputation of want of energy in one case,—want of courage in another,—and something like want of honesty in a third,—all founded on reports, that had got into general circulation, but which, as I shall show you hereafter, originated with the individuals in question, whilst serving under my immediate command.

4th. It is alleged in the charge against me, as far as I am able to understand its bearing, that I did in the conversation above alluded to, and with reference to a person, who had been taken prisoner, and put to death by a party of irregular troops, under the orders of Mr. Gibbard at Kowtanner, in the Sawant Warree State, express my approbation of what Mr. Gibbard there re-

lated, and advised him to make an official report of the same, through me, his immediate commanding officer, that he Mr. Gibbard might obtain the further approbation of superior authority, and that I did at a latter period, viz. between the 30th December 1838, and the 14th January 1849, on a matter deemed material to the defence of Mr. Gibbard, in his Court Martial at Poona, depose on Oath, that I contemned the action of Mr. Gibbard, in not sparing the life of the said Prisoner, and that I did not believe the circumstance, having thereby knowingly and wilfully given false testimony on Oath and according to my interpretation of the charge, been guilty of the crime of wilful and deliberate perjury.

5th. I contended in the objection I made to the charge on which I am now tried, on the first day of the Court's meeting, and which is appended to its proceedings, that the precise words I used in the conversation at Vingorla, ought to have been set forth in the accusation preferred against me, and every succeeding day's experience has convinced me of the justice of that objection, and of the disadvantages I have had to contend with in consequence of its having been overruled by the court.

6th. But it is time, Gentlemen, that I endeavoured to ascertain for your information as well as my own, what Mr. Gibbard did relate, according to the witnesses for the prosecution, on the day of his return to Vingorla from Sawant Warree, when the conversation on which my subsequent offence is based, is said to have taken place, and which I will consider to have been the 3d or 4th January 1839—Lieut. Munro the first evidence adduced for the prosecution on the first day of your sitting, Tuesday, 4th August, states as follows:

"When Captain Duff came to my quarters, he said to Mr. Gibbard, I hear you have been giving it to the rebels. Come let us hear all about it. Mr. Gibbard then told Captain Duff, that he had been sent by Mr. Spooner, to a place called Kowtannee after some rebels, that Mr. Spooner told him to make no prisoners, and give no quarter, that he proceeded to Kowtannee with his men, and had a skirmish with the rebels; that several of them had been killed, and that some of the Sawant Warree sepoys, were bringing him a prisoner when he waved his hand, and told them to take him away and shoot him. Captain Duff then said well, I am glad you have given it to them. It serves them right. I wish you would make a written report of it, and I will forward it to the General; and you will get a compliment. He would like to hear the gup."

7th. "Ensign Raitt says on his evidence on the same day (4th August.)" "There was a conversation between Mr. Gibbard and Captain Duff, concerning what had taken place when at Kowtannee. Mr. Gibbard said, that he came up with the rebels at Kowtannee, on the banks of the river, and had fired upon them, while crossing. Some of the sepoys with him were bringing a man a prisoner, and he said, you have got your orders, and know what to do with him, and made a sign to them with his hand. He the prisoner was taken away and shot. Captain Duff appeared to be pleased with what he had related, and told him, if he made a report of it, he would send it to the General, as he likes to hear all the news."

8th. And Mr. Gibbard deposes as follows.

" After breakfast Capt. Duff came into Lieut. Munro's quarters, and asked me what I had been doing, saying he understood I had been successful with the Rebels. I told him that I had been sent to Kowtanee, by Mr. Spooner with orders to take no prisoners, and to give no quarter. That I surprised a party of Rebels at Kowtanee, and that several of them were shot, crossing the river, which divides the Goa from the Sawant Warrer territory; and sometime afterwards, four or five Rebels were taken prisoners by the irregulars under my command, and that according to orders I had received from Mr. Spooner, I ordered them to be shot, that one of them was a leading Rebel named Gwaise Purub and that he had offered a large sum of money for his life, but that still I had ordered him to be shot.—That on my return to Warree, I had reported to Mr. Spooner what I had done, who had highly approved of my conduct." Captain Duff was exceedingly pleased at my success with the Rebels and expressed his pleasure in several remarks he made, and said give me a written report of what took place, and I will send it to General Salter, who will be pleased. I answered I was under Mr. Spooner's orders at the time, and having reported to him, I did not consider another report necessary.

9th. Lieut. Munro says, that I appeared to believe what Mr. Gibbard said, and certainly did not disapprove of it. Ensign Raitt tells you, that I did not condemn what Mr. Gibbard related and should say, I believed it, and Mr. Gibbard states, that I appeared to hear and believe what he said, and made no remark either then or afterwards condemning his proceedings at Kowtanee, which you will bear in mind gentlemen, included according to Mr. Gibbard's previous testimony, and the wording of the question to which the answer last quoted was given, not the mere destruction of a prisoner, but the shooting of four or five prisoners.

10th. Having thus given, what appears to me, to be a fair statement of the evidence for the prosecution, as far as it applies the offence with which I am immediately charged, I must beg you to remember Gentlemen, that whilst Lieut. Munro and Ensign Raitt, speak of one Prisoner only having been mentioned by Mr. Gibbard, as having been shot by his orders, Mr. Gibbard himself tells you that in the conversation of the 3d or 4th January 1839, he mentioned four or five Rebel Prisoners having been so put to death, by his authority.

11th. In respect to the time, at which the conversation already alluded to took place, Lieut. Munro tells us on cross examination by me, on the second day of the court's meeting (6th August) "I cannot recollect the exact time of the day. It was sometime between eleven A. M. and six in the evening," and Ensign Raitt on the third day's proceedings (7th August) says "I should say it was evening, as far as I can remember" and to a question from the court at a later period of the day he answers, "To the best of my recollection, I should say it was about six o'clock in the evening," and Mr. Gibbard as recorded on the first day's proceedings speaks of the conversation as having occurred, during a visit made to him by me, after breakfast, which in the ordinary acceptation of such expression, would mean soon after breakfast, and place his relation of his proceedings at Kowtanee, at an hour no later than eleven A. M.

12th. Again although all these Witnesses in their evidence for the Prosecution, would evidently wish it to be inferred, that I approved of the whole of Mr. Gibbard's conduct, in the Kowtanee Affair, the destruction of the Prisoner or Prisoners in cold blood included, and intended him to submit all his proceedings at that place, to General Salter, through me, for the General's approbation, the admissions I afterwards extracted from them on cross examination, in respect

to the merit that attached to such taking of life, after surrender, offer so strong a contradiction to the belief, that Mr. Gibbard could possibly get a compliment for the same, as completely to invalidate the conclusion they would have the Court to come to upon this alleged conversation at Viogoria, on the 3d or 4th January 1839; unless indeed it can be believed, that I could possibly be weak enough, to wish to place a report before the Officer Commanding the division for Mr. Gibbard's benefit, which included the narration of circumstances, which were so inevitably certain, to produce the very contrary result.

13th. The question put to Lieutenant Munro and Ensign Raitt, was as follows:

"Do you think, that a report to the General Officer under his command, containing an account of a Prisoner deliberately put to death after capture or surrender, was likely to meet his approbation, and obtain a compliment, for the officer, by whose orders the man was so deprived of life? To which Lieut. Munro replies, "I do not think it would." Ensign Raitt says, "I should think not; and why then, am I alone to be accused of the absurdity of believing, and intending to report to superior authority, for Mr. Gibbard's advantage, matters that were likely according to the opinions of his most intimate friends to bring down on him the General's displeasure, rather than his approbation?"

14th. I have been reasoning hitherto gentlemen of probabilities, in order that I might meet the evidence on the part of the prosecution, by showing in the first place, that the story of the witnesses carries its own refutation, from the manifest contradictions which it contains, and trusting that I have been able to bring this point with sufficient perspicuity before the court, to insure it's being allowed it's due weight in their judgment. I now proceed to assure this court, in the most solemn manner, that not only did I never approve of the putting a prisoner or prisoners to death, as imputed to me by the witnesses for the prosecution, but also, that the words they have alleged me to have made use of, to Lieutenant Gibbard, "I wish you would make a written report and I will forward it to the General, and you will get a compliment, he would like to hear the gun" or words to that effect, are, I regret to be obliged to say a gross fabrication from beginning to end, arising I must suppose, either from the previous ill will manifested towards me by these Gentlemen, or from a desire to palliate Mr. Gibbard's conduct at Kowtanee, on his trial at Poona, regardless of consequences to me, and their endeavours to screen Mr. Gibbard by the means they then adopted, were so far successful, as to induce the members of his court martial, to introduce, as one of the grounds of their recommendation of Mr. Gibbard to the commander in chief's favorable consideration. "The approbation which he sought, and received from the Political superintendent, (under whose orders he acted) from his own immediate commanding officer, (myself,) and those with whom he associated, forgetting as it seems to me that no subsequent approbation of mine could justify, or extenuate, the previous culpable act of which they had found Mr. Gibbard guilty; and that as no part of the responsibility of that act, rested with me, I could have no sufficient motive, to deny on oath before them, my belief and approval of the same. The utmost, gentlemen, that could have been said of such approval on my part, after the offence was committed, by those who might differ with me in opinion, on the point in question was, that I was a man of little feelings, and bad judgment, and there is surely nothing in such opinion of me by others supposing it to have been entertained, to induce me to be guilty of the heinous offence, with which I am now charged before this court.

16th. The impossibility which exists from the time and place, and circumstances, under which the conversation at Vingoria on the 3d or 4th January, 1839, is said to have taken place, of my offering any distinct contradiction to the evidence, given by the witnesses for prosecution, has forced upon me, the necessity of adopting the line of defence I have been compelled to resort to, in this instance, and of showing you from the previous departure of those witnesses from veracity, and from their deep seated ill will towards myself, how little reliance is to be placed in their testimony before you.

16th. Mr. Gibbard has sworn on the prosecution, that on his return to Sawant Warree, after the affair at Kowtanee he reported to Mr. Spooner, what he had done; who highly approved of his conduct and on his cross examination, in answer to the following question, "Do you mean to say that, you reported the whole of your proceedings to that gentlemen including the order you had given, for shooting the four or five Rebel prisoners, whom you state in your examination on the 4th instant, to have been put to death, by your orders at that place, on the 25th December 1838?" has also sworn as follows, "Yes I did, I reported to Mr. Spooner, that I had ordered the four or five prisoners taken at Kowtanee, on the 25th December to be shot, and that they were shot accordingly."

17th. Mr. Spooner, who certainly did not shrink from responsibility, in his evidence on Mr. Gibbard's trial, and whose testimony, has been much relied on, in regard to its generally favourable tendency to him, was asked the following question, as already recorded: in the proceedings at this court, on that occasion, "Did you afterwards hear, that after he had been informed of the putting to death of Gundee Purub, that other prisoners had been shot to death, and when did you do so?" and his answer runs thus, "I did hear so, but not at that time. It was about the month of April, when it reached me through a private conversation with an officer totally unconnected with the Warree state," that is gentlemen, about four months after the transaction had actually occurred.

18th. The question immediately preceding the one just quoted, was this, "Did Lieut. Gibbard report that Gundee Purub had been put to death by his orders?"

To which the following was Mr. Spooner's answer, according to the copy of Mr. Gibbard's trial furnished me by the Judge Advocate General, which seems to require some trifling correction. "Lieut. Gibbard reported that the Sawant Warree Irregulars had been seized, and that he told them, that as they had been ordered by him not to take Prisoners, they were to take Gundee Purub away as he did not wish to have any thing to do with him, and that afterwards, Gundee Purub, was shot by the Irregular Sepoys, that he did not see him himself."

19th. And Lieut. Gibbard in his letter to Mr. Secretary Willoughby, of the 4th June 1839, proved on his court martial at Poona on the seventh day of its sitting 9th January 1840, and recorded in the proceedings of this court, writes, with reference to the four or five Rebel Prisoners then alluded to for the first time by him, as follows. "I told the Jamadars to obey the orders they had received, and not to bring the men to me, I saw none of them except the man who was released. The rest were taken by the Irregulars and shot."

20th. And in answer to the following question, put to him on the present Trial. "Did ever you see any of the Prisoners before they were shot, I mean, were they all or any of them brought to you, either by the men of the 16th Regiment N. I. or of the Sawant Warree Irregulars, before you ordered them to be executed?"

Lieut. Gibbard says "Yes, they were brought up within ten or fifteen paces of the House in which I was, and were taken away immediately, I do not remember seeing any of the Prisoners, excepting the man who was released. There was a great assembly around them, consisting of a few regular, and a great many Irregular Sepoys."

21st. Havildar Pandoojee Chowan, 16th Regiment N. I. has told the court, that he took six prisoners to Lieut. Gibbard at Kowtanee, that Lieut. Gibbard was standing near a Banyan's shop, and that the prisoners were brought within two paces of him, and that he saw the whole, and you will no doubt gentlemen remember that when I was about to put a farther question to the Havildar, with the view of establishing that Gundee Purub was one of the six Prisoners, so brought into Lieut. Gibbard's presence, and one of the five afterwards shot to death by Lieut. Gibbard's orders, the court said they were satisfied of that fact, and that I need not press that point further. The Havildar had also stated, in answer to a question put to him by the court. That they (meaning all the six Prisoners) were brought near enough to Lieut. Gibbard for him to see them, that he cast his eyes towards them, and that there was no obstruction between them, and further in answer to another question from the court. That he brought the Prisoners up to him (Lieut. Gibbard) and said, Sir, I have brought these Prisoners, and pointed them out to him.

22nd. Ramjee Palanday, a Private in the same regt, who was one of the party, which accompanied the Havildar, and Prisoners to Lieut. Gibbard, has also stated to you, Gentlemen, that he took six Prisoners to Lieut. Gibbard, that Lieut. Gibbard was standing twenty paces below the House of Narroo Kumla, that he took them within two or three paces of him, and that he could see them.

23rd. Mahdoo Ghan, a Fiddler attending Nautches, says that he was taken Prisoner by the Detachment under Lieut. Gibbard's orders at Kowtanee, that they tied his hands, and took him into the presence of Lieut. Gibbard, that five Prisoners were taken before Lieut. Gibbard, that he (Lieut. Gibbard) was standing near to Narroo Kumla's House, and that himself (i. e. the Fiddler) and the other Prisoners, were brought as near to him as the door in this court, to him he then pointed and which on being measured, was found to be eight or nine paces or about six yards, off, and that he Lieut. Gibbard saw them all. Mahdoo Ghan further states, in answer to a question from the court, "were you all bound when brought into Lieut. Gibbard's presence?" "Yes we were all bound."

24th. I beg gentlemen, here to draw your attention to the fact, that the three native witnesses, to whose evidence before this court, I have referred above, viz. Havildar Pandoojee Chowan, Private Ramjee Palanday and Mahdoo Ghan, Fiddler, were all brought forward as evidences for the prosecution, in Mr. Gibbard's trial, by the Judge Advocate General, who thus speaks of them in his reply to Mr. Gibbard's defence on that occasion. "The only witness on the prosecution, whose statement of circumstances is attempted to be impugned by contrary evidence, on the defence, is Mahdoo Ghan, the native Fiddler who was taken along with the executed prisoners at Kowtanee, and afterwards released. But on a full and fair review of what is deposed to by that person, I will venture to maintain that his testimony on all material points, is deserving of credit, making those just allowances for discrepancies, to which not only native, but European witnesses, far more accustomed to judicial examination, than he can possibly be, are not liable, but have frequently fallen into, without any sinister or evil motive being attributed to them."

25th. Making then, also in the present case that fair allowance for discrepancies, which the Judge Advocate General admits to be just, on all occasions, and taking also into account, the state of alarm, in which Madoo Ghan naturally stood, before Lieut. Gibbard, when his life or death hung by a thread, you will have no difficulty in reconciling his statement in regard to the distance at which he was placed from Lieut. Gibbard, with that given by the more collected witness, Pandoojee Chowan, and Ramjee Palunday, nor in accounting for other trifling differences that are perceptible, in some parts of the evidence of the two last mentioned individuals. I did not read for any one of these witnesses their testimony became accidentally placed within my reach, and I have used it as a proof of the little dependence you can have, on the statements Mr. Gibbard has thought fit to make, on this portion of the Kowtanee affair, at different times, and in corroboration also, of the little claim he possesses to your belief generally.

26th. I have said, gentlemen, in an earlier stage of my defence, Para. 19, that the first time Mr. Gibbard ever alluded to the destruction of more than one prisoner, was on the 4th June 1839, and thus as it appears to me, is a very important point to be attended to, by this court at the present time. This one prisoner, was Gundee Purub and him, and him only, did Mr. Gibbard mention to Mr. Spooner, as having been put to death at Kowtanee, by his Mr. Gibbard's orders, on his return to that gentleman, at Sawunt Warree, two or three days after that event took place, and by Mr. Gibbard's silence on that occasion, in regard to the other four prisoners, as well as in all latter time, Mr. Spooner was allowed to continue in entire ignorance of the putting to death of any other prisoners at Kowtanee, until he heard of the circumstance, through a private conversation, with an Officer totally unconnected with the Warree state, about four months afterwards.

27th. To Lieutenant Munro and Esign Raitt also, one prisoner only was mentioned by Mr. Gibbard, as having been put to death at Kowtanee when he returned to Vingorla ten days after the affair at the former place had occurred; and this one prisoner Lieutenant Munro and Esign Raitt afterwards understood from Mr. Gibbard, to be Gundee Purub, and no one, as far as I have been able to discover, and have already stated above, ever heard from Mr. Gibbard of more persons than the individual, having been put to death by his orders there, until after the circumstance became matter of such general notoriety in Bombay, as to render concealment no longer possible, and then Mr. Gibbard admits in his letter to Government, dated 4th June 1839, in reply to an official call for explanation, in respect to his proceedings at Kowtanee, that four or five prisoners were shot there by his orders, on the 25th December or Christmas day 1838, but he adds at the same time, with a degree of confidence, to which this court must be able by this time to assign its just value, "I saw none of them except the man who was injured."

28th. What gentlemen, but an inward conviction of wrong doing, could lead Mr. Gibbard to maintain an unbroken silence, and especially towards Mr. Spooner, who had not been slow to approve his conduct generally in regard to the four other prisoners, besides Gundee Purub shot to death by his orders, for upwards of five months after their decease, and then, only discloses the fact, when longer concealment was beyond his power, and how then, gentlemen, can you, if you believe, as I honestly do, that this was the feeling that influenced Mr. Gibbard's conduct, during that period, for a moment suppose, on his authority, that I approved the wanton destruction of life, that he was at so much pains to conceal,

29th. Lieutenant Rigby, and Lieutenant Orrok have both told you, in their examination for the defence, on the 4th day's meeting of 8th August, that Lieutenant Munro mentioned Lieutenant Gibbard's affair at the mess of the 18th regiment N. I. to which they all belong, a very few days after his arrival in Bombay from Vingorla towards the end of February last year (1839) and Lieutenant Rigby has further added, on cross examination, in reply to a question from the officiating Judge Advocate. "He had been relating different things that had taken place at Warree, and in the course of this conversation, he also mentioned, what I have before stated. He appeared to have heard of it before he came to Bombay, and was giving it to us, as news."

30th. Both Lieutenant Rigby and Lieut. Orrok had as the Court will probably recollect, though the circumstance was not recorded, a strong impression on their minds, though they could not speak positively of the fact at the time of their examination here, that Lieutenant Munro mentioned the affair at Kowtanee, as they have respectively related it, on the first day of his return to Bombay, and connecting this circumstance with a conversation which Lieutenant Jopp, as I have since discovered, states in answer to question No. 306 in the Court of Inquiry on my conduct last year, to have taken place at the Mess on the day of Lieutenant Munro's arrival in Bombay from Vingorla, and which Lieutenant Rigby and Lieutenant Orrok both remember to have taken place at the same time, that Lieut. Munro mentioned the Kowtanee affair there, no doubt can exist, that his narrative of that affair, also occurred as they had previously supposed, on the very day of his return to Bombay. This is an important fact to bear in mind, in relation to matters of a somewhat later date, for notwithstanding the account Lieutenant Munro had given of the destruction of life after capture or surrender, by Lieutenant Gibbard, at Kowtanee, on the 25th December 1838, on his first appearance in Bombay as above, and which a certificate from the Town Major appended to this defence, fixes at the 23d February 1839, we find him forgetting, whether conveniently or otherwise, you, Gentlemen, are to determine, that he had any previous knowledge of the Kowtanee affair, as soon as an investigation appeared likely to be entered on respecting it.

31st. Lieutenant Rigby says, in answer to a question I put to him on the 4th day of the court's sitting. "On returning from Parrell, I mentioned to Lieutenant Orrok in Lieut. Munro's presence, having heard the subject of Mr. Gibbard having put men to death, talked of at Parrell; and that it was likely to be a serious thing." "Lieut. Munro said I am sure it cannot be true.—I hope for Gibbard's sake it is not true," and Lieutenant Orrok says, in answer to a question of corresponding import, with that put to Lieutenant Rigby. "I recollect Mr. Munro being present, when Lieut. Rigby mentioned that the affair had been talked of at Parrell, and he (Mr. Munro) said I shall be very sorry if it is the case on account of poor Gibbard, or some words to that effect. And yet Lieut. Munro, gentlemen, is the same individual, who now wishes you to believe, that he never saw any harm in the Kowtanee affair, and that I went the full length of approving it, and wished to obtain a compliment for Mr. Gibbard, from superior authority, for his conduct on that occasion.

32nd. Lieutenant Rigby gives an account of a later interview with Lieut. Munro, in the early part of the month of May 1839, in the following words "Lieut. Munro came into my tent, I think the evening before we assembled at Colonel Capon's quarters, to state what we knew about Mr. Gibbard's affair and said, "I understand you are going to say that I have been

"speaking at the mess, about Gibbard's putting men to death. You know I have never said a word about it, I made it a rule not to speak on the subject. You must have dreamt it, you know you must; haven't you? I replied Munro if I am questioned, I must state what I have heard; and to the next question, viz.—"What object did Lieut. Munro appear to you to have in addressing you as described in your answer, to my last question," Lieutenant Rigby replies, "It appeared to me, that he wished to disavow all knowledge of the subject, as it was likely to come under investigation and he tells you in his next answer, that the account Mr. Munro gave at the Mess, was the first he (Mr. Rigby) heard of Mr. Gibbard's putting men to death."

33rd. Lieutenant Munro's visit to Lieut. Rigby, not having been altogether so satisfactory, as he desired, he proceeded the next morning to Lieut. Orrok's Tent, and without telling him, that he had seen Mr. Rigby the preceding evening, said to the best of Lieut. Orrok's recollection, "Fancy, that fellow Rigby has been telling Capt. Duff that I have been relating the story at the Mess, about Gibbard's affair at Kowtanee. He went on then to say that he had not said anything of the kind at the Mess. I made no reply to this, and soon after he asked me if I heard him. I then said to him, as I understood there was to be an investigation about it, I did not wish to be hauled in as an evidence, but as he asked me, I would say that I heard him mention it at the Mess, I believe he then said, that he did not recollect it," this was all that occurred.

34th. Having proceeded thus far into an examination of Lieutenant Munro's aptness to remember, or forget as circumstances make it convenient to him at the moment, I must draw your particular attention, Gentlemen, to the answer he gave to my question on cross-examination, on the second day of the court's sitting, respecting his visit to Mr. Rigby, on the evening preceding the Assembly of the Officers of the 16th Regiment N. I at Colonel Capon's quarters. Lieutenant Munro's reply is in the following words. "No I do not recollect speaking to Mr. Rigby on the subject, but I asked Mr. Orrok if he ever heard me. He said, Yes.—I then told him that I understood Mr. Rigby had been saying, that I mentioned something at the Mess, one evening regarding the Kowtanee affair, I told him that I did not recollect a word about having said so at the Mess, I asked him if he heard me, and he said he had, and moreover he told me, he had before I mentioned it, heard of the affair from Capt. Duff, himself; that I might make use of his name, that he had so heard it. This occurred on the morning of the day, when the Officers met at Colonel Capon's quarters.

35th. The visit to Lieut. Rigby, having reference to the same subject, as the visit to Lieut. Orrok, and the latter having indeed as it appears to me, been a consequence of the former, it is difficult to understand, how one should be altogether forgotten, and the other distinctly remembered, particularly as they both occurred at a time, that must be strongly marked in Lieut. Munro's mind, viz., immediately preceding the assembling of the officers at Colonel Capon's quarters, and were connected with a subject of great interest to him at that moment, viz. the investigation into the Kowtanee affair; but this, Gentlemen, is not the important point on which I am anxious to fix your attention, though it is I conceive entitled to a considerable weight in the general estimate you are to form of Lieut. Munro's memory and veracity at this time. The evidence, which I desire to place prominently before you is the concluding part of Lieut. Munro's last answer, volunteered as it seems to me, for the purpose of fixing me, with a communication to Lieut. Orrok, which I shall show you by and by, it was impossible I could have made, even if the flat contradiction which Lieut.

Orrok gives to this part of Lieut. Munro's Testimony, had not been forthcoming, to set that point at rest, in every candid and unbiased mind. The words were these, and moreover he, (that is Lieut. Orrok) told me he had, before I mentioned it, heard of the affair from Captain Duff himself, that I might make use of his name that he had so heard it. This occurred in the morning of the day when the officers met at Colonel Capon's quarters.

36th. Let us now see, what Lieut. Orrok himself says on this subject. He was examined on the fourth day of the court's sitting, and two days after Lieut. Munro's deposition on oath, as above, on the following questions were put to him, and answers given by him, on that occasion.

Q. "Did you ever tell Lieut. Munro, that you had heard of the Kowtanee affair, before he mentioned it at the Mess?"

A. "No certainly not.—I mean about the prisoner being killed."

Q. "Did you ever tell Lieut. Munro that you had before he mentioned it, heard of the affair from me, and that he might make use of your name?"

A. "No certainly not!"

Q. "From whom did you first hear the account of the Prisoner alluded to being killed?"

A. "From Lieut. Munro."

37th. Thus, gentlemen, you have a distinct denial by Lieut. Orrok, of the statement made by Lieut. Munro, and as he declared, on Lieut. Orrok's authority:—Both Lieut. Orrok and Lieut. Rigby have told you, that the first account they heard of the destruction of life at Kowtanee, was from Lieut. Munro, very shortly after his arrival, and I have fixed this communication, to have been made on the very day of his arrival, the 23rd February 1839, just six days anterior to my departure from Vingoria, which I left with the remainder of the detachment, that had been for some time under my orders there, on the morning of the 1st March 1839, and sixteen days anterior to my arrival in Bombay, which took place on the 11th March 1839 as proved by the certificate from the officer (Captain Cotgrave), at present in charge of the Town Major's Office, appended to these sheets.

38th. I will now pass on to the evidence of Major Cathcart, 10th Regt. N. I. on the fifth day's sitting of the court, Tuesday 11th August, which runs as follows.

Q. Have you had any opportunity of forming an opinion, on the accuracy of Mr. Munro's recollection of past transactions?

A. Yea.

Q. Do you think he is accurate in his memory or otherwise?

A. During the time Lieut. Munro was an evidence at a Court of Enquiry of which I was President, he appeared to forget many things, until he was cross examined, and then appeared to recollect them—This can be seen, by referring to the court of Enquiry in question.

Q. Was his memory equally bad, when the circumstances were favorable to, as when they were unfavourable to the accused?

A. His memory was generally very bad, regarding any thing that was favourable to Captain Duff, otherwise he appeared to recollect things very well.

39th. And here, gentlemen, relying on my right to put any questions to this witness which were calculated to establish proof of previous ill will to me on the part of Lieut. Munro, I was proceeding to ask one, which would have drawn forth, a faithful detail of all the falsehoods told by Mr. Munro at the Court of Enquiry that sat on my conduct last year, but was overruled by the Court, on the ground of this being a collateral issue, into which I was not entitled to enter, and also I understood the matter because Mr. Munro's Testimony there, not having been given upon oath, he could not be made legally responsible, for what he had seen fit to state on that occasion. I have mislaid the question overruled, and am therefore unable to place it as I desired to do, on record here. Its rejection, however, appears to have arisen out of an objection taken to the last question, put to Major Cathcart by the Officiating Judge Advocate, after both questions and answer had been recorded, as I gather from the minute of the Proceedings in closed Court, read by that officer in open Court, when I tendered the further question, also mentioned "The Court is here closed and the Officiating Judge Advocate states to them, that not having perceived the drift of the last question put by the Prisoner to Major Cathcart, he did not object to it. It appears to be one, however, which he considers objectionable on the ground of its tendency to impeach the credit of the witnesses, Lieutenant Munro, on a particular collateral fact, instead of bearing against his general character for veracity. He therefore begs to suggest to the Court that the question and answer referred to, be struck out of its proceedings. The votes of the Court are here taken on the matter and they decide on the question and answer remaining as they have been put on record, but that no other question of a similar nature shall be allowed to be put to any other witness."

40th. Lieutenant Prendergast, 10th Regiment Native Infantry was the next witness examined by me. To my first question, "Have you had any opportunity of forming an opinion of the accuracy of Mr. Munro's recollection of past events?" He answered—"Yes, I have"—and to the second question, "Do you think he is accurate in his memory or not?" he replied I should say very inaccurate. The third question that I desired to put to Lieutenant Prendergast, viz. "Have you had any opportunity of forming an opinion of the accuracy of Lieutenant Munro's memory, in matters in which my interests have been concerned?"—Having also been overruled by the Court, I concluded it was unnecessary to proceed further with the examination of this witness, and his evidence here terminated on my behalf.

41st. Another avenue to the exposure of the unsparing ill will and want of veracity of Lieutenant Munro in respect to myself, was thus closed upon me; but I feel confident, not before the veil had been sufficiently withdrawn, and that by the Testimony of one, who held the situation of President of the Court of Inquiry, by which I was fully and honorably acquitted. To satisfy this Court, of the foul character of the evidence, I am called again this day to refute.

42d. To revert again, to Lieutenant Munro's Testimony on the last day of the Court's sitting; I was desirous of putting the following question to Lieutenant Munro after the officiating Judge Advocate, had sworn him as witness on my behalf. "Have you ever so spoken or acted in regard to my professional character, as a Brother Officer, as to draw down upon you the marked disapprobation of the General Officer in Command of the Army?" but was stopped by the Officiating Judge Advocate, on the ground that I was not allowed to discredit my own witnesses; Lieutenant Munro Gentlemen, had been a witness for the Prosecution, and though I might not be strictly entitled to re-examine;

him, on his original Oath, as such Witness after my Cross Examination of him was over, I believe that the indulgence of re-examination is very seldom, if ever denied to a Prisoner, either by the Court or the official Prosecutor on the part of the State—and more especially when the nature of the charge is such, as to leave no means to the prisoner, of direct contradiction of the evidence for the Prosecution, from the parties who are to support it, having so laid their accusation that no direct Testimony, but their own, should be procurable.—The re-awearing therefore of Lieutenant Munro in this instance, appears to me to have been unnecessary, and only calculated, still further to counteract the means of defence, on my part.

43d. Bearing Gentlemen, in mind, what no one in this Court, will I am sure gainsay, that the word of an officer and a Gentleman, should be as sacred as his oath, I am reduced, by the denial to me, of the further Testimony of Major Cathcart, Lieutenant Prendergast and Lieutenant Munro to the necessity of placing before you, in the only mode now left me, what I would have proved from the mouths of all those witnesses, in regard to the previous ill feeling towards me of that latter Officer.

44th. I would have shown you in the first place Gentlemen, that the report of my alleged want of energy at the recapture of Warree, on the morning of the 6th November 1838, had its rise in a letter from Lieut. Munro, then Adjutant to the Detachment under my orders, to Captain Crispin written a few days after that date, stating that in my official Report, I had made myself a great Hero, whereas I might just as well have been at Dapoolie* and that notwithstanding his being the author of that letter, he (Lieutenant Munro) has stated, that he was not aware where the Report regarding the Sawunt Warree Affair, relative to my conduct originated, and further, that he had heard the reports injurious to my character, in regard to that transaction, at Vingoria and afterwards at the Mess of the 10th Regiment in Bombay.

45th. Again, I would have shown you, that after Lieutenant Munro, had on one occasion deliberately given an account of my having, in consequence of an express from Warree, ordered him to warn as many men as could be spared, to go to Warree immediately, and stated that though he reported the party was ready, between twelve and one o'clock, and that it did not move till two o'clock, and that he knew of no cause of delay.—He was forced some days afterwards to admit, that the cause of delay was the arrival of a Native Officer's party, after he had reported the other party and that the newly arrived party, were required to get ready with all speed, and eventually marched with them, adding however, with his accustomed convenience of memory, that he did not recollect the thing, when he made his first statement on this subject.

* Sawunt Warree, November 7th 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor for the information of the General Commanding the Division to report that with the detachment under my command I attacked the Fort of this place about four o'clock yesterday morning, captured it, released the Raja son and Prime Minister and took 87 insurgents, disarmed them and then delivered them over to Mr. Spooner the Political Superintendent.

I was in every way greatly assisted by Lieutenant Munro and Ensign Gibbard throughout the whole affair. To morrow after leaving fifty additional men of the detachment under Ensign Gibbard, according to a requisition made by the Political Superintendents march to Vingoria.

I have the honour, &c.

To Capt. DUNACK, Depy. Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. S. Army, Belgium.

46th.—Again, I have shown you, that although Lieutenant Munro, could with equal deliberation state that this party proceeding to the relief of Warree, marched slowly and slower than usual; and that the only way he could account for it, was, that I was riding an old horse and the road was rather bad, after leaving the main road, he was at a latter date, compelled to admit, that the party with me, had forty rounds of ammunition in their pouches, and eleven spare-boxes of ammunition carried on Biggeries whom he was several times, obliged to tell; chull chull.

47th.—Again that having told Captain Cripps, that I remained on this occasion, a very long time at the bottom of the Malegam Ghaut, smoking cheroots, if not two hours, certainly more than one hour, Lieut. Munro was subsequently obliged to allow, that the reason of my waiting so long at the Malegam Pass, was, that I was waiting for torches, that there were reports of insurgents being near the ghaut, that I put a Subedar's party in front, and loaded them as an advanced guard,—that it was very dark at that time with drizzling rain, and that the report of the insurgents being about the ghaut, was brought by a native horseman, who brought a letter from Mr. Gibbard, to Lieutenant Munro himself during the time the detachment was so halted for torches, at the foot of the ghaut.

48th.—Again, I would have shown this court, that although when Warree was retaken from the insurgents, I might, on Lieutenant Munro's authority in writing, as well have been at Daponee, admissions were extracted from him in Bombay, that he believed, I went round the Fort before I went to sleep,—that if he recollected rightly; I told him that I did, and at last a direct acknowledgment, that I did tell him so in the evening of the detachment's arrival at Warree before I went to sleep, and further that he was obliged to admit, that he believed, I had a conversation with Mr. Spooner, about scaling ladders before I went to sleep, but does not recollect having heard me so speak, that it was to the heat of his Lieutenant Munro's recollection arranged that he should nail the bag of gunpowder to the gate of Warree, in the morning before I went to sleep; that I was with the political agent, and the detachment when it marched to the attack of Warree in the morning, that when Lieutenant Munro was nailing the bag of powder to the gate, the detachment was about thirty or forty paces from him, and that I was with it,—that when the gate was opened I came up with the detachment, and the political Superintendent, and further again, that previous to my going to sleep which Lieut. Munro thought was about half past 12 o'clock I partook of supper with him, Mr. Gibbard, Ensign Raitt, and Mr. Spooner, and that we were conversing about the intended attack in the morning, that Lieut. Munro, believed he, was with me, at the opposite side of the Brigade, when the peon lighted the match that a party was placed over the gate, when the detachment got possession, and that I being present, it must have been so placed by my orders.

49th.—The above gentlemen, are some of the statements and subsequent admissions, which Lieut. Munro would have been compelled to acknowledge, had I been permitted to examine him to those points before you; but Major Cathcart, and Lieut. Prondargast, besides confirming the foregoing, would have told you on the authority of the native Commissioner, and non Commissioned Officers and Privates, composing the detachment, of which according to Lieut. Munro's account, I was an useless and unworthy a head, that during the time Lieut. Munro was nailing the bag of gunpowder to the gate, I was constantly at his side, that when the peon lighted the match, Lieut. Munro and myself were standing together on the bridge, that the whole party was loaded in the bazar at Warree on our arrival there,

about 10 o'clock in the evening immediately preceding our capture (or 5th November 1838) that Lieutenant Munro, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Gibbard and myself were standing together at the time and that the party was loaded by Lieut. Munro himself, by my order, that a Jemadar's party was placed there as evening by me. At the large gate of Warree, that a Subedar's party was placed at the Kates gate, I visited the different posts several times during the night, that when the wicket of the large gate was opened after the explosion of the powder, Lieut. Munro and myself, were the persons, who went up to push, and keep it open, and that we entered the Fort together through that gate. In short, that I performed every duty that belonged to my situation, as the Officer in command of the detachment, throughout the whole affair.

50th. Again, I would have shown you, in further proof of the little pretension Mr. Gibbard can advance to the virtue of veracity; and his proneness to romanticism even when the character of a Brother Officer is at stake, that although he could write a letter from Warree, to Lieutenant Munro at Vingorla, immediately after the attack of the insurgents, on my small party of twenty-one men at the foot of the Malegam pass on the 21st December 1838, but of which I was not informed, until my arrival in Bombay in March 1839, containing the following passage:—"Very bad Duff's running, he passed upwards of twenty strong houses where he might have defeated a thousand men, and one hour afterwards I had the road clear,—and could state in the presence of Lieutenant Munro and myself, at Vingorla, on his return there in January 1839, that he was in possession of both the pass and bottom of the Ghaut at 9 and of the 21st December, 1838,—that he Mr. Gibbard, was obliged to admit, after some hesitation on my then flatly contradicting him, and telling him it was impossible, that he was not there himself, but that Subedar Gunna-jee Pakur, was the Subedar and his party, even not having left Warree till half past ten o'clock that morning, an hour and half after Mr. Gibbard and he was in possession of both the pass and bottom of the Ghaut, and Mr. Gibbard not having quitted Warree at all.

51st. Again, I would have shown you, that Lieutenant Munro after having stated that in the affair at the Malegam Pass on the 21st December 1838, three men out of four Sepoys and two Biggeries were wounded in the back, with the evident intention of bringing discredit on the whole party, myself included, was obliged to admit, that he had frequently, previous to the assertion so made, visited the wounded in hospital, and that not one of the four wounded Sepoys, was wounded in the back, but all in places, which showed they were fronted to the enemy, when they received their wounds.

52d. Again, I would have shown that Lieutenant Munro, and Ensign Raitt had both given currency to reports, that the men belonging to the above party, had said they would not go on service with me again, which on investigation turned out to be totally void of foundation, the men distinctly denying they had ever said any thing of the kind, and stating without a moment's hesitation, that they were ready to go with me on service, any where.

53d. Again I would have shown you, that Ensign Raitt's memory is occasionally, from some cause or other, of a very defective character—its great accuracy on some points, and the total want of recollection of others, occurring at the same time, and connected with the same subject, where different interests prevail with many other matters, on which I need not occupy your attention at this late period, though I cannot avoid alluding in the last place, as connected with the previous ill feeling of Lieutenant Munro and Ensign Raitt towards me, that I

would have shown you, how frequently the former was reminded by the Court of Inquiry of the necessity of giving a direct answer, to a plain and simple question,—how different it was to extract from him an answer, when his tendency was to do me service, and how fresh his memory was on every matter, that he thought could operate to my disadvantage; and further, the necessity the Court of Inquiry felt themselves under, of bringing the extraordinary discrepancies in the evidence of those witnesses, and their faulty memories in the particular, notice of the Commander of the Forces; * whose sentiments of the whole proceedings of that court in the months of March and April 1839, with reference to my conduct, in the Sawunt Warree country were published to the Army in a General Order dated 1st May 1839, of which the following is a copy.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters. Bombay, 1st May, 1839.

By MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.

The commander of the Forces, has had under consideration, the proceeding of a court of inquiry on certain points, connected with the conduct of captain Duff of the 16th regiment N. I., whilst in command of a detachment at Vingoria, and after an attentive perusal of every thing which is therein recorded, it affords him great satisfaction, to express publicly, his entire concurrence in the opinion of the court, which is in every respect, highly honourable to captain Duff.

But in doing justice to that officer, major general Sir John FitzGerald regrets that from the papers before him it becomes his duty, to notice with great disapprobation, the conduct of others of the same regiment junior to Capt. Duff, in respect to the manner in which they have conducted themselves, in the matter lately under investigation.

As one of the younger officers, † whose name appears on the proceedings as having permitted himself to make insinuations against captain Duff, was not examined and therefore had not an opportunity of explanation, the commander of the forces, will not further advert to him and from the short standing in the service of Ensign Raitt, the major general is willing to attribute the impropriety of conduct in that officer, to inexperience and want of consideration.

But the same grounds of excuse cannot be extended to captain Munro and Lieut. Munro, who appear for reasons best known to themselves, to have endeavoured to bring the professional character of their senior brother officer, into disrepute, thereby inducting such improper feelings, both as officers and Private individuals, as renders it unnecessary for the commander of the forces, to make any further remarks.

In concluding these observations major general Sir John FitzGerald, cannot strongly impress the indispensable necessity, of officers placed in command of maintaining the strictest controul and of checking at the instant, the slightest mark of disobedience in whatsoever rank, so on this principle hang the mainstaple of military operations, from the head, all orders should

* The assertions put forth by Captain Duff, in the several paragraphs, viz. No 44 to 53 inclusive, are not mere matter of declamation, introduced into his defence for the purpose of effect only; but refer to facts, which are on record in the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, that sat on his conduct in March and April 1839, and to which, having been and pursued those proceedings, carefully and attentively, we can bear testimony, of our own immediate knowledge. The Court of Inquiry has been in print since the end of last year (1839).—Editor.

† That is Ensign Gibbard.

emanate, and the senior officer must naturally expect the zealous and active co-operation of all ranks.

By order of major general Sir J. F. FITZGERALD,

K. C. B. commander of the forces.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, lieutenant-colonel;

Adjutant general of the army.

54th. And here let me remind you gentlemen, that all this mischief making of Lieutenant Munro, Ensign Raitt, and Mr. Gibbard, was going on whilst they were officers belonging to a detachment under my immediate command, lieutenant Munro being in direct correspondence with other officers of the regiment at the presidency, and Ensign Raitt and Mr. Gibbard, when absent from the Head-Quarters of the detachment, in like communication with him to the prejudice of my character as an officer and my bearing as a Gentleman. Let me remind you too, that Lieutenant Munro had been at that time upwards of thirteen years in the service and was bound as an officer of greater experience than themselves, and especially as my Adjutant at the time to check, instead of encourage the Junior Officers of the detachment in their endeavours to do me injury with the Regiment at large.

55th. My ignorance of what was then going on around me and my discovery of it after my return to Bombay, will sufficiently account to you, Gentlemen, for my being, as some of these witnesses have told you, on good terms with them, up to the time of our respective departures from Vingoria, and for my afterwards declining the honour of their further acquaintance, as the several parties they had taken in the proceedings to my disadvantage; whilst under my command at Vingoria, because successively developed here.

56th. I will venture confidently to state; in conclusion of my observations, on this prosecution, that there is not a member of this Court, or any individual now within its walls who hearing for the first time of the massacre of a prisoner after surrender by a British officer would give credit to the assertion, or who if the fact were attempted to be pressed upon his belief, would not condemn the act, as I unhesitatingly, and solemnly repeat I did, though the witnesses for the prosecution stoutly deny my having done so.

57th. I have thus gentlemen, commented as far as time has admitted, upon the evidence by which this prosecution has been supported—the evidence of lieutenant Munro, Ensign Raitt, and Mr. Gibbard's evidence, let me beg of you to bear in mind, of such a character as does not admit of direct disapproval, it being confined exclusively, to a conversation alleged to have taken place; when none other than the parties above adverted to, were present, but I confidently leave it to you, gentlemen to determine, whether I have not met that evidence by every species of refutation, to which it is open. Gentlemen, I have met it, by an unequivocal denial of the charge itself.—I have met it, by showing the contradiction, the words I am all-ged to have made use of, viz. "I wish you would make a written report of it, and I will forward it to the general, and you will get a compliment, he would like to hear the gup" involving in themselves, the witnesses for the prosecution admitting, that the act which was to be reported, viz. the destruction of prisoners after surrender, was not an act, that could possibly obtain a compliment from superior authority. I have met it by showing the discrepancies of the witnesses, in respect to the time this alleged conversation is said to have taken place, and the number of prisoners to which it referred, and the anxiety evinced by Mr. Gibbard to conceal the number actually destroyed, until disclosure was forced

upon him, by the notoriety of the fact in all quarters, together with direct contradiction of his evidence before this court; and previous assertions elsewhere, on all points open to such contradiction. I have met it by showing the desire manifested by Lieutenant Munro, in his conversation with Lieut. Rigby and Lieut. Orrok to get rid of the recollection of all circumstances, connected with this alleged conversation, and by exposing the contradictions he was led into, in respect to his narration of this transaction at the mess. I have met it, painful as it has been to me to do so, with respect to a brother officer, by calling in the testimony of that officer (Major Cathcart) who as president of the court of inquiry on my conduct last year, and who has unequivocally shown the little dependence that is to be placed on Lieut. Munro's testimony, in any matter in which my interests are concerned, and to which strong confirmation has been given, by his (Lieut. Munro's) endeavour to fix upon me, on Lieutenant Orrok's authority the circulation of a report which, has been so satisfactorily proved, to have emanated from himself. I have met it by showing the previous ill will, of one and all the witnesses for the prosecution towards me, by laying before you, as the only means that remained in my power, when the viva voce examination of the witnesses to the facts was debarred me, a chain of matter which from the wilful suppression of some circumstances, and no less wilful misapplication of others was intended to operate to the calumniation of my character, both as an officer and a gentleman, but in which from circumstances beyond the control of the parties, they happily and signally failed, as the General Order by the Major General Commander of the Forces, of the 1st May 1839, which I have laid before you, abundantly established at this time. I have met it by

placing in opposition to the evidence of those witnesses (Lieut. Munro, Ensign Raitt, and Mr. Gibbard) the viva voce testimony of gentlemen, now in Bombay, who have known me for ten, fifteen and twenty years of my life, and who do not hesitate to declare, that the crime with which I am now charged is one of which they think me to be utterly incapable, and I have yet to meet it by appending written testimonials, from numerous other friends in every branch of the public service, who in consequence of absence, I have not been able to bring personally before you, but whose testimony I feel assured, will not on that account be less appreciated by a court composed of members with whom the word of a gentleman is held in the same estimation as his oath, Gentlemen, I might here ask you, in what other way, is it possible for one in my circumstances to meet such a charge; I know of none, and therefore do feel, after the patient hearing this court has so considerately granted me, and for which I beg to offer my grateful acknowledgements that I may now commit without one ungiving apprehension, my case into your hands, in the full assurance, that as in the former instance, and under the same evidence, I met with a complete and honourable acquittal, so will this further investigation redound equally to my honour, and that I shall be again able by your decision, to meet my brother officers and friends, without one stain upon my character, either as an officer or a gentleman.

(Signed) D GEORGE DUFF,
Captain 16th Regiment N. I.

Bombay, 18th August 1840.

(The written testimonials of character reported to above, are printed as appendix of those proceedings, and numbered from Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive.—Editor.

MISCELLANEA.

DORJELLING.—The following favorable account of Dorjelling, will, we are sure, be read with pleasure by many.

I have at length arrived at this "bright spot," after a rather dilatory and fatiguing journey, at the worst season of the year. I do not, however, at all regret the labor or anxiety it has cost me. Dorjelling is a magnificent place—natural magnificence of course I mean, for the houses as yet built are but emulges the best of them, and mere hovels the rest. But the scenery—the beautiful blue mountains that surround us—the snowy range in the distance, visible in fine weather—are magnificent.

The climate too is beautiful. not cold as yet, but pleasantly cool, with the Thermometer at say a mean of 65°. Dorjelling itself, where I now am, is not however quite so beautiful though cooler and healthier than the lower stations in the hills. Punkabarry, the first hill station, is the most beautiful spot I have seen. The front of the Dawk Bungalow looks down from an altitude of 1,600 feet upon the plains of India, as far as the eye can reach. At this season of the year they are intersected with several large and many small mountain streams, tributaries of the Balasun river, which with in a few miles, loses itself in the bosom of the Mahanunda.

The back of the Bungalow looks up to an apparently interminable range of primeval hills covered with forest trees of great size and beauty. The S. E. end of the Bungalow has a beautiful declivity, of several hundred feet, with a rivulet at its base, which would make a beautiful garden. The N. E. end looks out upon the road and some table land upon which store

houses, sheds, &c., are built—but the Dawk Bungalow is the only house. Punkabarry is a lovely place, but will not be fit for occupation for some years, until cleared and purified.

The next station is Kurniong, only six miles further up, but 2,400 feet higher than Punkabarry. This is also a magnificent place, but not so beautiful as Punkabarry. There is a very good hotel here kept by Mr. and Mrs. Bellow, whose table is good, and their wines most excellent. I never tasted better in Calcutta.

I stayed here a week, and was very well pleased with my sojourn—a family would be very comfortable here for a season, who might not wish to go further up.

There are some very fine sites hereabouts, and I prophesy that Kurniong, up to Mahulderam, will soon vie with Dorjelling, especially for those who are satisfied with 4,000 to 6,000 feet elevation, which is about the range from Kurniong to Mahulderam. At the latter place, there is a dawki bungalow, but out of repair. It will, however, be put in order next month. Another bungalow is to be built at Senatsh, and then there will be easy travelling to Dorjelling; especially when the new line of road is open, which will be in time for passengers of next season, say 1st March, sooner than which it is not expected that many will leave the plains, and seek the cool retreats of Dorjelling.

The rains being now nearly over, the work of improvement will advance rapidly. Clearances are already making in every direction. Those near my location, for Mr. Bayley and Mr. Cameron, are in a forward state

—mine will require 40 feet to be shaved off the top of the hill before I can get a sufficient level to build a house upon.]

The following is a report of my progress up, being 74 hours' work and 16 days by water, not of course including unnecessary halts, occasioned by causes which may be avoided.

	hrs.	
Calcutta to Barrackpore...	2	
Pulia Ghaut to Kishnagar, 13		
Kishnagar to Harrah, ...	6	
	21	Palkes and Bearers.
PLAINS OF BENGAL. (Harrah to Dinajpore by water, 16 days)		
Dinajpore to Neechintipore, 12		
Neechintipore to Titalyah, 12		
Titalyah to Sillegorie, ...	5	
	29	Ditto.
(Crossed Mahananda.)		
to Punksharry, 9		
Punksharry to Kurseong, 2		
Kurseong to Mahulheram, 3		
Mahulheram to Senadah, ...	5	
Senadah to Dorejelling, ...	5	Ponies or chair Carried by coolies who will not touch pole of Tomlin or Palkes.
	24	
Hours, ...	74	

N. B. The above was travelling at leisure, weight heavy, and period, the worst of the year.

CALCUTTA NEW PAPER.—A new weekly is, on the tapis, to be entitled the *Weekly Intelligencer*. The Editor, it is reported, is a Barrister of the Supreme Court. The price is eight annas per mensem.

THE UNION BANK.—It is said, that it is in contemplation to despatch Mr. Peterson, the Assistant Secretary of the Union Bank, to Singapore, with the funds necessary to establish a branch Union Bank at that settlement, where, the want of some establishment of that kind is said to be much felt.

DR ORRISON.—The army have supported the General Management of the Orphan Institution and, by very large majority, removed Mr. Grierson from the Office of Home Secretary. We cannot but pity the individual, though his own manifest contumacy has brought matters to this pass. The army have, however, done wisely for the welfare of the Institution imperatively demanded that this step should be taken.

CHILD FOUND IN THE STREETS.—This morning while passing through Theatre Street, at the head of Jaun-Bazar Lane, we observed the dead body, of a new-born European male child lying on the side of the road. It appeared to have been thus cast away by its unnatural mother immediately after birth during the night, and we cannot but wonder exceedingly, that the vigilance of the ever watchful menials of the Police, did not detect and apprehend the individual who was concerned in the business. Happy are we to think, that circumstances similar to the above are of rare occurrence in this place.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—A desperate war has been waging during the month, between Messrs. Fulton and Greenlaw, respecting the proceedings and declarations of each other in re-steam affairs. As our readers, however, can not take any interest in such a discussion, and can carry very little how many times Mr. Fulton has contradicted himself, or Mr. Greenlaw has shown him up, we merely

mention that such a contest has been carried on, and drop the subject.

THE KUTRA.—In consequence of a statement which appeared in the *Hurkara*, the missionaries have been directed to liberate several women from the small lock-up-house, who had been cruelly confined there for the greater part of their lives. Some of these wretches, it is said, have been so long confined there, as to be loath to leave it to brave the troubles of the world, of which they have hardly any knowledge.

THE NEPAULESE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Simla, dated 26th September, 1840:—

"You may not perhaps have heard that 200 of the Nusserees battalion, under their Adjutant, Lieutenant O'Brien, are to march from this on Monday, for Thokegurb, to watch the Nepalese, a small party of whom, are said to have entered Ghunawur. The marching of our troops I can answer for, for they are now encamped here, having left Subathoo yesterday. There is a report that the remainder of the regiment, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness, to march at a moment's notice, and further that two regiments from Kurnaul are to be stationed here, neither of which I believe, but may amuse the public."

PRICE OF GRAIN AT AKYAB.—The annexed price current of grain, as sold in the Akyab districts, has been obligingly forwarded to us by an intelligent gentleman, in Arracan; and we give it insertion in our columns, being anxious to encourage traders to visit a coast, the fertility of which has, of late years, under the able superintendence of the present commissioner, been very considerably increased, and by such visits not only to benefit the provinces, but very much to enrich themselves:—

PRICE CURRENT OF GRAIN IN THE DISTRICT OF AKYAB IN ARRACAN.

Date.	In the Districts		In the Town	
	Baskets	Comps. Rupees	Baskets	Comps. Rupees
From 1st to 31st Aug				
1st sort .. Rice	100	20 8	100	21 0
or Lucktoos Paddy	100	8 8	100	9 4
2d sort .. Rice	100	20 0	100	20 8
or Ngukriase Paddy	100	8 0	100	8 8
From 1st to 15th Sept.				
1st sort .. Rice	100	22 8	100	23 0
or Lucktoos Paddy	100	11 0	100	11 8
2d sort .. Rice	100	22 0	100	22 8
or Ngukriase Paddy	100	10 0	100	11 0

The Basket contains 12 seers, 100 Baskets are consequently equal to 30 maunds.

25th September 1840.

ON DIP.—Report says, that the despatches brought out in H. M. Ship *Childers*, are of greater importance than the public are aware of. In consequence of the information contained in them, Government are going to charter a number of other vessels for the transport of troops.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The following account of a boy shot with a pistol, has been given to us by a person, who was partially a witness to the affair. It appears that on Sunday evening last, several boys were amusing themselves with firing off squibs in the street just opposite the house of a Mr. B——, at Casapara, in Kuldjipore, when Mr. B came out with a cane, and thrashed the boys off the place. Amongst others he struck a boy who was the brother of a woman named Curreeemun. This woman was indignant at the outrageous conduct of

Mr. B. and demanded why he had struck her brother, to which he replied by giving her a few cuts with the same stick, as also her husband, who came up to protect his wife. Mr. B. then retired to his house under a shower of abusive epithets discharged by the woman, who continued thus to exercise her lungs with less and less restraint. Mr. B. came out a second time from his house, armed with a pistol loaded with small shot. This, he fired in the direction of the woman. A few of the shots struck the woman, and a few also struck a coolie who was sitting in his shop opposite, but the grater number lodged in the face and head of a boy named Wazeer, between ten and twelve years old, who happened to be between Mr. B. and the woman, who, upon receiving the shot, fell down in a state of insensibility. A police officer of the district being informed of the circumstance, came to take Mr. B. into custody, but the latter threatened to shoot whoever attempted to enter his house or lay violent hands on him. The officer placed a few men to watch the house of Mr. B., to prevent any attempt on his part to escape, and went and communicated the affair to the magistrate. This gentleman soon proceeded to the spot with a party of sepoy and managed to secure Mr. B., who, it appeared, was somewhat intoxicated on the occasion. The boy, we hear, has been removed to a hospital, where he is likely to do well.

RAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.—We understand, that His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagram and suite, are on their way in the Steamer from Benares, to pay a visit to the City of Palaces—they are expected here daily.

THE ENGLISHMAN.—We are sorry to see that our cotemporary of the Englishman has failed, and been incarcerated in jail previous to taking the benefit of the insolvent act. Alas! that splendid opportunity Mr. Storqueler has had of making a fortune, should have been thrown away in the manner that it has been.

THE PUPILS OF THE MILITARY ORPHAN SCHOOL.—We have been credibly informed that the statement, which has gone the round of the press, respecting the removal of the boys of the Military Orphan School, to the Calcutta High School, is wholly unfounded in truth. Such a measure never was even contemplated, nor have the Managers of the Orphan Institution been convinced, that the Calcutta High School is the very best seminary in Calcutta.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—A meeting of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, took place on the 10th instant, when Mr. Greenlaw laid before the Members a letter from Capt. Bulen, the corresponding Member of the Madras Committee, intimating an unanimous resolution on their part "to act in conjunction with the New Bengal Steam Fund Committee." The Committee have, of course, responded most cordially to this.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the best mode of proceeding towards carrying into effect the resolution of the last half-yearly meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund, requiring the Committee to use their best endeavours towards obtaining shareholders to Mr. Cuthbert's Company. The Comprehensives have, therefore now, through dint of perseverance, nearly accomplished the laudable undertaking in which they have embarked, and we most sincerely wish them success.

THE KUTTRA.—In consequence of the discussions which have lately appeared in the papers relative to the kuttra, the magistrates met yesterday afternoon when Mr. Blaquiere observed, that the newspaper statements were in the main correct.

The poor girl Hubbes, is aged about 15 or 16 years, she is dumb and helpless, and has no relations. She

resides with Mrs. Raspberry, the keeper of the kuttra, for whom she has an affection as a child to its mother.

Nancy was brought to the kuttra at the age of 9 years. She is now about 14, healthy and stout. Her mistress refused to take her back. She is now at liberty, and has chosen to stay with Begum Ameen, who is deputy keeper of the Kuttra.

Luckhee was also about 9 years old when brought in. She was rescued from the hands of a prostitute and kept here, having no means of support or shelter. She is at liberty and resides with Begum Ameen.

Joolsona, was confined first for stealing spoons, and has since been kept there having no one to take care of her. She is now living with Begum Ameen.

Rozes, was about 8 years old when brought in. She was accused of stealing from her master, who refused to take her back into his service, or provide for her in any way. She chose to reside with Khassiah Ameen.

Gowree, was kidnapped at Buncourah, to be taken to the Mauritius. She was about 8 years old when brought in, and is now at Begum Ameen's at her own request.

Juliana, was 7 years old when brought in by a Portuguese gentleman. She is now at Mrs. Verdony's who says she is her godmother.

Mungles, was brought in by a man named Chuttee, who said she had been sold to a prostitute, and kept here for protection. She is now at Begum Ameen's.

Panos, was made over to her sister 2 months ago.

These poor children were taken charge of about the dates mentioned in the newspapers. No one has ever applied, for their release. If any respectable party had applied, the children would of course have been made over to them. Mr. Blaquiere found it impossible to get respectable persons who were willing to take them into service, or as apprentices.

In 1836, when Omdah Khenum was deprived of a great number of poor children (about 20 or 30) brought up from Lucknow, the greatest difficulty was felt in disposing of them. A separate house was hired for them adjoining the Kuttra, the expense of which was defrayed by Government. They would have staid in the Kuttra had there been room for them. They were here one year.

The children above described are certainly now in a more advanced state than when they were first brought in, and are better qualified to take care of themselves. It was only lately that Mr. Blaquiere had understood that they had personally applied to be released, having been before apparently well contented with their quarters. They were, in fact, not kept as prisoners; if they had been, his proceedings could not have been defended on legal grounds; but he was well assured that the poor children have hitherto been kept out of harm, and is quite certain that they have been uniformly in the very best of health and have been kindly treated.

It has been the practice of the Police at all times to give shelter and protection to orphan and destitute children. After the inundation, which took place in 1832, a great many destitute children (in 1833—34 and in 1834—37) were bought by the Police and were disposed of to respectable parties who applied for them, and who engaged to give them up in case they should be claimed by their relatives. These children were kept in the Kuttra until they could be so disposed of.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—Few of our readers perhaps know, that the Assam Tea Company are building a fine

little vessel at Howrah, about ninety feet long, for the purpose of running up the Assam river to the tea plantations belonging to the Company, and bringing cargoes of Tea up to Calcutta for consumption here or exportation. The Company are also erecting at Howrah a saw mill which came out in the *Malcolm* some days ago, in which is intended for their settlement in Assam.

SURVEYING EXPEDITION.—The schooner *Eagle*, under Captain Fill, is going on or about the 20th instant, on a surveying expedition to the Eastward, on which she is expected to be engaged some months—Capt. Lloyd, in the surveying vessel, *Lady William Bentinck*, with the *Hatras*, Captain Weston, in company, is going to run down to the Westward, for a similar purpose—Captain Lloyd starts on or about the 1st proximo.

THE LATE "MOONSHEDABAD NEWS"—Our readers no doubt still recollect the proceedings entered into at the close of 1838, by the Magistrate of the station against the weekly paper called the *Moonshedabad News*, published at Berhampore by Mr. Ward.—In yesterday's *Eng. Irishman* we find a letter regarding the subsequent events which have transpired anent this fated publication, extracts from which we subjoin, knowing that the subject is possessed of much interest in the eyes of our readers.

"The printing office in the state in which it was seized has now been nearly a year in the possession of the Magistrate, and a negotiation has, I understand, just terminated between himself and a gentleman, a supporter of the late paper, in the delivery over by the former to the latter of all the press property. It is to this the extreme illegality which has marked the acts of the Magistrate from the moment of first laying his hands on the printing office to the present hour, that he has closed a treaty for the disposal of its contents that I would most earnestly draw your attention.

Act No. XI. of 1825, gives authority to the Magistrate to fine and imprison the guilty proprietor, but no where does it sanction his meddling for an instant with one particle of the obnoxious press or type metal. But further the house in which the printing establishment was set up had been formally taken by Ward from Capt. Goldie, executive officer at this station, at the monthly rent of 10 rupees. And at the time of this invasion he (Ward) was the legal and sole tenant of the premises and as such was, and, notwithstanding this gross violation of his rights, up to the present hour is, entitled equally with other similar occupants of the Government buildings at this station to entire exclusive possession.

That Ward hired the printing office on the terms here stated cannot be questioned. The writer of this letter saw the correspondence that passed between him and Captain Goldie on the occasion, and can bear witness to the fact, that Ward actually took the premises in question from that officer at the abovementioned rent; and never up to this moment have they, does he believe, since been given up; nay, the sealed and guarded magisterial detention of the press and types each in the very spot where they were placed by Ward, has secured to him perforce the honor of continuing a tenant of the Hon'ble Company's and of adding for the last year, and more, to their enormous outstandings his monthly mite of 10 Rs. Such is the history of the wrong done to a single individual by this violent exercise of power, that I would more especially desire to hold up to public view.

CAPT. A. H. R. BOILEAU.—We hear that Captain Boileau, Superintendent of Calcutta Canals, has been elected by the Nussarabad division of the Army, a member of the Orphan management.

RIOTS.—Several riots have been reported during the week, the two principal ones were caused, the one by a gang of sailors, who broke into a tavern, to avenge a

comrade, who had been assaulted by the tavern people; and the other by two Europeans, said to be Police Constables by the party assaulted, but this assertion was not proved.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Steam Tug Association, held on the 20th instant, the state of the Association's finances were noticed in the report as follows:—That a balance of Rs. 7,511 has been paid off to the Union Bank, as also Rs. 2,210 on account of interest, and Rs. 3,641 on account of debt, making in all Rs. 13,361. There appeared to be from the whole an available profit of Rs. 25,233.

The resolutions passed on the occasion were the following:

Proposed by Mr. Paul, seconded by captain Cunningham and carried.

"That the accounts now on the table be approved and passed as satisfactory and published in the daily papers."

Proposed by captain Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Paul and carried.

"That the report of the Secretaries be approved and published likewise."

Proposed by Mr. J. Cullen, seconded by captain Richards and carried.

"That a dividend of fifty rupees per share, being the equivalent of ten per cent, per annum, upon the capital be paid out of the profits of the past half year."

Proposed by Mr. J. W. Cragg, seconded by Mr. John Carr, and carried.

"That the balance of the profits, Rs. 5,273, be carried to the credit of the reserved fund, which with the Rs. 13,294 reserved half year, will make Rs. 18,527."

Proposed by captain McKenzie, seconded by Mr. Paul, and carried.

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the committee of the past year, and that the same gentlemen, namely, Messrs. J. W. Cragg (acting for Mr. Bruce) J. Colquhoun, J. Cullen, K. R. Mackenzie and Bahoo Dwarkanath Tagore be re-appointed and requested to act as committee for the present year."

Proposed by Mr. J. Colquhoun, seconded by captain Cunningham.

"That it is desirable to meet the increased demand for Steam Tugs, by the construction of another steam tug for this association; and that as the new engines coming out for the *Seeta Kond* are not yet paid for, the capital should be increased fifty per cent, for the purpose of carrying both objects into effect, and that a special meeting be called to take into consideration that part of the Secretaries' report relating to the above.

Before the above resolution was carried, some conversation took place as to the expediency of incurring heavier responsibility until the present debts of the association were liquidated. Mr. Cragg proposed an amendment also to the resolution, to the effect that the question relating to the construction of a new boat should be in the first instance referred to the committee for consideration; but on being put, the amendment was lost, and the original resolution carried.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—We have read, with great satisfaction, a correspondence published during the week relative to the comprehensive scheme of intercommunication between India and England, with the Madras steam committee; and we are most happy to find, that the co-operation of the Madras friend of steam is, of

heart and hand, and force, with those of Bengal. In addition to this satisfactory development of public feeling at Madras, we are enabled to communicate a fact, which, as an example of bold and confident liberality in the conduct of Mr. Curtis, and the conductors of the comprehensive scheme, must, we think, command the respect and esteem of the society of India, and must, we hope, induce hundreds to follow so convincing an example. Mr. Dent, of Pains, referring to the injury occasioned by dissension says, "The friends of steam and of India, (and I consider them synonymous,) should, therefore, redouble their exertions in support of Mr. Curtis's company; in this spirit, therefore, I beg you will put down my name for fifty additional shares in Mr. Curtis's company, and I have this-day written to my London agents, Messrs. Palmer, McKillop, Dent and co., to advise them, and to instruct them, to pay the instalments to Mr. Curtis as called for."

This is a noble example, not by a friend of steam, and of India, whom we also recognize as identical; and we trust that it will be nobly followed. If so, the cause is gained at once—dissension is at an end—merged in the overwhelming success of the comprehensive scheme, for the benefit of all India.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT.—About the latter end of August last, it will be recollected, Calcutta was visited by a most heavy and inundating fall of rain. The chief magistrate, who has always at heart the health and comforts of the people, took an opportunity, in reference to that event, to address a respectable mercantile house, who are likewise extensive agents and managers of house property, pointing out the great necessity of adopting preventive measures against the serious consequences, which result from heavy rains for want of better constructed drains and tunnels. The rains of the 20th, 21st, and 22d of August inundated the third division or the south part of the town according to the following tables:—

Carnac Street,.....	2½ feet.
Hungerford Street,.....	2½ "
Circular Road,.....	2½ "
Russel Street,.....	2 "
Mora Street,.....	1½ foot.
Lawson Street,.....	1½ "
Rawdon Street,.....	1½ "
East and Theatre Street,.....	10 inches
Park Street,.....	4 to 6 "

The evils resulting from this state of things the worthy chief magistrate enumerates thus: "The inconvenience of wading through streets covered with two feet of water, the injury to pukka houses from having their foundations and floors soaked, the misery to the poor of being expelled from the places where they and their family sleep at the alternative of being drowned, and the injury to all their habits that must accrue from the malaria generated by drying of a soaked soil, make it desirable that such catastrophes should in future be prevented."

The means proposed to prevent the probability of such distressing consequences recurring, in the neighbourhoods in question, is the construction of "a large tunnel in Jaun Bazar-street, from west to east—to lead into that tunnel all the drainage from Park-street, to commence at the latter point with surface drains." The cost that would be incurred in such a derelictated construction, is reckoned at 60,000 Rs. for the tunnel, and 20,000 Rs. for altering the existing drains—the whole requiring about 80,000 Rs. Mr. McFarlan states in his letter, that estimates in reference to this subject have been drawn up, but have not been brought in for want of funds. He feels assured, however, that if the people made an effort to rescue the part of the town in question from the evil-mentioned, the Government would certainly assist the work, by contributing at least a quarter, if

not half, of the sum of cost. And that if a considerable number of house-holders were to petition the Government for the purpose, he has not the least doubt, but that the latter would render an additional assessment.

The parties to whom Mr. McFarlan addressed the letter to the above purport, seem altogether favourable towards the suggestion, and state in their reply, "in the conviction that we are best consulting thereby the interests of owners of property under our charge, we shall cordially join in a petition to Government, desiring that they would render an additional assessment to be levied for the purpose of providing for the expense of this improvement."

Nor do the Government seem averse to the proposed improvement, as, in the above alluded to correspondence being sent to them, they have in return desired to know in the first instance—"What the town would give?"

UNPLEASANT RUMOURS.—Several unpleasant rumours reached us yesterday, but we have been assured, from the best of authorities, that there is no truth in any of them. Among other reports, it is said, that the Seika had crossed the Sutledge, and driven in our advanced troops from Ferozepore; that Kuruck Sing had died from the effects of poison administered to him, and that General Ventura had really been blown from a gun.

THE STRAND ROAD CASE.—We understand that Government have compromised the claim of Rajah Radhakant Deb (relating to the Strand Road) by agreeing to pay down two lakhs of rupees. For this sum, Rajah Radhakant gives up, not only the entire land upon which the road runs, but all the *alluvion*, already accrued and future accruing; so that although the sum sounds large, it is in reality but an inadequate compensation. It is a pity that Government did not earlier perform this tardy act of justice,—instead of driving the claimant into a protracted and expensive course of litigation, the result of which, as our readers may remember, was a recognition of his right, with the gratifying saving clause, that the mode adopted to establish it was altogether wrong!

MOFUSSELI.

CHUNAR.—Accounts from Chunar state the whole country round about that station to be one sheet of water, from the effects of the late immense inundations. In many places between that place and Calcutta, cholera has been of late making sad ravages among the native villagers on the banks of the river, &c, but the scourge is now apparently on the decrease.

AGRA.—"An awful scene of butchery occurred in our neighbourhood 2 or 3 nights ago, 30 convicts, sentenced to imprisonment for life, broke out of jail and escaped, but without ridding themselves of their wons. Thus it was that alarmed the native guards, who immediately made after them, 12 men escaped, 9 were killed and the rest wounded, and apprehended. Those who met their death were most dreadfully cut to pieces—of the wounded, one is mortally so. All the arms they had were small clubs, which is lucky, for had they been better armed, there would, no doubt, have been a severe struggle. It is supposed that the escape had been premeditated and arranged for some weeks before.

We regret to hear that some serious accidents have occurred to the Detachment of Artillery Drafts, proceeding up the river this season, and that some of the boats belonging to the fleet have been lost below Dinapore. Several casualties through cholera had occurred, but we have not yet fully learned the particulars.

Rumours, with some appearances of truth, but not sufficient to induce conviction in us, are current that

two regiments from Karnaul will immediately march for Simla in consequence of the Political Agent having reported certain plottings between the Sikhs and Nepaules.

From Subathoo we learn that two companies of the Nussery battalion are under orders for Goughar in consequence of some movement on the part of the Nepaul here, if these reports should prove true, and they are no without speculation, they will completely change the face of affairs between the Court at Calcutta and the Government of Catinmndoo.

A domestic and gloomy tragedy was enacted in the bazar attached to the European lines. An old, fat Hindoo woman, still full of her failing strength and in ability to support herself, came like a Stoic, to the termination of putting herself and her child upon a death which she did by administering and taking arsenic. The request held on the bodika gave a verdict to this effect.

INDIANAIL.—We are to have eight Ghilje chiefs here on the 22nd, who are to be confined as state prisoners in the Fort, but whether they are to be kept here permanently is not known. They had taken refuge in the Punjab and were given up to Government by the Sikhs, but nothing was heard of them till on the morning of the 21st, when a captain and company were warned for duty on their account. It is to be hoped Mr. Cunningham will look most strictly after them.

AGRA.—The news of the day is altogether military, and little is heard of but the movement of troops and their destination. On Thursday, orders were quite unexpectedly received for Her Majesty's 9th, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Meerut, and for the 26th native infantry to march to Kurnaul. At Muttra, orders have likewise been received, directing the 1st and the 9th regiments of cavalry, and captain Delafosse's troop of horse artillery, to proceed to Kurnaul. Her Majesty's 3rd dragoons proceed to the same station, as soon as carriage can be obtained. The Queen's 31st is also spoken of as destined for Kurnaul, and it is said, they will be brigaded with the 9th, and proceed to the North westward with them.

These movements, of which the last only is doubtful, indicate these assemblage of a large force on our N. W. Frontier, of which Ferozepoor, it is said, will in the first instance, be the Head Quarters. Odds are freely given that the object of all this is to watch or enter the Punjab.

Colonel Pereira left for Cawnpore on the 7th, to join his new battalion, with which he returns to Agra.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Nation, of the 23d native infantry, is appointed to the Thuggee Department, and is succeeded temporarily as Adjutant by Lieutenant Suook of the 23rd.

Native States.

POONDE—BHOWALPOOR.—We have received a letter from Bhowalpoor, on the Sutledge, containing the following passage "Mr Ross Bell has just dropped down in the greatest haste, and two officials have reached this place, directing the 38th N. I. (Bengal) to proceed with all possible despatch. From all I can learn Sukkur has been attacked, and the Political, &c., &c., have been obliged to take refuge in the Fort of Sukkur. This commotion including the movements of the 38th N. I., is of course the result of the disaster, which had just befallen Major Chibborn's detachment; a letter in another column gives some farther account of the move of the 38th.

It And hope that the Beloochee disaster mentioned in the paragraph from the *British Gazette*, had been considerably heightened. We, however, find the statement is far from being over-charged, and all short of, rather than exaggerated, the actual loss sustained. It appears that Major Chibborn had marched from Sukkur to the relief of Kohan with a force of two hundred and fifty Poonah horse, six hundred sowars, and two guns. On approaching a pass of the line of march, so narrow that two men could not walk abreast in it, he threw out two companies, remaining himself behind with the main body. The companies had not proceeded far into the pass, when they were assailed in front and from above by parties of Beloochees, who threw stones and kept a heavy fire upon them, until the sowars fell back upon the main body in great confusion. The Beloochees followed, and such was the panic of the sowars, that both parties became mixed, and a hand-to-hand sanguinary fight took place, which ended in the retreat of our men, and the loss of their camels, baggage, guns and every thing they had. Captain Stanford of the Bombay Artillery, who commanded the two guns, succeeded in spiking them before they were abandoned. To the cool and gallant conduct of this officer, the whole party owe their safety, as Major Chibborn states in his report of the untoward affair. Captain S. succeeded in firing some rounds of grapes, which checked the approach of the Beloochees and for such was the case—allowed Major Chibborn's party to draw off. Their loss was two hundred men, and that of Beloochees an equal number. Four officers, as mentioned in the *Gazette*, were killed, and one wounded. Among the baggage which fell a prey to the Beloochees were 1,040 camels and 600 bullocks with, of course, their loads. The heat of the weather and scarcity of water, are said to have produced a degree of depression and irresolution among the men, which was the immediate cause of this melancholy affair.

QUETTA.—We have no late accounts from Quetta, but every one says, soon will give the Beloochees a heavy drubbing. People say we are to have a war with Hurat—and some speak of a rupture with the Sikhs. Stoddart too, cannot be left in its prison for ever.

KHILAT.—Our intelligence from Candahar mentions that Lieut. Loveday and Mr. Masson are still in the safe custody of the young Khan of Khetlat, though under closer surveillance than formerly, especially the latter, whom they report to have attempted escape; the prisoners are allowed writing materials, but only to write Persian.

AFGHANISTAN.—CABUL.—A squadron of the 2d cavalry returned a few days ago from collecting rent for the Shah. The Envoy proposed sending a wing of H. M. 13th, and a part of the 2d Cavalry, to winter in the Hindoo Koosh—but this was dropped—as it was thought that government would not like to have their old horses needlessly exposed to cold and exposure. The 13th expect to be joined by some 400 recruits. The 2d cavalry I hear, require about 100 recruits—they have lost a great many men from severe exposure. The 5th who were in orders to go to Hancan, have been countermanded, they were told to march light, recommended to leave their baggage behind—how very considerate of the authorities, who, the Thermometer in the morning is at freezing point. Four of the Shah's guns are now at Bameran—yet the unfortunate Troop of Horse Artillery is still kept there and jimmied between rocks, and where there is not wheeling room—but what can be expected when, &c. &c.

"Dost Mahomed has now assembled at Khoolam 5000 men, his object is to get up a religious war—all he powder, lead, and matchlocks in the city have been bought and sent to him. If Dost Mahomed does not accept the liberal terms offered to him—but attempts

to make war, he will be declared a rebel, and hung if caught. The *Ex-Sinder* is now levying taxes on the Caste that pass by Khoolum.

We have been obligingly favored with a letter from Cabul dated 6th September, from which we extract the following.

"I was going to write you a day or two ago, but got suddenly sick, and am now laid up.

Some days ago the 35th Regt. N. I., were under orders to march to Bameean; this was in consequence of Aizul Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed, having collected a large force and attacked our advanced post at "Bajjah." The detachment of Bajjah turned out and repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. Of our troops, only one man was killed and 8 or 10 wounded, of the enemy, some 40 killed and a lot wounded. Lieut. Codrington arrived at the same time, that if the enemy collected and appeared to meditate a second attack, that he should be obliged to retire on Bameean.

Yesterday noon an express arrived, mentioning that in consequence of the enemy collecting in the vicinity of Bajjah our outposts at Bajjah and Syghan had retired on Bameean. This intelligence has thrown so small a degree of excitement into the minds of the people in Cabul, who are only waiting for the signal to rise with one accord.

This morning (6th) the 35th Regt. N. I., agreeable to yesterday's orders, marched out for Bameean, Brigadier Dennie, who has been directed to assume the command of the troops on the Frontier, accompanying them.

The same order directs the whole of the Bengal Troops now at Kudjus to move up to Cabul as soon as practicable.

Such is the fear entertained by the Shah and Mission, that the Shah's 3rd Regt. is ordered to sleep under arms till further orders.

An advance picket (of a squadron of the 2d Cavalry and 400 of the Shah's second horse), is ordered out on the "Kohistan" road, by which route Dost Mahomed is expected to enter. The whole country is up in arms, and it will be well for us if we keep our own. I can't tell you, the cruel state of fright they are in the Dellehliiser.

It is supposed that the Dost has sent his Son Afzul with a force round by Bamean, to draw off our attention from the route he intends taking himself."

GHUZNI.—A late letter from Ghuzni mentions that rumours of disaffection have caused very active measures to be taken for the defence of that city; the guns are all loaded and pointed, the Artillery men sleeping at their posts and pickets are thrown out in every direction, as the approach of Dost Mahomed has re-animated the hopes of his party.

BAJAH.—The following is extracted from a letter from the neighbourhood of the Hindoo Koosh, dated 21st August:—

"Nothing decisive has occurred since I last wrote, but matters are, I think, approaching to a crisis. Ghulam Beg and Moula Waller Shah have been dismissed by the Political Agent at Bamean; they being Ambassadors, of course their detention was out of the question. These worthies left the high road, and struck across the hills from Arobbat to Kumrud, thus avoiding the post of Syghan; they are now awaiting the Meer Waller's arrival at Bamuck, the fort of Baba Beg, Ajuree. It is now believed that Moxad Beg has refused his assistance; this is probable as the Meer of Koondoo is a cautious man, and not likely to join in

any enterprise until it has been successful (partially.) The Dost, it is said, accompanies the Meer; this is the worst danger; our Afghan soldiers would not do what fight well, if opposed to Uzbeks alone, but if Dost Mahomed appears in the ranks of our enemies, the case will be widely different. I do not think the Afghans would fire a shot against their old Chieftain; indeed it is far more likely that they would desert our standard and flock to his. An armistice of 15 days has been agreed to, of which about five or six days have elapsed; at the expiration of the time I hope we shall be in sufficient strength to meet the Waller at Karmul; at present I do not think such a step would be advisable. A *Dellehli Gazette*, recently arrived here, speaks of a detachment, under Captain Garber, having taken quiet possession of a fort, which commanding, as it does, the only practicable route into Turkistan, is of the utmost importance." The fort, here mentioned, is that of Bajjah, but experience fully proves that it has not the importance formerly supposed; the road, leading from Bajjah, across the Kara Koh, upon Roos Sarbagh, Gheduh and Koondoo is impracticable for wheels, while the road from Kamul, through the Ajer country and the Durra Yuluf, detouring on Mazar Shureef, has been traversed by artillery. Mahomed Akram Khan took his guns that route a few years back. As the Uzbeks, who have lately joined Baba Beg, have come by this western route; these facts sufficiently prove that Bajjah does not command the only road into Turkistan. The fact is, that none of our posts are of the slightest use, in closing the various roads. An enemy from Koondoo, can come down on Syghan, or Bamean, without going near Bajjah; and from Kundooz or Goozee, the same can be effected on our right flank, and Bamuck itself can be turned.

Lord has written to Cabul to request, that a Regiment of (Hindustani) Infantry be sent to assist us. If this requisition is complied with, we shall be in sufficient force to assume the initiative; we can then cross the pass, and attack successively Kamul and Bamuck. That we are at present strong enough to deal with the petty chiefs and to take their forts, cannot be denied; but we should have to contend with not only Sula Beg and the Ajuree, but with the Waller and the Dost. The Uzbeks would not meet us in the valley, on level ground, but would crown the hills, from whence they could do us much injury, while we, owing to our numerical weakness, could scarcely drive them from their vantage ground, at the same time that we attacked the forts. There can be no doubt now that a great mistake was committed in occupying Bajjah; it remains to be seen whether the error will be perpetuated. At present it would have a disastrous effect, were the regiment to retire; but the first opportunity should be taken of withdrawing with honour.

Captain Hopkins with the remainder of his regiment and four guns, is close at hand, but I do not think we shall gain much by his arrival. The Afghans are good soldiers and under any other circumstances. I should feel the utmost confidence in them; but it is not wise to tempt them; they have been but a short time in our service, and it is hardly fair to expect them to oppose one, who was so lately their chief. Such is my present opinion. I need hardly say that I shall be sincerely rejoiced to find that I am mistaken.

It is not two months since I announced to you the arrival of Nuraud Jubbah Khan, and of the uniform success, which had, up to that time, attended our political negotiations in Southern Turkistan. I fear they the late unfortunate occurrences will have the effect of destroying all influence, we may have once possessed; and thus the work will require to be done over again. And this is the effect of a single false move of Greediness of empire is our bane."

A letter from Bajgah, dated 31 September, says.

The son of Dost Mahomed came down with a host of Uzbeks upon a small fort in the Hindoo Koh occupied by Captain C. Collington with half of the Gorkha Battalion in the Shah's service, and some Afghans Cavalry of the Shah's, under Lieutenant Rattray; the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss, and, it is said, in one account that Captain Collington had taken 800 horses, which I think must be a mistake.

Khiva.—The report of the Russian campaign is again revived and two advancing columns from the Caspian Sea are again set in motion. Lieut. Shakespear reports the Army of the Khan of Khiva as a most undisciplined force, and if the Russians once get before it, the country must fall into their power. Every means will be used to prevent such a disaster, and it is said that on their approach, our countrymen are to lead the body of slaves, some 300, and meet the invading force.

The Khan is apparently much pleased with the conduct of the English Government, and places every confidence in their intentions to cure the evils which threaten his Khanate, and has offered to send an expedition against Bokhara in the relief of Colonel Stoddart, if Lieut. Shakespear wishes it. The present rules of that city are stated to be very unpopular, and a very little good diplomacy might create a rebellion against him. Lieutenant Connolly left Samarkand on the 15th ultimo with the Khivan Ambassador.

It remains to be seen whether **Dr. Ford** will be successful in his efforts to induce Dost Mahomed to come in upon the terms offered him; but doubts are expressed as to his political abilities, or rather diplomacy, opposed to Dost Mahomed and his clique. To get him into our power, by fair means if possible, must become our paramount and first duty, for every day's delay will give a strong impulse to the excitement which his proximity has already raised and the approaching cold weather we suspect, will leave us quite sufficient to do in three or four quarters without being troubled with fresh disturbances in Turkistan.

The first news of the arrival of the ex-ruler produced some symptoms of disaffection in the city of Cabul and there appeared some chance of a popular *emancipation*, so much so, that Sir W. Cotton, being always on the alert, thought the removal of some howitzers to the Bala Hissar, from whence shells could be fired upon the refractory, might be desirable; but the Envoy deprecated any movement of the kind, and as the Afghans love *silver* better than *lead* the affair was stifled.

MAJORE.—Several hints have lately been made in the papers to Captain C. E., for not having succeeded in arranging the affairs of that country by negotiation. As I have a regard for the captain, I will tell you the true state of the case. Both the chiefs had agreed to submit to the arbitration of our Government, and as the rebellion in Majore, was exposed to be a popular insurrection and not a party business, it was thought that the two chiefs, might by making up their private quarrels, be able to overcome their refractory tribes. Our hero, therefore in full confidence in the honor of Ameer Khan who was among the Mamunda, preparatory as was supposed to coming in to the King, went to meet him, attended by only his private servants. He found him some 40 miles inland. But the treacherous rascal, instead of listening to proposals of accommodation, set the whole population against the Elchae by declaring he was come to examine their country, and with the expectation of a rich booty, they determined to attack him. C. managed to bribe over a few of the petty chiefs to his side, and when the attack was made, he took refuge on a height, where he was joined by these chiefs. The main road being blocked up by the enemy he escaped

by a by-path; even a difficult pass, accomplished by those of the chiefs and their followers, whom he thought were his friends. After they had got into the open plain, one of these on pretence of looking at his sword, drew it out of the scabbard and made a cut at him, by this time, the party who had been stationed on the main road had run up and C. was surrounded by one or two thousand men—he had no arms, no soldiers, and he did not know to which of the party he would trust, he therefore made off, and what else could he do.

He brought off all the public property and money which he had taken with him to propitiate the chiefs, and thereby he lost his own life.

The Majore campaign is talked of for the cold weather, but this, it is supposed, must be undertaken by a strong brigade from the provinces moving from Attock; the nature of the country will render it a difficult enterprise.

Scinde.—**KARON.**—A letter from Upper Scinde mentions the following stratagem of the Beloochees against Captain Brown and his detachment at Kahun.

All communication betwixt the fort and the plains had been cut off for three weeks, during which time the Beloochees had been several times repulsed with loss; at last they drove a flock of *barabees* (sheep) near the fort in hopes of inducing the hungry garrison to quit their stronghold, and he cut up the tempting mutton *carcasses* to be roasted, so Brown and his men, made a rush and carried the entire flock into the town, where all hands obtained the first belly full they had enjoyed for many weeks.

We should have been happy that with the above cheering intelligence, we could have stopped, and dwell on the hopes which it enabled us to hold out of a speedy and entire retrieval of our affairs in Beloochistan—But this is not permitted us; a more severe disaster than any which has yet befallen our armies since the troubles in Afghanistan commenced, remains to be told.

A letter was received from Major Clibborn via Karachi, dated the 2nd inst., containing very disastrous intelligence. Having left Ziraf, his detachment it appears had, on the 31st ultimo reached a mountain pass some 10 or 12 miles distant from Kahun. The road over this pass has been destroyed by the Beloochees, and was besides so strongly defended by them as to make its ascent very difficult.

A storming party was detached to attack one of the heights and succeeded in gaining a footing on the ridge where however, they found one file of men only could stand, and that, besides, so far as they could judge, other heights towered above them in succession, from which rocks, every sort of missiles were poured down upon them by the Beloochees, who had possession of these heights. The storming party had nothing for it but to fall back on the main body, and Major Clibborn had just time to call in the flanking parties, when they were attacked in the most desperate manner by the Beloochees, who had followed the storming party in crowds down the height.

Here came the tug of war, the fight being point to point, the Beloochees charging sword in hand in the most determined manner. Our heroes behaved with the greatest bravery, and repulsed the Beloochees in gallant style, killing one-half their number, who then appear to have retreated, and for that day no more was heard of them.

At the foot of the pass both Captain Brown and the gunies had led Major Clibborn to expect a supply of water, but to their great dismay, not a drop was to be procured. Now came a scene well to contemplate;

our troops frantic almost with thirst after the dreadful fatigues they had just encountered, and nothing to allay it.

Being informed that water was to be had at some short distance, the men, the horses and cattle, with the servants were immediately despatched, but after waiting sometime for their return, a few of the irregular horse, who had cut their way through, brought the intelligence of their having been surrounded and cut to pieces.

There being now no means of carrying off the guns, these were spiked and abandoned, and Major Clibborn marched back at 10 p. m. towards Poolajra. Shortly before the date of his despatch, his rear had been attacked, and the little baggage they had been able to bring away with them cut off;—every thing thus has been lost, camels, horses, stores, baggage, and treasure. The despatch is dated on the march enroute to Poolajra, from which the troops were then distant about 18 miles.

Our loss has been severe :—Captain Raitt, Lieut. Franklin and Moore, and ensign Williams killed, and Lieut. Loch severely wounded, and 200 sepoy, or nearly one-third of the force, said to be killed.

Had it not been for the admirable efficiency of the guns, and execution by the grape-shot, it is most likely that not one of the party would have escaped.

QUETTA.—Letters from Quetta of the 7th August represent Captain Bean and his force now augmented to 600 infantry, 4 Horse Artillery Guns and 100 of Shah Shoojah's Horse as in high spirits. Expecting to be attacked by the Belouches, but quite ready to give them a warm reception. Their success in the affair with Major Clibborn's party will probably accelerate an attack, and we trust they will receive a second edition of what they got at Quetta before, which may chance to take some of the conceit out of them.

AFGHANISTAN—CABUL.—We have obligingly been favored with a letter from Cabul, dated 6th September, from which we extract the following :—

“ I was going to write you a day or two ago, but got suddenly sick, am now laid up.

Some days ago the 35th Regt. N. I., were under orders to march to Bameean: this was in consequence of Alzul Khan, the Son of Dost Mahomed, having collected a large force and attacked our advanced Post “ Bajjah.” The detachment of Bajjah turned out and repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. Of our troops, only one man was killed and 8 or 10 wounded: of the enemy, some 40 killed and a lot wounded. Lieut. Codrington advised at the same time, that if the enemy collected and appeared to meditate a second attack, that he should be obliged to retire on Bameean.

Yesterday noon an express arrived, mentioning that in consequence of the enemy collecting in the vicinity of Bajjah our out post at Bajjah and Syghan had retired on Bameean. This intelligence has thrown no small degree of excitement into the minds of the people in Cabul, who are only waiting for the signal to rise with one accord.

This morning (6th) the 35th Regt. N. I., agreeable to yesterday's orders, marched out for Bameean, Brigadier Denne, who has been directed to assume the command of the troops on the Frontier, accompanying them.

The same order directs the whole of the Bengal Troops now at Kudjan, to move up to Cabul as soon as practicable.

Such is the fear entertained by the Shah and Mirfon, that the Shah's 3rd Regt. is ordered to sleep under arms till further orders.

An advanced picket (of a squadron of the 2d Cavalry and 400 of Shah's second horse), is ordered out on the Kohistan road, by which route Dost Mahomed expected to enter. “ The whole country is up in arms, and it will be well for us if we keep our own. I can't tell you the cruel state of fright they are in in the Ballah Musar.

It is supposed that the Dost has sent his Son Afzul with a force round by Bameean, to draw off our attention from the route he intends taking himself.”

KHIVA.—Very satisfactory intelligence from Khiva. The Khan Huzrat has agreed to the release of every Russian prisoner within his dominions, and has sent them to the Russian frontier under charge of Lieut. Khrepere. He has also, at that Officer's request, prohibited the purchase of slaves from Herat within his territories, and hopes are entertained of the order being extended to Persia, so as completely to abolish the trade.

This is indeed most gratifying and honourable to the British name, and to Shakespeare and Abbott for the manner in which it has been obtained.”

Of precisely the same tenor with the above, is a communication received from Candahar, dated 13th August, from which the following is an extract :—

“ Shakespeare has got the Khan Huzrat to release every Russian slave in his dominions, and by this time he is on his way to Orenberg with them. He has also procured an order from the Khan, prohibiting the purchase or seizure of slaves from the Herat state—and there is every prospect of the order being extended to Persia. In a few months we may hope to see chaparings by Turcomans for ever also held, and safety and security established on every road. The good which we may thus do for Persia, will induce Mahomed Shah to stand on good terms with us, and where this is the case, Herat will become of less importance, and Yar Mahomed will have none with whom to intrigue. This order of the Khan's will deprive him of a source of revenue on which, I doubt not, he had depended in the event of a rupture with us. May we not hope that this will go far to weaken Mahomedan prejudices against the name of Christians ?

AYOON, September 1st.—Bajjah was attacked by the Uzbeks at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. The hills were crowded by some 300 footmen; and about 500 Uzbek horse came down the valley, among whom were Mahomed Alzul Khan, Gholaum Beg and Moolah Wallah Shah. The Gorkahs mounted the hills and drove back the footmen, without sustaining any loss, while Lieut. Rattray (the Political Agent) led out about 200 Affghan horse and charged the Uzbeks, who soon went to the right about. I cannot tell you what loss the enemy sustained, but 16 prisoners about 100 horses or yabooes were taken. The affair lasted but a short time, and our loss was most trifling; 3 Affghans being killed and 12 wounded. Thus far all went well. The Kamurthen, once repulsed, were not likely to attack a second time; but soon after the fight intelligence was received of the fall of Helbuck, and of the flight of Mir Baba Beg to Sarbagh. This chief has been our staunchest friend since our arrival in the country; he held out his post against Dost Mahomed Khan, and the Wallah, but the gate was opened by some of the *Ookor*, and the Mir escaped with three sowas, and has thrown himself into Sarbagh, which belongs to Mir Sophi Beg (his brother), who had been with us for sometime. This post cannot offer much impediment

to the Doat's advance; it is exceedingly doubtful, whether the Garrison will hold out a single day: the post of Bujgah is positively untenable against numbers, as the Goorkahs would not be able to clear the hills if strongly occupied. Such being the case, it was considered advisable to fall back upon Syghan, while such a movement could be effected with safety, that is, before the arrival of the Doat, with the Mir Walles's forces. The regiment accordingly fell back yesterday, and the march was accomplished without any loss, except of private property and some tents, which were necessarily abandoned, from want of carriage. They left Bujgah about day break, and reached Sirhar Synd Mahound-poor in the Dush-i-Sufaid, having met with no molestation, but this gentleman, who had professed to be our friend, fired upon the regiment and passed, but the shots fell harmless. From the Dush-i-Sufaid, commenced the pass of Nali-Terih, 10 miles of ascent and descent, without a drop of water on the road. Throughout the whole ascent, scattered groups of the enemy, perched upon the heights around, continued to fire upon the Goorkahs, who, however, reached the foot of the pass unharrassed some 6 miles from Sari-Sung: not a single man was lost during the march, but their sufferings on the pass from want of water, were great. The conduct of the Goorkahs on the 3rd and following day has, in no small degree, added to their reputation. The Affghans too both horse and foot, behaved with gallantry, and seemed by no means loath to meet the enemy, although Atzul Khan, the Doat's son, was among their number.

On the 31st, Captain Hopkins arrived at Sari-Sung with his regiment; Captain Hart's corps of Jauzbaz (Affghan horse) and 26-pounders of the Shah's; and to day the Goorkah battalion arrived from their bivouac and Naib Zoolublah Khan (Governor of Bameesah) brought in 200 horse. With this force, and 26-pounders II. A., it is intended to cross the Dundan-i-Shikun and attack Kamurd, if possible, before the arrival of the two chieftains from the north.

BAMEESAH, SEPT. 5.—We have been obliged to fall back upon this place, so much for our advance into Tukistan. The troops marched to the foot of the Dundan-i-Shikun on the morning of the 2d, with the exception of the Goorkah corps, which it was intended should move in the evening, but news arrived in the course of the day, that Mourad Beg was going to join the Doat; this altered our plans, as it would have been a bad thing to allow ourselves to be caught in the Kamurd valley. We left Syghan with four days' food which would have given us time to take the fort, but had we found them empty we should have been forced; a retreat across the Dundan-i-Shikun would have been impracticable. On the 3d we returned to Syghan, but stopping there was out of the question, from want of grain; the valley yields nothing and we could not have kept open our communication with Bamian. The scene of confusion at Syghan was dreadful: the Affghan Infantry could not be kept under control; a panic seized them, they left their colours and rushed off to the Avin hat road; they did not go far however, but commenced firing upon the hills, for their amusement, I presume. Captain Hopkins went after them, and induced about 300 to return; and about 11½ a. m. we commenced our march, and reached Abrobat without suffering any loss, or molestation. The Jauzbaz behaved exceedingly well and kept the rear. The passage of the Abrobat pass occupied much time, and the last gun did not reach Abrobat till 2 A. M. On the 4th, about sunrise, we started again, and reached Bameesah, without loss of any thing of consequence, all our ammunition and treasure being saved; but of private property, the loss was considerable, from want of carriage. The Affghans too whenever they found any baggage unguarded, plundered it, even the property of their own Captain. We

have distributed these unpleasant things (1) of our among different forts in the neighbourhood; and our lines are occupied by our own men; so we have little to fear. The worst is, that we have very little grain; however the crops are ripe, and if the enemy give us a little time, we shall have all right. The Jauzbaz seem well disposed and have behaved very well indeed up to this time; they kept the rear for two days, which is a duty by no means agreeable to Affghans. They are well under control, but the Infantry are quite disorganised at present, and quarrels between them and our men are constantly occurring. Lord wrote for a brigade, some time since, but was refused—the 35th were then ordered out, but unfortunately the march was countermanded. I hope, however, that reinforcements will be sent out, that we may drive the Doat away handsomely. The only thing, I fear, is an insurrection in Cabul.

Spai-Sung has been given to Dowlat Beg, son of Mir Mahomed Ali Beg, and I believe the alchik's like-wise in the fort. They promise to hold it out for us. They have no mercy to expect from that Mir Waller, so there is some chance of their doing so. Yesterday, Mahmud Beg, brother of the Waller, went to Syghan and summoned the pirs, but he got fired on for his pains, so he went back to the Dush-i-Safid. Khtilah Beg has, I fancy, turned against us. This was to be expected, and that the example will be followed by nearly all, I have little doubt; but the Fozail Hazarchs and Bamiachers are behaving well. Mir Mohet and Shah Nurood, Fozails, voluntarily escorted Lord's baggage from Syghan, and some Bamiachers have just brought in two of our people, who were bound at Akrobat, and whom they succeeded in liberating.

We are truly rejoiced to hear that letters have been received from Kahua, extending to the 17th ultimo, written by Captain Brown in a confident and cheerful strain, indicating that he has not abated "a jot of heart or hope," he had been made aware of the disaster, which had befallen the force proceeding to his relief. His provisions were calculated to last him some six weeks long—that is to the end of the present month—the gun balllocks being included in his list of available supplies—"I intend," he writes, "by the blessing of God, to hold my post for another month, or until such time are offered as to give me a chance of getting my detachment with safety to the plains. If it comes to the worst we can but fight our way down. It will not be the first time a few desperate men have made their way through better fellows than these. You will be glad to learn that the Beloochees suffered very severely in the fight. They have never held up their heads since, or even come within reach of gun or musket from the fort. Should an Ambassador come from Doda-Khan, I intend to show him at least six months' supplies—a whole number of bags filled with earth, will be all ready piled up in a room by 12 o'clock to-morrow." This is as it should be—courage, confidence, and ingenuity combined. The entire letter, from which this extract is taken, is written in the same cheerful and sanguine strain—worthy indeed of the character of a British Officer and of our most cordial admiration. We are now but little apprehensive of the safety of the detachment.

A report was prevalent here during the past week, and we believe emanating from Simla, that Capt. Brown had, with his little band of sufferers, somewhat retrieved the defeat of Major Clibborn; the Beloochees, it was stated in all the pride of recent victory, appeared before Kahua, when the garrison sallied out, utterly dispersed and defeated the assailants and recaptured a considerable portion of their newly acquired booty, we do not doubt the valour of Captain Brown and his force, but we fear the news is too good to be true, more especially as our letters from Sukkur to the 24th September make

no mention of such an occurrence; they however state that Kahun was safe on the 17th September and that Brown, still in high spirits, expected to be able to stand out till the end of the month. We are glad to see that the 38th N. I. are soon to be put in a fair way of proving to the Beh'nchees what Bengalee sepoyas are made of. The Ameer of Khyrapore seized with a spirit of chivalry, sent a challenge to our Political Agent in Feinde, who replied to him by ordering out, on the 22d ultimo two companies of our old friends the Butumseera, to join a detachment of Europeans and Artillery, who are to move together under Major Clibborne—we sincerely hope with a more fortunate and honourable result than in the last affair—towards Khyrapore, marked on the map as about 16 or 20 miles from Sukkur, which is to be reduced. Eventually, it is supposed, that the 38th will be employed against Kalat and then move on to Canlahar, General Nott having applied for the corps while anticipations of a farther move to Herat, are indulged in. A general movement towards the first mentioned fortress will not, it is thought, take place until the middle of November, and is somewhat dependent upon an answer which is said to be awaited from the Supreme Government as to the young Khan's proposals. Loveday, from our last accounts, is more strictly watched than ever though still treated with respect and civility. Some reports have been bruited abroad, but we do not give entire credence to them, that an attack had been made upon Quetta and that the assailants had lost 800 men in the assault, and that Major General Nott is fighting his way through the Kojack pass. We merely give them as rumours.

THE PUNJAB.—We hear in relation to affairs in the Punjab that General Ventura, who, with his Sikh Troops, hitherto been very successful in taking many of the smaller Forts, in the Hill state of Mandee, has, at length, met his match in Kurmulphur, which is stated to be inaccessible to Artillery, and only to be reduced by famine. Winter will probably force the assailants to retreat. The state of Kooloom, is next threatened with a visit from these Military locusts. Both the above states, which are within view of Simlah, have been lashed into rebellion, our informant says, by the conduct of the Sikh Government.

SCINDS—SUKKER. Letters from Sukker have been received of the 24th ultimo. An expedition had been sent across the Indus to Roore on the 23d to disperse a large body of armed men on the opposite bank, who declined to remove further from Sukker. On the arrival of our troops the chief became alarmed and accepted the term proposed to him by our Political, and his follower immediately withdrew.

An expedition, consisting of some companies from H. M. 40th 2d Grenadiers, and Bengal 38th N. I., with two guns, were about to march to settle some disputes in Khyrpoor. About 4000 of Major Clibborne's camel men, who were supposed to have been slain or captured, but had needlessly fled after our encounter at Burtoff, have returned to camp.

The country around Sukker and Glucknepoor is at present completely inundated, and fever very prevalent. Camels are extremely scarce, the price being here at from 80 to 120 rupees.

SHIKARPOOR.—Intelligence from Shikarpore of the 6th October, states, that Captain Browne's detachment had escaped from Kahun and arrived safely at Phoolajee having been escorted to the plains by the Murees themselves.

SEERANISTAN—GUZNI.—Authentic information has been received of the escape of two sons of Dost Mahomed, from Guzni. When first taken to that fort, they were

allowed a certain degree of personal liberty; but latterly, on their father's approach to Bameean being known, were placed, it is said, in close confinement. The direction of their flight was not ascertained, until too late to render pursuit of any service. Of course their freedom will be a fresh source of embarrassment. They will form a rallying point for the hopes of the Barukzies, should the Dost himself fall.

“Uqa, avalse, non deficit alter.”

CANUL.—Letters from Canbul, of the 24th of September mention that Brigadier Sale had that morning marched with a strong force to Charukar, where a large party of rebels had assembled, expecting to be joined by the Dhost. If these are the intentions of the Ex-Ameer the Bameean detachment will be disappointed in their hopes of again defeating the Dost on the Hindloo Koorh, and will have moved upon Syghan to little purpose. It is believed that the Dost as abandoned his intention of forcing his way into the Cabul country by the Bameean pass; but he will only avoid Dennie to fall into the hands of Sale who will give him a warm reception.

The following letter, from our intelligent Bameeran correspondent, containing the latest news from that quarter, will be perused with interest by our readers:—

SEPT. 30.—The convoy, with stores and ammunition from Hindlooban, came in this morning. They were attacked four marches from this, and were very nearly taken by the enemy. Indeed had it not been for a detachment of horse, which were sent out to their assistance, there is no doubt but that the whole of the convoy would have fallen into the hands of Azeiz Khan. The horsemen on reaching the convoy, found it surrounded by his fellows, and they had some hard fighting before they could drive them off. Several of the horses were shot dead.

The day before yesterday, an express came in from col. Orchard, who is on his way with the European Regiment from Kudjun, that he was surrounded by these people, and that owing to the number of sick he had not sufficient to guard the line on the march. Their rear guard had been attacked, their followers cut up, and baggage and camels plundered. This was in consequence of some of the Afghan troops (which the colonel had with him) running away and leaving every thing to the protection of Providence, immediately they were fired on. A squadron of the 2d cavalry, and a company of the 37th Regt N. I., moved out at midnight to re-inforce the colonel with his Regt. What a state our troops are in here—actually at the seat of war, a European Regiment being in such a condition as to require active troops to protect it!

On the arrival of the European Regiment, it is in contemplation to send out a force consisting of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, flank companies of the 37th Regt, and four guns, to be commanded by Sir R. Sale, into the Khorasan, for the purpose of settling the haub of some powerful Barukzie chief who consider themselves all powerful in some strong-holds they possess there. You will hear of some of us getting us some ugly knorks, no doubt, as the chiefs can collect some 10,000 matchlock-men at a very short notice.

Captain Hopkins, of the 27th N. I., arrived from Bameean yesterday. His corps of Affghans cut their lucky on the road—not a man to the force. You heard I suppose, of a whole company of this gallant corps having walked off arms and all (new muskets) to Dost Mahomed, Brigadier Dennie disarmed the remainder of them and sent them in. Oh! your nice, sweet policy, Mr. Macaughen—give your Affghans the best stores you have, and new pattern muskets, and then send

them after the Dost. They will be sure to go, but will they return is the question.

I shall go out with our flank companies into the Kohistan.

Lieut. Shakespeare has started from Khyva for the Russian frontier, with all the stores he could collect. This is a fact.

BAMERAN—The following is our own correspondent's account of the battle near Bameran:—

"Sept. 18th.—I am happy to inform you, that Dost Mahomed Khan, has this morning been signally defeated, by a detachment of our troops under Brigadier Dennis O. A.

Yesterday we heard of the Ameer's advance to Hiatoo (6 miles from Sur-i-Anz) and of Afzul Khan with 1,000 horse having reached Akrobat; and in the evening it was reported by our pickets, that several bodies of horse had debouched into the valley from the defile of Sooruchdhurrah. This was hardly credited at first, but early in the morning, the intelligence was confirmed by captain Hart (of the Jaunhar) who remained on outlying pickets during the night. These bodies of horse were supposed to be the advanced guard under Mahomed Afzul. A detachment was immediately ordered out to drive the enemy from the valley, and, at about half past eight a. m., 2 guns horse artillery (under Lt. Mackenzie) and two companies 35th N. I., and two companies of the Goorkah corps, together with about 400 Afghan horse (under Hart and Rattray) and Lt. Gey's militia of locals, started from the lines and were followed at an interval of half an hour, by Brigadier Dennis, with a support of two companies Goorkah corps. When the detachment marched out, it was supposed that there was merely an advanced guard in the valley; but on coming within view, it was found that their numbers amounted to between 3 and 4,000. They had pitched their camp between this and Sooruchdhurrah; but when our troops came within sight, they had collected in bodies round the several forts, and upon the hills on either side of the valley. The action commenced with a fire of shrapnell from the Artillery (1-6 pounder and 1-12 pounder howitzer). The U-begs stood the fire a short time but retired and again took up a position; the guns then advanced and again opened at 800 and 600 yards distance—the shrapnell practice was exceedingly successful, and the U-begs again retired, but not before they had made one attempt to turn our flank. Shortly after the action commenced, the Goorkahs ascended the hills, and drove before them some 7 or 800 horse, who were there collected. The enemy retired in a tolerably quiet manner until they had nearly reached the entrance of the defile, when the retreat became a rout; some rushed into the narrow passage, while others fled over the hills—the chiefs fled up the defile, with some 200 horse the remainder scattered and ran in various directions. The pursuit was continued by the cavalry, through the defile and up the Sooruchdhurrah pass, for about three miles.

Among the chiefs in the field, were Dost Mahomed Khan, his son, Mahomed Afzul Khan, the Mir Wal'ee, Mahomed Ali Beg, of Syghan, and his sons. The loss of the enemy is considerable, and I am glad to say, that several of the Afghan deserters met the fate they so well merited. The ex Ameer was himself wounded in the side, by a shrapnell. They had with them one gun, a rifle barrel one pounder, which was captured and is now in our hands. Our loss is slight. 2d cavalry S. S. F. Lieutenant Le Geyt, and two sowars wounded. Jaunhar—one sowar killed and two wounded. 35th N. I. two sepoy wounded. 4th Regt. S. S. F., one sepoy killed; one subadar, two havildars, one naik and eleven sepoy wounded.

We are glad to perceive from the above statement, that the loss which our force, under Brigadier Dennis, sustained in the engagement, amounted to no more than 2 killed and 22 wounded. The cheapness of a victory, of course, subtracts nothing from the glory of it. Lieutenant Le Geyt was shot through, a little below one of his shoulders.

"BAMERAN, Sept. 21st.—I immediately after the affair of the 18th, the Political Agent sent to the Ameer offering terms, should he be inclined to surrender, but the Dost sent an answer expressing his determination to "conquer or die." The consequence of all that is, is, that we advance to Syghan to-morrow, as we cannot allow him to remain so near a neighbour; accordingly 4 guns H. M., 6 companies 35th N. I., and 6 companies of the Goorkahs, are held in readiness.

I told you in my last, that the ex-chief had been wounded. The report is very prevalent, but I fear there is no good foundation for it. The U-begs stood much better than we expected; they rallied three several times, after having been driven back by the fire of the guns. Among the host were some 200 of Moorad Beg's people about the same number of Afghans; there were also a few Hungars, from Deh Zuegee. Their total number is now reported by the Political Agent at 4,200.

When Mahomed Ali Beg, went over to the Ameer at Kamurd, the latter granted him the whole valley of Syghan; this so disgusted his rival Khilich Beg, (who had previously joined the U-beg forces,) that he left the camp; but was soon after captured, and both he and his brother of Hiatoo (or Sokhtu Chunar) have been sent prisoners to Holbuck.

Ghulam Beg, son of the Wallee, was sent back to Tash Koorghon, previous to their advance from Syghan.

We were, yesterday, favored with intelligence from Khiva to the 2d August, stating that Lieutenant Shakespeare was to start the next day to the Russian frontier, accompanied by all the Russian slaves who had been detained in the Khiva territory, and that public orders had been issued by the Khan Husrut of Khyva, prohibiting any future capture or purchase of Russian slaves within his dominions.

Madras.

MADRAS.—Our Kampies correspondent has sent us, under date the 19th ultimo, the following distressing intelligence from that station.

"A most melancholy occurrence took place here last night. Assistant Apothecary O'Brien, lately removed from H. M. 39th Regt. stationed here to H. M. 41st Regt. at Belgium in consequence of a dispute with Asst. Apothecary Burgess of the former corps, purpose leaving this on the 21st. An improper intimacy with the wife of Burgess was the occasion of O'Brien's removal. Between eight or nine o'clock last night (the night was very dark) O'Brien was seated at a table in his house reading—when he was fired at from the direction of the door, and received a musket ball in his right side. O'Brien's servant immediately ran into the house and enquired of his master, "who fired the gun?" O'Brien replied, "Burgess has shot me—go and call the doctor." When the doctor came, O'Brien spoke to him and to his medical subordinates, but expired within an hour after receiving the wound. Burgess has been taken up on suspicion of having committed the deed, and placed in confinement in the main guard. His trial is expected to commence in a few days. The prisoner has two children. The deceased was a very fine young man and of a most excellent disposition; he has

left two children both of whom are motherless, under the care of his father-in-law at Secunderabad.

"I attended poor O'Brien's funeral this evening. Burgess denies having committed the deed. It is said, that besides the deceased, no one saw the prisoner do the deed but the deceased's horse-keeper. Previous to his decease, O'Brien told Second Apothecary Sheohald and Doctor Macgregor that Burgess was the man who fired the gun. It appears that Burgess knelt down and died. The horse-keeper was paralyzed at beholding him do it, and could neither speak or give any alarm."

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—We have much pleasure in directing attention to a letter from a valued correspondent, pointing out another remarkable instance of public spirit on the part of a Native Gentleman, the Zemindar of Yettapouram, who has offered to advance the necessary funds for erecting a bridge across the Chintan River, on the high road from Palamcutah to Alghia. The river is of considerable breadth and depth, and the estimated cost about 15,000 rupees.

CAPT J. T. SMITH.—Captain J. T. Smith of the Engineers, Master of the Mint, was entering his compound when the horse on which he rode became restive and threw him with such violence as to dislocate his collar bone.

SONAPORE PRIZE MONEY.—We are glad to be able to inform our readers that orders have been issued directing that the property amounting to Rupees 10,000, which was captured at Zurapute by the detachment under command of Lieut Colonel Dyer, be surrendered to Prize Agents for eventual distribution among the gallant captors.

THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MADRAS.—A report very generally prevails that by the last Overland Mail, accounts have been received, to the effect that the expensive and apparently useless machinery of a Governor and Council at Madras is to be abolished. Mr. Bird it is understood will be the last of councillors, and Madras, like Agia, his said, is to have a Lieutenant Governor to direct her affairs in future.

MR. DALRYMPLE.—The *Fort St. George Gazette*, announces the appointment of H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., to be a Police magistrate, consequent to the promotion of Major Whittier, who joins his corps. We are given to understand that meritorious Officer, as Capt Mackenzie, succeeds Mr. Dalrymple, in the Beach Department—and Mr. Johnson, the present Sheriff, as Coroner.

Mr. C. Johnston is appointed Actuary and Accountant of the Government Bank and Actuary of the Savings Bank in the room of the late Lieutenant Brad dock.

LIEUTENANT DENTON.—We are glad to find that the Court of Directors have rewarded that old soldier Lieutenant Denton of the Viceroy's Battalion, by appointing his son to a Cadetship on this establishment.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—It is said, that the pruning knife is forthwith to be applied to the allowances of the civil servants on the Madras establishment. Under orders from the supreme government of India, subject to the approval of the court of directors collectors are not hereafter to receive more than rupees 2333 5-4 per annum, this being the amount of salary of a zillah judge. Present incumbents are not affected by the arrangement, though with reference to two collectorships Bellary and Tinnevely, the retrenchment has been carried into operation when the measure comes into full effect, it will prove saving to the hon. company of a lakh and seventy rupees per annum.

KUENNOOL.—TRANSLATION OF A DOCUMENT FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS SEIZED IN THE HOUSE OF MEER ABAS ALLY.—This paper of instructions relative to the advantages of engaging in war against infidels furnished upon the authority of the commands of God, and the traditions of the prophets [upon whom and upon whose families and prosperity be God's blessing] exists in the Arabic language, but in order that it may be rendered intelligible to all, both high and low, it is here translated into Hindoostanee and it is thus:—

Whoever suffers death in a cause supporting the truth, God remits his sins, and he is admitted into Paradise, without any question being asked him. He undergoes no examination, no purgatory punishment. He is purified from all his sins, both small and great, whence it is that a man has obtained martyrdom. He is buried all beamed with blood as he felt will out being previously washed, for he dies pure, and is admitted into the number of martyrs, and after the prophet, not saints even obtain such glory in death, but how can the excellence be described which attends the act of warning against infidels; even were the sea to be used for ink and every tree of the jungle be used for pens, that excellence could not be described.—But the promise is this

In the day of battle, if a single Musselman stands forward in opposition to ten infidels and does not shrink back and in the conflict slay his opposers he becomes a Ghazee, that is, his sins are forgiven, should he be slain he is a martyr. When a man forms a resolution to engage in war with infidels his upholders are the prophets upon whom be God's blessing] as also God the author of all difficulties with his angel; this is dignity obtained by firmness.—But the man who from cowardice turns his back to the infidels is lost, and no honor attends him,—surely it is well known to all, both high and low, at this time, now the Musselman in all sides, fearing that they have put the infidels to death; as at Machalabumlah, where they slew 700, at Madrasah a whole battalion, and in like manner at other places.

So far the truths of religion and a salvation have been completed. Turn now to the interest of the things of this world.

Every one who shall unite and associate with Musselman who have this day come an army of the faithful for the purpose of waging war upon the infidels, he and all such persons shall be rewarded with double the pay they now receive, that is, those who now receive 2 pagodas shall have 4, and those whose present pay amounts to 4 pagodas shall receive 8, and in like manner shall they be rewarded with high situations and be entitled to the privilege of using a palanquin; and whenever possessing the religion of Mahomet, shall, in firmly advancing against the infidels, fall a martyr, his family and children to all successive generations shall be well provided for on the non-purviewed establishment. And, if any one being destitute of religion and faith, shall refuse to join the army of the faithful which has assembled for the purpose of waging war against the infidels, his wife and children shall be thrown into the mill and ground to death, and he shall never be admitted into the service in the court of the Musselman monarch, and without doubt he will go to hell, for by not joining with us, he has become a traitor to his country and fortune, —a slave to the infidels, and an eater of the fragments of their table.—All the infamy we suffer has arisen from this, our want of union and courage.—And now this letter of instructions which is founded upon the commands of God's book, has been explained.—If any one is devout, one word is sufficient. If any one is without faith, a hundred would have no effect upon him.—What injury and infamy has arisen from the dissatisfaction of Meer Suleick, for which to the day of judgment, curses await him, and in consequence of the death of one man, Tippee

Sultan, a martyr, the Musselmans are—to this day degraded and distressed, and the infidels have obtained the superiority. There is undoubted intelligence of the intentions of these infidels, a resolution of whose council is this, you may rely upon the truth of this information. The whole of the army of this country is to be sent to Bengal, the people of which country have become in all respects the same with themselves: they sit with them at meals they wear topies and put feathers in them and follow all the customs of the infidels. The army of that country they purpose bringing here, and in the mean time, all Revenue Officers of this country, the Police, the Mobyard, the Magistrate and others they intend to make christians.—At the same time a body of five thousand men being christians, paid at the rate of ten ropers each are to be raised on the Netherland, and they have already got 2000, who are disciplined and prepared; as soon as the Bengal Army has entered this place, those 5000 men are to come and exterminate the Musselmans.—Wherefore all of you remaining faithful to the Musselman Religion, slay these infidels, and inhabit your country in safety and honor, in like manner as you have eaten the bread of devotion to your Religion—so have the people done this day in the undermentioned place in the cause of their religion; Bellary; Nagpoor, Jaulnah, Ranpet, Navenugge, Palah coitah, Madras, Vellore, Mysore, Seringapatam, Bellachery, Mangalore, Dharwar, and Kulludgee. You must look upon this as an ordinary riot, in fact an army of 5000 strong is ready for battle, to exterminate the infidels, and it is incumbent upon you and the Moosla people ~~unite together~~ to destroy these infidels.—By morning you will see an army a lac strong.

It is the assistance of God and the command of the Prophet [on whom be God's blessing] and of God who is your upholder, that has performed this great work, otherwise, what is the power of man—you must not suppose that this is a mistake, the god troops also, and the tope kanah are prepared and in like manner the people of the regiments are prepared for the battle and to stand forward. You will hear the cry of "Deen" "Deen" and this is the army of Musselmans, who have for the battle, you the repeaters of the Kulna, the servants of God followers of the Religion of Mahomed, the sons of Adam [on whom be God's blessing] the beloved of the 4 companies of the Prophets, and the supporters of your Religion, are these, the one lac and some thousand of Prophets, the three hundred and thirteen Apostles, and that six superior Saints. Although you are heirs to these you have deserted your Religion, and pay obedience to infidel Nazaries.—Examine and see what deeds your forefathers performed for the sake of religion, you will no doubt think of this well of yourselves—suppose you should die to-morrow you would be ashamed to face the Prophet, and you would then repent. The Prophet would not remit your sins to-morrow at the judgment, then shake off the negligence and have no fear in your hearts, and see what a false religion it is that these Nazaries profess, be ashamed of them, and be firm, so that your last end may be well.—Three thousand Sorwans have come from Closepat to assist you, also 200 peons from Nugra, 100 men from Chitragong, 70 men from towards Colar, 300 men from Seringapatam, and 70 Anusudoblad [converted Hindoos entertained in the army of Tippoo so named]. It is these that have first raised their hands, do you follow them, and let Hindoos and Musselmans unite and accomplish this work.—Do not look on Hindoos as separate from yourselves.—Whatever part is assigned to you retreat not from it, for if any one is guilty of doing so, he shall be punished and banished the city, and his family and children shall never be employed, in the Mahomedan Government, and that person will fall far from God. Whatever part shall be assigned you, there take the artillery guns and powder from the magazine, and at the

same time when you are to be counted be in your place.—Those who do this, shall receive jaghires and high situations.—Moreover both in the case of Hindoos and Musselmans, the pension and invalid establishment and non-per-wurries shall be kept up as it is now, and according to the present arrangements payments shall be made every month and nothing fall into arrears, and if at any time any Subdar and Semidar shall excuse himself from coming forward, whoever kills him on the spot, shall be placed in his situation.

(Translation)

Signed)

E. A

D. A. G. and Superintendent of Police,

Madras Examiner, Oct. 8.

SIR EDWARD GAMBIER.—A report has obtained that Sir Edward Gambier, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at this Presidency, is likely to be removed to the Supreme Court at Calcutta as Chief Justice, on the retirement of Sir E. Ryan.

A DISAGREEABLE AFFAIR.—Captain E. A. Humphreys and Vet. Surgeon W. M. Lloyd, both of the 8th cavalry, have been at the recommendation of his excellency the commander-in-chief, suspended from the performance of their duty pending a reference to the court of officers, touching a question seriously reflecting upon both officers.

Bombay.

DAK ROAD BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.—The dak between Bombay and Calcutta, is progressing rapidly, under the able superintendence of Lieut. Burke, and will when finished, greatly expedite the dak between the two presidencies.

MISS FRIMA ROBERTS.—This talented lady expired at Poonth on the 16th September. Her merits as a poet and a public writer, are well known, and her death is, consequently, much regretted, in the circle in which she moved.

NATIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following native gentlemen have been created Justices of the Peace of Bombay:—

Aga Mahomed Jaffer; Ardawer Hormosjee, Hormosjee Hormosjee Wadia, Bappoo Virjee, Ball Gungathur Shastri; Cussetjee Ardaseri Dady; Cussetjee Rustomjee; Cussetjee Cowasjee Banajee; Cussetjee Jemsetjee; Dhackjee Dadajee; Dadabhoj Pestonjee Wadia; Frimjee Cowasjee Banajee; Hormusjee Bhicejee Chhnoy; Jagannath Sunkerset, Jambhoj Jejeebhoy, Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Mahomed Ally Rogay; Manockjee Lamjee; Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, Muncherjee Pestonjee, Munshohurdass Davidas; Nowrojee Jemsetjee, and Venack Row Gungathur Shastri, Esquires.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On the night of the 6th instant, a dreadful occurrence took place on board the ship *William*, bound to Aden with troops. It appears that a child belonging to one of the camp followers went and drank out of a lotah, belonging to a lazar of the Pioneers; the owner of the lotah saw the child drink, and he immediately went to its father and told him what the child had done, and after a great deal of quarrelling it was forgotten on the part of the father. When the troops and followers were asleep, the human wretch drew his sword, and intended to kill the child, which was at that time asleep on its father's arm. The child being partly hidden by the parent. The man, in making a desperate attempt cut the father

across the head, and nearly severed it in two, ere was immediately made when most of the natives took to the rigging. One of the European sailors knocked him down whilst he was in the act of making a cut at one of the European soldiers, he was then secured and delivered over to two European constables that were sent for. The wounded man was taken to the Native General Hospital where he now lies with little hopes of his recovery. The case is under the investigation of the Police authorities.

Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT CINNAMON SALE.—At the monthly sale on Monday the 7th there were:

Put up 25	1st	1839
5	2d	1836
170	2d	1837
70	3d	1838
24 Boxes	3d	1837-39

294				
Bales.	Quality.			
Sold 25	.. 1st 3s 6d	1839		
5	.. 3d 12d	1838		
15	.. 3d 12d	1838		
5	.. 3d 14d	1839		
5	.. 3d 14d	1838		
40	.. 3d 14d	1838		
95				
5	2d 1836			
170	2d 1837			
24 Boxes	3d 1837 a 1839			No bidders
294				

Singapore.

THE BARQUE CRESCENT.—The barque *Crescent*, which left Singapore for London of the 4th instant, was lost near the Caranara passage. It seems she struck on *Greg's Shoal*, near Caranara Island, lat 10 8 N Long 108 31 E, on the afternoon of Friday last. After striking hard forward, and in the mainchains, she cleared the reef, and finding the vessel to be leaking rapidly, they endeavoured to fetch Singapore working incessantly at the pumps for 36 hours after the vessel struck. Then, finding every exertion fruitless, and the water gaining fast upon them, they took to their boats when she was nearly square with the gun-wales. They had not quitted the vessel more than two hours, before she was seen to heel over, and shortly afterwards to disappear altogether. Captain and Mrs. Gould, the crew and two passengers on board, found their way to Rhin in the ship's boats, where the Capt. of the Dutch frigate at that station received them with the utmost politeness, shewed them every kindness and attention, and forwarded them over to this port in two government gun-boats commanded by officers appointed from his own vessel.

Penang

A VESSEL WATER LOGGED.—The schooner *Susannah* arrived from Maulmain, which place she left on the 16th July, but in consequence of very severe weather and heavy and incessant rains which threw almost the whole of her crew in the sick bed, was forced for necessary refreshments to put into Mergui, which she

quitted on the 2d instant. A day or two after leaving Maulmain the *Susannah* saw a vessel, apparently a schooner, waterlogged in lat. 13. 43 and long. 97. 4; but could not distinguish that there was any person on board.

China

We have received, during the week China news to the 2d of August, which we have re-corded into our journal, in another column. The island, it will be seen, has been taken possession of by our troops, after a slight resistance, and the British cannonading, which had killed about forty men, had so terrified the Chinese, that they had become most abject in their deportment towards foreigners. The natives had abandoned their dwellings, and although Colonel Burnett, of the 11th Royal Irish, who had been appointed Governor of the island, had endeavoured to induce them to return, his efforts had been unavailing.

Siam

By the arrival of the *W. S. Hamilton* during the week, we have received letters from Bangkok to the 30th ultimo. The accounts we continue to receive from this quarter present the most deplorable picture of the state of mercantile affairs. The market had been utterly drained of its specie circulation—produce was procurable only at ruinously high prices, and such limited sales of piece goods as had been effected were at the most disadvantageous rates, while there was nothing that indicated the prospect of a return to a more desirable state of affairs; and the Chinese merchants continued to be harassed by prosecutions under the recent anti Opium laws, which had alternated into a mere instrument of extortion in the hands of the inferior officers of government to gratify their own cupidity.

The King and his high officers were enjoying themselves over a ridiculous report that had reached Bangkok of the failure of the English Expedition against China—but his majesty apparently acting upon a belief that our force would not like to return from the China coast without doing something, had taken it into his head that the armament might probably pay a visit to the land which is blessed by his own sway, and had put two of the largest of his ships on their war establishment, to keep their station outside the bar and act as guardships, while he also fitted out a number of war-junks. Another surmise is, that these preparations are indicative of approaching hostilities with Cochin China, a number of prisoners—that is several, hundreds of old men, old women, and children—having been sent from Metabang in Cambodia, where the commander in chief of the Siamese forces has been for the last six months, with a force under him of about 5000 men. The general it is reported, had solicited a reinforcement of 50,000 men which the king demurred at sending, but had given orders to muster all the available forces of the kingdom at Chantaboon and Banplasson. There is no doubt the king of Siam looks to our proceedings against the Chinese with an anxious eye, but at the same time, there seems no great improbability of the preparations referred to being caused by the state of his relations with Cochin China, with which country the Siamese have so often been at war—and it is possible that the king of Cochin China, having recently added a steamer to his navy, may be meditating something very terrible against his brother of Bangkok.

One of the Chinese captured in the *Campan Pukat* of which the seizure by the Siamese has been so frequently referred to in this paper, arrived here in the *W. S. Hamilton*. He had succeeded in making his escape

from the place of confinement of himself and such of his companions as still survived the cruelty, with which they were treated—eight of the unfortunate men having perished during their imprisonment from ill-treatment and hunger. According to this man's statement, not the least resistance was offered by the crew of the *Pukat* to their Siamese captors—a statement which is corroborated by that formerly made to our informant, by one of those on board of the Siamese boat, and to which we have before called the notice of our readers. On being brought before the Phia-Klang, the prisoners represented the property on board their boat (consisting of 24 chests of Opium, a considerable sum in specie, and other merchandise) to belong to European merchants in Singapore, and a portion of it which was already in the course of distribution a prize money, was immediately resumed possession of, an accurate inventory taken of the articles and the whole deposited in one of the royal warehouses, where it still remains ready to be delivered up, we are told, upon any application being made by our Government. It is further stated that any demand made by our government for the liberation of the remainder of the unfortunate Chinese, would meet with instant compliance. With the statement or deposition of this man before them, we hope the government will either take steps, or recommend them to be taken, for the restoration of so much valuable property and the liberation of the unfortunate crew of the *Pukat*,—who, although caught smuggling Opium are treated with a degree of rigour, not to say cruelty, which that offence does not render them liable to—the sole punishment provided by the Treaty with Siam, for the importation of Opium, being the destruction of the article itself.

Aden

Advices from Aden have been received to the 30th of August: every thing had been quiet and peaceful without, since the attempt on the 6th of July. The Europeans were complaining much of the heat, but expected that by the middle or end of September, the cold weather would have set in. Their health was on the whole tolerably good. The natives again were suffering terribly from scurvy, occasioned by want of fruit and vegetable diet. Nearly three fourths of the whole sepoy force are afflicted with it. "Captain Haines," says our correspondent, "has shut up the roads, and will allow nothing to be brought into the town, except what a friendly power supplies by boat". The information, we formerly laid before our readers regarding the communication that we had received, from a private but trustworthy source, that £50,000 had been voted to improve the fortifications of Aden, has now received official confirmation.

Mocha

A Nacodah from Mocha, asserts that there was a great quarrel between the British authorities at Aden and the Sherreef at Mocha. The British authorities demanded that the British Consular Agent should be permitted to hoist his flag in Mocha. The Sherreef refused to allow it, unless he received 800 dollars per month. He was then asked under whose authority he made such a demand, the Sultan's or Mahomed Ali's. He replied that he did not care for either, that he was his own master and acting in his own name. The British vessel, with the Consular Agent on board, set sail for Aden, from whence a communicating letter was sent to Mahomed Ali by the Victoria Steamer.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund for the year 1840.

At a Quarterly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund held pursuant to advertisement at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday the 31st day of October 1840, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PRESENT.

ANDREW WOOD, Esquire, in the Chair.

Thomas Smith, Alexander Garden, M. D., H. S. Mercer, George Angus, John Grant, Henry Chapman, Walter Raleigh, William Spencer, H. H. S. ry, M. D., Thos Alex Wise, M. D., Henry Sill, John Jackson, B. M., Henry H. Goodrive, M. D., James Gregory Vos, M. D., John Macpherson, and Fredk. J. Mouat, M. D., Esqrs.

The Secretary read the Proceedings of the last Quarterly General Meeting held on Monday, the 13th July last, and the following Report of the Proceedings of the Committee of Management for the quarter ending this day.

REPORT.

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund Office.

Calcutta, 31st October, 1840.

Owing to the intervention of the Doorgah Poojah holidays, the present quarterly general meeting has been convened on the last day of October, instant, when applications for annuities will be opened instead of the second Monday of October as prescribed by the Rules.

In consequence of there having been no other Members than Managers present at the last Quarterly General Meeting, the Committee of Management, conformably to the resolution then passed, have the pleasure to submit for the confirmation of the present Meeting the printed Report of the last Quarterly General Meeting together with the accounts thereto appended that have been furnished to each Subscriber.

The following is the state of the poll this day on the undermentioned questions submitted to the subscribers for their votes by the Secretary's Circulars dated 13th July and 25th August 1840, respectively.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Morice's admission as Subscriber.

For Mr. Morice's admission,..... 139
Against, 5

Majority for admission,..... 134

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Murray's admission as Subscriber.

For Mr. Murray's admission, 141
Against 4

Majority for admission,..... 137

Subscription of Mr. Superintending Surgeon Thos. Tweedie during his furlough, at what rate to be charged.

As Superintending Surgeon,..... 71
As Surgeon, 73

Majority as Surgeon,..... 2

From what date interest is to be charged on arrears of subscriptions accumulated during Mr. Superintending Surgeon Thomas Tweedie's furlough.

Three months after arrival..... 80
Three months after receipt of Superintending Surgeon's staff allowance, 59

Majority,..... 21

Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. B. Handyside's admission as Subscriber.

For Dr. Handyside's admission,..... 148
Against, 3

Majority for admission,..... 145

The Committee of Management beg to announce that during the past quarter, the following Treasury notes have been received from the Sub Treasurer, and after being duly endorsed over to that functionary by the Finance Committee of the Fund, have been returned to him for cancellation and credit to appropriated Fund.

No. 1 of 1840 41, dated 1st October 1838.
for Company's Rupees 6,888 0 0
" 2 " do 1st November do. 25,535 12 0
" 3 " do. 1st December do. 19 818 6 7
" 4 " do. 1st January 1839 39 794 16 0
" 5 " do. 1st February do. 14,750 0 0
" 6 " do. 1st March do. 14,772 1 6

Co.'s Rs. 1,21,559 3 2

In accordance with Rule V. which provides that the Committee of Management at the fourth quarterly general meeting of each year shall submit a statement of the probable expenditure of the ensuing year, and fix the rates of subscription with reference to the expected wants of the year, the Committee of Management beg to lay the undermentioned estimate of the Funds required for providing for six annuities and to reserve fund of Co.'s Rs. 32,000.

Value of six annuities at the average age of 42 years is Rs. 31,419 each, or Rs. 1,88,514 for the six, which is equal to Co.'s Rs. 2,01,081 9 7

Deduct—Amount of half value of above six annuities payable by applicants previous to admission on the Fund in Co.'s Rs..... 1,00,540 12 9

Less—Probable amount at credit of applicants on 31st December 1841—Co's Rs. 5,200 each..... 31,209 0 0

Difference to be made up by the six annuities previous to admission..... 69,340 12 9

Difference to be made up by the Fund,... 1,31,740 12 10
Add—to be reserved for contingencies to credit of "Reserve Fund" vide Rule V, Sa. Rs. 30,000 or Co.'s Rs..... 32,000 0 0

Amount to be provided by the Fund to give six annuities Co.'s Rs..... 1,63,740 12 10

From the preceding Estimate it will be seen that for the coming year the sum of Co.'s Rs. 1,63,740-12 10 will be required by the Fund to give six annuities and to retain Co.'s Rs. 32,000 for contingencies, as a Reserve Fund agreeably to condition of Rule V. From the number of subscribers at present in India nothing less than the maximum rates of subscription will yield a sufficient income to provide funds, for the above purpose, as will appear from the undermentioned Statement.

Number of each grade of subscribers to the Fund.
Monthly subscription of each grade at the maximum rate.
Members of the Medical Board,.... 2 X 256 0 0 = 512 0 0
Superintending Surgeons,..... 8 X 170 10 8 = 1,365 5 4
Surgeons,..... 91 X 59 11 8 = 5,434 5 8
1st Class Assistant Surgeons,..... 155 X 34 2 1 = 6,290 2 11
2d Class ditto,..... 60 X 21 5 4 = 1,280 0 0
3d Class ditto,..... 2 X 12 12 9 = 25 9 6

Total of subscribers,... 318

Income of the Fund per month,... 13,908 7 5
12

Income per annum Co.'s Rs... 1,66,901 9 0

Deduct as under on account of suspension of payment of assessment from subscribers absent on furlough,
Surgeons, 17 X 59 11 8 = 1,015 6 4
1st Class Asst. Surgeons, 16 X 34 2 1 = 546 1 4

For one month,... 1,561 7 8
12

18,737 12 0

Net income of the Fund for the coming year on maximum subscriptions,..... Co.'s Rs.... 1,48,193 13 0

Funds required for six Annuities and reserve of Co.'s Rs. 32,000..... 1,63,740 12 10

Deficiency, Co.'s Rs..... 15,576 15 10

The adoption of the maximum rates of subscription for the year 1841, will yield an income as above of Co.'s Rs. 1,48,193-13 0, leaving a deficiency of Co.'s Rs. 15,576 15 10 which, however, will be made up by the interest accruing on the subscriptions realized during each month of that year, as also by subscriptions realizable from subscribers returning from furlough, and donations payable on promotion and transfer to another class on the Assistant Surgeons list; and any surplus that may arise from the receipts over the expenditure of the year will be appropriated towards a fund to make up the deficiency of Co.'s Rs. 3,91,104 required for the value of the 18 annuities in arrear.

The Committee of Management beg to announce the following additional subscribers since the Fourth Quarterly General Meeting of last year by the undermentioned new arrivals from England.

Number.	Surnames.	Baptismal Names.	Dates of Arrival.
1	omberbach, ..	William S	16th July 1840
2	Ross,	William H B ..	18th Nov. 1839
3	Harper,	George.	17th Nov. "
4	Mann,	George S.....	22d Jany, 1840
5	Rothney,.....	James H	4th Feby. "
6	Cantor, M D, ..	Theodore.....	23d Jany. "
7	Morton, M D, ..	Alexander R ..	3d Feby. "
8	Metcalf, M D, ..	F. R.	7th March "
9	Hutchinson, ..	T. C.	15th Feby. "
10	Shurlock,	William	14th Dec "
11	Campbell,	Edward	21st July "
12	Cardew, M D, ..	Edward R	5th May "
13	Macpherson, ..	John.....	22d April "
14	Turner,	Guruey.....	25th May "
15	Davidson,	Richard O	29th May "
16	Crozier,	Alexander W ..	28th June "
17	Thomson, M D, ..	Thomas,	24th April "
18	Jones,	Jackson H.....	30th June "
19	Butler,.....	James H.....	Ditto "
20	Mouat, M D,	Frederick J.....	Ditto "
21	Freeman,.....	J. H.....	1st July "
22	Cheek,.....	A. H.	Ditto "
23	Gerrard,	W. R.	16th July "
24	Fogarty,	G. F. C.....	17th July "
25	Beale,	Anthony	Ditto "
26	Koe,	Herbert	28th June "
27	Eldeston,.....	C. A.	24th June "
28	Brougham, M D, ..	J. P.	7th Aug. "
29	Deane, M D, ..	W. C.	5th Aug. "
30	Nasmith, M D, ..	John.....	25th July "
31	Comon, M D, ..	J. R.....	25th Aug. "
32	Bowhill,	John.....	23d July "
33	Denham, M D, ..	J. G. deCruz ..	24th Aug. "
34	Wells,	W. W.....	10th Sept. "
35	Giant,	George.....	15th Oct, "

Of casualties during the same period, the Committee of Management have to report the following:—

Number.	Surnames.	Baptismal Names.	Rank.	Date of Casualty.	Where.
1	Eccles	John	Ast. Surgeon	Died 11th Oct.....	Saugor.
2	Brown	Thos. G.	Surgeon	Died 22d Oct.....	Yachpore.
3	Malcolm	Finlay	Asst. Surgeon	Died 25th Oct.....	Barrackpore.
4	Cooper	Henry	Surgeon	Admitted an annuitant on the Fund 27th November..	Europe.
5	Dyer	William	Surgeon	Admitted an annuitant on the Fund 16th December..	India.
6	Dodgson	George	Asst. Surgeon	Died 21st December..	Nizamach.
7	Carruthers	Peter	Surgeon	Admitted an annuitant on the Fund 1st January.....	India.
8	Dwyer, M. D.	Thomas	Ditto	Died 1st January.....	India.
9	Temple	George	Asst. Surgeon	Died 2d January.....	Calcutta.
10	Wagh	J. H. W.	Ditto	Retired from the service, date unknown	Europe.
11	Hair	J. S.	Ditto	Died 9th April.....	Kolok.
12	Shirreff	William	Ditto	Died 9th July.....	Dum Dama.
13	Stewart, M. D.	Alexander	Ditto	Died 25th August.....	Barrackpore
14	Hell, M. D.	Henry Peile	Ditto	Died 28th September.....	Calcutta.
15	Sawers	John	Mem. M.D. Bd.	Retired 3d October.....	India.

The following shows the number of subscribers to this Fund:—

Number of Medical Officers on the Bengal Est.	392
Members of the Medical Board subscribers,	2
to the Medical Retiring Fund.....	2
Superintending Surgeons. ....do.....	8
Surgeons, ....do.....do.....	91
1st Class Asst. Surgeons, ....do.....	155
2nd Class do.....do.....do.....	60
3d do.....do.....do.....	2

Total of subscribers to the Fund, ... 318

Non-subscribers to do. 44

John Sawers, Esquire, having vacated his seat in the Management consequent on his retirement from the Service, the Committee of Management beg to state that under Article XV. of the Rules the vacancy occasioned by that gentleman's departure is to be filled up by the votes of the majority of subscribers present at this meeting. In announcing Mr. Sawers' retirement from his seat in the management of the Fund, the Committee have the pleasure to bring to the notice of their constituents the following Resolution recorded on their proceedings

Resolved.—That this being probably the last occasion of Dr. Sawers appearing in his place as a Member of this Committee, his colleagues avail themselves of the opportunity to express their regret at being deprived of his valuable services. That this regret however is qualified by their sincere hope that he may pass many happy years in his native land, and that while his colleagues bid him respectfully farewell, they deem themselves bound at the same time to thank him for his constant and punctual attendance at their Meetings, and to express their sense of the able, efficient, zealous and conscientious regard for the best interests of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, with which he has always discharged his duty as a manager, and that a copy of this resolution signed by the Committee of Management be forwarded to Dr. Sawers.

By order of the Committee of Management,

Geo. Hill, Secretary.

Applications for annuities from John Sawers, Esquire, Drs. Charters and Simson were read, as also an application from Major James Bedford, on behalf of Surgeon George Baile, on furlough, and they were severally admitted annuitants from date of their respective retirements from the Service, and in case of the applicant on furlough, from date of the Bengal General Order announcing his retirement.

Proposed by G. Angus, Esquire, seconded by H. Hill, Esquire.

1st, Resolved.—That the Report of the Committee of Management read at the last Quarterly General Meeting held on the 13th July last, with appended accounts, which has been since printed and circulated to every subscriber, but was not confirmed at that meeting owing to none others than Managers of the Fund being present, received and adopted, and the accounts be passed, Carried unanimously.

Proposed by G. Angus, Esquire, seconded by Dr. J. G. Vos.

Resolved.—That the Report of the Committee of Management for the last Quarter just read be received and adopted.

Proposed by Dr. A. Garden, seconded by John Jackson, Esquire, B. M.

Resolved.—That George Angus, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Medical Board and Presidency Surgeon, be elected to fill up the vacancy under provision of Rule X V. in the Committee of Management caused by the retirement of John Sawers, Esquire. Carried unanimously.

Resolved.—That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

(Signed) ANDREW WOOD, Chairman.
Town Hall, Calcutta, 31st October, 1840.
(Ilurkaru, November 4, 1840.

MEETING OF THE SALT COMPANY.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Salt Company though not crowdedly was well attended on Thursday evening last, at the Town Hall. Mr. Cragg, was elected to the chair, who called on the Provisional Secretary, Mr. Wm. Pittsop, to read the report which was to the following:—

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BENGAL SALT COMPANY, 5th NOVEMBER, 1840.

The Provisional Secretary begs leave to state that he has so little to add to his late report to the Committee that he begs leave to read it as follows.

Tuesday, 29th September, 1840.—At a Special Meeting of the Committee, called to consider of the necessary proceedings in consequence of the Superintendent's, Mr. W. Stuart's sudden departure for Singapore, under a serious attack of inflammation of the lungs, and also the expected departure, of the Deputy Secretary, Mr. W. J. Chinnell—likewise to consider of the necessary means to be taken for commencing the season at Gorda, and completing the unfinished works.

The Provisional Secretary states that in the hurry of Mr. W. Stuart's departure and his great debility at the time of making over his accounts, some little confusion has occurred, and an error in addition of 100 Rupees, which will have to stand at Mr. Stuart's debits, unaccounted for.

That Mr. Barrington has received charge of the works and their accounts, assisted by Mr. Bucher and Mr. Mullins who take their turns of residence at the works to avoid a repetition of the sickness which has occurred during the past season.

That Mr. Kelly from Chittagong has strongly recommended himself as a very fit person to look after the business generally, particularly in visiting the Works or reconnoitering in the Sunderbunds and the Provisional Secretary proposes to place him under his own eye as Deputy Secretary with a view to try him in active duty as well as conduct of the Office upon the salary of 300 Rupees per month, which is 50 Rs. above what Mr. Campbell has drawn—by this measure it is hoped to secure the services of an operative Secretary hereafter who will visit the Works once a week and conduct the Office likewise.

The Provisional Secretary presents a statement of expenditure up to 31st Augt, 1840, in abstract from the Books of the Company showing the total outlay to be of Co.'s Rs 117,598-5 Ann.

In the foregoing statement is included the cost of the experimental boiler erected by Mr. Cahler amounting at present to Co.'s Rs 6849-9-2 as per separate statement.

The Provisional Secretary is sorry to be obliged to report the experiment a complete failure whether from

the want of an exhausting machine to produce a vacuum in the boiler or not he is unable to say, but the total quantity of salt produced after 23 days boiling, and an expenditure of 5615 mds. of wood, was only 158½ mds. Mr. Cahler requests that before pulling down the present erection, he may be permitted to make another experiment. The iron boiler for bars, doors, &c. will come again into use at the works.

The Provisional Secretary produces the Map of the works, showing what portion has been completed, and an estimate left with him by Mr. Stuart, showing what work is still required amounting in total to Rs 33,266.

There is iron plate in hand sufficient to make the boiler required.

Ordered that the Provincial Secretary's proposed trial of Mr. Kelly's services be confirmed, if he produce proper testimonials of trustworthy conduct in his past employment.

That under the circumstances of Mr. Stuart's zealous services and active usefulness, his salary be allowed to him during his temporary absence at Singapore to cover the expenses of his voyage.

That immediate measures be taken for finishing the works with all possible economy so as to collect time for the season's manufacture, and that Mr. Barrington's weekly reports from the works be circulated for information of the Committee.

That the experiment at Balaghat proceed no further, but that Mr. Cahler be permitted to repeat the experiment at his own cost, if he deems it previous to removing the boiler, &c.

That Mr. Davidson who was employed upon it be desired to look to the completion of the flat boilers upon the old system.

That all proprietors in arrears of their contributions be called upon to pay up at once or their shares to be forfeited.

That the Secretary to the Government be addressed to know if there be any objection to receiving a copy of the late despatch regarding the Salt Company, for submission to the proprietors at the approaching half yearly meeting.

That these proceedings and documents be circulated to absent Committee men.

(Sd.) N. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

He substitutes for the account then presented the balance sheet of the books of the Company closed upon the 13th September, the analysis of which is as follows :

G. A. Prinsep,	2783	0	0
Calcutta Establishment,	3379	7	6
Gorda ditto,	8595	6	11
W. A. Buckingham, Acting Superintendent,	1428	0	0
Daily Labourers,	3522	1	7
W. H. M. Sweetland for Danga Coolies,	200	0	0
Building materials and labor,	33247	2	1
Houses, Golahs and Sheds,	2587	12	0
Bunds and Gates,	4504	4	6
Reservoirs, Tanks and Canals,	5067	13	0
Terraces,	3773	1	6
Boiling Houses,	1711	3	8
Experimental Boiler,	7228	11	6
Stock and Stores,	20199	3	10
Kuldeepore Iron Yard for making Boilers, &c.,	14264	15	6
Rajchunder Mookerjee for Sundry supplies,	28	13	0
Boats and Conveyance,	1873	10	5
Firewood,	6048	13	6
Ruggonath Bose for ditto,	1230	0	0
Shebehunder Chuckerbutty ditto,	1010	0	0
Rent of the Gorda works,	2141	14	0
Charges General and Contingencies,	3382	12	0
Jungle Cutting,	429	14	5
Co.'s Rs.,	128682	0	4

The Cash Balance in the Union Bank upon that date was Rs.,	19680	0	0
The amount of arrears upon shares filled up was Rs.,	19560	0	0

The number of Shares remaining unsubscribed for are 111, most of which have been either thrown up by parties changing their minds or forfeited after paying the first contribution. The amount thus gained to the Company amounts upon 75 Shares to Co.'s Rs. 750.

The preparation of the Works is in full operation as may be seen by the daily Log Book kept by the assistants at Goolah, and there is no doubt that with the activity and zeal now shown by all who are employed that they will be completed in good time for the making season of the following year. The fields and bunds are in excellent order although from the extraordinary quantity of rain which fell last year, the water left upon them was reduced to the same strength as the nullahs around and will therefore have to be run out and replenished from those nullahs as soon as they have lost their sweetness, from the draining of the country around. In fact the next springs may be considered as the opening of the season by letting in water from the sea at the strength of S G 1012.

The brick-work of the large Reservoir and Chimney, completed just as the rains began, have stood perfectly well, and as soon as a sufficient quantity of bricks are burnt the Boiling Houses and the working Reservoir will also be completed. The tiles burnt last season are sufficient for all the terraces which are now being dug and levelled.

For the purposes of pumping, cutting wood, and conveying it to the boiling house, the Provisional Secretary begs leave to point out that a small steam engine would be of infinite advantage and in the end he has no doubt would show its economy; but the time saved in the celerity of its operation for such work as emptying the reservoirs now of necessity done by the hand, would be of the greatest importance.

The great difficulty felt at first in collecting wood for these works is gradually disappearing and the monthly receipts are now reported to be about 30,000 manads. The boiling process will be carried on upon the principle originally projected in flat open pans but with improvement in the fires and furnances. The alteration proposed by Mr. Calder not having succeeded to establish any of the expected advantages.

Genl Dept 23d Oct. 1840. The Provisional Secretary begs leave to lay before the Meeting the reply of Mr. Secretary Bushby, regarding the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors upon perusal of the despatch from hence which included our Petition for carrying on the manufacture upon a system of excise. It will be seen that this Government are at present in a state of no change in the existing plan of their close monopoly, and that the Bengal Salt Company are only to be permitted to carry on or to extend their works as salt engines delivering their produce into the Government Golahs at the price fixed by the Government which is at present 12 annas per maund. It will now remain for the proprietors to determine.

1st. Whether they will rest contented with the decision.

2d. Whether they will extend their operations.

3d. Whether they will apply for an act of incorporation upon the deed of Co-partnership as settled by Mr. Clarke and which is now upon the table.

The Provisional Secretary begs leave to record his great satisfaction with the unabated zeal and activity even to the surface of health of his superintendent Mr. W. Stuart, and trusts that the Meeting will confirm the arrangement of the Committee for continuing to him his full salary during his absence on a trip to Penang.

Should he return to Calcutta he fears that his strength will not be equal to the out door work at Goolah, but he is so well acquainted with all the details that his services will be most valuable as a Secretary, and in the hope therefore of keeping open this appointment for him he is most willing to continue his assistance to the Company as Provisional Secretary, having with the concurrence of the Committee secured the services of a hardy, active and very intelligent Gentleman to afford him all the aid required in visiting the works and superintending all matters of detail, namely, Mr. Kelly who is well acquainted with the Salt manufacture at Chittagong, and who has already rendered some service to the Company gratuitously in reporting upon a new and valuable site of another set of works.

W. PRINSEP, Prov. Secy.

During the reading of the report some conversation took place as to the expediency of adjourning the meeting, in consequence of the want of data, to make arrangements for the future operations of the Company.

On the report having been read the chairman observed, that there were three points in the Provisional Secretary's report, which could not be entered into till more official information was received.

Further conversation entered was as to the actual construction of the private communication from Mr. Hushby, and the real position of the company in being placed on a par with the Molungees.

Mr. Clarke then rose to state the particular position of the Salt Company in relation to Government. He said, that the proposal sent to Government included three separate terms, namely: first—that the excise system should be sanctioned; secondly—to be placed on a par with the Molungees; and thirdly, in the failure of obtaining the two preceding terms, to take the works at their real cost. In reference to the first term Mr. Clarke was confident it would never be granted by the Court of Directors, to whom it has been referred. With regard to being placed on a par with the Molungees it is to be at the entire disposal of the Government, for if they wish to give only two annas to the Molungees, and consequently the same rate to the company, still there would be no breach of faith or contract. On this and other considerations, which Mr. Clarke adduced, he thought the present meeting should be postponed.

Mr. T. Dickens rose and expressed his acquiescence to the general tenor of the remarks which had

been made by Mr. Clarke, and thought that until the maximum and minimum rates by Government were fixed, the works should not be set afloat.

The following resolution then was proposed by T. Dickens, Esq., seconded by Baboo Prasanno Coomar Tagore, and carried—

Moved by Mr. Dickens, seconded by Baboo Prasanno Coomar Tagore, and Resolved,—that the Report of Mr. Honorary Secretary Priocsep be received and recorded, and this meeting having taken into consideration the matters of the Report and finding that no official communication from Government has yet been received respecting the terms, in which the Government will take and pay for the Salt, to be manufactured by the company, do deem it expedient to adjourn until the answer of Government be received, when the Directors shall forthwith, call another general meeting giving due notice in the public papers.

Upon which with thanks to the chairman the meeting broke up.—*Hurkaru*, November 7, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room Town Hall on Wednesday, the 11th November, 1840.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair. (Twenty-five Members present.)

The Gentlemen proposed at the September Meeting were elected Members of the Society.

Members, Henry Graham, H. Stainforth, Henry Mackenzie, Hugh Colquhoun, J. W. H. Campbell, A. G. Clunes, M. C. Ommamey, D. G. Mackay, J. F. Leith, P. O'Hanlon, H. Sill, Dr. John Grant and Captain G. H. Edwards.

The names of the following gentlemen were submitted as candidates for election.

Wm. Dunlop, Esq., (Firm of Bathgate and Co.)—proposed by Mr. Charles Hufnagle, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Lieutenant W. H. Delamaine, Artillery,—proposed by Lieutenant F. C. Burnett, seconded by the Secretary.

Captain T. D., Carpenter; Barrack,—proposed by Mr. A. S. Gladstone, seconded by the Secretary.

J. B. Dickson, Esq., Civil Surgeon at Gya,—proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. D. W. Fraser.

George Reid, Esq., of Burmahia, Factory, Burdah,—proposed by Mr. A. W. Laulay, seconded by the Secretary.

J. H. Young, Esq., Deputy Secretary to Government,—proposed by Sir Edward Ryan, seconded by the Secretary.

George Danbar, Esq., Judge of Burdwan,—proposed by Mr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wathen.

Baboo Jages Chuguna Roy, Zemindar,—proposed by Mr. J. C. Sullivan, seconded by the Secretary.

Lieutenant Charles Hogge, Artillery,—proposed by Lieutenant Burnett, seconded by the Secretary.

R. S. Brodie, Esq., of Bagoanburee Factory Mymunying,—proposed by Mr. W. R. Logan, seconded by the Secretary.

Edward E. Woodcock, Esq., Magistrate of Burdwan,—proposed by Dr. Strong, seconded by the Secretary.

Edward Lisle Ryder, Esq., (Firm of Turner, Stopford and Co.)—proposed by Mr. A. Beattie, seconded by the Secretary.

Mr. B. W. Lazarus, Merchant,—proposed by Mr. Edward Whyte, seconded by the Secretary.

—Lewis, Esq., of Penang,—proposed by Mr. T. H. Maldock, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

H. C. Hamilton, Esq., C. S. Gya,—proposed by Mr. Daniel Ainslie, seconded by the Secretary.

Mrs. Julia Gray, (Firm of Burns and Co.)—proposed by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

LIBRARY.

1.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, (No. 10)—Presented by the Society.

2.—Transactions of the Society of Arts, (vol. 52, part 2), and several copies of Pamphlets on Jungle Silk, Bengal Silk and Tea from Assam.—Presented by the Society.

3.—The Green House, by Charles Macintosh. } Presented by the Society.
4.—The Orchard, by Charles Macintosh.

GARDEN.

1.—Two boxes containing Sugar Cane packed in sand and two packages in straw.

2.—These canes were brought by the Charles Jones from Sydney, having been taken to that port by H. M. ship

Favorite, on which vessel they were received from the island of Otaheite on the 22d May last.

In the letter of advice, captain Dunlop, the acting commander of the *Favorite*, intimates, that Mr. George Pritchard the British consul at Tahiti had stated that the society may at any time command his services in obtaining further supplies of cane from the island.

The secretary informed the members that these canes had been transferred to the nursery without delay, and read a note from Dr. Wallich, stating that most of the pieces packed in sand had arrived in good order, but that all the canes bound with straw had perished.

2.—Two baskets containing Potatoes reared at the public garden at Darjeeling from Madras seed—Presented by Mr. Wm. Bruce on behalf of the Darjeeling Experimental Garden Society.

The seed from whence these potatoes were reared, was put in the ground in May, and the produce taken up at the beginning of September. They were much admired by the meeting for their size and general appearance.

MUSEUM.

1.—Sample of yam—Presented by Mr. D. W. H. Speed.

Mr. Speed mentions that this yam was produced in his garden from a sample of Brazilian yam presented to the society by Mr. Bellairs in April last. The bulb whence the sample submitted to the society was taken weighed 6lbs, and consisted of 27 off-sets. Mr. Speed states that the yam is beautifully white, exceedingly mealy, and far superior to any potato, or any thing of the same species he has met with in this country.

2 —Seed of the Shah Toot, or Royal Mulberry of Candahar—Presented by Lieutenant Colonel Stacy.

Colonel Stacy describes the fruit of this species of Mulberry to be as fine and as well flavored as any he has ever tasted in England.

3.—A plant (an *Erythrina*) reared from Nepal seed Presented by Mr. R. W. Chew.

4.—A Hill Foura or spade and two bits of Fir from Cherpa Poonjee. Presented by Major Carter.

Major Carter submits the Foura which cost 3 annas to the Society with a view of shewing the Members how good the iron is—10 to 1500 tons of iron could be procured during the year at several of the localities, the price of crude iron is about a rupee per maund.

The Fir contains a great quantity of resin, and Major Carter thinks that it might be extracted with profit.

5.—Specimen of Gum procured from a shrub called "Hurra." Presented by Lieut. Kittoe.

Lieut. Kittoe states that this gum can be obtained in tolerable quantities, it oozes out of the extremities of the branches in May, about the time the new buds begin to appear; the natives use this highly aromatic gum as a medicine.

6.—A sample of sugar manufactured from the Molasses of Sugar which had formerly been sent for competition. Presented by Mr. Edward Riley of Amherst.

7.—Specimen of Pine Apple Fibre. Presented by Mr. Riley.

8.—Sample of Jute. Presented by Messrs Cockerell and Co., on behalf of Mr. P. Carter of Bhojapore,

9.—Samples of Bengal Hemp called Dhuncha (*Echynomene Cannabina*.) Presented by Mr. Deneef.

Mr. Deneef states that these samples have been dressed after the Belgian mode. A bough will yield 175 lbs. of cleanest fibre and 92 lbs. of seed. A woman can dress about 4lbs a day.

10 —Mulberry plants and a Cassia plant from the Cherpa Poonjee Hills. Presented by Major Carter.

Major Carter was anxious to ascertain whether the specimens now presented were identical with the "*Morus Multicaulis*" referred so prominently to by col. Sykes, as being a variety of the Mulberry attracting the greatest attention in America at the present time, but on an examination being made, these plants appeared no other than the common white Mulberry.

11.—A Coconut plant. Presented by Raja Kali Kishan.

12.—A Pine-apple and a bunch of Dahlias. Presented by Mr. D. W. Speed.

The Pine-apple, which was a very large one, had been grown from the common Bengal stock, and improved by cultivation. The Dahlias were the produce of seed presented to the Society by Captain Kirke, — they were of many colours, plain and variegated, and were much admired.

13.—Specimens of the plant of St. Domingo, called by the Spaniards "*Libitibi*," (*Cassipouia Caribea* of Willdenow) and a few pods of the plant.—Presented by Dr. Wallich.

Dr. Wallich stated to the Meeting that there are now a number of individuals of this very desirable plant in the Botanic Garden, where it was first introduced in 1835, by Mr. Hamilton, of Plymouth. The plant blossomed for the first time last year and is again in full flower, and ripe pods may be expected about a month hence. The pod is exceedingly aromatic and used in the process of tanning. The plant, therefore, is likely to be of considerable utility.

14 —A small assortment of English vegetable, and Flower Seeds, and a few varieties of Cotton Seed.—Presented by Professor Royle, on behalf of the Court of Directors of the India Company.

This packet had been transmitted by the last over-land mail, and has arrived in excellent order. The supply being very limited, it was decided that a small assortment of each kind should be distributed to two or three Members, who kindly offered to test them and to submit a report, as to their goodness at the next Meeting.

DISPOSAL OF THE CANES AT THE NURSERY.

The Nursery Committee Report that the number of applicants for Cane has so far exceeded the supply that it has been found necessary to reduce the quantity designed for each Member from 250 to 200, and to close the list from the day of recording its sentiments. (30th Sept.) With regard to the necessity which exists, owing to the rapidly increasing demand for the Sugar of India, for the extension of the Mauritius, Singapore, and Otaheite canes in order to meet the growing demands of the members of the Society, the committee report having taken immediate steps to prepare a further piece of ground which Dr. Wallich, the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, has been so good as to assign for the purpose, and to prevent delay, the committee took on itself the responsibility of sanctioning an additional expenditure in order to go to work at once. The same being submitted to the meeting was duly approved of and confirmed.

Reply from the Government of India relative to the representation which the Society made on the subject of the Discriminating Duties on East India Rum and Tobacco.

To H. H. SPRY, Esq., M. D.,

Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

Encl. } Sir.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, with the copy of the Resolution therein referred to, representing the great and increasing importance of promoting the cultivation of free labour Sugar in the Territories of British Asia, and repeating the urgent appeal of the Society for the removal of the discriminating duties on East India Rum and Tobacco imported into Great Britain.

2nd. I am directed to acquaint the Society, that their representation will be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with the earnest expression of the concurrence of His Lordship in Council, in the justice of the petition of the Agricultural and Commercial interests of this country, for the removal of the remaining inequalities in the Customs of Great Britain affecting Sugar and Tobacco cultivation of India.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obdt. Servt

G. A. BOSWY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber,
16th September, 1840. }

[Hukaru, November, 13, 1840.]

THE GREAT VALUE OF ASSAM TEA.

The next communication which was submitted, was the highly satisfactory and important despatch which the Supreme Government has been pleased to forward on the subject of the London Sale of last Assam Tea sent home in the "Margaret," which reached England on the 4th January last, a request for which had been made by the Society at a former Meeting.

To H. H. SPRY, M. D., *Secretary to the*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Revenue } Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal to forward for the information of the Society Extracts from the Hon'ble Court of Directors's Dispatch No 4 of the 29th April last, which copies of the papers mentioned in para. 7 on the subject of the Assam Tea shipped to England on board the "Margaret."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

J. H. YOUNG,

Dy. Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, the 25th August, 1840.

(Contd.)

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of India in the Revenue Department, dated 29th April, 1840, No. 4.

Para. 4. Of the Tea shipped by you on board the "Margaret," the whole of which arrived in good condition, we selected ten tea boxes for distribution, which afforded great and general satisfaction as evincing a very considerable improvement on the consignment received per "Calcutta" in 1839.

5.—The remaining eighty-five packages were sold by public auction on the 17th March, and we transmit to you a catalogue shewing the result of the sale, and containing a running commentary by Mr. J. W. Thompson on the character of each chest.

6.—Although the prices which the result of the sale exhibits do not approach to those obtained for the eight packages sold in January 1839, they are nevertheless still excessive with regard to the relative value of this Tea as compared with Tea of a similar character and quality imported from China.

7.—The opinions of Brokers and other practical persons, to whom we submitted specimens of the Tea, and which are also transmitted with the Despatch, will enable you to form a more correct judgment on this subject, supposing Assam Tea to be shipped in such quantities as would place it in fair competition with China Tea.

8.—It is very satisfactory to find that the opinions of the Brokers, and the result of the sale, shew that the Tea manufactured by the Fakels, without the aid of Chinamen, are confirmatory of the fact that the whole process of manufacturing the article is readily imparted to the Natives, and that no obstacle of this nature will oppose itself to an extensive cultivation.

9.—We have not as yet received any specimen of Green Tea, but we perceive some samples have been sent from Assam which were forwarded by you to the Governor-General. It appears however from the Report of Mr. Bruce, dated the 10th June 1839, that Green Tea was at that period under process of manufacture from the same shrub as that from which the Black Tea is manufactured, the result of which will tend to elucidate a point of considerable interest and importance connected with this part of the subject, and we shall expect shortly to receive some specimens.

10.—With regard to the second process which it appears it is necessary that Green Tea should undergo, in order to complete its manufacture, and which it is suggested might remain to be effected in London, this is a point which will of course be left for the future consideration of those parties who may hereafter make the article one of merchandise — It will be desirable however, that whatever specimens you may forward to us, should be perfected in regard to manufacture, previously to their shipment from India. At the same time we think it necessary in the infancy of this manufacture strictly to prohibit the use of any deleterious materials as colouring materials of Green Tea, and if Green Tea cannot be produced without the use of such materials, we desire that the attempt to produce it may be entirely abandoned.

11.—You will continue to consign to us making such reserve as you may consider necessary, the produce of your experimental establishment, and in other respects you will be guided by our instructions under date the 19th February, 1840.

12.—So far as regards your advices, and those received from the Government of Fort St. George as noted in the margin,* (excepting to express one general approbation

* Letter from Government of India dated 8th July, (No 9) 1839 (whole)

" " 2th September (No. 30) (whole)

Letter from Government of Fort St. George dated 4th June, No 9, para. 4.

" " 2d July, (No 13) 1839 paras 2 and 3.

Letter from Government of India dated 25th November, (No. 14) 1839, paras. 13, 14, 23, 24 and 27.

of the Proceedings to which they respectively refer,) we have only to lament the defective condition in which Dr. Wright found the supply of Tea seeds received from Assam, and have to call your attention to the instructions conveyed to you in the 18th para. of our letter dated the 23d August, (No. 11) 1837.

16.—We approve of your having declined to extend the operations of the experimental establishment under Mr. Bruce further than by sanctioning the employment of two or three Native overseers, with such an additional number of coolies, as could be efficiently and usefully employed by the Tea makers, already authorized, with a view to the objects contemplated in your letter to the Tea Committee dated the 21st October, 1839.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY,

Junr. Secy to the Govt. of India.

OPINIONS OF BROKERS AND OTHERS ON ASSAM TEA RECEIVED PER MARGARET 4TH JANUARY, 1840.

WM. JAS. THOMPSON, 38, Mincing Lane, 22nd January 1840.

The "Assam Souchong" is of a coarse and not properly twisted leaf, it has a very good flavor, but more of Coagou than Souchong.

The "Assam Paho" is of a rather large but perfectly twisted leaf, with very little of the Pekoe flavor, the sample is an great an improvement on those of last year as could well be effected, it is too much fired, yet the flavor is very good, equalling that of Coagou of the Pekoe kind.

The sample from the Chinese plant is tolerably well made, though not sufficiently twisted, in flavor it is superior to the other samples.

The present relative value of the (Assam) s. d.
 Souchong is 2 11 per lb.
 Assam Paho, 3 3 ..
 Tea from the China plant, 3 0 ..

but our market is in a state of too great excitement for these prices to be taken as a guide when looking prospectively; in ordinary times the Assam Paho would from its superior make, rank with the first class of Pekoe teas, which the East India Company used to give 30 and sometimes 32 taels per picul, for the Tea from the China plant would rank with Souchong Coagou at 26 or 28 taels, while the Assam Souchong from the imperfect state of the leaf would not be rated above common Coagou, say relatively 23 to 24 taels per picul.

JOSEPH TRAVERS AND SONS, Swinfin's Lane, 24th January, 1840.

No. 1. The Chinese Plant grown in Assam.—Of the finest character as Padrae Souchong—of full strength as well as fragrant and delicate in flavor—worth in this market a year ago from 2s. to 3s 6d. in bond now probably from 4s. 6d. to 5s. This specimen seems to prove satisfactorily, that the soil of Assam is well adapted to the cultivation of Tea.

No. 2. The Assam Plant marked "Paho".—Of the Pekoe kind, strong and well flavored, excepting that it tastes a little coarse or burnt with a strong infusion—worth in this market a year ago from 2s. 3d to 2s. 6d.—now probably from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb.

No. 3. The Assam Plant marked "Souchong".—Good Tea of the Souchong flavor, strong and true—rather

more coarse or burnt than sample No. 2—worth in this market a year ago from 2s. to 2s. 3d., now probably from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

General Remarks.—The above valuations are made upon the supposition of a general and steady supply of Assam Tea to this market in quantity, with reference to which we desire particularly to draw your attention to our opinion, as stated of the probable value of these samples under such circumstances a year ago, as one which we think present a better standard for calculation than the value at this time under the present circumstances of the China trade.

The two Assam samples which we number 2 and 3 are undoubtedly the true plant, and of excellent strength and flavor, wanting only continued care in the cultivation to make them equal in quality to the best Teas of the sort from China. The manufacture so far deserves the highest praise, though it may be improved still further, and in this as well as the flavor there is a marked advance upon former specimens. The selection of the leaf we think wants more care.

Judging by the specimens, we suspect, that the leaves have been plucked at different periods, and then thrown together and manufactured indiscriminately, whereas they should have been taken through the season at the different stages of growth, and manufactured apart from each other, the younger leaf as being more tender with the greatest care for the finer qualities, and the older and tougher leaf requiring perhaps less attention, for the inferior qualities.

Many of the leaves also of these two samples specially of No. 3 are very large and fibrous, probably many years old (taken from shrubs of many years growth) and we think have injured the flavor. This may be avoided by confining the selection in future to plants that are according to Chinese practice cut down once a year, and upon which therefore, there are only the leaf of the season.

WM. JAS. BLAND, 28, Fenchurch Street,
 27th January, 1840.

The three samples which I received on the 17th, I would thus describe—

The "Souchong," has not what we know as Souchong flavor but has mellow true "blackish leaf?" flavor in a high degree, modified however by pungent Aukni, which may in part be produced by the method of firing.

The "Paho," which word I take to signify (is a Chinese "Pekoe" or "Pecco") feathery or downy Tea, is very strong and full flavoured, but would not be recognized as that so well known here as "Pekoe flavour," it having a harder, or kind of Caper flavor blended.

The third sample "China Tea manufactured in Assam," is a very peculiar specimen, viz. that of which the old-fashioned Caper Tea used to be made, its strength and high aromatic flavor is unequalled by any other kind—"Caper," such as I describe, has not been seen in England for the last 10 or 15 years, but we have latterly got a few chests of Hoolon, Auloug or Fulong bearing hard upon it. &c.

Now these are mere critical opinions, and may be disputed or overthrown, but the great point at issue may be thus practically elucidated; several parties to whom I have shewn these specimens, have asked "where is the common Assam Tea?"—are there no Buteas among them? perhaps the most powerful gratuitous testimony which could be borne to the fact, that no one would think of comparing these with any but the finer grades of China Tea, and this having from the first been my

practice, I am prepared to say, that they stand such comparison most satisfactorily. I have now to allude to a circumstance necessary to be especially guarded against. I mean any discrepancy in the bed or parcel of Tea bearing the same chop. I do not mean to say that it does exist, but two samples handed to me as sent from you on the 24th instant establish quite a different position. The "Paho" in this instance, is the ripe, rich, blackish leaf flavoured Tea, and the Souchong the quieter kind, though the leaf of the latter is the most natural by far of all the specimens I have yet seen, having scarcely more of the white tip than is often found in our direct "Pekoe kind Congou." I mention this as a safeguard against what would be more detrimental to the character of this article with the Trade than any thing else, viz. an irregularity of quality, where uniformity ought to be looked for.

The value of the Tea at the present moment, would be in my judgment about 3s 6d. (or rather more) per lb. the differences just mentioned, preclude a graduated or comparative estimate, but I give this average valuation, reckoning 2 lb as the current quotation for common Congou, and 3-2 to 3-4, for fine, the high quality, and Souchong rating also at 3-6 to 3-9 per lb. it may be as well however to add that its beauty as well as its novelty will cause it to sell at about 1 per lb. more say at 4-6 and upwards.

Note. The best criterion that whatever modification these Teas have undergone by firing, no injury has been done to the substance, is the pellucid liquor given out on infusion, and the complete absence of the charcoal scum ordinarily left on the leaves of common black Tea.

Query. Will not suitable choice of soil, aspect, and age, afford the varieties of green Tea? The botanical characters do not differ at all in what are termed the black and the green plants, as cultivated in the black, and the green Tea Countries in China two circumstances favor this idea—1st, these specimens impart only a green,* color to spirit, 2nd and whatever kinds of Tea are grown in Honan or near Canton, degenerate into faint wossing kinds.

Query. Did the large Paho chest already emptied contain 70 pounds or 80 pounds of Tea? If the former only, the looseness of the packing would occasion deterioration of quality by long keeping or on a bad voyage, in every other respect the packages are most judiciously provided.

RICHARD GIBBS, White Horse Court, January 28, 1840.

I have very carefully tasted the Assam samples of "Paho" and "Souchong," with those of last year's import, and find them to possess nearly the same appearance and general qualities, with a little more fragrance, and a slight improvement in the manipulation, or twisting of the leaves; with these exceptions I can trace no material variation in their quality.

I have also with equal care, compared the samples of the Native plant with that of the China plant grown in Assam. I find the latter to possess all the richness, strength and flavor of the very finest kinds imported from China. Combining in flavor the finest Oolong and Paoche, with a fragrance the native plant does not possess, the leaves, after infusion, present also a very different appearance, those of the China plant are of a lively ripe yellow color, small, perfectly serrated, and nearly all whole, those of the Assam are of a dark brown, large, serrated, but comparatively imperfect or broken.

* This can only be ascertained after repeated washings.

I was last year led to the conclusion, that the difference existing between the samples then before me and the Tea as imported from China, was mainly the consequence of inexperience in the manufacture; that opinion I feel it now necessary to qualify, although I still think some of the properties of the plant are partially destroyed by over-heat. The sample of the China plant grown on the same soil, and manufactured by the same process in Assam, proves beyond question, that this is not the essential point of difference, it may, more reasonably be found in the relative age of the two plants (a probability borne out by the appearance of the leaves when infused)—the China plant expressly procured for the purpose of comparison, being properly cultivated and the leaves necessarily gathered while young; while the samples of the native plant bear evidence of indiscriminate gathering, the plant from age and want of proper culture, having naturally become coarse, and devoid of fragrance,—in this view, to my idea, the difference may reasonably be accounted for. These considerations may be more or less worthy of the attention of the Superintendents, of the manufacture to Assam—they at least have it to their power, by the even culture of the two plants, to satisfy themselves of their plenty—should a fair trial evidence the contrary, there can be no doubt of the propriety of propagating by every means in their power, the China, in preference to the native plant.

In either case, I would unhesitatingly assert that any quantity of an article of equal value with the sample of the China plant of Assam manufacture, now submitted for opinion would find as ready consumption and give as general satisfaction as the direct importations from China.

Sample No. 2 of Assam Souchong

Large black uncurled leaf, with some Pekoe ends dull and heavy in the eye, too highly fired, rather coarse, burnt fresh, with some fragrance, but of a different character to Chinese Souchong

More like Pekoe than Souchong.

Rather inferior to the Pekoe Sample No 1.

Rather fresh Larger than Chinese

Souchong mid-rib very tough.

Samples No. 3, of Tea from Chinese Plants.

Very, long leaf with the Pekoe characteristics, not nearly dissimilar to Chinese tea, fragrant but rather herby like Chinese paper or orange

Pekoe tea from the Oolong district.

Like Pekoe tea.

Agrees with the smell.

As Chinese tea.

Usual characteristics of Chinese tea.

The question, "Is the indigenous Assam plant a variation or precisely the same genus as the Chinese tea Shrub?" is one which will naturally occur upon a perusal of the foregoing examination that the leaf varies in its properties from that of the Chinese, is apparent from the scent and flavour of the samples Nos. 1 and 2, differing so considerably from the Chinese, as well as from Sample No. 3, manufactured from plants procured from China, and which coincides with all the properties of the Chinese tea. This important question may be satisfactorily answered, and the variation attributable solely to the care and attention which the shrubs of No. 3 sample must have received in their cultures while those from which No. 1 and 2, are specimens, may have been in a wild uncultivated state, and which may only require the same degree of care to develop exactly the same qualities as the Chinese plant, upon the solution however of this question, rests one of the most important advantages which is to be derived from the manufacture of the leaves of the native plant, that the soil and

climate of Assam are favorable to the growth of the tea shrub, the specimen No 3, will, I think satisfy all judges of the article, and should the Assam plant only require cultivation to raise it to the same perfection, I confidently anticipate that in time it will compete with, if not supersede, the Chinese growth and manufacture for the consumption of this country; on the other hand, should the indigenous plant prove to be a variation of the Chinese, which I am strongly disposed to imagine it will, and incapable of a much higher state of perfection than exhibited by the two Samples, still to the extent of many thousand chests annually, it will, I have no doubt, find ready purchasers, the quality, such as it now is being manifestly superior to that of the inferior Chinese tea, and also from its peculiarities, being valuable for mixing with many kinds of that article.

Without more exact data for having formed my opinions, some of these remarks may appear supererogatory, but they are not strictly so, as they tend to explain the conclusions which I have drawn upon the general questions.

Upon minor points for consideration, I beg to draw attention to the picking and process of manufacture, neither of these being quite in conformity with the Chinese method in the picking, I judge from the absence of the tender shoots with their cluster of leaves partially developed observable in the Chinese Pekos, and from the fully expanded and occasional coarse leaf to be seen in the Assam Souehong, that this process has been conducted at a later period in the spring than it is in China, and in the manufacture the touching or firing has evidently been more frequent or more intense than in the Chinese process, whereby the tea has acquired an objectionable flavor, and the leaf made liable to injury from its highly dried state.

The nature and thickness of the wood employed for the packages, is another point which it occurs to me should be remarked upon, as also the equalization of the size and weight of the packages, the wood should not be too brittle or too hard, nor the packages of greater substance than is necessary for the weight they contain, and for the transit which they must undergo, and uniformity in the weight of the packages of distinct parcels is of the utmost importance in arriving at the net quantity, the tare for the whole parcel being calculated upon an average formed from a very few packages; this subject was regarded by the East India Company of such moment, that any great variation in the tare of a parcel was sufficient ground for rejecting its purchase. These suggestions, with the affixing of distinct marks, such as with the Chinese, the chop character, upon the packages which contain tea of the same packing, or of the same process of manufacture, I recommend for consideration in future investments.

Before closing these remarks, I cannot but refer to a previous report of mine, of 29th August, 1838, upon a sample of Assam tea with which I was favored, and which I must candidly admit, does not convey the same favourable opinions of the quality, or of the importance of the manufacture as I now entertain, but it must be observed that, not only upon the previous, as well as upon the present occasion, the observations which I have made, must be taken as referring solely to the condition at that time of the manufacture, as exemplified in the samples, and must not preclude different conclusions upon this very interesting subject, should different facts be exposed in the subsequent culture and manufacture of the article.

Ms. Stevenson, 37, Upper Grosvenor Street, January 29th 1840.

Considers both specimens good, both the Souehong superior to the Paho, and from his knowledge of the preparation and drying of Medicinal herbs, he is of opi-

nion that both Teas now submitted to him are capable of great improvement by a more careful and scientific manufacture. He thinks that too great a degree of heat, air and light, is used in the drying of the leaves whereby some portion of the fine aroma of the plant is decomposed and lost. The specimens before him in point of strength are superior to what he is now paying 7s. per pound for in his household consumption.

GREEN, WILSON AND HURON, Queen Street Place
6th February 1840.

We beg to state that on trial we find a very considerable improvement on the quality of those which were imported last season, as to its curling, its flavor, and the character of the leaf from improved culture.

The Souehong we consider very full and rich, of Pekos Souehong flavor, and strong, but slightly coarse as fine Tea.

The Paho we call strong and full, very little burnt or Pekos flavor, with slight coarseness; the slight coarseness we think arises from their great strength; we have rarely ever met with so much strength, combined with flavor in fine tea. Such Tea would command a ready sale on any quantity.

In steady markets when good sound Congou or Pekos flavor would sell at 2s 6d to 2s 9d, we think each sample would bear the relative proportion of 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. at present we can scarcely value them, but suppose the value at market prices as China Tea, is this day 4s. to 4s. 6d.

With the quality we are well pleased, and we are confident we could introduce it into our trade with much satisfaction to our friends and the consumers.

TWININGS AND CO., Strand, 12th February 1840.

We think that the samples of the last importation manifest an improvement in the manufacture, as compared with those of the preceding.

Both in the 'Souehong' and 'Paho' there is still prevalent a burnt and rather coarse flavor, which unpleasant, and which it is very important to correct, as it interferes with the natural and agreeable flavor of Tea, and if continued, would substitute, with the consumers, a bad instead of a good taste for the article itself.

The Souehong contains many large and open leaves, and several which upon examination after infusion, appear as if sufficient care had not been observed in the selection. The prevailing character of this Tea is, in our opinion, strength; but it has much to acquire before it attains that peculiarly fine flavor which true Souehong possesses.

The 'Paho' has notwithstanding the burnt flavor, a degree of softness which is characteristic of 'Pekos,' and shows perhaps, more care in the preparation.

The sample 'from Chinese Plants' bears resemblance both in leaf and flavor to the Aukos, which was formerly imported in private trade, and which, however it may have been approved occasionally, never was considered as of the most serviceable description.

Upon the whole we think, that the recent specimens are very favourable to the hope and expectation, that Assam is capable of producing an article well suited to this market; and although at present the indications are chiefly in reference to Teas adapted by their strong and useful flavor, to general purposes, there seems no reason to doubt, but that increased experience in the culture and manufacture of Tea in Assam, may eventually

proximate a portion of its produce to the finer descriptions which China has hitherto furnished.

(True copies.)

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY,

Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Revenue Department,
Fort William, 25th August 1840, }

(True copies.)

J. H. YOUNG,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Prices realized in London exclusive of duty.

TINORI TRACT.

Pekoe.. 3 chests, the average price of which per lb. was.....	8 1
Souchong ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	6 10
Pekoe... ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	7
Kongperry half ditto ditto ditto.....	9
Souchong chests ditto ditto ditto.....	8
Pekoe... ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	9 6
Toychong ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	4 0
Pekoe... ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	8
Souchong ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	8 6

KAHUNG TRACT.

Pekoe... 7 chests, ditto ditto ditto.....	8 1
Souchong 7 ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	10 9
Pekoe... 2 ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	8 7
Souchong 1 ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	10 3
Pekoe... 2 ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	8 9
Souchong 1 ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	10 2
Pekoe... 3 ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	4 9
Toychong 1 ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	8 10
Pouchong 3 ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	9 0
Souchong 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	8 11
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	8 11
Souchong 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	8 11
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	8 11
Souchong 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	10 10
Toychong 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	4 9
Souchong 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	9 1

DINJUNE TRACT.

Pekoe... 1 chest, ditto ditto ditto.....	9 8
Souchong 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	9 4
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	9 1
Souchong 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	9 3
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	9 —

CHURWA TRACT.

Souchong 2 chests, ditto ditto ditto.....	9 4
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CHACKA TRACT.

Souchong 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	8 8
Ditto... 1 box, ditto ditto ditto.....	10 7

MINOROO TRACT.

Souchong 1 chest, ditto ditto ditto.....	8 7
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	9 4
Souchong 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.....	8 9

JUGUNDOO TRACT.

Pekoe... 2 chests ditto ditto ditto.....	9 7
Souchong 2 ditto ditto ditto ditto.....	9 2

KAJUDOO TRACT.

Pekoe.... 3 chests ditto, ditto ditto....	9 3
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DINOU TRACT.

Minchew 1 box, ditto ditto ditto.....	11 1
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In connection with the before going valuable report, extracts from two letters written by Sir John Robinson were presented by Mr. C. K. Robinson.

"I am now in possession of (6 sorts) of Assam Tea and also of some samples of green and yellow Tea imported from Mai-Matchin through Russia—these last must contain some powerful odiferous plants or substances along with the Tea, for their flavour is quite over-powering.

"Dr. Christison is very desirous of making a careful analysis of the Tea plants, but he considers that any examination of the leaves in the manufactured state, would lead to results of but little value, and is anxious to get specimens of the leaves simply dried in the sun, and classed as in the states in which they are taken from the plant for green Tea, Souchong, Pouchong, &c. If you could contrive to achieve the despatches of such a sample for him you would enable him to fill what is still a desideratum in the materia medica, viz. an account of the distinguishing principle in Tea plant."

Mr. Robinson mentioned to the Meeting that he had placed himself in communication with Captain Jenkins on the subject of the foregoing extracts, and that that valuable officer had at once met his wishes, and promised a variety of each kind of Tea, in the condition required by Sir John Robinson and professor Christison.

CUTTACK BRANCH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—THE PROPAGATION OF FOREIGN SEEDS—ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT YEAR'S SUPPLY OF SEEDS.

The Secretary next submitted a note from Captain Reid, the Secretary of the Cuttack Branch Society acknowledging the receipt of the supplies of seed which had been forwarded to him, and noticing that he had derived vast benefit from forcing the English seeds which appeared to him fresher than usual. Capt. Reid states that he has tried the seeds of the Cabbage species, some in good mould, similar to what is used at Cuttack for the Cauliflowers, of which there is always a good supply of acclimated seed at the Station, some in the same kind of mould but scalded to boiling water and dried previous to sowing and some in hot beds likewise scalded. By the last named method—the hot bed with previous scalding—not a seed failed. There was, however, a great difference in the germination, and some appeared in three days, while others were longer on to ten days. The plea Captain Reid is assured, is good, as from it he has abundance of plants of every sort, while the same quantity of seed in simple mould has not averaged more than one in twenty certainly.

Adverting to the interesting particulars relative to the best mode of propagating seeds which Captain Reid had to kindly favored the Society with, the Hon'ble the President took occasion to call the attention of the Meeting to the general disappointment which had been experienced by the Members, with regard to their present year's supply of English seeds, and on the subject undergoing discussion it was, after various suggestions, agreed to appoint three members—Dr. Wallich, Messrs. C. K. Robinson and Piddington, with the Secretary, a Committee to determine on the general instructions which should be issued to the Seedsmen in the dispatch of seed from London, and to solicit the aid of Dr. Royle, whose note containing the offer of general assistance was before

the society, in the arrangements before shipping the packages.

NECESSITY FOR PLANTING TREES AND ATTENDING TO THE CULTIVATION OF FODDER GRASSES IN THE SUGAR DISTRICTS.

Mr. Tucker, Collector at Azimghur, is a highly interesting communication asks—

Would it not be an object worthy of your Society to take up the subject of planting trees, and cultivating artificial grasses? The Friend of India is doing what he can—but by pressing the subject on the attention of all your numerous members throughout the country, you might effect a vast quantity of good. There is not a shadow of a doubt that in all this part of the country, jungles have almost totally disappeared—and the mangoe trees are fast following the example. I have done all I could to encourage planting, and through Mr. Mathew's, of Mirzapore, valuable Hindostanee paper, the *Khair bhak i hind*, have shewn the necessity to other Zillahs. I have also had Hindostanee exhortations on the subject, extensively distributed throughout this and the neighbouring districts, and have had the pleasure to hear from different quarters of the good done in exciting individuals to plant—but I could wish that all the different members of your society in their several spheres, took the same pains to maintain a good supply of wood in the country, with reference to its bearing, both on the climate and soil, and upon the price of the manufacture of sugar. If you would only give some general and powerful stimulus to all your members on this head, you would do a world of good. Could you not write a powerful and convincing article somewhere and print it in the next monthly pamphlet? Now is the time for preparing both the land and the seedlings. I have had several thousands seedlings brought from the Goruckpoor forest, as an experiment to see if they will thrive here. There is no hope of a sufficient supply of coal in this neighbourhood for many a long year to come—and in the mean time the price of firewood will enhance greatly that of sugar, and tell powerfully on the profits of the sugar speculator, who are bound by every tie of interest to use every effort for the preservation and increase of the supply of wood.

It is also a matter of mathematical demonstration, that with the destruction of the jungles, there is nothing left for the village cattle to eat. The whole quantity of boosa (chopt fodder) is insufficient—and much too expensive. What then are the owners of cattle to do? What do they do? They do nothing, but allow the cattle to die off from starvation—and those that remain are poor, miserable half-starved things, good for nothing. This want of food, greatly increases trespass. Hunger has no law—and the starving cattle, either with or without the connivance of their masters, will trespass on, and as far as they can, devour the crops of the cultivated fields. This is a great injury to the cultivator, which requires two remedies.

1st. A good and distinct law of Trespass.

2nd. That the natives should be induced to plant a sufficient quantity of Guinea grass, turnips, &c, for the due nourishment and support of their own cattle. I do all I can in my own Zillah—but the natives have the greatest repugnance to waste good cultivated land on mere food for cattle. Their ancestors never did so why should they? They will notice the different state of the country, which is now one sheet of cultivation, instead of being at last one half covered with jungle. It would be well worth your while to pay some attention to this subject. It is only by the united vigorous efforts of European gentlemen in different parts of the country that any extensive good will be effected. The Law of

Trespass is being fully discussed in the different journals—and must lead to the adoption of some general fixed rules of procedure, by Government.

It would do good also, if you made the Baulo custom generally known. Here the natives have adopted it can amoro—and invariably now plant two trees at the birth of every boy, and six at every marriage. On the Queen's marriage I had six trees planted in a circle close to every police office in the district, under a display of fireworks from the centre of the plot, and a discharge of the burcundanis matchlocks. This made a noise at the time—and as every one who sees the six trees planted in a circle asks what it means, he gets the answer that, "They are the Badshah Begum's marriage trees according to Baulo Custom—and that if else, this Sircar conform to the custom, how much more should they. The six trees at the Culcherry are just in front of my window, and I often see natives standing beside the circular plot, and holding a deliberation regarding it, and perhaps applying to a chirprassy to solve their doubts as to the mystery—the more so, as there is a wooden stand in the centre, from which the fireworks were discharged. All this helps to make the custom known and popular. I wish much that as Secretary, you would stimulate your members and other European gentlemen to aid in establishing this, or a similar custom throughout the country. The Zamendars will seldom object to their tenantry planting these trees by the roads, or in odd corners, if it is clearly explained to them, that they will have the half (or whatever may be the custom of the particular part of the country) of the wood, when the trees dry up, and are cut down. At least I have had no difficulty or complaints here.

REPORT ON MONGHYR GROWN FLAX.

The Secretary desired to remark that it would be in the recollection of the members that at the last Meeting a specimen of flax prepared at Monghyr was submitted by the Hon'ble the President on which occasion the opinion of the Flax Committee, was particularly sought, as the sample was a specimen only of a quantity that was coming down the river from the Monghyr District where the experiment of growing flax on a large scale had been undertaken by a practical European flax grower. The sentiment of the several members of the Flax Committee were now submitted in the form of minutes which he begged to read to the Meeting.

Mr. Fergusson.—I myself do not think the Monghyr Flax good. Mr. Deneef is perhaps the only person capable of giving an opinion on the subject. But I should doubt even him. The sale in England of a good lot, is the only test to be relied on.

Mr. Holgkinson.—The samples of Flax are of middling quality, the fibres fine and strong, but deficient in cleanness and color; the first defect arises from carelessness in scutching—with more care in the manipulation, the article would find a ready sale throughout Europe. Mr. Deneef's opinion would be valuable.

Mr. Robison.—I feel myself incompetent to give an opinion on the comparative values of the specimens of flax, further than that I do not consider the Monghyr flax, equal to the Archangel or Baltic, in evenness of fibre or color.

Mr. R. Watson.—Of the two specimens of Rough flax, the Baltic appears to me the strongest in fibre, and the dressed Monghyr very little inferior if any to the other sorts.

The samples were sent to Mr. Deneef, but that gentleman preferred not giving a written opinion. He expressed his willingness, however, to communicate verbally what he thought of the specimen which was, that he differed in opinion both with Mr. Fergusson—H. H. S;

Mr. G. T. F. Speed—I am of the same opinion.

Baboo Ramcomul Sen.—Ditto ditto.

Mr. D. W. H. Speed.—I have much to learn on the subject ere I could venture an opinion on the quality of the musters accompanying this, but I concur in the desirableness of ascertaining the comparative fitness of the different sorts in respect to durability for general purposes, and think that the only test to be relied on is the sale of a good lot in England.

Mr. Wallis.—I do not pretend to have or to give either a scientific or a practical opinion on the specimens of Monghyr Flax when compared with the European ones.

It is manifest however to a common observer, that the three specimens of *dressed* Flax, the Archangel, Baltic and Irish are each superior to the *Monghyr undressed* one, in colour, lustre, mellowness and cleanliness.

That the *Baltic Rough Flax* which of all the specimens, it is the most legitimate for us to compare with the *Monghyr undressed* one, is also in each of the above named characteristics superior to it.

That the *Monghyr undressed Flax*, not having undergone the degree of cleansing, and preparative manipulation which has been given to the *Baltic rough Flax*, being more ligneous, &c. is not exhibited with all the comparative advantage it otherwise would have shown;—but even allowing for this, I do not think it so meritorious in its general nature and qualifications as the *Rough Baltic one*.

The *Monghyr undressed* specimen seems to possess more *tw* in proportion than the *Rough Baltic one*, but which probably would have been less apparent with an equal degree of scutching and other manipulation. Its length of fibre seems somewhat inferior to that of the *Baltic one*. Its strength of fibre seems good; but its comparative degree of goodness in this respect with the *Rough Baltic* or the three of the *dressed specimens* I will not now attempt to determine. But after all it seems so promising a production that I think the parties engaged in the experiment would do well, and would do best to send home a good supply of it to the various markets of London, Liverpool and Scotland, that they may derive the opinion of Merchants, Brokers, and Manufacturers as their most true and unerring guide.—*Hurkaru, November 17, 1840.*

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Mr. R. Watson.—Of the two specimens of *Rough flax*, the *Baltic* appears to me the strongest in fibre, and the *dressed Monghyr* very little inferior if any to the other sorts.

Mr. G. T. F. Speed I am of the same opinion. Baboo Ramcomul Sen.—Ditto ditto.

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Mr. Willis.—I do not pretend to have or to give either a scientific or a practical opinion on the specimens of *Monghyr Flax* when compared with the European ones.

It is manifest however to a common observer, that the three specimens of *dressed* Flax, the *Archangel*, *Baltic* and *Irish* are each superior to the *Monghyr undressed* one in colour lustre, mellowness and cleanliness.

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ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS FOR ATTENDING TO THE HEMP CULTIVATION OF BENGAL.

The opinion of the Flax and Hemp Committee on the specimen of Hemp prepared by M. Deneef the Belgian Farmer at his grounds in the vicinity of Calcutta, presented at the last Meeting of the Society, was next brought forward. The economy of the cultivation is contained in

* The samples were sent to Mr. Deneef but that gentleman preferred not giving a written opinion. He expressed his willingness, however to communicate verbally what he thought of the specimen which was that he differed in opinion both with Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Hodgkinson.—H. H. S.

the following interesting communication from M. De Deneef himself.

Calcutta, Os 8, 7630, 1840.

Monsieur Spry, Secrétaire de la Société d'Agriculture et d'Horticulture du Bengale.

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer par l'entremise de Monsieur Woollasson, membre de Votre Société un échantillon de chanvre, que me semble mériter beaucoup d'attention il me paraît aussi avantageux que le chanvre de Russie et de Manille qui se vendent à Londres 22 27 £ le tonneau. La manufacture en est très simple et n'exige aucun instrument; elle est faite en Belgique par des Villards et des enfants. Aucun ouvrage ne paraît être plus convenable pour les besoins matériels des familles pauvres de cette contrée, il n'est nullement fatigant et se fait par assis; de plus, cela que livre de chanvre procure au tisseur 3lb, de manière à brûler.

La préparation du sol ne demande pas de grands soins ni par conséquent de grandes dépenses; sa végétation est superbe, la plante n'occupe le sol que pendant 80 jours (du commencement de Juin à la fin d'Août) J, en ait deux pres 4 beegas, qui me donneront environ 1000lb de fibres, que je prépare en ce moment; et que a me propose d'envoyer le plutôt possible, pour échantillon à la Société expérimentale du lin à Londres, et après en avoir reçu une réponse, concernant sa valeur réelle: j m'empresse de vous envoyer un rapport exact sur le mode de sa culture.

Il serait étonnant que l'Inde, qui a tant de moyens en terrain et en hommes, ne pourrait pas concourir avec la Russie, qui est obligée de payer £2-0-0 par Tonneau pour l'ait d'exportation, au gouvernement russe même et 6s par tonneau au passage du Soud, et ne pourrait réclamer sa part, des millions d'espèces, que la mère patrie est obligée de payer annuellement à la Russie - puissante rivale.

J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer avec la plus parfaite considération.

Votre très dévoué Serviteur.

G. DENEEF, Belgian Farmer.

Mr Fergusson—The Hemp appears to me uncommonly strong, and it can be produced cheaply and abundantly, it is likely to be a most important article.

Mr. Hodgkinson—I am sorry to differ in opinion with Mr. Fergusson in regard to the sample of what is stated to be Hemp—are pronouncing it to be Hemp at all, I should solicit the opinion of Messrs. Spry and Wallich, as I am not quite certain on the point; however, the article is superior, be it what it may, and deserving of the first attention.

Mr. Robinson.—The specimen offered as Hemp appears to me a raw unhackled Hemp.

Mr. R. Watson.—The Hemp in point of strength seems to stand fair in comparison with those of Baltic growth, but it would be desirable to ascertain its comparative durability in exposure to wet and dry, as it would be subject in use for marine and most other purposes.

Mr. G. T. F. Speed.—I am of the same opinion.

Baboo Ramcomul Sen.—Ditto ditto.

Mr. Willis.—The specimen of Hemp furnished by Mr. Deneef, together with the report made in his letter of the 8th September 1840, seems highly flattering and encouraging.

The fibre appears to be of great strength and is superabundant in its length and it is moreover rendered very clean.

Its acceptableness in colour, fineness, mellowness of condition, and in its other general properties, would be best tested by competent parties in Europe. It seems highly desirable that Mr. Deneef should soon send to the different European markets for trial, liberal supplies.

EXPERIMENTS MADE IN ENGLAND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS ON A NEW METHOD OF GINNING E. I. COTTON.—DECLARATION OF APPROVAL BY THE HIGH AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

The subject which next engaged the attention of the Meeting was a communication from the Supreme Government transmitting papers on the subject of Cotton ginning experiments, made at Liverpool and Manchester under the supervision of the Hon'ble Court of Directors and the announcement on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal that the labours of the Society had met with approval from the High Authorities in England.

To Dr. H. H. SEAY, Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Revenue. } Sir,—By direction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal I forward, for the information of the Society, some interesting papers on the subject of Cotton ginning experiments at Liverpool and Manchester, carried on under the inspection of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and certain of the Directors of the Hon'ble Court. These it is thought by His Lordship will interest the members of the Society and the publication of the results of the experiments, which are regarded with so much interest in England, cannot fail to produce advantage here, and to assist to the attainment of the important object in view.

I am directed to take this opportunity of mentioning that, in consequence of the approval which the operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society have received from High Authorities in England, and the increasing attention now directed in that country to the development of the resources of India, and the acquisition particularly of such knowledge as it is the purpose of the Society to collect and diffuse. His Lordship proposes to transmit regularly to the Hon'ble Court of Directors forty copies of the Monthly Transactions of the Society.

3. You are requested therefore to cause forty copies to be sent monthly to this Office for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

FRED JAS. HALLIDAY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 20th September 1840.

It having been arranged that an experiment should take place at Liverpool, on Friday, the 17th July, at which the chairs had resolved to be present, in order to test the capabilities of the machines procured by Captain Bayles from the United States, and to ascertain through the medium of persons selected from among the most intelligent Merchants, Mechanics, Cotton Manufacturers and Brokers, whether the Machinery is with or without further modification, well adapted to the efficient cleaning of India cotton without material injury to the staple. The chairs, accompanied by Sir James Lushington, the chairman at the time, when the mission of Captain Bayles was resolved, Sir Richard Jenkins, the late chairman, and Sir Robert Campbell, proceeded to Liverpool, where as

well as in Manchester, it was found the subject had excited considerable interest and attention.

The following memorandum will show the details of the experiment which afforded much gratification to the Directors, and to all assembled on this interesting occasion.

Permission having been given at the request of several leading persons in Manchester to remove the machinery from Liverpool to that town in order that it might undergo more minute inspection by experienced Mechanics, &c., a further trial took place there on Friday the 31st July, attended with results, if any thing, more favorable than those here detailed.

Memorandum showing the details of an experiment made at Fawcett's Manufactory, Liverpool, with the Saw Gin, procured by Captain Bayles from the United States, also with one of Whitney's Saw Gins, and a Hand Gin constructed by Dr. Jones.

First Experiment.

21 lbs. of Surat Kupa or unclean cotton were put into each of the Gins, numbered respectively.

Carver's (60 Saws.) Jones's (40 Saws.) Brook's (60 Saws.) Whitney's (60 Saws.)
1 2 3 4

The following is the result.

	Weight of Cotton when cleaned.	Weight of Seed.	Waste.	Time consumed in cleaning.	Value when cleaned.
No. 1	15 lbs 5 oz	15 lbs 1 oz	5 oz.	28 min	4½
" 2	5 lbs	14 lbs 10 oz	4 oz.	16½ min.	4
" 3	5 lbs 3 oz.	12 lbs 8 oz	2 lbs 1 oz	8 min	4½
" 4	4 lbs. 16 oz.	15 lbs.	20 oz.	14½ min.	4

Second Experiment.

A small quantity of the same cotton was put into Jones's Hand Gin, worked by two men; It performed the work of cleaning to the satisfaction of the empiric, who pronounced the cotton worth 4½ per lb. but the process is too slow to be of any practical use in cleaning the short staple of India.

Third Experiment.

7 lbs. of Bourbon cotton were put into Gins numbered respectively 2 and 3.—The following is the result.

	Weight when cleaned.	Time consumed in cleaning.	Value of Cotton.
No. 2	1 lb 10 oz.	3 minutes.	2½
No. 3	2 lbs 10 oz.	8 minutes.	3½

Experiments were next made with a Roller Gin constructed by Mr. Fawcett, which was found to clean the long staple cotton satisfactorily; but was not found adapted to the short staple of India.

The last experiment was made with a Machine purchased by a Guzerat chirk, with improvements by a person named Elliot of Manchester, and worked by two men; but this was not found to answer in any particular.

N. B. It should be remarked that all the cotton used on this occasion had been at least seven years in England.

It was intended that further experiments should be made with American Cotton, &c. but those above described occupied the entire day.

Liverpool, 22d July, 1840.

Captain Bayles, H. E. I. C. S. Adolph Hotel,

Dear Sir,—Herewith we send you three bales Twist, spun from your own cotton, viz.

One Bale No. 12 Throat Twist.
One Bale " 32 Mule Twist.
One Bale " 32 Mule Twist.

Our object is to show you what quality of Twist your cotton produces on coarse as well as fine numbers. No. 12 Throat Twist and No. 16 Mule Twist, we consider to be very good, and the No. 16 Mule Twist we consider to be very good, and the No. 32 Mule Twist very fair yarn, considering the quality of cotton.

The cotton (yours ginned) when compared with Surats of an ordinary quality is about 4 to 1 per lb. better, owing to its being much cleaner and free from seeds, it cards free and in general works well, the cotton is obviously cut and kept in the spinning to a small extent, which would have a great improvement if obliterated. We rate it equal to fair Orleans or prime Surats. If such cottons could be produced on a cleaned a very great preference would be given to ordinary East India and Surats, which is commonly full of seed, and shake it, would also be preferred to low American for its very bright color.

We value this ginned cotton with 5d Bowds or Orleans, and 1d. per lb better than 4d. Surats.

We are, Sir,

Your very obdt. Servants,

THE NORTH SHORE MILLS COMPANY.

Liverpool, 22d July, 1840.

We consider this cotton to lose less weight in spinning than common East India Surats.

HOP CULTIVATION IN INDIA WITH A VIEW TO BE ABLE TO SUBSTITUTE BEER FOR TROOPS IN LIEU OF SPIRITS.

An important communication from the Military Board soliciting information relative to the growth of hops in India as furnishing means for manufacturing cheap and wholesome malt liquor for the European troops in lieu of spirits, was next read.

To H. H. Spax, Esq.,

Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society

Commissioner & Sir,—The attention of the Military Department. Board having been called by Government to the gradual substitution of Beer for spirits as an article of consumption by the European Troops, and as it appears almost hopeless to procure good Beer from Europe at a price sufficiently cheap to allow of its being purchased at Mofasil stations by the men for the amount allowed as compensation for the usual drams, the Board have been induced to look to the growth of hops in this country as furnishing the means of manufacturing cheap and wholesome malt liquor on the spot.

2 Under these circumstances, it is hoped that the Horticultural Society may be able to assist the Board

* This was common Surat Cotton with the seeds in it as originally gathered and quite uncleaned. It had been lying in our Ware house for some years.—W. B. B.

with information and advice, and I have accordingly been instructed to request that you will oblige the Board by mentioning, whether any attempts have to your knowledge been made to cultivate hops in India; and if so whether the attempts were successful, and at what cost and in what quantity the hop was produced.

3. The Board would also be glad to receive your advice or that of the Society, as to the best manner and time of procuring seed from England, and generally as to the measures which you would recommend for obtaining a cheap and regular supply of this essential ingredient in the manufacture of Beer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. DE BRUI.

Officiating Secy, Military Board

Fort William, Miln. Bd. Office. }
3d November 1843.

The Secretary mentioned that the only information which the Society possessed on the subject was to be found in the extract of a letter from a practical farmer in England to Sir Henry Fane, in the 5th vol. of the Transactions of the Society p. 46, wherein mention is made of a supply of hop plants having been despatched to Calcutta for his Excellency, and in a letter conveyed in full into the last number of the *Proceedings* of the Society contained in the 7th volume, where a letter from Capt. Kirk at Dacca will be found, in which it is stated that the hops are growing famously and their success is certain.

The Hon'ble the President thought the subject one of such interest that before an answer was returned to the Military Board, the most recent information should be obtained and therefore he would propose that Dr. Falconer and Capt. Kirk should both be addressed on the subject and solicited to give the Society the benefit of their experience, while other gentlemen who had some concern in brewing beer at Fort Gloriar near Calcutta and other places should be consulted. This was agreed to.

TRANSMISSION OF TEST SAMPLES OF AMERICAN AND OTHER COTTONS TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.

A letter from Dr. Wight the Secretary of the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society was next read. Dr. Wight states that the Madras Society was about to adjudicate prizes for different descriptions of American cottons introduced into the Madras Presidency, but that the committee appointed for the examination of the samples had at the outset been met by an unexpected difficulty which unless the Society of India could aid it in obviating, might lead to erroneous awards. It was the want of good test samples with which to compare the prize specimens. Dr. Wight intimates that there are a number of competitors, and the Madras Society is given to understand some very excellent samples of cotton will be produced, but unfortunately the cotton trade at Madras for foreign cottons being as yet very limited, the committee find on enquiry among the merchants that they could not supply the Members of it with any really good and genuine specimens of either sea island, Upland Georgian, Egyptian, or Peruvian cottons, and therefore Dr. Wight by desire of the committee, addressed the Society of India requesting the favor of its endeavouring if possible, to put the Madras Society in possession of genuine specimens.

The Secretary informed the Meeting that some very excellent average specimens of all the cottons asked for by Dr. Wight were in the Museum through the kindness of Messrs. Wilks and Parke, who had presented them to the Society (vol. vol. II.)—he had put up a portion therefore of each kind and dispatched it without loss of time to Madras.

ON THE POTATOE AND ITS CULTURE IN INDIA.

A valuable practical paper on the Potatoe and its culture in India was next presented. It was from the pen of Mr. G T F Speed, and contains much useful information on the importance of attending both to the character of the Potatoe used, as well as the sort to be cultivated in India. Mr. Speed alludes to the great deficiency which exists of dependable information on the value of the returns which this crop gives in the different Provinces of India, and enters into a comparative enquiry with similar return crops in England. The paper in full will appear in the monthly Pamphlet of *Proceedings*.

ON THE CULTURE OF COTTON HEMP AND FLAX IN THE DISTRICT OF JUBBALPORE.

The next communication which was brought forward was an interesting extract of a letter from Mr. McLeod, who has charge of the Jubbalpore District. This officer writes that he is anxiously waiting for American cotton seed, as he is inclined to think that some kinds may be most advantageously sown with the rubber (spring harvest) crops, especially the Perambuco. Mr. McLeod has had a Bergha of flax cultivated at Jubbalpore on approved principles, and he obtained from it a fine dense crop, but having been sown late and the soil not being of the best it so, where exceeded in length 18 inches. Mr. McLeod has made up a drawing machine for it and with the aid of Mr. Williams of Major Sleeman's school of Industry, which Mr. McLeod describes to be a very great acquisition to the place, an endeavour is being made to manufacture the fibre. What was produced at the time of writing would scarcely suffice for anything finer than canvass, but hopes were entertained that better success would be obtained and further information is promised.

FLOURING STATE OF THE BRANCH GARDEN AT DACCA.

The last communication which was brought forward was an interesting letter from Mr. Dearman, Secretary to the Dacca Branch Society, stating that there is a new crop of 12 beegahs of 80 cubit square in sugar cane, and rather more than three beegahs remaining ratoons, only part in Otaheite which Mr. Dearman regrets as he has found that all the canes from the former years stores, have degenerated with the exception of the Otaheite, which has so far from falling off produced finer canes than those of the present season's plantings. Under these circumstances, Mr. Dearman considers, that the Otaheite cane, on the Dacca high lands, if properly attended to, would yield crops for several successive years. The other kinds, such as the Munypono, the Singapore, the Batavian and two indigenous kinds, appear to be mere annuals. Mr. Dearman feels sure that the many thousand beegahs of high waste land lying near Dacca, and beyond the reach of inundation, offers a mine of wealth to any one having the means and disposition to engage in the cultivation of the Otaheite cane. The number of Members belonging to the Branch Society now amounts to 43.

For all the foregoing valuable presents and communications, the thanks of the Society were recorded.

HENRY H. FRAY, M. D., Secretary.

Hurkaru November 18, 1840]

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's apartments, the 7th November, 1840.

N. WALLICH, Esq., M. D., in the chair.

PRESENT.

G. Angus, Esq., C. Egerton, Esq., Drs. Stewart, Spry, Goodeve, O'Shaughnessy, Voss, R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., J. McPherson, Esq.

Before the business of the evening had been entered on, the Secretary stated his intention of bringing before the Meeting, a proposition for supplying the Medical members with copies of the 6 principal periodicals, namely, Johnson's Medical Chirurgical, the Edinburgh Journal; Foreign Medical Review, Lancet, and Medical Gazette, in the place of the present selections now forwarded together with the monthly account of the Proceedings.

The expense for the supply of these periodicals he stated to be, about the same, as that now required for the publication of the monthly selections; and as it was thought that the members generally, would prefer having the perusal of the original works, to that of the Selections, now provided, and that many not now members would join the Society, when they could have the benefit of perusing the five best periodicals every quarter—at an expense of only 12 Rs per year, he had reason to hope that the meeting would join him in the proposed plan, and desire, that it should be carried into execution as soon as practicable. To supply each division under the several superintending Surgeons, including the Presidency and Arracan, 11 copies of each periodical would be required. It was proposed that immediately on the quarterly arrival of the periodicals, one copy of each should be forthwith despatched to each superintending Surgeon, with a request that they might be distributed to the several members in his division, and as the number of periodicals would be five, it was scarcely possible but that every Medical officer in the division would have the advantage of seeing one, within the first two months of their reaching the division after perusal. The books might be forwarded to the superintending Surgeon's office, and form the nucleus for a Medical library in each division. The Secretary then laid before the Meeting the accompanying proposition

Resolved, that it is desirable, in lieu of the present monthly Selections distributed to each of the members of the Medical and Physical Society, that copies of the five Principal Periodicals should be quarterly despatched to each of the superintending Surgeons, with a request that they be distributed to the Medical Officers in his division.

This was seconded by Mr. Egerton, who spoke strongly in favour of the proposition.

Drs. Goodeve and O'Shaughnessy were equally favourable to the plan. The Chairman, Dr. Wallich, stated his fears that by an adoption of this plan, we should be foregoing the privilege now enjoyed by the Society, and that the expense of the postage would be more than the funds of the Society would allow,

Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy considered the subject in the same light as Dr. Wallich, and at the same time stated that the distribution of all periodicals as in the case of Book Clubs in Calcutta, ran the risk of being forwarded so irregularly, but it would be most probable that many of the Members of the Society might never have the sight of one of the periodicals; whereas on the present plan adopted by the Society, each Member of the Society was certain of being provided every month with a copy of the Selections.

Dr. Wallich considered, that it would be necessary to make several inquiries as to the distribution of the periodicals, and the probable cost of bringing literature, before the plan was carried into execution.

Dr. Stewart thought it would be proper also, that the Medical Board should be respectfully addressed on the subject of forwarding the periodicals to the several superintending Surgeons, and that they should be requested to assist in carrying the plan into execution. Certain inquiries being considered necessary to be made, before the proposed plan could be entered on, the subject was postponed for final discussion to a future evening.

It was then proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Dr. Goodeve.

That the papers which have already appeared with the monthly selections, should be collected, and such others as may be received, should be published from time to time as a volume of transactions for distribution to the several members.

The following gentlemen were then proposed as members of the Society.

Mr. Crozier, Assistant Surgeon, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Dr. Wallich.

Mr. Wells, Assistant Surgeon proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Dr. Spry.

A cæcæmatous tumor, removed by Dr. Smith of Hidgelee, from the face of a native, was placed upon the table for presentation to the Society.

The following papers were then read and discussed.

1. On the benefits derivable from the use of Laudanum in a case of painful tumors of the scalp after the other liquid preparations of opium, and several other remedies had failed.

Presented by K. Mackinnon, M. D.

2. A long and valuable practical paper on the treatment of Dysentery with Opium, the benefit derivable in that disease from the use of the pyro-mucic acid bath, and the administration of strong solution of nitrate of silver for Enemata, by H. H. Goodeve, M. D.

J. JACKSON, M. B.

Nov. 1840. Secy. Med. and Physical Society.

Hurkaru, November 17, 1840]

*In reference to the first proposition, namely, the distribution of the periodicals, the Secretary would be most glad to receive the opinions of any of the Medical Members, who would please to favour him with their wishes on the subject.

BENGAL BONDED WARE-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING,—NOVEMBER 16,
1840.

J. JACKSON in the Chair.

Read the following Report by the Directors:

We shew to you the Accounts of the past six months,
from which we exhibit the following.

MONTHLY CASH ABSTRACT.

DR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

1840.

June,	650 0 0	
July,	175 0 0	
August,	300 0 0	
		1,125 0 0

WARE-HOUSE RENT.

May,	549 1 5	
June,	1,487 7 9	
July,	338 3 8	
August,	1,448 2 7	
September,	1,412 9 4	
October,	1,910 2 8	
		7,135 11 8

UNION BANK.

June,	11,507 8 0	
July,	12,498 5 3	
August,	4,868 0 0	
September,	62 4 0	
		28,936 1

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

June,	27 7 9	
July,	20 3 0	
August,	28 10 0	
		76 4

IMPORT WARE-HOUSE PREMISES.

July,	200 0	
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BUILDING OF WARE-HOUSES.

August,	181 14 0	
		37,634 16 6

Add balance of preceding half year
plaid debit of May, 1 6 7
Less balance carried to debit of
November, 1,371 15 4

230 2 3
Co.'s Rs. 37,885 1 9

UNION BANK.

CR.

June,	677 7 9	
July,	195 3 0	
August,	328 10 0	
		1,201 4

CHAROM GENERAL.

May,	90 12 0	
June,	64 14 6	
July,	52 11 0	
August,	110 6 10	
September,	15 4 8	
October,	500 8 0	
		824 9 1

ESTABLISHMENT.

May,	768 10 4	
June,	761 5 0	
July,	762 10 3	
August,	787 14 6	
September,	788 0 3	
October,	720 6 0	
		4,658 13 0

WARE-HOUSE RENT.

June,	360 0 0	
July,	180 0 0	
August,	360 0 0	
September,	180 0 0	
		1,080 0 0

DIVIDENDS.

June,	11,507 8 0	
July,	1,176 12 0	
August,	630 0 0	
September,	62 4 0	
		13,376 8 0

BUILDING OF WARE-HOUSES.

May,	702 6 0	
July,	11,621 9 3	
August,	2,527 2 10	
October,	155 0 0	
		14,906 2 1

BUILDING OF OFFICES.

August,	1,897 14 6	
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Co.'s Rs. 37,885 1 9

For your information, we subjoin a list of the Goods
in the Ware-house

British Piece Goods,	Cases	1,571
Ditto,	boxes	394
Mule Twist,	boxes	1,020
Lucky Red Twist,	boxes	475
Woolens,	boxes	55
Copper,	mds	1,588
Lead,	boxes	3,551
Iron,	boxes	987
Spelter,	boxes	2,549
Iron Boiler Plates,	boxes	137
Bar Iron,	boxes	2,466
Red Iron,	boxes	1,478
Cast-iron,	boxes	170
Madeira,	pipes	3
Sherry,	boxes	72
Ditto,	boxes	54
Ditto,	boxes	39
Rum,	boxes	30
Brimstone,	boxes	116
British Blank Books,	boxes	15
Canvas,	boxes	7
Twine,	boxes	1
Tea,	whole chests	382
Ditto,	packages	42
Vermillion,	boxes	288
Colored Paper,	boxes	75
Brass Leaf,	boxes	24
Glass-ware,	boxes	3
Earthen-ware,	boxes	1
Shell Lac,	chests	510
Lao Dye,	boxes	95
Indigo,	boxes	315
Cutch,	bags	4,399
Rice,	boxes	8,502
Linseed,	boxes	1,440
Brown Sugar,	boxes	3,100
Segars,	boxes	36

On the whole, we have to report, that the business is increasing; and from this experience, we feel justified in looking for a considerable accession to it from the Export Trade, to encourage which we continue to observe a low scale of rent charge. The present monthly rent is about 3,000 Rs. and we anticipate, that the close of the year will enable you to declare an improved dividend.

Our Attention has been directed to the subject of erecting a suitable wharf, there being a very general opinion, that the means of facilitating and expediting the operation of loading and landing, which such a construction would afford, could not fail to command a profitable employment, and would, besides, considerably enlarge the transit of goods through the Warehouse. A plan estimate and specification of this work are in preparation, to be laid before you when ready. With such further information and advice as a minister enquiry may enable us to supply,

We are happy, to have ascertained, that these premises have begun to be the result of country produce, in a way which leads us to think that, ere long, an extensive demand will be the consequence, especially for prompt and commodious accommodation; and, if so, it may be worth your while to erect the two stories of the second range of buildings, for which the iron castings were designed. And should be done in a manner which should be the result of a prudent decision, in case circumstances ultimately called upon you to complete the plan. Before any step should be taken, even to build as mentioned a portion of another range, we must have the strongest reasons, in the nature of a recommendation, to induce us to recommend it; and the proposition would have to be submitted, after ample notice, to your fullest deliberation and decision. Meanwhile we consider the position of affairs to be such, as to recommend, for a season, postponement of any resolution to part with those iron castings at a heavy sacrifice. You have on the table an estimate by Burn and Co. of the cost for constructing 2 stories. Exclusive of teak flooring and roofing, the amount is Rs. 67,000, from which however several thousand rupees could be deducted, if you would dispense with a pavement of Chittur stones between the two ranges, and with an expensive pulka floor, such a one as that of the present warehouse composed of ballast and coash, appearing to answer sufficiently well.

Those iron castings it may be proper here to specify, with their cost, if being borne in mind, that the work was contracted for at a time when iron happened to be remarkably cheap, and that it was subject to no charge of commission, the Gentlemen whose services you solicited to transact the business having acted gratuitously.

171 roofing beams	230	17 6	3921	10 0
124 wall plates	36	2 0	27	17 6
413 columns	241	10 2	24	9 6
612 iron plates	381	1 2	24	3 0
1032 bolts and nuts	190	21 6	24	1 7
1032 bolts and nuts	190	21 6	24	1 7
257 hoops for	14	1 9		
2074 cutters	2	10 10		

20,300 10 7
 Freight, at house and freight out 242 14 3
 £11,244 5 2

Expense landing, cleaning and storing here, say
 Rs. 12,000 0

The columns are tubed and tapered.

The heights of the 1st, 2d and 3d stories in the clear from upper surface of floor to bottom of roof beam, are 11 feet 6 1/2 of the 4th story 15 feet.

The greatest external diameter of the column in 1st story is 10 inches; in 2d 8 1/2 inches; in 3d 7, and in 4th 6 1/2 inches.

The floor beams consist of equal strength, and 20 inches deep. Those for the centre are 24 feet long, and those for sides are 24 feet long, and perhaps 4 inches more.

You are aware that the price of the ground was 1,80,000 Rs. which with the cost of the iron castings, say about 1,25,000 Rs. forms a considerable portion of the total instalments called for 2,50,000 Rs.

On the application of a number of firms and the recommendation of the Board of Customs and Opium, Government was pleased to permit the building of an imported salt, experimentally for one year. Having arranged the terms with the Board, we were proceeding to prepare the old north godown for the reception of the salt, when we were informed that storing salt there would not only very soon seriously injure the contiguous premises of Messrs. Gilmore and Co. and others, but would here long extend its influence so as to damage and endanger the brick work of the New Warehouse. On consulting those competent to advise, we found the apprehensions which had been excited fully confirmed. An effectual remedy was indeed quickly suggested by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, to prevent infiltration through the soil of the melted salt, but this, on enquiry we learned, would involve an expense of not less than 10,000 Rs. Under such circumstances, altho' we had reason to believe that the bonding salt would prove a very remunerating undertaking, we apprehend that, with our present information the experiment must be foregone, at least on these premises, a result which is the more to be regretted, as the privilege of bonding would have afforded to the importers of salt, a protection, of which the trade stands in exceeding need.

J. CULLEN, Chairman.

A. DE H. LARSEN,
 WILLIS EARLE,
 J. W. CHANDON,
 J. S. STOFFORD, } Directors.

Resolved, that the Directors' Report be approved and confirmed; and that the accounts of the last half year be passed.

Agreed to accept Captain Fitzgerald's offer for the accommodation of the Board of Customs' Office in one of the storerooms of the Warehouse, during the repair of the Board's premises.

J. JACKSON, Chairman.

Calcutta, November 1, 1840.

[Harkara, November 20, 1840]

NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the Shareholders of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company was held at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Ferguson, Brothers and Co., on Saturday last, R. Davidson, Esq., in the chair.

From the Report of the Secretaries read upon the occasion, the office of the Company appeared to be in the most flourishing condition. The balance in favor of the office on the 31st of October was Rs 68,248, while during the past year on the accession of business amounted to Rs 6,83,869.

After the reading of the report, the following resolutions were put and carried:—

Proposed by J. W. Cragg, Esq., seconded by W. P. Watson, Esq., and carried, That the accounts and statements submitted be passed as correct and satisfactory.

Proposed by D. M. Gordon, Esq., seconded by J. Colquhoun, Esq., and carried, That a dividend be made of Rs. 15,000 which will yield Rs. 20 per share; and Rs. 3,688 in rateable division among shareholders who have contributed premium from 1st May to 31st October 1840.

Proposed by G. W. Vint, Esq., seconded by J. W. Cragg, Esq., and carried, That the members of the existing Committee of Management be requested to continue their services.

Proposed by R. Davidson, Esq., seconded by R. B. McKenzie, Esq., and carried, That Mr. J. R. Muller be invited to become a Director of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company, in the room of Mr. Muller, deceased.

At this stage of the proceedings, a question was introduced to the meeting relating to an offer made by the Agra Bank for the purchase of fifty shares of the Company on par. Some slight discussion followed, after which the following resolution was put to the vote and carried.

Proposed by C. Dearie, Esq., and seconded by J. Colquhoun, Esq., That the Secretaries in connection with the Committee, do report to a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors, to be convened on as early a day as possible, on the expediency of an additional per centage on the profits arising from the business, influenced by the Agra Bank being returned to that institution, in addition to the interest they at present pay.

Thanks were then given to the Chairman and the meeting separated.—*Hurkaru, November 23, 1840.*

MEETING OF THE DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The meeting of the District Charitable Society, advertised for yesterday morning, was held at the Town Hall, Sir Edward Ryan presiding on the occasion.

An application had some time ago been made to Government by the Society, for the grant of a parcel of land for the construction of an Alms House, which the Society had in contemplation to erect. This subject was brought before the meeting.

Sir Edward Ryan informed those present, that the special meeting for the final consideration of an Alms-House establishment, could not be convened in consequence of Mr. D. McFarlan not having as yet completed a plan, and estimates for the proposed buildings. The calling of this meeting, therefore, would necessarily stand over. The President intimated, however, that in reference to the application of the Committee to Government for the grant of a spot of ground, the request had been complied with, and that a piece of land, twenty beegahs and ten cottahs in extent, had been given. This parcel is situated in Amherst Street, which place, therefore, will form the site of the Alms House. Opposite to this parcel, the President further informed the meeting, the Government have generously granted another piece of land, which is intended to be appropriated to the erection of buildings for the Leper Asylum. This arrangement possesses the advantage of bringing the Alms-House and Leper Asylum together, in order to be equally superintended.

During the proceedings of the meeting, the following relative to the Alms House were unanimously adopted:—

1. "That the Alms-House Committee propose that a copy of the letters of the Government, to the Society, making over the ground in Amherst Street, be sent to the Collector, with an expression of the Society's wish, that he would issue a public notice to the present tenants to quit, and that the costs they will be put to for suits, will be discharged by the Committee."

2. "That for the attainment of the latter object, a credit of five hundred rupees be assigned from the Society's funds to the Alms House-Committee."

3. "That at the next and special meeting the Alms House Committee present the plans of building, which they would recommend to be adopted."

On the same subject then a Committee was elected, Mr. McFarlan to be president, for considering and reporting on the site and capable accommodations of the Alms-House, that would be required for the reception of paupers; the probable number of paupers in Calcutta; and other details connected with the subject.

On the disposal of this subject, the meeting proceeded to the consideration of the eligibility of candidates for relief.—*Hurkaru, November 25, 1840.*

STEAM FERRY BRIDGE COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Steam Ferry Bridge Company, held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, 26th November, 1840.

Mr. J. H. Youns, in the Chair.

Read the report of the Provisional Secretary, on the proceedings of the Directors, and the Estimate referred to therein as follows:

REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL SECRETARY.

Pursuant to the Resolutions of the last General Meeting of Proprietors at the Town Hall, on the 7th July 1840, instructions were forwarded to Captain A. Henderson, through the hands of Messrs. Richards, Little and Co. by the Overland Mail of 7th July, to act for the Company in procuring plans from Mr. Rendle the Projector, of three Bridges, and in contracting for two boats of Iron with Engines and chains complete, in every way fitted to run across the hooghly at all times of tide and seasons of the year at the proposed site which has been liberally granted to us by Government for the purpose, namely, from a short distance below the Mint to the Salt Gohat Ghat. Plans and sections of the River and of the approaches to it on each bank had previously been forwarded for Mr. Rendle's guidance, and report upon the rise and fall of tide and of its greatest strength during the most violent freshes.

It was proposed that the boats should be of the same size as those in use at Tor Point, namely, 55 by 45, with Engines of 25 Horse Power. By the replies to my previous letters just received from Captain Henderson, with copy of a report from Mr. Rendle, it appears that he has suggested several improvements lately adopted in these boats, and among others, increased size and power of Engine, which he considers will most effectually overcome all obstacles offered by the strength of tide or current, and Captain Henderson has stated that he shall be ready to act upon these suggestions the moment he receives positive instructions, which it is calculated would have reached him early in September, shortly after the last mail came away. Mr. Rendle's report, plan and letter are laid upon the table, by which it will be seen that he proposes making the boats 90 feet long by 62 feet wide, with two Engines of 40 Horse Power each, affording accommodation sufficient for 1500 passengers or an equal weight of loaded Bullocks, Hackeries, &c. and that he is not only ready to superintend their execution for the remuneration of £1200, but that he is so confident of their success that he hopes for the privilege of taking this remuneration in shares of the Company's stock, which will perhaps be agreed to him by the Proprietors with the more satisfaction, that it carries with it such good hopes for complete success.

Upon the 7th July, at the same time the instructions above referred to, a remittance of £5,000 was forwarded to Messrs. Richards, Little and Co. to be held at the order of Captain A. Henderson; and doubtless upon the receipt of that despatch, he will have completed his arrangements with Mr. Rendle and secured a contract for the execution of the work under that able Engineer's inspection. But, by the last mail, I regret to say, that Captain Henderson has advised his intended departure on the 1st October, in command of the India Steamship, and as the services of a most active and zealous agent—measures were, however, taken by the Directors and instructions forwarded by the last mail on the 16th inst. to Messrs. Richards, Little and Co. along with a further remittance of £2,500—which it is trusted will prevent any delay ensuing from Captain Henderson's

departure, and Mr. Rendle has been solicited to devote as much of his valuable time as he can spare in seeing to the faithful execution of his own plans, and to the hastening of the work as much as possible by the contractors; the remuneration required being confirmed to him:

It is necessary that I should remark that subsequent to the above instructions, and in consequence of a discussion in Committee upon a proposition submitted by Mr. Engineer Stephen Mornay for the preference due to free steam ferry boat or boats with engines unattached to chains—particular instructions were sent to Captain Henderson to make every enquiry upon the subject, that if Mr. Mornay's remarks were fully borne out by experience in England, a trial should at once be given of a boat of this description to work at such a site as would not permit of chains being used, without materially interrupting the navigation of the river;—these instructions will not reach Captain Henderson before his departure; but will, it is believed, be acted upon by others in his place, and Mr. Rendle has been particularly requested to give the subject his early attention; and if no serious objections appear to him, to procure a boat of this kind, if to be had within the limit of £3000.

As the cost of the boats now in progress will be somewhat greater than was originally estimated, it has become necessary to frame another estimate from the report before the Directors; this is now upon the table and shows a total expected cost of Co's Rs. 1,672 98 to which must be added about Co's Rs. 10,00,000 for preparing the approaches and toll houses.

Add to this the cost of a small free steamer to work as ferry boat, or for the purpose originally intended of towing vessels over the chains, and the present capital of the Company would be scarcely sufficient to meet the outlay.

The Provisional Secretary begs leave to state that the receipts of the Union Bank of the first instalment of 50 rupees per shares amount Co's Rs. 96 050 0 0
Add 2d instalment on 6 shares received 300 0 0

96,350 0 0

For which has been disbursed for remittance of £7500.... 74,212 12 3
For officers and petty charges 1,100 9 8

25,133 5 11

Leaving in hand..... 21,036 10 1
Add to be collected of 1st instalment on shares as per separate list..... 3,950 0 0

The promissory notes of proprietors for the second instalment will fall due on the 8th January, 1841, and will be placed accordingly in the hands of the Union Bank for realization.

The deed of Co-partnership has been settled and is now re-engrossing to be forwarded to Government with the prayer of this Company for an act of incorporation similar to that granted to the Bonded Warehouse Association.

Wm. PRINCE, Prov. Secretary.

Cost of two boats with machinery and appurtenances complete, (exclusive of Joiners' Carpenters' or ornamental work) as per Agraman and Morgan's estimate communicated in Captain Henderson's letter of 4th August last..... £12,900 0 0

Freight for 2 boats at 75 tons each, is	
150 tons at £2,	301 0 0
Insurance and charges at 3 per cent.	387 0 0
Capt. Henderson's commission at 2½ per cent.	330 0 0
To Mr. Rendle for superintending the manufacture and completion of the boats,	1210 0 0

Which sum at an exchange of 2s. per Co.'s Rupee will yield, .. . £ 15,117 0 0

Co.'s Rs. 1,45,123 3 1	
Add cost of putting together at Co.'s Rs. 4000 each,	8,000 0 0
Costs of decks and other wood work, say at 5,000 each,	10,000 0 0
To cover contingencies allow 2½ per cent on say Co.'s Rs. 1,63,000,	4,175 0 0

Total cost of two boats complete and ready to start, .. . Co.'s Rs. 16,7 298 3 1

Or for one boat, .. . Co.'s Rs. 83,649 1 6

Prepared from the estimates procured by Capt. Henderson from Acrainan and Morgan, of Bristol.

Read Captain Henderson's letter, of 4th September, 1840, and the Report of Mr. J. M. Rendle, enclosed in Captain Henderson's letter, of that date as follows :

REPORT ON A PROPOSED FLOATING BRIDGE FOR CROSSING THE RIVER HOOGLY AT CALCUTTA.

The Reporter has given the subject of the proposed communication across the River Hoogly at Calcutta, by a Floating Bridge, the fullest consideration.

The suggestion of such communication was first submitted to him by Mr. Carmichael Smith in August last, (1839) and at his instance the Reporter furnished a written statement of such particulars respecting the site as he thought necessary to enable him to prepare the requisite design for such a Bridge. In June of this year 1840, the subject was again brought to the notice of the Reporter by Captain Andrew Henderson, and at his desire, designs and other particulars were prepared and tenders from Manufacturers were invited. It was not however till the early part of the present month (August) that the information required by the Reporter in the particulars furnished by Mr. Carmichael Smith was supplied. These plans and sections of the proposed site, and other desiderata, were delivered by Capt. Henderson, and enabled the Reporter to give the subject that careful and detailed investigation, which its importance demands. All the previous calculations and designs have been revised and the result is shown in drawings and specifications again furnished to Captain Henderson, and the Reporter has only therefore to submit in the following pages his professional opinion on the general utility of the proposed work, and the eligibility of the design he has supplied. These Floating Bridges in all cases where they have been established, have been found to afford all the accommodation usually furnished by fixed Bridges, whilst at the same time they leave the Navigation perfectly uninterrupted, and do not affect the tides or currents in the River, and are therefore harmless in their result, as far as the general economy of the River or Harbour is concerned. In every respect they are superior to a fixed Bridge, as for instance in the transit of cattle, &c. there is a perfect separation from the passengers and carriages, the cattle being in one roadway, and the general traffic in the other. As to the time occupied in crossing with carriages, it would be about the same as over an ordinary Bridge. In the case the time of crossing would be 7 to 8 minutes, or at the rate of 7 to 8 miles an hour: consequently four com-

munications per hour could be made, giving 7 minutes, on each shore, for exit and entrance. Owing to the great rapidity of the stream, and the liability of the River to the sudden rise of tide technically called "the Bore," it is deemed essential to the safety and success of the Bridge that its draught of water when loaded with a thousand people, or say Soldiers in full military equipment, should not exceed three feet. Even with this depth of immersion, the strength of the stream and other local difficulties, will render it necessary to employ two chains, each formed of 1 inch and 9/16 of an inch diameter bars for working and holding the Bridge in the course.

To move the Bridge at the necessary velocity on these chains, will require two Steam Engines each capable of being made to exert a power equal to forty horse, though the ordinary working power would not perhaps exceed 25 horse power, and that only at starting, or at most for half the width of the River, so that the consumption of Coals would only be that which is due to a good pair of Engines of 18 to 20 horse power each, as employed in Steam Boats.

These are facts established by experience in these Bridges.

Now to carry such Chains and Engines with the necessary machinery, fittings and tools, with an immersion of only three feet, it appears by calculation, requisite to build the shell of Iron, ninety feet long, and sixty-two feet wide, and it has been so designed.

In establishing these Bridges, the Reporter has in all cases found that to keep one Bridge constantly in a fit state for use during say 14 hours in every 24 hours, two Bridges are absolutely necessary.

He has also found by long experience that it is economical to the proprietors even in this Country, to have two Bridges worked alternate months, as the interest on the cost of one Bridge is more, than covered by the sums saved by timely repairs, and the opportunities afforded for periodical examinations of the Engines and Machinery; whilst from the leisure with which such repairs as are required can be performed, the regular servants of the Establishment are able to execute them—and in addition to all these advantages, there is the further one of public confidence, and consequent regular traffic which is ensured by two Bridges, for if any accident happens to the Machinery of one, the other is immediately available.

The Reporter, therefore, most strongly recommends two Bridges being bridged at one and the same time, so that all the parts may be in duplicate, which for such a locality, would be a most important advantage to the success of the measure.

The Reporter has not had sufficient time to design the landing places, but will supply the requisite plans and specifications in the course of a month.

As tenders will be given for the execution of the works by competent Manufacturers, the expense of making out Estimates may, it is thought be saved to the parties.

(Signed) JAS. M. RENDLE

34, Great George Street, Westminster,
26th August, 1840.

Moved by Captain Vint and seconded by W. P. Russell, —

That the report of the Provisional Secretary, be approved and recorded.

Moved by Mr. McLeod and seconded by Mr. Campbell, —

That the measures adopted by the Directors, for carrying into effect the objects of the Company are confirmed in every respect.

Moved by Mr. W. F. Fergusson and seconded by Mr. Cowie,—

That it appears to this meeting advisable for the fully issuing out the objects of this Company, to increase the amount of its capital by opening an additional list of one thousand Shares of the original value of one hundred Rupees each. Present Proprietors having an option not

extending beyond the 1st January 1841, of taking one Share for every two they hold at present—paying for the same by a Promissory note, to fall due upon the 1st July 1841, and that such shares as may not thus be taken up, shall be open to the public (after appropriating 20 to Mr. Rendle by his express desire) to be paid for as follows:—50 Rupees per share on subscription, with a Promissory note for the remaining 50 Rupees payable on 1st July, 1841.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and Meeting separated.—Harkeru, November 26, 1841.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND have much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from Mr. Dent and their reply, and they solicit the attention of the Indian Public generally, and of persons interested in the establishment of a perfect Steam Communication, with England in particular, to sentiments so ably expressed by Mr. Dent, and to the subscription so nobly made by him.

To C. B. GREENLAW, Esq.

Joint Secretary to the Bengal Steam

Fund and Mr. Curtis' Indian Committee.

MY DEAR SIR,—I regret extremely to find that dissension and dissension on the subject of Steam, still continues in Calcutta, and that latterly personal animosity has entered into the discussions, which can only have the effect of weakening the liberality and lessening the chance of a hearty union of all parties, but regrets are unavailing, and the friends of Steam and of India (I consider them synonymous), should therefore redouble their exertions and subscriptions in support of Mr. Curtis' Company. In this spirit therefore I beg you will put down my name for fifty (50) additional shares in Mr. Curtis' Company, and I have this day written to my London Agents Messrs. Palmer, McKillop, Dent and Co., to advise them of the same, and to instruct them to pay the instalments to Mr. Curtis, as called for.

I would still vain hope that by a friendly and conciliatory course Mr. Burton and his friends may be induced to join to Mr. Curtis' Company; the accession of so large an amount of capital as the Oriental Company possess would of itself go far to promote the success of Mr. Curtis' Company, but the moral effect produced by the union would, without fail, insure its success; for I look upon it, that fuller confidence in Steam matters, would thereby be restored, and the doubt and distrust now generally felt on this subject in the Mofussil would disappear, and we should have a large accession to our subscription lists.

I have recently seen it remarked in the Public Prints that Mr. Curtis' prospectus is erroneous, and that his friends are afraid to make it public, no doubt this must be the case to a considerable extent, from the present imperfect means available for forming an accurate estimate of the receipts, but I for one feel convinced that with the support of Government (and they must give it) the scheme will pay, and it has therefore occurred to me whether with a view to inspire general confidence in the Scheme, and encourage persons to come forward and subscribe, it might not be desirable for the friends of the

Scheme, to form themselves into an Association pledged to guarantee from India all persons in India, hereafter taking shares in Curtis' Company to the extent of 2000 shares (or more according to the number of individuals who may join the Association) provided within three years, or any specified time the shares of the Company do not bear a premium, of course if the shares are ever at a premium within the period specified, parties could have no claim for any subscription lost (and likely to occur) If 19 other persons can be found to join such an Association, I will make the twentieth, the effort would I think be great in inspiring general confidence, and the individual responsibility incurred would be comparatively trifling—for say that on the faith of this guarantee 2,000 shares or 10,00,000 rupees, would be subscribed, and that at the end of 3 years or other fixed period, they should be at a discount of 20 per cent. (never in the interim having been at a premium) the sum to be made good, would only amount 200,000 Rs. which divided among 20 persons, would be only Rs. 10,000 each; no very exorbitant sum to pay for the use and accommodation of 10 Lacs of Rs. of capital for 3 years. But I feel confident the Association would never be called upon to pay a penny.

Pray oblige me by having this letter before Mr. Curtis' Calcutta Committee and with hearty wishes for the success of Steam as of the most vital importance to India.

I remain, my dear Sir yours very truly,

W. DENT.

W. DENT Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—Your letter, without date, received by Mr. Greenlaw on the 17th ultimo having been submitted to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, we are directed to reply as follows:—

2.—Anxious as the Committee have always been for Union, for reasons too obvious to require enumeration, the fate of Mr. Parker's rivaling proposition, and the present feeling of the opponents of Mr. Curtis' scheme in Calcutta, preclude them making further attempts which can only end in disappointment, they are persuaded that the best line of proceeding, now to be adopted, is for the friends of the Comprehensive Scheme to proceed earnestly and steadily in their own course, leaving others to follow that which they think right.

3.—In this spirit we are directed to forward to you a copy of an appeal to the people of India, which the Committee have put forth, and which you will perceive bears as little as possible of a controversial character; when prepared, further copies in English, Bengallee and

Hindoostanee, will be sent to you for such distribution as you may consider advisable.

4.—With reference to the remark in the public print that Mr. Curtis' Prospectus is erroneous, it may be observed, that the single mistake we know of, is only, 1-3d, having been printed instead of 2-3d in reference to the number of passengers considered likely to pass at first, as compared with the number, which had passed to and from 1833; the last named number however, viz 2-3d is necessary to yield the annual returns calculated, viz £281,000, and therefore, we presume, has been adopted in the calculation; more especially as in the second prospectus where the same assumption of 1-3d appears, it is immediately followed by 1,800 as the number, which instead of being 1-3d is a little more than 2-3d of 3169.

5.—The document to which we understand you refer to as being declared erroneous, and which the friends of Mr. Curtis are charged with being afraid to publish, was not sent officially, but privately and without instructions for its publication or not here; we believe, it will be sent with directions to make it public. In addition to what you have so aptly remarked as to the imperfect means available for forming an accurate estimate of the receipts, Mr. Curtis has expressly alluded to the necessarily speculative character of all estimates of profits. Further, it is worthy of remark that when his plan has been brought into entire operation, it will necessarily (from its comparatively great convenience and completeness) attract a total amount of receipts, which at present there exist no adequate data for approximately estimating. It is therefore to be known that the great majority of his supporters in India, have afforded their aid, not so much from the expectation of its proving an immediately lucrative investment of money, as from a public spirited desire to see the two countries brought into closer communication for their mutual public and private benefit.

6.—Referring to your proposal for an association pledged to guarantee from loss all persons in India, who may hereafter take shares in the Company, we have to state that if enquiry amongst those concerned, should disclose that they intend to become parties to it, still more at a late prospect of its being successfully formed, the Committee will have much satisfaction in bringing forward you along and most gratefully acknowledge suggestions however expected to be the first to come forward in the midst of this interesting matter, they necessarily feel reluctant to bind themselves by such an engagement, we believe that if you, who have a right, and with whom the suggestion has been expressed your readiness to take part, are to propose it to others, or were to look forward as ordinary subscribers, it would have a most beneficial effect.

7.—In conclusion the committee desire to express their warmest gratitude for your very liberal subscription as well as for the assurance of your approval of the measures adopted by Mr. Curtis and his associates, for placing within the reach of India this boon she has so long and so earnestly solicited, they indeed confidently hope, that under the influence and example of that spirit of patriotism, they have here had the gratification of advertising to the list of subscribers to Mr. Curtis' Company will partly be found augmented by the names of numerous individuals known throughout the land, not to be in the habit of giving merely verbal support to undertakings allied by public utility to public virtue.

We have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, and W. LIMOND.

Joint Secy. to the Com of the N. B. S. F.
Calcutta, 18th Dec 1840.

True Copies:

C. B. GREENLAW, and W. LIMOND, Joint Secy, &c.

[Circular, November 18, 1840]

The COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND have the pleasure to publish the following correspondence for general information:

Raneesgunge, November 7, 1840

C. B. GREENLAW, Esq.,

Secretary to the Committee of the Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Communication; &c. &c. &c. Company.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in enclosing an order upon Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. in your favor for 10 per cent on 5 shares in Mr. Curtis' Company these shares please to assign as follows:—

2.—Shares for C. B. Taylor, Raneesgunge.

1.—Ditto „ Mr. H. Cornelisz, ditto.

1.—Ditto „ Mr. John Cearn, jun. ditto.

1.—Ditto „ Mr. Owen Greene, Munglepora.

It has always been my intention to take a share of two in the Comprehensive Scheme for carrying the communication from Calcutta through the whole line to Rangoon, and but have been held back by sheer negligence; and it is to be hoped that many more will be found to have been equally remiss, and notwithstanding this delay, occasioned by the Precursors, we may yet see a boat on the side of the Lathmus before another year passes away, so that after all the noise made by the Precursors that their boat if it ever makes its appearance at all will prove a mere shadow, a humble follower in the wake of the Comprehensive; it is, however, beyond a doubt that the Precursors have done all India a most serious injury. I have lived in the Vofusil for the last 15 years without any intimation, and have steadily witnessed the measures and struggles carried forward to obtain the grand object so ardently desired by the whole community, and I think it may safely be asserted, without the fear of contradiction, that there is no parallel in India of a contest being maintained in opposition to the known wishes of the Home Authorities, for so long a course of years, and preserved in with such inflexible resolution and spirit, with one grand exception however, "The Liberty of the Press," and it had not been for the unfortunate advent of the Precursor, India would by this time have supplied the full sum she ever promised towards bringing to perfection the Grand Scheme of Steam Navigation between Calcutta and England; and it is probable that we might have obtained our object with the same ease as crowned our attention in the "Circles of the Press," but yet there is no greater cause for despondency; although the Precursors may have hitched a few spokes out of our wheel, they have still left us enough to sweep our vessels across the Atlantic.

Please to say when you require the remaining 40 per cent. on the 5 shares, I shall be down in December with it do you?

I remain, &c.

(Signed) C. B. TAYLOR.

10. C. B. TAYLOR, Esq., Raneesgunge.

DEAR SIR,—We are affected by the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th instant, communicating your desire that five shares might be taken in Mr. Curtis' company as under.

2.—Shares for C. B. Taylor, Raneesgunge

1.—Ditto „ Mr. H. M. Cornelisz, ditto.

1.—Ditto „ Mr. John Cearn, jun. ditto.

1.—Ditto „ Mr. Owen Greene, Munglepora.

The Committee desire us to return their thanks to you and the other gentlemen who have thus come forward in support of Mr. Curtis at a time thus described by himself ;

"After the various struggles we have made to accomplish a system of regular Steam Communication between England and India, the question seems arrived at that point which must determine whether that object shall be obtained or not : and if it now falls through the Anglo-Indians will have to thank themselves for it."

Fully concurring in the above the Committee trust that the people of India will now come forward and secure the attainment of that great object which they have so long sought. Subscriptions such as Mr. Dent's from those who can afford them, and such as yours from all others who like you appreciate the object, would at once command success.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW.

W. LIMOND.

Joint Secretaries.

Calcutta, November 17, 1840.

True Copy,

C. B. GREENLAW.

W. LIMOND.

Joint Secretaries.

We noticed on Monday the letter of Mr. Dent, communicating to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund his desire to add fifty shares to ten formerly subscribed by him to Mr. Curtis' company, and we expressed a hope that many, who like him owe a debt of gratitude to India, and could so pay it, would do it. We repeat that hope ; and now solicit attention to a letter communicating more humble subscriptions. We observed on the 11th instant, when remarking on the appeal put forth by the Committee, that we were happy to see a *boldly* subscription from a Factory. The letter in question, from Mr. Cooper of Raneeunge Factory, communicates the subscription of five shares by four individuals. Assuming, what we presume the most resolute Precursor will not deny, that the establishment of Steam Communication with England on the perfect plan proposed by Mr. Curtis' company would be a great blessing to India, and to all concerned in her prosperity, we would earnestly press on the attention of gentlemen congregated at the various factories throughout India the example of the Raneeunge Factory. We feel satisfied there is in reality, no want of favorable disposition towards Mr. Curtis' company, but the contrary. We are, however, also aware that the unity of purpose which obtained throughout Bengal, in favor of the deplorable interference of the Precursor, which as Mr. Curtis justly says "split the India community into minute parties," having been broken, a too general apathy prevails, from which each individual anxiously for the completion of the measure should rouse himself, and we again refer to the examples of Mr. Dent, and Mr. Cooper, with the other gentlemen of the Raneeunge Factory, as deserving to be universally followed.

We would remind the people of India that it was at their entreaty, that is at the entreaty of their constituted agents, that Mr. Curtis and his Colleagues engaged in the attempt to establish this long sought Communication : and they were urged on the one originally by the knowledge of the unity of spirit and feeling which once obtained, and of the subscription and payment of one

instalment on above 2,000 shares ; that they were subsequently cheered on by every successive public meeting ; that Mr. Turton himself, at the very meeting when he first announced his projected Precursor, in passing a resolution of thanks to Mr. Curtis, declared that he had done more for us than any other man in England, and added :

"Mr. Curtis, gentlemen will be glad to hear that when met together to complain of the injuries we have received, and to utter our wailings to the Government that had power in some degree to remedy the evil, our hearts turned to those who were boldly fighting in our cause in England, and that we did not forget him who has done his best to forward that cause."

Let all this be remembered, and let the subsequent conduct adopted towards Mr. Curtis by the leading Precursors and the weather cock Press of Calcutta, not be forgotten ; and then let it be said whether Mr. Curtis is not justified in the following conclusion of his letter which appeared in the papers of the 31st ultimo.

"If the people of India second the Oriental Company and discard us I think they never deserve to have friends in their service again. For myself I say nothing. I have no ambition ; my wish was to serve the interests of England in its most valuable possessions ; if I fail, which I trust to the good sense of the people of India to prevent, the fault is theirs not mine ; and I am repaid by the conscientious discharge of an unbought and voluntarily undertaken duty."

The question now is, 'CAN HE BE ALLOWED TO FAIL WITH THE PEOPLE OF INDIA CAN PREVENT IT ?'

The answer must be given forthwith, and we entreat the people of India, by every consideration of public policy and private convenience - of gratitude to those who have disinterestedly come forward to aid them in obtaining *their own object* - at once to answer by support -

Mr. Curtis' company to the utmost of their power. —
Ed.,—HURKUN, November 20, 1840

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGALE STEAM FUND have much pleasure in directing further attention to the following copy of a letter from the Madras Committee and of its enclosure.

TO CHAS. B. GREENLAW, AND W. LIMOND, ESQUIRES

Joint Secretaries of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

DEAR SIRS, — I am directed by the Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications, under the 27th and 29th ultimo, copies of which have been published for general information.

The Committee entertain the most confident hope that a determined style of Mr. Curtis' last letter to you and your well timed address to the people of India, cannot fail to excite a powerful interest throughout India, in favor of the Comprehensive plan, the Committee have exerted their utmost endeavors to give full effect, throughout this presidency, to those urgent and important appeals, and the abstract which I have now the honor to forward you, will show the result of their endeavors up to this date.

The union of commanding influence and example has realized such a capital for the accomplishment of a permanent and continuous Steam Communication between Great Britain and India, that it seems beyond all doubt that this grand object must and will succeed, and although the Committee cannot boast of the success they

anticipated, when the last public meeting was held here, yet they indulge in sanguine hopes that most of the shareholders who have not responded to their circular notices, will eventually declare their adherence to Mr. Curtis Company, and that many others will be induced to rally under the same standard.

I have great pleasure in assuring you of the continuance of that cordial and steady support which the Committee have pledged themselves to afford you, in this great and arduous undertaking, and I trust the October Mail will convey such gratifying accounts from our friends in England, as will firmly establish the Comprehensive plan upon a sure and lasting foundation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHRIS. BIDEN,
Corresponding Member of the
Madras Steam Committee.

Madras, Nov. 14, 1840.

The Steam Committee have great pleasure and satisfaction in publishing the annexed copies of a letter from Mr. Curtis, and the energetic appeal to the people of India by the New Bengal Steam Fund Committee, which that manly and straightforward letter has elicited.

The Comprehensive plan of a Steam Communication has now reached that crisis, that it must stand or fall, but if this great object which has been so long and eagerly desired fails, the cause of its failure will, without doubt, be owing to the want of that zeal and energy which the public throughout India have loudly professed, but have tardily performed.

The first appeal for this great boon emanated from India,—England responded to this call, and it is certain that complete success is now attainable if the people of this country and especially throughout this presidency, will be true to their own interests, and redeem that pledge which induced Mr. Curtis and his able colleagues to urge forward the Comprehensive plan to its present state of influence and prosperity.

The following abstract will show the actual state of the Madras Steam affairs, and points out the necessity of a prompt attention to those claims to which the Committee have repeatedly solicited public attention.

MEMORANDUM.

Original number of subscribers	586
Shares since taken.....	23
	614
Deduct Shares withdrawn.	88
Remaining..	532
Defaulters in the first and second instalment	26
Paid first and second instalment.....	241
Answered the circular in favor of Mr Curtis plan without remitting second instalment.....	3
Transferred to Mr. Curtis Steam Committee in Calcutta (Sir Jasper Nicolls' shares).....	2
Has paid first instalment, but declines making any further remittance.....	2
Dead	4
Paid first instalment but have not answered the circulars sent them, of which number the holders of 38 shares are in the England and at the Cape..	254
Total	532

(Signed) CHRIS. BIDEN,
Corresponding Member of the Madras Steam Committee.

True Copies.

„ C. B. GREENLAW.

„ WM. LINDON.

Joint Secretaries to the Committee N. B. S. Fund.
[Hukaru, November 27, 1840.]

THE MARINE LODGE.

The members of the Marine Lodge met on last Wednesday night, when the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, Dr. Grant, the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay, Dr. Burnes, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, W. D. Blaquiere, Esq., and the Right Worshipful Brothers Birch and Grant, were all sumptuously entertained. The supper was delectable, the wines delicious, and nothing could have excelled the good cheer and feeling of fraternal unanimity that characterised the meeting. After the usual toasts of obligation, the healths of the Provincial Grand Masters were drunk with all the regular honours. Right Worshipful Brother Burns returned thanks in a speech teeming with good feeling and kindly sentiment. Towards the conclusion of his address, he took an opportunity to make some happy allusions to the Marine Lodge, which as it was originally intended for the exclusive fraternal unity of Mariners in general, was eminently calculated to cultivate among them a spirit of genuine fellowship. In illustration of this he related a very interesting incident, which formed an extract from Masonic occurrences of 1812, a period when Right Worshipful Brother Blaquiere, so highly distinguished himself as a president of Masonry in Bengal.

The speech of Dr. Burnes was as follows:—

[We have extracted it from his Addresses, since published at the Hukaru Office.]

I had an ample apology in the calamity alluded to by the worshipful Master, that has recently befallen my family, and which has prevented my mingling in the social assemblies of the Craft during the last few weeks for declining the invitation, flattering and courteous tho' it was which I received in this Lodge, but being desirous of showing my consideration for its members, I consulted my excellent colleagues, and at his recommendation I am again within this hall. I assure you that I feel deeply the honor which has been conferred upon me, especially as it completes the round of festivity by which every lodge has been pleased to testify its welcome to me, and its appreciation of my conduct; and therefore places as it were the crowning stone on the Pillar which has been raised in my honor by the Calcutta Brethren.

When I first presented myself amongst you as a guest at the Lodge Industry and Perseverance, personally unknown to all except to my ever beloved friend the Provincial Grand Master for Bengal, who, first and foremost in the Craft, has also, if possible, surpassed others in overflowing kindness and genuine friendship to myself, I stated that my ambition had ever been to

obtain and the approbation of upright and enlightened men; and having, as the events of the last few months have proved, fully attained my object here, it would, at this concluding festival, be an affectation unbecoming on profession, were I to disguise from you that, while the masonic honors which have been rendered to me, enhanced as they were by admired eulogies in prose and verse from individual and accomplished brethren, have exalted me in the scale of public esteem, they have also almost persuaded me to believe that I possess within me an ability hitherto unknown to myself, of serving with substantial effect the interests of our Order. If this be the case, it is to your brotherly love that I owe the new gift, and my gratitude and duty to you can best be evinced by devoting it with zeal to the cause to which we are all engaged, the spread of good will amongst men.—But I need not detain you with professions, since those who have already so honored me, will take on trust my future conduct.

I am unacquainted with the history of the Marine Lodge, but from its designation, as well as from the representation of a ship and other insignia on its banner, it is probable that it consists now, or was originally formed of that class of men, the chief glory of our country, from which sprang Nelson and St. Vincent. No class more engages our sympathy, or excites our admiration, and none has greater claims on the gratitude of mankind; yet none, whether from the accidents of war, tempests, or other mishaps, is so often thrown on the mercy of the charitable and humane, or, in other words, more dependent on those virtues which form the basis of our craft. Those who in ease

‘Cling to their homes, and linger life away,’

may conceive masonic institutions to be useless; but no prudent man who, either as a servant of his envergein, or as a speculator for private advantage has to tempt the mighty waters, and to dar the battle-fire, and wreck, will neglect to obtain the talisman,—if indeed he is worthy of it,—which may open many a heart and door to him on a distant shore, where destiny at any moment may cast him, a penniless mendicant. Hence Freemasonry has a peculiar charm, founded on experience of its benefits, to many sea-faring men, and they occasionally evince their respect for it with a fervency that must be sincere. I was requested last year by a dying brother, the Captain of a ship at Bombay, to visit him, simply because he had once met me in a Lodge, and at that dread hour when the war closes, and a new and mysterious abyss opens to the view, he requested that the brethren should follow his remains to the grave, though without the pomp and circumstance of masonic ceremony. Another master of a vessel at Bombay, about thirty years ago, bequeathed his fortune, amounting nearly to £3000* for masonic purposes. These are two out of many instances of love to waris the craft amongst sailor brethren, and it is natural enough that, feeling the mighty benefits it confers upon them, they should in return be more than most men attached to its discipline, precepts, and practice.

Many of the most beautiful details, recorded in our annals, are connected with the generosity of nautical brethren to each other in the hour of need. We even know that some of them, when unable to rescue the living from a watery grave, have devoted special attention to the sepulture of those amongst the dead whom they believed to have been craftsmen, from emblems depicted on their persons, on whom they even conjectured to have been

sunk from the circumstance of their bodies being found in an attitude peculiar as to induce a fancy—that, ere the spirit of the sufferers winged its flight, they had put themselves in order as masons. Such a supposition however, interesting as it is, and highly honorable in the sense of obligation of those who maintained it, rests, I presume, on no real foundation, since it is too probable that drowning men ‘die, and make no sign;’ and at all events, as our duty is to the living not with the dead,—whose signs and tokens have been tested elsewhere,—I shall pass to a more tangible subject, and communicate for your instruction an authentic ‘tale of the Sea,’ which was lately obtained for me from the records of the Lodge, Star in the East, by my valued friend the R. W. Brother Blacquiere, whose presence we rejoice in to-night, and whom I do not yet despair of inducing to add to the obligation he has already imposed on the craft, by opening his stores of masonic lore and interesting anecdote for the information and improvement of the brethren generally. It is simply this:—

On the 6th November, 1812, the Sloop “Three Friends” of Youghall, J. Campbell, Master, from Southampton, was captured off the Start Point by the French Privateer L’Eclat, Louis Marencourt of St. Malo Captain, who on finding that the sloop’s cargo consisted of bricks and hoops, directed her to be scuttled and sunk. Having accidentally however discovered Mr. Campbell’s masonic diploma amongst his papers, he instantly countermanded his orders, entertained him with great hospitality, and presented to him a document by which the sloop and cargo were again his own, merely requiring from him, in return, a pledge that he would endeavour to procure the release of a certain French Captain then in Dartmouth jail—So much for the exemplary conduct of a worthy foreign mason.

It happened however, that our own compatriots soon had an opportunity which they gladly seized, of marking their sense of the Frenchman’s generosity, for, ere a few months had elapsed, brother Marencourt himself, by the fortune of war, had become a prisoner, and was carried into an Irish port. On hearing of his arrival, abundant tokens of friendship were tendered to him by the hospitable brethren of the Green Isle, and it is to the honor especially of the members of the Union Lodge No. 13, of Limerick, that they transmitted to him a piece of plate of the value of one hundred pounds, together with a most appropriate address, expressive of their admiration of his noble conduct, and of their determination to make every effort to obtain his release. I only wish I could add that their laudable endeavours were instantly crowned with success, but although brother Blacquiere, Mr William Grant Ken and others instituted enquiry, with the view not only of affording their aid, but also of conveying to M. Marencourt some token of esteem from the Lodge Star in the East, no satisfactory information ever reached India on the subject. It is consolatory however to know that peace was proclaimed throughout Europe soon after the events I have described, and that the generous Frenchman must then have been restored to his friends and country, where I hope he still lives, enjoying the comfort and serenity of mind, which the recollection of good deeds invariably inspire.

I shall not lessen the effect of this interesting narration, the facts of which are attested in the paper I now submit for your inspection, by offering any commentary, and having already trespassed too long on your attention, I shall merely remark that every thing which has occurred to night within this lodge has my hearty approval, and also that of the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal who has been obliged to depart; and I feel much pleasure, therefore in requesting you all to join me in drinking the health of the Worshipful Master.—

The document which Brother Burnes placed on the table, was an extract from the records of the Lodge

* It is to be regretted that this amount, together with the accumulated interest, still remains unclaimed in the Government Treasury, the testator having unfortunately confined it to masonic objects connected with the old Lodge of Bombay now extinct and of which no legal representatives are known to exist. Efforts however are being made to recover it for charitable purposes.

Star in the East, containing the following minute of proceedings of the

union lodge of Limerick, no. 13.

At a meeting of the brethren of this Lodge, held at their Lodge Rooms Commercial Buildings, on the 11th March 1813, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

That the thanks of this Lodge are eminently due, and are hereby given to Captain Marencourt of the *Le First French Privateer*, for his liberal and brotherly conduct in restoring Captain Campbell to his liberty, his property, and to the arms of his family, who, but for the noble act of fraternal generosity, must have been deprived, as well of their natural protector, as of the means of independence which are now so disinterestedly bestowed on them; and that the following address be transmitted to Captain Marencourt by our Worshipful Master accompanied by a piece of plate, value One Hundred pounds.

Limerick, 11th March, 1813.

'Sis and Brother,

'Impressed with feelings of the sincerest gratitude for your noble and disinterested conduct to Captain Campbell, and sympathising with you in your present captivity, we beg leave to convey to you our most unfeigned regard and highest admiration; and to assure you that no exertion on our part shall be wanting to procure you that invaluable gift *Linnets*, which you bestowed on a brother Mason, when your prisoner. The consciousness of a noble action, Sir, is its own reward; that reward you possess in the fullest manner, and we shall receive the highest gratification if we can, in any manner, add to that feeling, by requesting you to accept the assurance of our warmest esteem, and we beg your acceptance of the accompanying piece of plate as a tribute of our fraternal affection.'

RIVER THEFTS.

A few days back the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, addressed a letter to the Chief Magistrate, on the subject of the River Police. This letter seemed to have been called forth, owing to the increased extent of river thefts that have recently occurred. The Chief Magistrate has drawn up a long reply to Mr. Linnard's letter, in which he takes an opportunity of pointing out the negligence of the mercantile community in regard to the mode in which goods are despatched for shipment on vessels. We have been able to obtain Mr. McFarlan's letter which is as follows:—

To WILLIAM LINNARD, Esq.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 19th current, I have to say, that since the date of your letter noted in the margin, nothing has been done of an organic nature for the improvement of the River Police.

2d. The sort of improvement which is desired ought to be clearly understood. If the repression of dacoity or Robbery by open violence is desired, and kind of remedy would be proper. If of stealing by strangers, another sort of remedy would be proper. If of stealing by the servants employed in convey or guard property on the river, than an entirely different course would require to be pursued, beyond the power of the Police altogether.

3d. That the latter is the evil really affecting the trade of the port, may perhaps be at once ascertained. Police reports and common experience all concur in this, and your letter states nothing that would derogate from the same conclusion.

4th. I subjoin extracts from the Police reports for the last 5 years. It will be seen that they indicate no flagrant state of crime requiring the correction of Government. In this place at the present day, there is no great chance of serious popular evil existing without their being brought to notice. The petty thefts, each trifling in amount, but forming (including those discovered in England) a large aggregate, are the real evils to be grappled with.

5th. The truth must be broadly stated. The merchants of Calcutta are robbed by the pilfering of churrundars

(guards) and boatmen, because it is not worth their while to meet the expense of efficient means to protect their property. If a merchant will send to a ship in the river a cargo of 80 bags of sugar, and saltpetre, rice or any other produce, in an open boat protected by a churrundar, paid by them at the rate of four annas, but who receives not twelve pice per day, and who is allowed to go quick or slow as he pleases, and where the said carriers are liable to no question for petty losses, he must expect to be robbed. The merchants' bantam, makes good all discovered losses.

6. The Police are in the habit of searching bhurs after they are discharged from the ship. The following is an abstract of the cases they have brought forward.

7. These cases are the few in which the European Officers of the establishment found produce in the boats or in which the native police were not sufficiently bribed or quarrelled with the bur people, and so reported them. This Act of extra vigilance on the part of the Police, is itself an evil. The illegal doucens which the native police doubtless levy, must be made good from future plunder.

8. You are aware that in the ordinary course of merchant's business, goods put on boardship are not reweighed. The merchant therefore delivers his eighty bags that ought to be of 160 maunds weight in reality, but which are of only 158. The two maunds are found in the bur by the Police. The merchants, before the Magistrate, declares himself utterly unable to say that the produce thus found in the boat is his; for the ship has given receipts for 80 bags. Thus flagrant thieves escape, for no man can be convicted as a thief where nothing is known to be stolen.

9. I know that the course of business will not admit of weighing the goods when received on boardship. The remedy, therefore, lies in this provision of good boats having cabins properly secured by lock and key, that shall place this small thieving altogether beyond the power of the wretched crews now employed; such boats have been made by a native merchant, and I understand there is a joint stock Company for building more.

10. The subject of registration of bhurs or lighters is of considerable importance. It would doubtless be a great check against this petty thieving, if the owner of a bur knew that a case of theft established against

him, or the temporary holders of his boat, would disable the boat and its crew from future employment in the same line, and I am very glad to find that the Chamber is not opposed to this remedy. If proper boats are built, and if they are registered, and the consequence of theft discovered is future non-employment, I think the safe transit of goods passing from the shore to ships in the river, would be secured. The other possible improvements, such as the construction of wet docks and the loading and unloading of ships in them, would of course be a still more effectual remedy, but other cause with which the police can have no concern, will bring such improvements about.

11th. I subjoin an extract from the Law Commissioner's proceedings, which is not favorable to the plan of registry, and the government of the day concurred with them. I know that considerable obstacles will now be found in the way of obtaining the enactment of a system of registry, and that it will not depend upon anything that I can say, whether it is given or not—clear and strong statements from the position of the community who suffer from the want of a law of registry, not what might be called the fancies of any public officer, will be attended to.

12th. Above all, if there is any reasonable ground* to believe that what the trade of the port actually requires can be attained without registry, it will undoubtedly not be given.

13th. In the letter from which the above extracts were taken, strong remarks are made on the impropriety of attempting any registry without the sanction of the law.

I am, &c.

(Signed) D. McFARLAN,
Chief Magistrate.

Calcutta, Police Office, 26th Nov. 1840.

(Copy)

Extract from a letter of the Officiating Secretary of India, Law Commissioners, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India Legislative Department, dated 19th January, 1840.

3. The first Law which Mr. McFarlan suggests, is one for enforcing the registration of all coolies (porters) caris, and keeranchies (hackery coaches) under a system similar to that established for palanken bearers, by the Calcutta bye-law, passed on the 27th of April 1827. This system besides enforcing registration and the wearing of a badge, regulates the charge demandable, and the places where to ply. The Law Commissioners assume that no special laws interfering with the affairs of any class of the community ought to be made, unless it be clearly shown that there is some peculiarity in the case of that class, which renders the general law, which is sufficient to repress the offences of other classes, insufficient for that class, or unless some preponderating good can be reasonably anticipated from restricting that particular class by special regulations, which could not be anticipated in an equal degree from putting all persons under similar restrictions. So much seems to be not only due in fairness to the individuals most interested, but also as a matter of public expediency, for no unnecessary difficulty can be thrown in the way of persons of any one calling without some inconvenience to people at large. If this be true, as applied to countries, in which reliance can be placed in the persons who are entrusted with power, the argument is much stronger, as applied to this

country, in which even those powers which are unavoidably entrusted to the lower officers of the police, for the most necessary purposes, are liable to be so much abused, as to frequent instances to cause more annoyances than benefit to the public.

4. Mr. McFarlan seems to admit the soundness of this principle, but he says that he thinks "a strong case could be made" out in respect to the coolies of Calcutta. The only argument which he has mentioned is, that thefts have been of late frequently committed by persons plying as coolies, but what the number of such thefts may have been within any period is not stated, nor has the nature of these thefts been stated. The Indian Law Commissioners, therefore, have not been furnished with reasons sufficient to make them believe, that the evil is of importance enough to warrant legal interference, or that the mode of interference proposed would obviate the evil; for no laws will keep people from losing their property who do not take proper precautions to prevent thieves from stealing it. On the other hand, they understand that an endeavour which has lately been made by the Police to induce coolies to wear badges, was so disagreeable to that class, as to drive a great number from Calcutta for several days. The interference of the police in this matter was felt as vexatious, not to a few coolies, who were in the habit of committing theft, or to a few thieves, who were in the habit of pretending to be coolies.

5. With respect to hackeries, all that is said is, "that cases of hackery drivers absconding with their load are not unfrequent." With respect to keeranchies, no reasons whatever have been advanced, to authorize the proposed interference. The Law Commissioners, therefore, as at present informed, see still less grounds for enforcing the registration and interfering with the freedom of these conveyances than for doing the same to coolies.

6. On the subject of all local regulation of this nature, the Law Commissioners observe generally, that they are inclined to receive with jealousy proposals for multiplying them. If thefts or other offences are common in any place, they think that it is seldom for want of special and local laws and that the enactment of such laws would seldom make them less common. Still less do they think these offences likely to be diminished by the enactment of laws which must, to a certain degree, be vexatious to a poor and industrious people, which may, by abuse, be rendered intolerable to health.

7. Thus the Law Commissioners have thus expressed their selves generally on the subject of interfering by special regulations, in such matters as these in question, I am directed to state, that they wish to be by no means understood as expressing an opinion that such laws can never be required. So much inconvenience may be felt from the want of such laws, which it might be shown would be removed by them without any corresponding inconvenience, as fully to justify their enactment, though this has not in the present case, been made apparent to the Law Commissioners. Whether this be so or not, is strictly a matter for local enquiry, and as such, the Law Commissioners conceive, that it was not the intention of the Government to require their attention to be devoted to this matter. If any regulations of this sort be thought necessary, the Law Commissioners trust, that it will be practicable to provide some that will not prevent the free employment of labor and capital in these trades, and that will be little liable to be abused by the lower officers of Police.

8. The Chief Magistrate of Calcutta likewise proposes a law of the same nature, for the ferry boats of this place, whereby none but safe boats would be allowed to ply. The Indian Law Commissioners have recommended, in the Penal Code, a law which would make

* When a registry of coolies was proposed and the evidence of the coin robberies brought to light last session and the Supremo Court appealed to, the answer was, let the merchants take better care of their property.

It penal, universally to convey passengers for hire in an unsafe boat, whether the boat be penal by being overloaded or otherwise. The passing of this general law would make the expediency of a local law regulating the ferry boats of this place determinable by considerations similar to those by which the expediency of such a law for keel-boats must be determined.

(Continued)

A statement of River Thieves accompanied with violence from 1835 to 1840.

	No. of cases	No. of persons	Released	Punished	Committed to the Supreme Court.	Amount of property.
1835....	a1	15	2	..	13	312 0 0
1836....	b1	9	..	..	9	4 0 0
1837....	c1	3	..	..	3	38 0 0
1838....	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 0
1839....	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 0

(a) A boat proceeding with 2 native passengers was boarded during the night off Goosnoree, by a Punsoy, containing 16 men; after plundering the property on board they made off, but were subsequently captured by the Police, tried at the Sessions and transported for 14 years each.

(b) A party of nine men robbed a passenger on board their boat, and then threw him into the water close to the shore—the same result as above.

(c) A man and woman passenger in a boat were gagged and robbed, and put on shore by the boat people near Chandpaul Ghaut—the same result as above.

(Sd.) D. McFARLAN,

Chief Magistrate.

Police Office, Nov. 23, 1840.

A statement of River Thieves for the years 1840 as made known to the Police.

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Released.	Punished.	Committed to the Supreme Court.	Amount of property.
Jan., 1840,	5	13	10	3	0	191 10 0
Feb., "	3	6	3	3	0	67 0 0
March, "	3	8	4	4	0	263 6 0
April, "	2	3	3	0	0	128 4 0
May, "	2	2	2	0	0	32 0 0
June, "	4	13	12	1	0	0 1 0
July, "	6	12	8	4	0	42 1 0
August, "	5	18	11	6	1	559 8 0
Sep., "	5	18	9	9	0	37 13 0
Oct., "	11	43	30	13	0	213 0 0
Nov., "	5	15	8	7	0	37 15 0
	51	156	105	50	1	1271 7 0
Cases brought forward by private persons,	20	32	17	14	1	1116 11 0
Ditto by Police and owners of property found or not,	31	124	88	36	0	654 12 0

Cases by Police as above, namely, extracting,

Silk from Balew..... 3 cases

Red Twist, do..... 1 "

Sugar Cans..... 9 "

Cutting bags of Sugar. 3 "

Throwing over board bags 3 "

Miscellaneous—Comprising Rice, Salt-

petre, &c..... 12 "

Private cases as above. 20 "

Total.... 51 ..

(Sd.) D. McFARLAN,

Chief Magistrate.

Police Office, November 23 1840.

[Hurkaru, November 28, 1840.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA RACES.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE FIESCHI CUP, CLOSED 16TH NOVEMBER, 1840.

Mr Curtis's, g a h Correoemone.

Do. b a h Frolic.

Do. b a h Locomotive.

Do. g r a h Nonplus.

Mr White's g a h St Francis.

Do. b a h Blackball.

Do. g a h Destomiel.

Mr White's g r a h Walmer.

Do. g r a h Lamp

Mr Allinghi's g r a h GAdmocer.

Do. b r a h Sweetlips.

Do. g r a h Cameronian.

Do. g r a h Chusan.

Do. g r a h Zegri.

Mr Grey's b a h Sons Souci.

Do. b a h Jessamine.

A. DE H. LARFENT, Secy.

Hurkaru, November 18, 1840]

The following Races will be run on Thursday morning, the 3d December:—

Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each, P. P., for all horses. Gilbert mile. Horses not standing the handicap to pay 5 G. M. forfeit. To close and declare on Saturday, the 28th inst. by 8 A. M.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each, P. P., for all horses. R. C. Horses not standing the handicap to pay 5 G. M. forfeit. To close and declare on Saturday, the 28th inst. by 8 A. M.

A Silver Vase, presented by the Governor-General, for a Hurdle Race for all horses, over a course marked out with eight hurdles. English horses to carry 12st. Cape, country-bred, and New South Wales horses 11st. and Arabians 10st. To close and name on Saturday, the 28th Nov. by 8 A. M. Entrance 10 G. M. Already eight subscribers.

Skystakes of 5 G. M. each, for all horses, bona fide untrained, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Catch weights above 10st. 7lbs. Jostling and crouching allowed. Post entrance.

N. B. An ordinary will take place at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, the 28th inst. Dinner on table, at six precisely.

A. DE H. LARPENT, Secretary.

[HURKARU, November 25, 1840.]

FIRST CALCUTTA MEETING.—We beg to remind our Sporting friends, that Tuesday next, 1st December, is the closing day for most of the good things of the first Calcutta Meeting.

We have been requested to rectify an omission in the terms of Baboo Radamadhub Hanjeejee's Cup, the allowance to maidens having been left out when published.—The terms will therefore stand as before with this addition:—maidens allowed 10lbs.—*Englishman*, Nov. 27.—*Hurkaru*, November 28, 1840.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE RACES, ON THURSDAY MORNING, 3RD DECEMBER.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each P. P., for all horses Gilbert mile. Horses not standing the handicap to pay 5 G. M. forfeit. To close and declare on Saturday, 28th Nov. 1840.

Mr. Curtis' b. a. h. *Ali Pacha*..... 8st. 5lbs.
Mr. Allright names b. s. h. *Pirate*..... 8st. 10lbs.
Mr. White's br. Cape h. *Baronet*.... 10st. 7lbs.
Mr. White's ch. bl. horse *Evergreen* 8st. 9lbs.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each. P. P. for all horses. R. C. horses not standing the handicap to pay 5 G. M. forfeit. To close and declare on Saturday, 28th Nov. 1840.

Mr. Allright's br. a. h. *Sweetlips*.... 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. White's bl. a. h. *Blackball*.... 8st. 2lbs.

A Silver Vase, presented by the Governor-General for a hurdle Race for all horses. English horses to carry 12 stone. Cape, Country-bred, and New South Wales horses 11 stone. Arabs 10 stone. Entrance 10 G. M. Ten subscribers.

Mr. Mortimer's ex. s. w. *Queen of Trumps*..... 11st. 11lbs.
Mr. Campbell's s. s. gelding *Purdon*..... 11st. 11lbs.
Mr. Carpenter's s. s. gelding *The Midge*..... 11st. 11lbs.
Mr. Newcomen names s. s. gelding *Q* in the corner..... 11st. 11lbs.
Mr. Hickey's ex. s. w. *Brown Bear*..... 11st. 11lbs.
Mr. Robert's ex. s. s. gelding *Forester*..... 11st. 11lbs.
Mr. Holroyd's s. s. gelding *Minerva*..... 11st. 11lbs.
Mr. Fergusson's names s. s. gelding *Black Diamond*..... 11st. 11lbs.

Sky Stakes of 5 G. M. each, for all horses, bona fide untrained, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Gentlemen riders. Post entrance. Jostling and crouching allowed. Catch weights above 10st. 7lbs. Four subscribers.—*Englishman*, Nov 30.

[HURKARU, November 30, 1840.]

JESSORE RACES.

First Race.

A Purse value 500 Rupees, presented by Syud Yaseen for all Arabs purchased from him since February 1840—8st. 7lbs. each.— $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Entrance 5 G. M.

Mr. Grey's b. h. walked over.
Mr. Curtis' ch. h. *Kuzelbaah*, drawn.

Second Race.

A Purse value 500 Rupees, presented by Shaikh Ibrahim for all Arabs purchased from him since February 1840—8st. 7lbs. each.— $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Entrance 5 G. M.

Mr. Allright's gr. h. walked over.
—Gray's gr. h. drawn.

Third Race.

Third year of the Jessore Great Welter Stakes of 10 G. M. each, with 30 G. M. from the Fund for all Arabs. Maidens on the 1st November 1840.—11st. 7lbs. each. Gentlemen riders. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Mr. Allright's b. h. *Chusan*, Mr. Newcomen.
Mr. White's gr. h. *Wulmer*, Mr. Rannin.

Wulmer led and *Chusan* held till they come to the last quarter, when he let out, won easily—time 3m. 7s.

Fourth Race.

Purse of 25 G. M. from the Fund for all Maiden country bred horses, weight for age. Entrance 5 G. M. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. To close the 1st September 1840, and name the day before the Race.

Mr. Corey's b. c. by *Ali Bey* out of *Cornet*, 4 yrs old, 7st 13lbs 12oz

Mr. Grey's b. f. by *Ali Bey* out of *Puzzle*, 4 yrs old, 7st 9lbs

Mr. White }
Mr. Curtis } Paid. Time not taken.
Mr. Allright }

The filly led round to the 21 quarter post when (though the kindest thing in the world and most readily

came back to the course, he took a turn through the field, out side, after which *Fire Ball*, had it all to himself.

Fifth Race.

Sweepstakes of 25 G M each, P P, for all Arabs 9st each, Maidens allowed 7lbs, 1 mile. To close on the 1st September, 1840, and name the day before the Race

Mr. White's... gr h *Gazelle*, 9st.... 1 Hall
Mr. Curtis named gr h *St. Francis*,... 9st.... 2
Mr. Grey's ch h *Old Bobb*,... 8st 7lbs. 3
Mr. Allright's... gr h *Heber*,... 8st 7lbs. 4

Gazelle got the start of the others, which he improved as he went along, and won with ease in 1m 55s.

Match for 25 G M—P P, 2 miles, 8st 7lbs each.

Mr. White's... b a h *Silkworm* 1 Hall
Mr. Curtis's... b a h *Chatterbox*... 2 Joe

Chatterbox led by two or three lengths, till they came the second time to the rack, when Hall came up and made a beautiful finish—winning by a head. Time 4m 18s.

Match for 25 G M, 8st 7lbs each 1 mile.

Mr. Rainey's br Cape h, *Baronet*... 1 Hall
Mr. Curtis's, b c b h, *There 'tis no see* 2

Time 2m.

[Hackney, November 6, 1840]

[We are much obliged to our kind friend at Leicester who has so obligingly sent us the accounts of the Races at that place, and shall be glad to receive any further sporting communications from him.—Ed.]

3rd Day

1st Race—Purse of 25 G M from the Fund, for all Maiden Arabs 8st 7lb each, Entrance 10 G M 1½ miles. To close the 1st September 1840

Mr. Allright's b a h *Chusan*, ... 1 Ross
Mr. White's gr h *Baronet*, ... 2 Hall
Mr. Grey's b a h *Old Bobb*, ... 3 Pennington
Mr. Curtis's p d b h
Mr. Curtis's p d b h

Chusan, the favourite 2 to 1 being put upon him if it met, went off at start, leading to the mile post, when *Chusan* ran up and it was a capital race, the bay winning barely by half a length in 3 minutes.

2nd Race—Purse of 25 G M from the Fund for all Giltwags. Weight for miles—14 hands to carry 9st—winners, once 5lbs, twice 10lbs, thrice and oftener 1st extra. Entrance 5 G M. Heats 1½ miles. To close the 1st September 1840, and name the day before the race

Mr. Allright's gr a h, *Zegri*, 8st 10½lbs, .. Ross 11
Mr. White's b a h *Silkworm*, 8st 13½lbs, .. Hall 22
Mr. Curtis's b a h *Chatterbox*, 8st 10½lbs, .. Joe 43
Mr. Grey's gr a h *Monsieur*, 8st 8lbs, 34

Zegri won the first heat easy—in 3m 5s.

Second heat—*Chatterbox* went off at score, leading to the turn in, when *Zegri* ran up, passed him winning by a length in 3s 3½s. *Silkworm* ran well and generally, at the end, coming in a capital second.

3d Race—Sweepstakes of 50 G M, 25 G M, forfeit declared the day before the race, for all Arabs 9st each Maidens allowed 10lbs 2 miles. To close the 1st September, 1840.

Mr. Curtis's b a h *Frolic*, 1 Joe.
Mr. White names gr a h *St. Francis*,... 2 Hall.
Mr. Allright's b a h *Sweetlips*, 3 Ross

Great betting and excitement on this race, *St Francis* far choice, *Frolic* in the opinion of some, not being up to his mark

Frolic took the lead and was never headed. *St. Francis*, and *Sweetlips* made a tremendous rush at the last 2 mile in, but it was no go, the little horse coming clear away winning cleverly by a length in 3m. 58s. Joe rode well and steadily in this race

5th Race—Purse of 10 G M from the fund for all ponies. Weight for miles—13 hands to carry 8st. Entrance 3 G M Heats half a mile. Winners once previous to the meeting to carry 3lbs, twice 5lbs, thrice and oftener 7lbs extra. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr. Curtis's b p *Little Go*, 1 1 Joe.
Mr. Francis's ch p *Jenny*, 2 2
Mr. Sneyd's, ch p *Rotherham*, 3 dr.
Mr. Allright ch p *Goss Light*, 4 dr.

Both heats were won by *Little Go* in 5m 2½s, *Jenny* running in each heat a respectable second, the rest awfully tailed off

3rd Day

My Dear Mr. Editor, — I again sit down to give you a short account of the Third Day's Races at Leicester. The morning this-day was very good, and the two first Races very well contested, the timing taking into consideration that the horses are short of work, first rate

Yours faithfully,

A PLANTER.

1st Race—Indigo Planter's Purse, value 1000 Rupees, for all horses (English excepted) Arabs 8st. 5lbs Country-bred br, 9lbs, Cape and New South Wales 9st Entrance 10 G M. Winners once previous to the meeting to carry 7lbs, twice 1st, thrice and oftener 2½lbs extra, and 4 Maiden winners once during the Meeting to carry 3lbs, twice 5 lbs, thrice and oftener 7lbs extra, 1½ of a mile.

Mr. White's, br Cape h *Baronet*, 9st 5lbs, Hall
Mr. Allright's, br a h *Sweetlips* 9st, 12lbs, Ross.
Mr. Grey's, c a h *Old Bobb*, 8st 5lbs, .. Pennington
Mr. Curtis's, c a h *The Kauriash*, 8st 5lbs, .. Joe
Mr. Corey's c a h *Evergreen*, 9st 2½lbs, Baker.

Baronet the favourite—*Evergreen* had also his friends, but greatly disappointed his backers, *Baronet* jumped off with the lead at a great pace, and was never headed, winning by a couple of lengths, in the slap up time of 3ms, 3½s, *Sweetlips* with the 2½lbs, extra, ran a very game animal, and *Old Bobb* was a good third—the two chestnuts were badly tailed off

2d Race—A. P. P. Sweepstakes of 50 G M. each for all Maiden Arabs, 8st 7lbs each, ¾ of a mile.

Mr. Allright's b a h *Chusan*, (Ross) 1
Mr. Grey's br a h *Kuly Khan*, 2
Mr. White's ch a h *Deux Ve*, 3
Mr. Curtis's ch a h *Commisier Lou*, 4

Two and three to one on *Chusan* against the Field. He jumped off with the lead at a tearing pace—at the

distance past the whole of the horses might have been covered with a sheet—*Chusan* winning barely by half a length, in 1m. 25s. So near a thing was it, that there were not three lengths between *Chusan* and the last horse of the race, (*Commissioner Lin*) who by the by, was backed at the odds by his worthy owners, to recapture *Chusan*.

3d Race.—The Cheroot Stakes of 10 G. M. &c. &c. Mr. J. H. Fergusson names h. c. b. m. *Victoria*, who walked over, Mr. Feig usson being sole steamer.

4th Race—Whim Plate of 20 G. M. from the Fund, for all Arabs. Weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged to carry 8-t. 7lbs. Entrance 5 G. M. Heats 1½ mile. Winners once previous to the Meeting to carry 5lbs twice 7lbs., thrice and oftener 1st extra.

Mr. Curtis's h. a. h. <i>Frolic</i> , 13 3½. 9at 6lbs 9oz (Joe).....	1	1
Mr. Allright's gr. a. h. <i>Zegui</i> , 13 3½. 8st 4lbs 4oz (Ross)	2	2
Mr. Grey's gr. a. h. <i>Monsieur</i> , 13 2 7-t. 11 lbs. 2oz.....	4	3
Mr. White's b. a. h. <i>Silksworn</i> , 12 3½. 8-t 9lbs. 1oz.	M.	3 4

Both heats were won by *Frolic* in a canter, in 3m and 3m. 1s., *Zegui* running well in each heat.—*Hurkaru* November 9, 1840.

4TH DAY.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I again sit down for a few minutes to give you an account of the Sport here on the 4th day. Bitter races then the 50 G. M. Sweepstakes, and the 50 G. M. Match between *Zehet* and *Commissioner Lin* have seldom occurred, indeed the running throughout the Meeting has been very good.

Yours faithfully,

10th November, 1840

A PLANTLR.

1st Race—Zameendar's Purse of rupees 800 for all horses (English excepted) Arabs 8st. 7lbs Country-bred 8st 11lbs., Cape and N. S. Wales, 9st. 4lbs Entrance 10 G. M., heats 1½ miles winners once previous to the Meeting to carry 5lbs, twice 10lbs, thrice and oftener 1st extra.

Mr. White names gr a h <i>St Francis</i> , 9-t 7lbs (Hall) 1	1
Mr. Allright's br a h <i>Clarion</i> , 8-t 7lbs.....	2 2
Mr. Curtis's br a h <i>Chancen</i> , 8-t 12lbs.....	3 d

St. Francis won both heats hard held in 3m. 3½s. and 3m. 4s.

2d Race.—Jessore Little Walter of 10 G. M. with 20 G. M. from the Fund for all Arabs, 10st. 7lbs each, Gentlemen riders, 1½ miles.

Mr. White's gr a h *Gazelle*,... (Mr. J. H. Fergusson.)
Mr. Grey's b a h *Aulgh Khan*,.. (Mr. Sneyd.)

Only two horses showed for this Race. *Gazelle* winning hard held in bad time—viz 3m, 17½ sec.

3d Race—A P P Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each for all Arab and Country-bred horses. Arabs 8st, 10lbs.

Country-bred 9at., Maidens allowed 7lbs.—1½ miles and a distance. To close on the 1st September.

Mr. Curtis's h a h <i>Frolic</i> ,.....	(Joe)	1
Mr. Allright's br a h <i>Sweetlips</i> ,.....	(Ross)	2
Mr. White's b a h <i>Blackball</i> ,.....	(Hall)	3
Mr. Cozey's	paid	

The great interest of the morning centered in this race, each horse being freely backed against the other. At the commencement of the Ordinary, *Frolic* was backed even against the field, but afterwards reeded in the betting, and finally settled down at 2 to 1. The Field v *Frolic* *Blackball's* backers were very confident and freely took the same odds, *Sweetlips's* friends were also not shy, 2½ and 3 to 1, being taken repeatedly, *Blackball* sold highest on the lottery, and in the morning of the race rose into great favor 200 G. M. to 300 G. M being freely offered, *Blackball* v. the Field, but no takers, the evident confidence of the game little blacks backers, having somewhat damped the general amour.

The result, however, showed that *Frolic* was not to be beaten, heled from the post, increased his distance to five or six lengths in advance at the half inch out, and ended by winning easy in the excellent time of 3m, 13s. The distance being run in 16s, and the R. C. in 2m 57s *Sweetlips* ran a tolerable second.

4th Race.—A purse of 100 rupees for all Ponies for which certificate can be produced of their having done 4 month's work as Gomastah's Ponies during the season 1840 Cich weights entrance 20 rupees heats half a mile. Post entrance.

Mr. Grey names c h p <i>Janwar</i> , Mr. Curtis ...	1 1
Mr. Sneyd's c h p <i>Botherem</i> ,.....	2 2

1st Heat.—A capital race both Ponies neck and neck within a couple of strides of the winning Post, when *Janwar* was thrown in a winner by a head time 1m.

2d Heat—*Janwar* led from the Post winning easy in 1m 1s. This race excited some interest amongst the Jessore Planters—as there was no little difference of opinion as to the respective merits of the two rivals. The Chota-Narandy Poney however set the matter at rest, as *Botherem* should, he had no chance with him either with heavy or light weights.

A match of 50 P. P ½ of a mile, 8st, 11lb. each.

Mr. Sneyd's gr a h <i>Xebek</i> Hat,.....	1
Mr. Curtis's oh a h <i>Commissioner Lin</i> ,.....	2

Both horses rated it from the post within a couple of strides of the post *Xebek* was leading, but Joe managed with a judicious stroke of the whip to throw in the chestnut and make a dead heat. Time 1m 26 seconds.

For the second heat, Joe had orders to make a waiting race, but it was no go. *Xebek* though reckoned a brute, and cow heated, ran right well, winning easy in the first rate time of 1m. 21½ seconds. The result of the second heat would in the opinion of most have been, had the race been run from end to end, and Mr. Curtis not given orders to Joe to whip.—*Hurkaru*, November 11, 1840.

4TH DAY.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I again sit down for a few minutes to give you an account of the Sport here on the 4th day. Better races than the 50 G. M. Sweepstakes,

and the 50 G. M. Match between *Zehed* and Commissioner *Lin* have seldom occurred; indeed the running throughout the Meeting has been very good.

Yours faithfully,

A PLANTER.

10th November, 1840.

1st Race.—Zameendar's Purse of rupees 800 for all horses (English excepted) Arabs 8st. 7lbs, Country bred 8st. 10lbs., Cape and N. S. Wales, 9st. 4lb, Entrance 10 G. Ms. Heats $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Winners once previous to the Meeting to carry 5lbs., twice 10lbs, thrice and oftener 1st. extra

Mr. White names gr a h St. Francis, .
9st 7lb (Hall)..... 1 1
Mr. Allright's br a h Clarion, 8st 7lbs..... 2 2
Mr. Curtis's br a h Chuncery, 8st 12lbs..... 3 dr.

St. Francis won both heats, hard held, in 3m. $3\frac{1}{2}$ s and 3m 4s.

2d Race.—Jessore Little Welter of 10 G. M. with 20 G. M. from the Fund, for all Arabs. 10st 7lbs each, Gentlemen riders, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Mr. White's gr a h Gazelle, (Mr. J. H. Fergusson)
Mr. Grey's b a h Kuly Khan, (Mr. Sneyd.)

Only two horses showed in this Race, *Gazelle* winning, hard held, in bad time—viz. 3m. $17\frac{1}{2}$ sec

3rd Race.—A. P. P. Sweepstakes of 50 G. Ms. each for all Arab and country bred horses, Arabs 8st, 10lbs, Country bred 9st., Maidens allowed 7lbs - - $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and a distance. To close on the 1st September.

Mr. Curtis's b a h Frolic,..... (Joe) 1
Mr. Allright's br a h Sweetlips..... (Ross) 2
Mr. White's bl a h Blackball,..... (Hall) 3
Mr. Cozey's..... paid.....

The great interest of the morning centered in this race each horse being freely backed against the other. At the commencement of the Ordinary, *Frolic* was backed even against the field, but afterwards receded in the betting and finally settled down at 2 to 1. The *Field v. Frolic*, *Blackball* backers were very confident and freely took the same odds, *Sweetlips* friends were also not shy, 2½ and 3 to 1, being taken repeatedly, *Blackball* sold highest on the lottery, and in the morning of the race rose into great favor 200 G. M. to 300 G. M. being freely offered, *Blackball v. the Field*, but no taken, the confident confidence of the fine little blacks, backers having somewhat damped the general ardour.

The result, however, showed that *Frolic* was not to be beaten, he led from the post, increased his distance to five or six lengths in advance at the half mile out, and ended by winning easy in the excellent time of 3m. 13s, the distance being run in 16s, and the R. C. in 2m. 57s. *Sweetlips* ran a tolerable second.

4th Race.—A Purse of 100 rupees for all Ponies, for which certificates can be produced of then having done 4 months' work as Goinastah's Ponies during the season 1840. Catch weights. Entrance 20 rupees, Heats half a mile Post entrance.

Mr. Grey names ch p Janwar, Mr. Curtis.. 1 1
Mr. Sneyd's ch p Botheren, 2 2

1st Heat.—A capital race, both Ponies neck and neck within a couple of strides of the winning Post, when *Janwar* was thrown in a winner by a head—time 1m.

2nd Heat.—*Janwar* led from the Post, winning easy in 1m 1s. This race excited some interest amongst the Jessore Planters, as there was no little difference of opinion as to the respective merits of the two rivals. The Chouinaraudy Ponney however set the matter at rest, as *Botheren* showed he had no chance with him, either with heavy or light weights.

A match of 50 P. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, 8st. 1lb. each.
Mr. Sneyd's gr a h *Xebek*..... (Hall) 1
Mr. Curtis's oh a h Commissioner *Lin*,..... 2

Both horses rated it from the post within a couple of strides of the post *Xebek* was leading, but *Joe* managed with a judicious stroke of the whip to throw in the chestnut and make a dead heat. Time 1m. 26 seconds.

For the second heat, *Joe* had orders to make a waiting race, but it was no go. *Xebek*, though reckoned a brute, and cow hearted, ran right well, winning easy in the first rate time of 1m 24 seconds. The result of the second heat would, in the opinion of most, have been different had the race been run from end to end, and Mr. Curtis not given orders to *Joe* to whip.—*Hurkaru*, November 12, 1840

FIFTH DAY, NOV. 12.

1st Race.—Civilians' Purse value 800 Rupees for all maiden Arabs, 8st 7lbs, each, entrance 10 G. M. 2 miles. To close on the 1st September, 1840

Mr. Grey's paid *Forget*..... 0
Mr. Curtis's ditto,..... 0
Mr. White's gr a h *Walmes*, (Hall)..... 1
Mr. Grey's paid *Forget*..... 0
Mr. Allright's gr a h *Legn*, 2

Walmes led from the post, was never headed and won easy in 4-8.

2d Race.—Assistant Planter's Purse, value 500 Rupees, for all horses that have been in factory work four months during the season 1840, Arabs 9st. 7lbs, country bred 10st. Cape and N. S. Wales 11st, and English Horses 12st Entrance 50 Rupees, heats $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. To close on the 1st September 1840, and to name and produce certificates of qualification the day before the race. Subscriptions limited to 1 G. M. each, and no person allowed to start, unless he had subscribed to the Race.

Mr. Grey's gr a h *Celerica*, 9st. 7lbs
Mr. Curtis's paid *Forget*, 0
Mr. Allright's ditto,..... 0
Mr. White names bl. a. h *Mare Futura*, 9st 11lbs (Hall),..... 1

Old *Celerica* made all the running from the post, but in vain, the mare won both heats easy enough in 3-7 and 3-8

•••

3d Race.—A. P. P Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each for all maiden Arabs, and country-bred horses, Arabs 8-1, 5lbs C B 8-1 10lbs. Craven distance. To close the 1st September 1840.

Mr. Grey's c. a h *Odishbabe*..... 3
Mr. Curtis's paid *Forget*,..... 0
Mr. White's c. a. h. *Douce Ave*..... 2
Mr. Cozey names w. a. h *Xebek* 4
Mr. Allright's b. a. h, *Chasun*, (Hall)..... 1

All got off well together, *Oddsbabs* leading by $\frac{1}{2}$ a length for the 1st half mile, when *Chusan* and *Dance* *Ace* successively passed him, and rated it home nearly neck and neck, till within a couple of lengths of the post, *Rosa* apparently with some difficulty threw his horse in a winner by a heat 2-26.

4th Race.—Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. each for all horses, Arabs 8st, 7lbs, country-bred 8st, 12lbs. Cape and N. S. Wales 9st, 5lbs. and English Horses 10st, 7lbs. Heats $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, maidens allowed 5lbs. To close and name the day before the Race.

No Race.

5th Race.—Handicap Sweepstakes of 100 G. M. each P. P. 2 miles.

Mr. Curtis's b. a. h. *Frolic*, 9st, 11b..... 3
Mr. Allright's b. a. h. *Sweetlips*, 8st, 5lbs..... 2
Mr. White names g. a. h. St. Francis, 8st, 5lbs.
(Hall)..... 1

A good start, of anything in favour of *Frolic*, who as usual made all the running, closely waited on by the other two, till near the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from home, St Francis collared the little nag, passed him near the last quarter and won easy in 3-58, the weight on the little horse being too much for him.—*Hurkaru*, November 14, 1840.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY.

Mr Dean Mn. Editor,—I send you an account of the sixth and last day's racing at Jessore. In consequence of the departure of the greater number of the visitors, the day went off rather slow.

Yours faithfully,
A PLANTER.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of 50 G M each, 25 forfeit, if declared by 12 o'clock the day preceding the race, for all Maiden Arabs 8st 4lbs each. Winner once during the meeting to carry 5lbs; twice 7lbs. thrice and of tender 10lbs extra. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and a distance.

Mr White's g a h *Walmer*, walked over.
Mr Curtis's paid forfeit.
Mr Allright's paid forfeit.

2nd Race.—Sweepstakes of 10 G M each. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. For all Ponies 9st 5lbs each, 3 subscribers.

Mr Curtis's bl p *Little Go* walked over.

3rd Race.—Forced Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 G M each, for which all winners of public money must enter, (hacks and ponies optional.)

Mr White's gr c h St Francis, 9st walked over.

4th Race.—Free Handicap Purse of 10 G M each, with 25 G M from the Fund, for all (bona fide) beaten horses during the meeting. Heats $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Mr Allright's br a h *Sweetlips*, 9st 4lbs.. 2 11 Ross.
Mr White's ch c b h *Ever green*, 8st 7lbs 1 22

1st Heat.—*Ever green* made all the running and won easy in 3m, 6s, Ross waiting for the next heat.

2nd Heat.—*Sweetlips* went away at the spot from the post, and was never headed;—the country-bred shut up like a cur at the distance, and allowed *Sweetlips* to come an easy winner in 3m.

5th Race.—Sky Stakes of 2 G M each, with 10 G M from the Fund, for all bona fide untrained horses. 10s up. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

Mr. Fergusson's, gr a h *Bandit*, 10st Mr Sneyd.

Mr Curtis's bl a p *Little Go* 9st.

Little Go was started merely to prevent a walk over and was allowed to go with 9st up; but he had not the slightest chance with the long strided Arab. Last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile 1m.

6th Race.—Jessore True Blue Purse, value 600 Rupees, for all Factory Horses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles 10st each. Gentlemen's riders. Entrance 50 Rupees.

Mr White's b c b in *Victoria*,..... 1 Mr Sneyd
Mr Grey names gr a h *Celerico*, ... 2 Mr Lethange

It was supposed that the weight would tell upon the little mare, but she proved herself a trump, the horse not having a chance against her. Time 3m 13s.

7th Race.—A Match of 100 G. M. P. P. Two miles

Mr White's bl a h *Blackball*,..... 1 Hall.
Mr Curtis's b a b *Frolic*,..... 2 Joe.

Great betting and difference of opinion on this race the distance was thought to be against *Blackball* on the other hand *Frolic* had been running the whole meeting, and was evidently over-rattled *Blackball* jumped off with the lead at a great race, but was quickly collared by *Frolic*; the two horses ran the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in 2m 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ s neck and neck, here the pace told upon the little bay, who was dead amiss, and *Blackball* got away by several lengths, and appeared to have the race to himself; *Frolic*, however, having got fresh puff, made a gallant effort at a rush within a few lengths of the post, but it was no go—the black (thanks to Hall's beautiful riding) managing to scramble in a winner by a length, in bad time, 4m 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s

1st half mile 57s.
2d half mile 59s.
3d half mile 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.
4th half mile 1m 7s.

[*Hurkaru*, November 18, 1840.

KISHNAGHUR RACES.

PROSPECTUS OF THE KISHNAGHUR RACES FOR THE YEAR 1841.

FIRST DAY.

First Race.—The third year the Kishnagur's of Welter for all maiden Arabs 11st, each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, maidens on the day of the race allowed 71lbs Gentleman's riders, 50 G M from the fund with 10 G M entrance.

Second Race.—Sweepstakes of 30 G M with 25 G M added from the fund for all horses. English to carry 11s

7lbs, Cape: 10st, C B 9st, Arabs 8st 7lbs, Maidens allowed 7lbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Third Race.—A purse of 500 rupees from the fund for all Arabs weight for age, heats $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, entrance 10 G M.

Fourth Race.—Sweepstakes of 25 G M each, for all Maiden Arabs, 1 mile, 8st. 5lbs. each.

SECOND DAY.

First Race.—A Silver Cup valued 800, given by the Indigo Planters of the district for all horses, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and distance, entrance 15 G M, English to carry 11st 7lbs Cape 10st, C B 7lbs, Arabs 9st, Maidens allowed 7lbs

Second Race.—A Galloway plate of 30 G M. from the fund for all Galloways weight for inches, 14 hands to carry 2st added to a Sweepstake. Winners once previous to November 1840, to carry 5lbs extra; twice 7lbs, three times or oftener 10lbs.

Third Race.—Sweepstakes of 30 G M for Maiden Arabs 8st 7lbs each, 2 miles.

THIRD DAY

First Race.—Sweepstakes of 30 G M with 20 added from the fund for C B, weight for age (Calcutta.) Winners once previous to the meeting to carry 5lbs, three times or oftener 10lbs extra, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Second Race.—Native Gentleman's Cup, value 800, for all Arabs 8st 7lbs each, Maidens allowed 7lbs 2 miles, entrance, 15 G M.

Third Race.—A Whim Plate of 25 G M from the fund, with 10 G M entrance, for all Arabs, 14 hands and aged, to carry 8st 7lbs, Maidens allowed 10lbs R C and a distance.

FOURTH DAY.

First Race.—Kishnagur Turf Cup, value 800, for all Arabs, 2 miles, Maidens 8st 4lbs, winners once previous to the meeting 8st 8lbs, twice 8st 10lbs, three times or oftener 9st.

Second Race.—A Sweepstakes of 25 G M each, with 30 G M from the fund for all Arabs, Craven weight and distance.

Third Race.—Hack Stakes of 15 G M. from the fund with 5 G M entrance, the winner to be sold for 500 Rs if claimed within half an hour, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

FIFTH DAY.

First Race.—A Forced Handicap for which all winners during the meeting must enter with the exception of the Hacks, 20 G M from the fund with 5 G M entrance, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Second Race.—Landing Handicap of 20 G M. from the fund, for all Horses that have not won race during the meeting, 5 G M entrance, half forfeit, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats.

Third Race.—Chernot Stakes of 25 G. M. from the fund and 5 G M. entrance, for all Horses 10st 7lbs each, the rider to bring his cheeroot lighted to the scale, 1 mile.

The Calcutta rules to be adopted for the Kishnagur meeting, and all the races to close on the 10th December, 1840, and name the day before the meeting.

JOHN WHITE, Secretary.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE LANCER CUP FOR THE YEAR 1840-41.

SECOND RACE—SECOND DAY.

Captain Perry names	{	h a h....	The Unknown.
		huy c b jilly	The Queen of the East. (Maiden.)
Mr. Charles, "		br nava...	Mabel,
Mr. Pattinson "	{	g a h....	The Knight Templar
		h a h....	Saladin.
Mr. Reynolds' "	{	g a h....	Deceiver,
		ea colt...	The Laird, (Maiden)

Mr. Pattinson also declares a confederacy with Mr Reynolds.

The Confederates...	{	g a h....	Borderer.
names		g a h....	Antelope.
Mr. Lumley "	{	h a h....	Baltac
		g a h....	Lottery, late Mishap.
Mr. Lumley nominates		Capt. Bere's	g a g edling, Faustus.
Col. Chespe names..		ee h.....	Hooghley.

GEORGE MANSFIELD, Captain 16th Lancers.

Meerut, 2d Nov.. 1840.

[4gra Ukhbar.

[Hurkarn, November 18, 1840

MEERUT RACE.

To be run for on the 5th day of the Meerut Meeting 1841 The Royal Victoria Gold Cup presented by the Hon'ble Company's Officers at Meerut for all horses 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—weight for age the same as Lancer Cup, added to a Sweepstake of 15 G. M., 10 G. M forfeit if declared by 1 o'clock the day before the race. Subscriptions and nominations to be sent to P. Shortreed, Esq., 17th Regiment Native Infantry. Horses to take their age from the 1st of May, Subscriptions to close on the 15th of December, and name, 20th December 1840. Two horses bona fide the property of subscribers, from two distinct stables to start for the cup to be withheld. Maidens allowed 7lbs., Maidens on the 1st of December to run as such for the Cup. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. All disputes to be settled by the Stewards to the Cup.

(Signed) J. Hicks, } Stewards.
C. Evans, }
P. Shortreed.

Meerut, 10th Nov. 1840.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE HYMALIA CLUB.

—Turnbull, Esq., C. S.	2 Shares
R. Alexander Esq., C. S.	5 Do.
Col. Freik Young, Birmoor Barron.....	2 Do.
Lieutenant Kirke, Do.....	2 Do.
Doctor Gray, Do.....	1 Do.
Lieut. Jones, Engineer.....	1 Do.

FREDERICK ANGLO, Capt.

Secretary Hymlia Club

Agre Ukhbar, Nov 14.]

[Harkaru, November 24, 1840.

BURDWAN RACES OF 1841.

1ST DAY, 11TH MARCH.

First Race.—A Purse of 30 gold mohurs for maiden Arabs, weight for age—10 entrance, 5 forfeit, round the course and a distance.

Second Race.—A Sweepstakes of 30 gold mohurs, half-forfeit for all horses, Byculla weight for age, 2 miles maidens of the season allowed 7lbs. English horses to carry 3 stone—Cape and New S. W., 10lbs and country breeds 5lbs extra.

Third Race.—A Welter Stake of 10 gold mohurs each with 20 gold mohurs from the fund, for all Arabs 10st 7lb each. Winners of one season to put up 7lbs of two or more seasons 12lbs extra. Round the course and a distance.

SECOND DAY, 13TH MARCH.

First Race.—The Rajah of Burdwan's Plate, value 100 gold mohurs, 25 entrance, for all maiden horses, (English excepted) weight for age, Cape and New South Wales horses to carry 1st. and country-breeds 7lbs extra. Heats 1½ miles

Second Race.—Sweepstakes of 30 gold mohurs, half forfeit for all maiden Arabs of the season. Calcutta weight for age 2 miles.

Third Race.—A Purse of 25 gold mohurs, 5 gold mohurs entrance, for all horses, give and take, 1½ miles 14 hands 8st 7lbs.

THIRD DAY, 15TH MARCH.

First Race.—Sweepstakes of 40 gold mohurs, half forfeit for all Arabs 2½ miles, 8st each, maiden winners once to put up 5lbs, twice 8lbs, three times or oftener 10lbs. Horses that have won previous to November 1840 to put up 7lbs above that standard.

Second Race.—A Purse of 30 gold mohurs, 10 entrance, for all horses 2 miles 8st 4lbs each, English 3st, Cape and New South Wales 1st and country-breeds 7lbs extra. Winners to put up 7lbs extra.

Third Race.—A Galloway Plate of 25 gold mohurs 10 entrance, weight for inches, 14 hands to carry 9st, winners previous to the day of the race 1½ miles, winner previous to the meeting 4lbs twice 7lbs and oftener 9lbs extra.

4TH DAY, 17TH MARCH.

First Race.—A Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 gold mohurs each with 25 added from the Fund, for all horses that have started during the season, 2 miles,

Second Race.—A Sweepstakes of 20 gold mohurs each P P 30 gold mohurs, added from the fund, for all horses Byculla weight for age, English 3st, Cape and New South Wales 1st, country-breeds 7lbs extra. Round the course and a distance, maidens of the season allowed 5lbs.

Third Race.—A Purse of 30 gold mohurs added to a Sweepstakes of 20 gold mohurs, 15 forfeit for all horses 8st 7lbs each, English to carry 3st Cape and New South Wales 10lbs, and country bred 4lbs extra maidens allowed 5lbs. R. C

FIFTH DAY, 19TH MARCH.

First Race.—A winning and losing Handicap on the terms of the 1st Calcutta Meeting.

Second Race.—A Hack Purse of 10 gold mohurs with 5 gold mohurs entrance, 10st each ½ mile heats -- the winner to be sold for Rs 600, if demanded within ¼ of an hour after the last rider is weighed

Third Race.—A Pony Purse of 100 Rs, 2 gold mohurs entrance, half mile—Heats 12 hands to carry 8st.

All Races, with exception of those of the last day, to close on the 1st December 1840-41.

RULES.

1—The Calcutta Rules subject to any alterations the Stewards may direct to be considered in force for the Burdwan meeting.

2—All decision of the Stewards to be final.

3—Declarations of intention to subscribe to any races to be addressed in writing to the Secretary.

4—Sealed nominations, and entrance money to be delivered to the Secretary the day preceding the Race.

5—Stewards to be elected the day before the meeting by vote of subscribers to the amount of 100 Rs.

6—No subscriber of less than 100 Rs, entitled to start a Horse for any Plate, Purse or cup. (Ponies and Hacks excepted.)

7—The owner of every horse winning a race to pay one Gold Mohur to meet the expenses of keeping the Course in good order, &c. losers to pay four rupees.

8—Any deficiency in the subscriptions to be deducted proportionately from the plates.

WM. BENNETT,

Secy to the Burdwan Races.

Englishman, Nov. 10]

[Harkaru, Nov. 11, 1840.

BANGALORE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

Dear Sir,—According to promise I send you an account of our second day's meeting.

As bad luck would have it there was a constant pour of rain from nine o'clock last night till two A. M. this morning, which of course was much against me.

For the Welter, the Untrained St. Patrick and Wee Willy came to the post. The Untrained is a most powerful and well-bred animal, but looked as if he was a little too fat to run. St. Patrick looked none the worse

for his hard day's work on Thursday, and was much fancied, *Wee Willey* in high spirits, but looked rather fine drawn: at the word off the *Untrained* from being a most powerful horse in the lot went off at a score. Knocking off the first mile in two minutes, from the heaviness of the ground he had it all his own way, coming in an easy winner in three minutes and ten seconds. *St Patrick* contrived to give *Wee Willey* the go by within three yards from the post, and apparently could have beat him much sooner.

SECOND MAIDEN—*Small Ropes*, *New Light* and *Poor old screw*, well termed the *Ghost of a Hope* came to the post. At the word off the poor European boy who rode the *Ghost* went off agreeable to order at his best pace. *New Light* holding back before he had gone twenty yards. *Small Ropes* left the *Ghost* full ten yards behind him. *Mahomed* on *Small Ropes* still continued increasing his distance, and at the back of the course took a "strong run" upon his horse allowing that famous rider *Tiger* on *New Light* to come along side of him and then went away from him. *Small Ropes* pulling double as might be expected, time very slow, in fact it was no race, the unfortunate *Ghost* disappearing, and by the time the weighing was half done he was seen limping up to the scales.

SECOND HEAT—*Ghost* being distanced did not appear to gain any odds on *Small Ropes* no taking. At the word off *Small Ropes* went away at a good pace and the little blood horse *New Light* but off the first half mile after this *Small Ropes* cantered in.

On Tuesday afternoon the *Husar Cup* will be run for, for which seven horses have entered any odds on Captain Hall's *Stables* who has as yet won every race, and it might be depended on, has his best horses still to come out if necessary.

I am, my dear Sir, your's most obediently,

A WELL WISHER TO THE CURR.

Bangalore, 17th October, 1840.

[*Madras U. S. Gazette*, Oct. 20.

Hindustan, November 4, 1840.]

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

1st Race—The 2nd Maiden, a Purse of 300 rupees for all Arab Horses that have never won, each 9-st, entrance 100 rupees P. P. 3 subscribers or no Race to close 1st September. Heats round the course and a distance.

Rider's Colors.

Capt. Horne names } b a h *Small Hopes* 1 Scar, and
Capt. Charleston's.. } Buff
Mr. Townsend's.. g a h *New Light* 2 Blue & White
Mr. Bordieu's.... g a h *Ghost of Hope* dist White & Red Cap.

Time 1st Heat....3 31

2d do 3 29

2d Race—The Welter Stakes of 100 rupees each, half forfeit with 100 Pagodas added from the Fund for all Horses 11—7. Gentlemen riders, 3 subscribers or no Race—once round the course.

Rider's Colors

Mr. Watson's.. g a h *St. Patrick*, Crimson, Mr. W. 2.
Capt. Charleston's g a h *The Untrained*, White & Blue, Mr. P.—1
Mr. Macartney's b a h *Wee Willy*, White with Black Piping Mr. K—3.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY 21ST OCTOBER.

1st Race—The Hack Race, for all Horses, weight 11—7 one hundred rupees from the Fund 2 G. No. entrance. The Winner to be sold for 300 rupees if demanded in half an hour—Post entrance—Heats one mile.

Rider's Colors.

Mr. Evan's *Cripples*..... 2 Crimson, Mr. E
Mr. Watson's *Eringo Brack* 1 1 do. Mr. W

2d Race—The *Husar Cup* on its terms.

Rider's Colors.

Capt. Horne's g a h jumping *Jemmy* 1 Scarlet and Buff.

Capt. Horne names } b a h *Small Hopes* } 0 do, do
Capt. Charleston's.. } late No. 2 }

Mr. Macartney's b a h *Wee Willy*.... 0 White with Black Piping.

Mr. Pillgim's b a h *The Doctor*... 2 Crimson & White

Mr. Townsend's b a h *New Light* 3 Blue and White.

Mr. Watson's g a h *St. Patrick* drawn

Mr. Bordieu names Capt. H. *Billy* 4 White with Red Cap.

Time 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.. 0 56

2d do..... 1 6

3d do..... 1 3

4th do..... 1 4

Total ..4 9

Madras Spectator, Oct. 31.]

[*Hindustan*, November 12, 1840

SONEPORE RACES.

FIRST DAY,—7TH NOVEMBER, 1840.

First Race—A Silver Breakfast Service, presented by the officers of the Central Stud, for all maiden horses, bred at and selected from the Central Stud, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 gold-mohurs each. Heats one and a half mile To close and nominate 1st of November, 1840 5 gold-mohurs forfeit, if declared by one o'clock the day before the race. Weight for age, 2 years old, a feather; 3 years old, 7st 2lbs, 4 years old, 8st 2lbs, 5 yrs old, 8st 10lbs, 6 yrs old 9st, and aged 9st 3lbs. Under-sized cattle allowed 5lbs, mares and gelding 3lbs. Horses starting for this plate must have cost out of the stud, not less than 400 rupees, and must be 300 rupees, certificates of sale to be produced signed by the officer in charge of the depot, from whence the selection was made, and no horse or mare purchased at public auction will be allowed to start.

Mr. M. Cloud's b c *Raphael* by *Tuffanie*, 3 years old..... 2 1
Mr. Grey's b c *Jonathan Wild* by *Triumph*, 3 years old..... 1 bt

Jonathan in the first heat took the lead and kept it, winning by many lengths in 3m 6.—the first into 1m 58s. The second heat, just after the start, *Jonathan* bolted, and with it ended his chance.

Second Race—Purse of 20 gold-mohurs, for all Arabs 8st—5lbs each; maidens allowed 5lbs. Heats R C and a distance 10 gold-mohurs entrance. To close 1st November.

Time, 3m 29s—3m 28s.

Mr Lovell's g a <i>Bedouin</i>	1	1
Mr Grey's g a <i>Spanhall</i>	2	2
Mr O'Donoghue's bl a <i>Jim Crow</i>	3	3

Mr Lovell's g a <i>Bedouin</i> ,....	9st	8lbs....	1
Mr Grey's h a <i>Smike</i>	8st	7lbs....	2

Won easy by a length in 3m 15s.

Two beautiful races won by $\frac{1}{2}$ a length—but *Bedouin* hard held all the way.

Third Race.—A Silver Tankard, for all horses. Entrance 50 rupees. Gentlemen riders, 11st 7lbs; Arabs allowed 7lbs One mile heats.

Mr Lovell's h m <i>Polypheia</i> ,.....	1	1
Mr O'Donoghue Cape Mare <i>Anna</i> ,.....	2	2
Mr Edward's ch m <i>Heathhelle</i> ,.....	3	3
Mr Grey's b a <i>Span</i> ,.....	4	4

Polu jumped off at a great pace, running the first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in 56s in both heats, winning in the end very easy. The others had no chance. Time 1st heat 1m 59s—2d heat 1m 58s.

Fourth Race.—A Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, for maiden Arabs. Calcutta weight for age. Two miles. To be run on the first day of the meeting 1840. 10 gold mohurs forfeit if declared by 12 o'clock the day before the meeting. To close on the 1st October

	st	lb	6	Subs
Mr Grey's h a galloway, <i>Jessamine</i> , ..	9	5		1
Mr Lovell's g a <i>Commissioner</i> ,..	8	13		2
Mr Smith's h a <i>Rambler</i> ,	9	3		3
Mr Stanforth's g a <i>Sinbad</i> ..	9	3		4
Mr O'Donoghue's g a <i>Will'o'Wisp</i>	9	5		

A very pretty Race, all well together to the mile, which was run in 2m 1s, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 3m 4s. The whole distance in 4m 8s by some watches in 4m 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Won easy by three or 4 lengths. *Jessamine* the favourite.

SECOND DAY, —9TH NOVEMBER.

First Race —The Begum Cup on its terms, with 20 gold-mohurs added from the fund.

Mr Grey's h m <i>Musquitos</i> by <i>Scorpion</i> dam		
<i>Maid of Avenel</i> , 8st 9lbs.....	1	1
Mr Cloud's ch 3m <i>Mopsa</i> by <i>Clau</i> , dam <i>Matta</i>		
by <i>Diamond</i> , 8st 9lbs.....	2	2

Both Heats won easy in 3m 9s--and 3m 11s.

Second Race - -Purse of 20 gold-mohurs, for maiden Arabs 8st 7lbs each One and a half mile heats. Entrance 10 gold-mohurs. To close the day before the meeting.

Mr Grey's g a <i>Vizier</i> ,.....	1	1
Mr Stanforth's g a <i>Sinbad</i> ,.....	2	2
Mr Lovell's g a <i>Commissioner</i>	3	dr
Mr Smith's b a <i>Rambler</i>	4	4
Mr O'Donoghue's g a <i>Will'o'Wisp</i>	6	dr

Time, 3m 2s—3m 1s—won, easy, 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ mile 55s— $\frac{3}{4}$ mile 1m 58s

Third Race.—Whim Purse of 15 gold-mohurs from the fund R. C. Weight for age and inches; 14 hands to carry 8st 7lbs—2 years old a feather, 3 years old 7st, 4 years old 8st, 5 years old 8st 7lbs, 6 years old and aged 8st 12lbs; maidens allowed 5lbs. Entrance 5 gold-mohurs.

Fourth Race.—Sonepore Cup, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 gold mohurs each; and 5 forfeit, if declared by one o'clock on the day before the race. For all horses. Two miles. Nominations to be made on or before the 1st November. Maidens allowed 5lbs, mares and geldings 3lbs. Three subscribers or the cup to be withheld. No one but a subscriber to the amount of 50 rupees allowed to start.

	Cape.	Country-breds.	Arabs.
	feather.	a feather.	feather.
2 years... a feather.			
3 years..	7 11	7 3	6 12
4 years..	8 12	8 5	7 12
5 years..	9 5	8 12	8 5
6 and aged	9 8	9 1	8 8

Mr. Lovell's g a <i>Bedouin</i> ,	1
Mr. Grey's h a galloway <i>Jessamine</i> ,...=....	2

A beautiful race all the way, won by not quite a length, *Jessamine*, running home in 3m. 58s. The little *Jessamine* although beaten, proved himself the best galloway, if not the best maiden, in India, especially when it is considered that this is the first year of his being trained.

Time—1st mile 1m 55s—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2m 57s—2 miles 3m 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

THIRD DAY,—11TH NOVEMBER.

First Race.—The Sonepore Great Welter Stakes, 10 gold mohurs each, with 20 from the fund, for all maiden Arabs 11st 7lbs 12 mile. Gentlemen riders To close on the 1st Nov, and name by 12 o'clock on the day before the race.

Mr Grey's g a h *Vizier*, walked over.
Mr. Lovell's, paid.
Mr. Stanforth's, paid.
Mr O Donoghue's, paid.

Second Race —Sweepstakes of 10 gold mohurs each with 15 from the fund, for all maiden countrybred or—es, Craven weights and distance. To close on the 20th October and name the day before the Meeting The winner of the Breakfast Service or Begum Cup to carry 5lbs extra, —of both 10lbs.

Mr Grey's b m <i>Musquitos</i> , 9st 7lbs.....	2
Mr Cloud's ch m <i>Mopsa</i> , 9st 11lb.....	2

Mopsa took the lead to a little after passing the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from home, when *Musquitos* ran up—at the distance both at the whip, won by a length in 2m. 36s.

Match 25 G M One mile.	
Mr Grey's c b mare <i>Haidée</i> 8st 4lbs.....	1
Mr O'Donoghue, b c a <i>Jim Crow</i> , 8st 7lbs.....	2

A good start. Just before reaching the first $\frac{1}{2}$, *Haidée* showed a little in point, kept the lead, passing the first half mile post in 75s, and winning by a couple of lengths, easy in 1m 56s

Third Race.—Sweepstakes of 15 gold-mohurs each and half forfeit for maiden Arab galloways. Heats R.C. Weight for inches; 14 hands to carry 8st 7lbs. To be run on the 3rd day of the Meeting, and to close on the 23d November 1839. Nominations to be sent in by 12 o'clock on the day before the race, Four subscribers Closed.

Mr Grey's b a galloway, *gessmins*, walked over.

Fourth Race.—Cheroot Stakes of 5 gold-mohurs from the fund, and 1 gold-mohur entrance, for all untrained horses. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heats. Gentlemen riders. 12st. Gentle men to start with cheroots in their mouths, and those who do not bring them lighted to the scales, to be distanced.

Mr Cloud's g m *Victoria*,..... 0 1.
Mr Peters ch g *Spansburk*,..... 0 dr
Mr Lushington's cu m *Hokee Po ee*,..... 2 dr

The first a dead heat 59s.—2d heat, all drawn in favour of *Victoria*.

FOURTH DAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

First Race.—Civilians's Cup for all Cape, Country-bred and Arab Horses, Heats $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 5lbs. Entrance 10 gold-mohurs, and 5 gold-mohurs forfeit, if declared the day before the race. To close and nominate on the 1st Nov. 1840. 3 subscribers or the Cup to be withheld.

Cape.	Country bred	Arabs
2 years old, a feather...	a feather.....	a feather.
3 years old, 7st 5lbs...	6st 13lbs.....	6st 6lbs
4 years old, 8st 6lbs...	8st.....	7st 7lbs.
5 years old, 9st 2lbs...	8st 6lbs.....	7st 13lbs.
6 yrs. & aged, 9st 7lbs...	8st 10lbs.....	8st 3lbs.

Mr Lovell's g a *Bédouin*, aged, 8st 3lbs..... 1 1

Mr Grey's g a *Vizier*, 5 years old, 7st 8lbs 2 drawn. A pretty race, *Bédouin* half a length in front, leading the whole way, winning in the same easy style as he has done on all his runs, in 3m 33s.

Mr O'Donoghue's *Jim Crow*, and Cape Mare *Anna*, paid forfeit

Mr Stanforth's *Stub*, Mr Grey's b a *Span*, and w a *Snowball* paid forfeit.

Second Race.—A Purse of 15 gold-mohurs, for all Galloways. Weight for inches, 14 hands to carry 8st 7lbs; maidens allowed 5lbs. R C heats. Entrance 11 gold-mohurs.

Mr Grey's b a galloway *Jessamine* walked over.

Third Race.—Purse of 15 gold-mohurs, for all Arabs and country-bred Horses. Calculata weight for age; maidens allowed 5lbs, Arabs 5lbs, R C and a distance. To close the day before the races. Entrance 100 rupees.

Mr Grey's w a *Snowball*,.... 8st 12lbs..... 1
Mr Cloud's g a *Cassio*,..... 7st 8lbs..... 2

Mr Stanforth did not name.

Off at score, *Bassio* making the running, *Snowball* a length behind, until they reached the half mile from home, when he came away, winning easy in 3m 54s.

Fourth Race.—Sweepstakes of 10 gold mohurs each, with 15 gold-mohurs added from the fund, for all country-bred horses. R C. Weight for age, Byculla standard. To close on the 1st Nov.

Mr Lovell's b c h mare *Polyphema*.... 8st 9lbs 1
Mr Grey's g m *Haides*..... 8st 9lbs 2
Mr Edward's ch m *Heath-belle*..... 8st 9lb 3
Mr Stanforth names Cape mare *Anna* 9st 5lbs 4
Mr O'Donoghue's Cape Horse *Father Tom* 9st 10lbs 5

Time 3m 7s round the course.—The last 1 2m 56s!

Poly jumped off with the lead, *Heath-belle* second. The two Capes tailed off early in the race, and at the mile from home little *Haides* ran up, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ closed upon *Heath-belle*, who dropped at the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from home, giving her place to *Haides*, *Poly* still leading and the Grey about a length behind. In this manner they continued *Poly* coming home, hard held in—3m 7s. The last $\frac{1}{4}$, in 2m 56s and no mistakes. The pretty little *Haides* ran a right good bit of stuff. R C 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 154 yards.—*Hurkaru*, November 18, 1840.

FIFTH DAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

First Race.—The Ladies, and Bachelors' Purse of 20 gold-mohurs, for all Country-bred and Arab Horses, Heats 2 miles. Calculata weight for age; Arabs allowed 7lbs, maidens on the day of starting allowed 5lbs, winners once to carry 3lbs, twice 5lbs, 3 times or oftener 7lbs extra. Entrance 10 gold-mohurs.

Mr. Lovell's g a *Bedouin*, 6 years old, 9st 3lbs,..... 1 1
Mr. Grey's g a *Vizier*, 5 years old, 8st 11lbs,..... 2 dr.

Bedouin won in his usual easy style in 4m. 8s.

Second Race.—Forced Handicap of 5 gold-mohurs each, for which all winners of public races must enter except the winners of the hack and cheroot stakes, to whom it is optional. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. To be handicapped by the stewards

Mr Grey's w a *Snowball*, 8st 6lbs,.. walked over.

b m *Musquitos*, 7st 7lbs... }
g a *Vizier*, 8st 2lbs... }
b a *Jessamine* 9st..... }
Mr Lovell's b m *Polyphema*, 10st 7lbs } 'aid
g a *Bedouin* 10st 4lbs... }
Mr Macleod's b c *Raphael*, a feather }

Third Race.—A Handicap Purse of 15 gold-mohurs, free for all horses that have started for and not won public races. Entrance 5 gold-mohurs and 2 gold-mohurs forfeit for those not accepting. R C and a distance. To be handicapped by the Stewards.

Mr. Edward's ch m *Heath-belle*. 8st 2lbs..... 1
Mr. Grey's b a *Span* 8st..... 2
Mr O'Donoghue's bl a *Jim Crow*, 8st 7lbs.... 3
Cape Mare *Anna* 9st 4lbs..... 4

A good race—the two leading horses, well at the whip at the distance, won by a length in 3m. 31s.

The Sonepore Fair Sweepstakes of 3 G. M $\frac{1}{4}$ mile 8 7

Master Humphrey's bl m *Clack*, (Capt. Sumput) 1
Mr J O's mare *Maid of Athens*,..... 2
Mr Piller's b h *Woolin Kooloom*,..... 3
Mr Grey's g m *Crucifix*,..... 4
Mr Lovell's b m *Fairy Queen*,..... 5
Mr Snock's c m *Dorothy Squeers*,..... 6

All well together to the distance, where there was the devil's own tamasha for a good place, whips and spurs, les and seats up and down, in and out. *Maid of Athens* has it, sung by Φ thousand voices, *jute bhats* Hurra! for the *Clack*. Done in 1-1

The following bolted—

Mr Allwrong's *Fibbertigibbet*.
Mr O'Donoghue's *Black Ball*.
Mr Claud's b m *Mrs Brodie*,
Mr Namrah's g m *Fanny Squeers*

[*Hurkaru*, November 18, 1840.

CUTTACK RACES,—1840.

First day, 2d November.

First Race.—A Plate of 25 gold mohurs added to a subscription of 5 G. M. each, for maiden Arabs 1½ miles 8st, 7lbs.

Mr Andrew nominates *Sam Slick*, (Sam Day),... 1
Mr O W Malet's g. h. *Planet*,..... 2
Mr D'Vaux's g a h *Mercury*, 3

Time—3m. 40s—won easy.

Second Race.—Hack Stakes for all horses 5 G. M from the fund and 2 G M entrance, 1 mile heat. Gent. riders, 11st.

Mr Malapert's b c h *Nuksau*.... dist
Capt. Coat's g a h *Nomen*,..... 1
Mr Ralph's b c m *Lucetta*,..... 2 1
Mr Tieland's b c m *Nora Cristina*,..... 3 2

1st Heat—1m 5s—2d—Heat—1m 5s

Nuksau won the first heat, but being short of weight the heat was given to *Nomen*, who won the second heat with ease.

Third Race.—A match 1 mile.

Mr James b a h *Billy*, (owner) 9st 4lbs.
Mr Andrew's c a h *Beloochee*, 9st.....

Time—53s.

Billy won with ease, but being short of weight, the race was given to his old antagonist *Beloochee*.

Second Day.

First Race.—A Cup given by the officers of the 6th Regt M N I, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 G M each, for all Arabs 2 miles Heats, 4 years old, 8st 2lbs; 5 years, 8st 10lbs: 6 and aged, 9st.

Mr. O W Malet's *Planet*, 9st (David Dall).. 1 1
Mr. Andrew's *Adventurer*, 9st..... 2 2

1st Heat. *Planet* took the lead at a steady pace and kept it—winning at 4m 15s.

2d Heat. *Adventurer* second from the post in order to take the lead, but *Planet* had the foot of him and kept his place—winning by some lengths again in 4m 15s.

Second Race.—Mr Andrew's *Beloochee* walked over for "The Cutack Welter"

Third Race—A match 2 miles, 8st 7lbs each,

Mr Eardley's *Young Bruce*,..... 1
Mr Ewart's *Mont Blanc*,..... 2

Won easy in 59s.

Third Day.

First Race—The Civilian's Cup, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 G M P P for all Arabs, 8st 7lbs each. Winners before the meeting, and the winner of the 6th Cup 7lbs, all other winners during the meeting 5lbs extra. Heats 1½ mile.

Mr Andrew nominates *Sam Slick*, 8st 12lbs.. 1 1
Mr D'Vaux's g a h *Mercury*, 8st 7lbs..... 2 2

The *Calcutta* nag won both Heats with great ease in 3m 13s.

Second Race.—Mr. Andrew's *Adventurer* walks over for a Sweepstakes of 100 H F for all Arabs, with 100 from the fund, 1 mile.

Third Race.—Poney Stakes of 5 G. M. Noentrance 1 mile heats—weight for inches 13 hands 8-t.

Mr. Steel's *Nobochish*, 8st. 2½lbs..... 1 1
Mr. Frederick's *Sampson*, 7st 5lbs..... 2 3
Mr. D'Vaux's *Jimmy*, (a feather) 3 2

The impetuous *Nobochish* was too much for the other nags.

Fourth Race.—A match 1 mile 9st each.

Mr. Malet nominates *Beloochee*,..... 1
Mr. James' *Billy*,..... 2

Billy had frequently beat *Beloochee* for half a mile but the latter having been partially trained, had his revenge for a mile, which he won without difficulty.

Fourth Day.

First Race.—A forced Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 G M with 10 G M from the fund for all winners of public money during the meeting. (Hack and Pones excepted.) Heats C H.

Mr Andrew nominates *Sam Slick*, 8st 7lbs. 2 1 1
Mr. O W Malet's g a h *Planet*, 8st 1 2dr

1st Heat, *Planet* scored from the post, and was never headed. Time—3m 25s.

2d Heat, *Sam Slick* collared *Planet* at the mile, and at the 1 mile took the lead, winning with ease in 3m 30s.

Second Race.—A Free Handicap Purse of 10 G M for all horses that have started, but not won public money during the meeting. Heats R C Entrance 3 G M. Horses not standing the Handicap to pay 1 G M.

Mr Andrew's *Adventurer*, 8st 7lbs..... 1 1
Mr D'Vaux's *Mercury*, 8st 3lbs..... 3 dr,

Time—3m 33s.

1st Heat. Neck and neck to the turn, when *Adventurer* came away winning easily. Second Heat, *Mercury* was drawn.

Third Race—A Sweepstakes 1 mile. Heats 8st 7lb each.

Capt. Coat' *Nomen*..... 1 1
Mr Ralph's *Lucetta*..... 2 2
Mr Malapert's *Nuksau*..... 3 dist.

Nuksau won the second heat, but a cross was claimed and established.

The course this years was as hard as a brick bat, so much so that before the Races commenced there were only two Horses *Planet* and (*Mercury*, an inferior Horse of Mr. D'Vaux) left to compete with Mr. Andrew's strong stable, and those two were screwed before the end of the Meeting, thus Mr. Andrew walked off with every thing, save the 6th Cup which fell to the Sporting owner of *Planet*.

D'Vaux, Secretary,

Cuttack, 13th Nov. 1840.

P S.—Round the course is 1½ mile and 212 yards—*Englishman*, November 18,—*Hurkatu*, November 19, 1840.

MADRAS RACES.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING.—1840.

To commence (weather permitting) on Monday 11th January 1841.

FIRST DAY.—A Subscription Purse of Rupees 600, each, P P with six hundred Rupees from the Fund, for Maiden Arab Horses. Heats two miles, carrying 8st. 4lbs closed on the 1st September.—4 Subscribers.

4th Renewal of the Great Madras Welter 10 Gold Mohurs each, P P with 50 Gold Mohurs from the Fund of all Arab Horses that have never won —11st. 7lbs. each one mile and a half and a distance.—Gentlemen Riders—To close and name to the Secretary at 12 o'clock the day before the Race —10 Subscribers.

His Highness the Nobah's Purse £100, entrance 200 rupees, H F to close and name on the 15th December, 1840—Arabs 9st. Cape, New South Wales and country bred to carry 10lbs. and English Horses 2st extra, Heats, R, C.

Wednesday, 13th January, 1841.

SECOND DAY.—1st Race—A Subscription of 500 Rupees each, P P with 500 from the Fund, for Maiden Arabs 1½ miles 3 Heats, carrying 8st. 7lbs. winners on the day of starting to put up 5lbs.—Closed on the 1st September.—4 Subscribers.

2d Race.—The Union Cup, value Rs 1,500, by a Subscription of Rs 50 each—free for all Horses, two miles.—Weight for age English Horses in carry two stones Cape, country bred, and New South Wales Horses 7lbs extra—Winners of a previous year to put up 3lbs. and of two or more seasons 7lbs. additional Entrance 15 Gold Mohurs, 5 forfeit, if declared to the Secretary the day before the Race. To close and name on the 15th December, 1840.

3d Race.—The Little Welter of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for Arabs that never won before the first day of the Madras meeting of 1841 one mile and half 6st 10lbs each—Gentlemen Riders. The winner of the Great Welter to carry 7lbs. extra —To close and name to the Secretary by 12 the day before the Race.

Saturday, 10th January, 1841.

THIRD DAY.—A Subscription Purse of Rupees 350 each, P P with Rupees 350 from the Fund, for Maiden Arab Horses. Heats 1½ miles, 8st. 10lbs. Winners once to carry 5lbs twice or oftener 10lbs. extra—Closed on the 1st September—4 Subscribers.

2d Race.—The Ladies' Purse of 50 Gold Mohurs, added to a Subscription of Gold Mohurs. H F for all Arab Horses—weight for Inches, Heats 2 miles fourteen hands to carry 8st, winners once to put up 3lbs and twice or oftener 5lbs extra.—To close and name on the 15th December 1840.

3d Race.—Hack Stakes for all Horses 3 Gold Mohurs each with 15 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, Heats ¼ mile 11st Gentlemen Riders. The Winner to be sold for 400 Rupees if demanded within a quarter of an hour after the Race.

Monday, 18th January 1841.

FOURTH DAY.—Sweepstakes for 500 Rupees each, for all Arabs, 8st. 4lbs, each, Cape, New South Wales and

country bred to carry 10lbs, and English 2st extra Winners once 5lbs. twice 6—oftener 1 stone—2½ miles. To close on 15th December and name the day before the race.—Three Subscribers or no Race.

Presented to the Madras course. The Armenian Cup, free for all Horses three quarters of a mile, Arabs 8st 4lbs. Cape, New South Wales and country bred, 19st. and English Horses 11st. To close on the 1st January, and name the day before the race. Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs.

Thursday, 21st January, 1841.

A Plate of 50 Gold Mohurs, for all Arab Horse weight for age, Heats, round the Course. Entrance 15 Gold Mohurs, 5 forfeit—To close and name 15th December.

FIFTH DAY.—Forced Handicap for winning Horses only—for which all winners during the Meeting must enter, with the exception of Hack and untrained Stakes—a winner once to pay 5 Gold Mohurs for each additional race, 2 miles—to be handicapped by the Steward. The second Horse to save his stake

Free Handicap of Rupees 400 for all beaten Horses—added to a Sweepstakes of 15 Gold Mohurs, H F Horses not standing the handicap to pay 3 Gold Mohurs.

SELECT CUP ON ITS TERMS.

S. D. Binch, Secretary.

Note—Maidens on the 1st November 1840, to run as maidens throughout the Madras Spring Meeting of 1840. — *Madras Herald*, Oct 28.

[*Hurkaru*, November 9, 1840.

PROPOSED CODE OF RULES FOR THE MADRAS TURF.

1. Newmarket rules as far as applicable to this country to be adopted.

2. The rules concerning Horse-Racing in general, the rules and orders of the Jockey Club, and the adjudged cases all of which are contained in Weatherby's Racing Calendar, apply to all races run on, and engagements made for the Madras course with the exception of certain Rules hereinafter specified, some of which in lieu of Rules not adopted to the state of the Turf in India, and others purely local, and no other Book than Weatherby's Racing Calendar is to be considered as authority for the above Rules and decisions of the Jockey Club at Newmarket.

3. The Newmarket rules for Horses taking age from 1st January is not adopted, and horses are to continue to take their ages from 1st May.

4. The fifth of the Rules concerning Horse Racing in general is not adopted, and the following Rules are substituted.

6. Horses that cannot produce a satisfactory certificate of their age, are to be aged by the Stewards, or by such person or persons as they may appoint.

6. Any objection to a Horse being improperly aged, is to be made and decided before the Race is run, and such decision is to be final as regards that particular Race, notwithstanding anything that may be subsequently adduced to the contrary.

7. From this date the Byculla Standard is to be considered as the Established Weight for age, unless expressed to the contrary in the terms of any race, viz.

	at	lbs
Three years	7	4
Four "	7	12
Five "	8	5
Six "	8	12
Aged "	9	0

8. Horses to be measured by the Stewards of the Meeting or such persons as they may appoint, and the measurement to hold good for that Meeting.

9. Where a quarter of an inch is allowed for measuring in shoes or plates, such are to be bona fide shoes or plates and no pieces of tin or other substances cut in the shape of the shoes will be allowed. A horse must stand to be measured with his legs as nearly perpendicular as possible. The skin on his withers is not to be pressed down, and his mane is not to be held lower than what brings the poll on a level with the withers.

10. All confederacies must be declared to the Secretary, in writing on or before the day preceding the Meeting, and confederates are jointly and severally responsible for all losses and demands connected with Racing, incurred jointly or separately by them during the Meeting, if a confederacy is subsequently dissolved, the Confederates must notify this to the Secretary by a letter signed by both or all of them. In like manner, if a confederacy is informed before a meeting, it must be immediately notified to the Secretary to entitle the confederates to the benefits of it before the meeting.

11. In all Races, the terms of which are, that they are to close or name on a certain day; it is understood that Subscriptions or nominations are to be received by the Secretary not despatched on or before that day, and this applies also to forfeits that are to be declared on or before a certain day.

12. When a Horse's name is changed from one he has once run under before, both names must be specified the first time he is entered under the new one; a breach of this rule will subject a horse so entered to be distanced.

13. In all Races for Public Money, Mares and Geldings are allowed 3 lbs. when nothing to the contrary is specified.

14. In private Matches or Sweepstakes, no allowance is made to Mares and Geldings, unless so specified in the terms.

15. Maidens on the 1st October of each year preceding the Meeting, to run as such during the Madras Meeting except as may be otherwise provided. No Horse aged by the Stewards, and who has started under their authority and certificate, shall be permitted to be brought forward to be aged at a future meeting, but such Horse shall start on the Madras course agreeable to the age formerly assigned to him.

Saddling, Weighing, Starting and Heats.

16. As the word off, go, or away, is given by the Steward, or person appointed by the Stewards to start the Horses, it must be considered a fair start, and no other will be allowed, and no caution is required beyond the calling the horses up to the post.

17. The Steward will fix the order in which all Races are to be run the day before they take place.

18. In Races of Heats, no more than half an hour from the time the last Jockey is weighed, will be allowed between each Heat.

19. When a Race is proposed to be run between the Heats, the order to saddle for it will be given ten

minutes after the last Jockey is weighed; but should such Race seem likely to occupy more time than the half hour, any owner of a Horse engaged in the preceding Heat, is at liberty to object to the same.

20. The Jockeys are entitled to weigh in the order in which they came in and if a Horse leaves the weighing enclosure before his Jockey is weighed, nothing which may be upon him when he leaves the enclosure shall be allowed for in the weight.

21. After the order for Saddling has been given, five minutes are allowed to bring the Horses out, and they must take their places without delay; the Steward or person appointed to start them leaving out any Horse that may not have come up.

22. The order in which the Horses are to start, if to be previously determined by lot, except in the case of a race for heats, when, after the first heat the Horses will take their places in the order in which they are placed in the preceding heat.

Changes and Deviations.

24. In case of unfavorable weather, the Stewards have the power to postpone the Races, and in such cases all bets on Races for public money must stand.

25. No other deviation from original terms of Races for public money will be allowed, even though the parties concerned agree to it.

Foul Rulings.

26. If any change takes place in private Sweepstakes or Matches with the exception of the change of the day with in the week, as specified in the 26th Rule for horse racing in general, all bets made before the alteration shall be void.

27. The 54th Rule of the Jockey Club is modified, as it was in all probability intended to apply to a straight course, and the Stewards will consider that only to be cross or jostle which shall in any way impede the progress of a Competitor; but no Jockey will be justified "in crossing the path of the Horse behind him" unless he be at least "two full lengths" a head, or "preventing a Horse coming up" on either side by a to the one or the other so as to shut such a Horse out after he has fairly established his position on either side.

If in running for any race, a horse shall cross another, such horse, and every horse the same owner or in which he shall have a share, running in the same race shall be disqualified from winning the race, and if such cross or jostle shall be proved to have happened through the foul ruling of the jockey, he shall be disqualified from again riding at Madras, or shall be punished by fine or suspension for a time as the Stewards shall think fit.

Subscriptions and Course Repairs.

28. No horse will be allowed to start on the Madras course whose owner has not subscribed "five gold-mohurs" for the current season to the general funds of the races. In confederacies each confederate must pay that sum.

29. Every horse trained on the Madras course, to pay 8 rupees, and all winners of plate, purse, match, or sweepstakes, to pay one gold-mohur; a week's training will subject a horse to the first of these charges.

Disputes.

30. All disputes will be settled by the stewards, and their decision shall be final, but either party shall be entitled to refer his case to a Meeting of the Stewards, specially convened for that purpose by notice to every

Steward present in Madras; such notice to be accompanied by a written statement of his case; should he desire it, or if the dispute of such a nature that it must be decided on the spot, so as to admit of the race going on, then he shall be entitled to as full a Meeting of the Stewards as can be convened at the time.

3.. Any jockey who shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards to have broken his agreement with his Master, shall be disqualified for again riding in a race or training on the Madras course, for such period as the Stewards may determine, and such disqualification shall not be removed without the consent of the Master, notified in writing to the Secretary. In order to facilitate the investigation of complaints against jockeys for breach of agreement, the general adoption of written agreements is strongly recommended to the notice of owners of horses—*Madras Athenæum*, Nov 10.—*Hurkaru*, November 24, 1840.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS SPECTATOR.

My dear Mr. Editor—I hope you will find room for the Secunderabad Races, got up in a hurry, and consequently not on a very extensive scale. It thus happened, that those who had not good horses on the spot, were unable to procure them from a distance, which of course had the effect of checking sport.

15th October, 1840.

1st Race—For all Arab Horses, Heats one Mile, carrying 10 stone, entrance Rupees 50, with 300 Rupees to be added from the Fund, winners of 1 Race to carry 7 lbs extra, of 2 Races 10 lbs and of more 12 lbs.

Lord Jocelyn's ch h S. X.
The Confederate's g. a. h. Crazy.
Mr Graham's b. a. h. Phæton.

Time 1st Heat..... 2 2
2d do..... 2 1

1st Heat—The Phæton was too heavy for Crazy and S. X. and he drew after 1st Heat, betwixt Crazy and S. X. Both Horses started and went at their last pace and cheek by jowl. Crazy tried the perpendicular at distance, but His Lordship's Horse had his best by foremost and came in a length and a half, to the astonishment of the beholders and the surprise of the confederates.

2d Heat—At starting S. X. plunged fearfully, but was ridden manfully by his jockey, an officer of this station—both Horses off at once, and finked together all the way round, Crazy again came to the whip, but my Lord's horse was to the front and overthrew the confederacy.

2d Race—A Purse of 250 Rupees for all Gallowses 13 3 and under. Heats one Mile to carry 8 stone 10 lbs, entrance Rupees 35.

Mr Morris, Bolter ——— drawn.
The Confederate's g. a. h. Mischief.
McO'Grady's b. a. g. Lightfoot.

Mischief won this race in a canter, time not taken.

We learn that Mischief was entered and brought in a lottery, under another name at the last races here, and that before starting he was privately named Mischief at last races—Query—Is he distanced?

3d Race—The Walter Stakes of 40 Rs each, with 200 Rs from the Fund for all horses, weights 11 stone.

once round the course. Winners of one race 1st day to carry 7 lbs extra, English horses to carry 1 stone, mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.

The Confederate's g. a. g. Daddy.
Mr Graham's b. s. h. Redoubt.

Daddy won this race easy—time not taken.

We regret to observe that the betting on this race gave rise to a great deal of discussion. Thus A offer to take 5 to 1 that Redoubt is distanced—B gives the 5 to 1—after the race A claims the bet (Daddy did not near distance Redoubt) as Redoubt formerly ran under another name, and produces a book of rules to the astonishment of 9 10ths of the meeting. A bets on a certainty, B is ignorant of the last rule—is it a bubble bet? Just justification *ex æquo*—we fear this affair is likely to put a stop to future sport, a sport cultivated and advanced by a Sovereign (Queen Elizabeth) for the purpose of improving the horses of our island—the matchless animals we boast have thus in a measure their origin.

2d Day, 17th October 1840.

A Purse of Rupees 200 or all horses, weight fur in chew, 14 hands to carry 9 stone. Heats ½ mile.

Mr Graham's b. a. h. Phæton, drawn.
Mr Roke's loan b. a. h. China Aster, 9 to 7 lbs.
The Confederate's g. a. h. Mischief 8 to 7 lbs.

Lord Jocelyn's g. a. b. Did he do it 2 drawn after the 2d Heat.

This race was a beauty. Off at score and whip-snap, Did he do it, could not do it, China Aster stuck close and seemed on Mischief bent, but Mischief ran a length and a half.

2d Heat seemed like the 1st until about 3 lengths from the post, China Aster's jockey near ½ a length behind with exquisite precision and a well timed cut, showed the loan's horse clean in, we have seldom witnessed a prettier piece of horsemanship. Did he do it no where.

3d Heat—China Aster showed himself to be staunch and did the Mischief, winning about 2½ lengths.

2d Race—A Purse of 150 for all Ponies 13 hands and under, entrance 10 Rs. catch weights. Heats ½ mile.

Mr Graham's ch. a. h. Bukhtear.
Mr Roke's g. p. Comet.
Mr Kevin's ch. h. Unknown.
Mr Roke's g. a. p. Blackey, drawn.

The Unknown won the 1st and 2d Heats well, and is a first rate Pony, he content that he has now an appropriate name that Bukhtear should be changed to Cum-bukht. Comet is a good pony (they are all good ponies) but he will never shew his fiery tail to one unknown.

While we apologise for being personal, we still cannot out notice the rider of the Unknown, Master Ryve's 5 stone—he is one of the neatest hands on horseback we have seen, and for a youth shewed more judgement than we could have anticipated from riber years, for had he not used his whip just in the nick of time, Bukhtear would have been fortunate in a race, as he is in a name.

The Comet in 2d heat took a wrong direction, and put his head where his tail ought to be.

3d Race—A Handicap Purse for all horses that have run during the meeting. Entrance Rupees 30—Heats ½ mile.

Mr. Graham's b. a. h. Dodman.
The Confederate's g. a. h. Duddy.

Daddy won the 1st Heat so easily, that Mr. Graham's jockey did not up and be doing. Again thus ends the races for public money. We had a few matches which the Confederates won, we were honoured with a few ladies, but though few they were a host to them-

selves, long life to them, and may their influence induce those who were absent to follow their social example.

Your's truly,

ENTIRE NOUS.

Secunderabad, Oct. 18, 1840—Hurkara, November 6, 1840

SUPREME COURT.

FOURTH TERM.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1840.

(Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and

Sir J. Seton.)

ROGERS v. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Clarke showed cause against a rule for judgment as in case of a non-suit, and said he was perfectly ready to go to trial if the other side would allow them to use an attested copy of a letter, the original of which was in England. He did not see what objection they could have to this, as his Attorney has been called on to admit this very letter by the other side. If they refused, he must apply to the Court for time to get the letter from England.

The Advocate General was not disposed to accede to the proposition. The plaintiffs Messrs. Hamilton had thought proper to arrest an officer on the eve of his embarkation for foreign service, (the China Expedition) a party who really was not indebted to them, but who had put his name on a Bill for the accommodation of a brother officer, as they well knew. He had pleaded that time had been given to the original party and that therefore he was discharged. He (the Advocate-General) could not consent to receive a copy of the letter in question. They ought to have known they had the necessary evidence before proceeding to an arrest. They must have been aware that they had not the original letter, for the copy of it in their books, which it appeared they had, would otherwise have been quite unnecessary. His client was with his regiment in China, and he (the Advocate-General) as he had no means of communicating with him could not consent to any delay.

Ryan, C. J.—This rule must be made absolute. The defendant has pleaded that he is discharged, time having been given to the drawers. It has been said that there were two instruments, which makes the evidence set forth in the plaintiff's affidavit after all, of a doubtful nature, as to which the letter spoken of may really apply. Issue was joined by the plaintiff and he ought to have been prepared with his evidence after arresting an officer proceeding on active service. The defendant gave bail and that bail is entitled to be discharged: plaintiffs proceeding summarily and should have been prepared: they must now commence their action *denovo* whenever they can find jurisdiction against the party.

Rule made absolute.—*Englishman*, November 3.—*[Hurkara, November 4, 1840,*

JOYKISSEN BYSACK VERSUS RADAKISSEN AND OTIFERS.

A point of practice was decided in this case, upon a motion by one of the defendants to enlarge the time for publication. In July last an order was made that publication should pass *peremptorily*, and without further order on the 7th of October, then next ensuing. On the 29th of September, another order was obtained for a month's further time to examine witnesses. The present motion still further to enlarge publication now came on after the lapse of the month. The question was whether it was not too late. The Examiner had certified that publication had passed, but upon the application of the other party, he gave another certificate correcting the former one.

The Advocate General and Mr. Clarke contended that the second certificate was correct. The order of July was opened by the subsequent order of September, and publication could not afterwards pass without a specific motion to that effect. If the Court had intended otherwise, the peremptory clause would have been introduced into the order obtained in September.

Mr. Prinsep for other defendants neither opposed nor consented to the application, but claimed costs for his client.

Mr. Morton for the complainant opposed the motion and contended that it was too late and that publication had already passed under the order of July. The subsequent enlargement of the time for the examination of witnesses, only suspended the operation of the order during the time so granted, and when the time had elapsed, publication passed at once by virtue of the peremptory clause.

The Court held that publication had not passed: and they enlarged the time until the first day of next term upon payment of the costs of the application.

Order accordingly.

IN THE GOODS OF WILLIAMS.

Mr. Clarke applied for probate of the will of the deceased; he stated that the deceased in his last illness had been erroneously believed to be insane, and had been sent to Mr. Beardsmore's Lunatic Asylum. He had the certificates, however, of medical men, shewing that deceased was perfectly sane, and that he had been labouring under severe diarrhoea, which was the cause of his death.

Mr. Smith, of Mackie and Co.'s, was examined to prove, that he went to Mr. Beardmore's and conveyed the deceased from thence to Dr. Raleigh's. The medical certificates shewed that the supposition of his insanity was erroneous.

The Court granted probate.

The Insolvent Court sits to-morrow, and the causes on the common law board for to-morrow, stand over until Tuesday.—*Hurkaru*, November 6, 1840.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

CHUNDROOCHAM SEIN V. CHARLES MACKENZIE.

Mr. Morton moved for a rule to shew cause, why the Sub-treasurer of the East India Company should not pay over to the Sheriff the sum of Rs. 2550, being the arrears of salary due to the defendant, extended in the hands of the Sub-treasurer by the Sheriff, under a writ of *factus* in the above cause. The only difficulty in this case was, that the defendant had died after the issuing of the writ but *before* the seizure. It was apprehended, however, that the seizure was good nevertheless as the death of the defendant after judgment and execution in no wise abated the cause, and the writ might be executed upon goods in the hands of the personal representative.

The Court enquired, whether administration had been applied for by any party.

Mr. Morton said, that it did not appear by the grounds, but he believed, that in point of fact no administration had yet been applied for. If there was a personal representative, the order nisi might be served on him also.

The Advocate General, as *amicus curiæ*, observed that the plaintiff himself, as judgment creditor, might take out administration in default of other applicants. It might be dangerous otherwise to decide the question to whom the property belonged. Government had no interest in the matter one way or another, and were ready to pay to any one making out a good title.

Ryan, C. J. Upon this application, the question of who is entitled to the property would not be decided at all. It is only, that the money be paid into the hands of the Sheriff. We will grant a rule nisi.

Rule nisi granted.

HURROMONEY DABER V. JAMES YOUNG.

This was a demurrer to a plaint.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton appeared for the demurrer. No one appeared for the plaintiff.

Demurrer allowed.—*Hurkaru*, November 10, 1840.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1840.

JOHN STORM V. GREENAETH MULLICK.

The Advocate General and Mr. Clarke appeared for the plaintiff.

The action was undefended, and the plaintiff had a verdict.

Verdict for plaintiff.

BUDDINATH GHOSAL V. J. A. DEVERILL.

This was an action of trespass for the meane profits of 600 biggahs of land in the Pergunnah of Mouhar Sahie in the Zillah of Burdwan, alleged by the plaintiff to appertain to his factory of Seetahatee. The damages were laid at 18,000 rupees, the alleged value of the indigo plant cut and carried away.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Nott appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton for defendant.

The trial of this cause occupied the Court all day, and was not concluded when the Court rose.

Adjourned.

This cause will be proceeded with to-morrow, and the Court will then take contested motions, but no causes.

The above cause stands No. 8 on the list. The common law board will be proceeded with on Friday.—*Hurkaru*, November 12, 1840.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

BUDDINATH GHOSAL V. J. A. DEVERILL.

The trial of this cause was resumed this morning.

The plaintiff's witnesses proved, that the 600 biggahs of land in question, were in the possession of the plaintiff up to the year 1837, when the alleged trespass was committed. The native witnesses swore that about 24,000 bundles of Indigo plant were cut, and that the produce was about 90 maunds. Several European gentlemen, however, who were called as witnesses, stated that 8 or 10 bundles per biggah were to be considered an average produce. Mr. Robert Thomas was called to prove, that the Indigo of the Seetahatee factory in the year, 1837, fetched 183 rupees per maund all round.

The Advocate General, in addressing the Court for the defence, said, that he should, first, give evidence upon the question of title, and endeavour to prove that the alleged trespass was no trespass at all;—and secondly, upon the question of damages (if any) that the amount Rs. 18,000 the alleged value of 90 maunds claimed by the plaintiff was most absurdly over-rated. Upon the question of the title, the judgment in ejectment no doubt prevented the defendant from absolutely denying all title in the plaintiff, but he was still at liberty to shew that he held under the plaintiff. The case was simply this. In 1834, the plaintiff granted a pottah of these 600 biggahs to one Kishnoosunder Ghose, who cultivated them for two years, and upon his death, his widow assigned the pottah to the defendant along with the factory of Shreeharaspore, for the sum of Sa. Rs. 8,000. This pottah was afterwards lost, but not until it had been proved in the Court of the Magistrate of Beerbhoom. The subscribing witnesses were both unfortunately dead, but the defendant would be able to give full and satisfactory secondary evidence. As to the *quantum* of damages, the Court were not to take the *net profits* of the manufactured Indigo,—supposing that a verdict was found for the plaintiff. If a party was accused of cutting and carrying away wheat, would the Court go into the inquiry how many loaves of bread it would yield; or in

trover for a bar of steel, would the value be estimated by the quantity of needles or watchsprings into which it might be manufactured. The value of the indigo per bundle, and the number of bundles produced, would furnish the proper criterion. Besides, in the present case, it would be proved, that the defendant sowed the seed, and wrecked the plant, and the expenses of cultivation therefore ought at all events to be deducted.

The defendant's case was then gone into, but in attempting to prove the potliah, the witnesses broke down, there being no satisfactory proof of the loss. The valued to whom the potliah was entrusted, was called, and said, that it had been stolen along with other papers, but it appeared, that he had only heard this from his son, who was at Moonshedabad.

Ryan, C. J. — Unless the loss is clearly proved, you cannot go into secondary evidence at all. Besides the defendant has at best, a very uphill case, for although according to the recent decision of *Doe v. Hoadart*, 2 Crom. Mees. and Rossie, a judgment in ejectment, is not conclusive of title in an action for mesne profits, unless pleaded in estoppel, it is very strong evidence.

The defendant's counsel then abandoned the first part of their case and confined their evidence to the reduction of damages.

Mr. T. P. Morell, called as a witness, stated, that he knew the land in question and considered that 7 or 8 bundles per bighah was a fair average produce. The year 1837, was a bad year for indigo produce in the Kishenagar and Beethoon districts. The pure of the plant in bundles might be 7 or 8 bundles per bighah. The quantity of manufactured indigo depended of course, on a great variety of circumstances. These times were high lands for that. Thirty mounds of indigo per one thousand bighahs, would probably be a fair estimate.

Some native witnesses were called to prove that Mr. Deyrall sowed the land in 1837, without opposition. Mr. D. also sowed the land in the following year, but Buddenanth Ghosaul having recovered in ejectment in the meanwhile, reaped the crop.

Mr. Clarke was heard in reply.

Sir F. Ryan, C. J. — The only question is the quantum of damages. I am inclined to think, that the plaintiff might be entitled to recover, in an action for cutting and carrying away indigo plants, not the mere value of the plant, but the value of the manufactured indigo. But here the defendant sowed the seed, and although an unauthorized sowing of the seed on another man's property, does not justify the trespass in cutting the plant, it certainly goes to mitigation of damages, where at least the party was allowed to sow without molestation. We do not think, therefore, that the plaintiff can be entitled to the value of the manufactured indigo, without deduction. Upon Mr. Morell's estimate, we find the value Rs. 660, taking the value of the manufactured indigo less the expenses; and Rs. 600, taking the value of the plant at 8 bundles for the rupee, and 8 bundles produced by each bighah. The verdict will be for the former sum.

Damages Rs. 660.

The common law board will be proceeded with to-morrow. — *Hurkaru, New*, 13, 1840.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

ANDERSON T. BURKE.

This was an action for board and lodging, and other items of expenditure. The defendant pleaded a tender of Rs. 255.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Sandes appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton for the defence.

The Court intimated their opinion upon the plaintiff's own evidence, that the sum pleaded as having been contemplated, fully covered the whole claim.

The only question then remaining was, whether the tender was established. The sum in question was taken by a native writer of the defendant's attorney, with a letter from his master, in which the sum was described as 'the full amount of the claim,' and a 'receipt for the same' was asked for. The plaintiff first took the money and then returned it.

Mr. Clark contended, that this was not a legal tender, and cited a recent case from 8 Carlington and Payne's Reports. The expressions in the letter had the effect of making the tender conditional upon giving a receipt in full for the claim, and it was clear that a conditional offer was not a legal tender.

The Advocate-General said, the receipt was not made a condition precedent. The case of *Cole v. Blazie*, 12 Prace 174, showed that the demand of a receipt did not vitiate the tender, unless an objection was made at the time on that account.

The Court held the tender not sufficient, because if the plaintiff had taken the money upon such offer, he might have precluded himself from suing for more. The mere asking for a receipt was nothing, unless objected to, but the defendant had no right to require a receipt in full. The action, however, was one which ought not to have been brought into this Court, and their Lordship's would only give a verdict for the amount tendered and paid into Court, and no costs.

Verdict accordingly.

GILFORDH DOBS V. RAMCHUNDER BUTTERJEFF.

This was an action of trespass for pulling down a hut and doing other injury.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Morton, appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant's appeared in person, and cross-examined the witnesses themselves.

The Court found a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages fifty rupees.

Verdict accordingly.

BUDDINAUTH SAHA V. THOMAS BRACKEN.

This and the two next causes are tied up by a rule nisi.

SUBRAMANIAM SHAW v. MUDDEMOLHUN COWAR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Clarke stated the case for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover the value of about 1200 maunds of Moonlighter rice, sold to the Cookee of the defendant's in Cuttack, 1845. The contract was made through a Duloh, but the rice was weighed in the presence of the defendant, Mudidemolhun, and delivered to his friend. Part payment was afterwards made by Mudidemolhun; but the defendants now refused to pay the balance due and it was believed that they intended to set up as a defence that they were not the principals in the Cookee to which the rice was sold. The question, however, was, to whom was credit given.

The Duloh and other witnesses proved the circumstances opened. The witnesses, however, stated, that the Cookee was called the Cookee of Kintnodan Cowar and Tregonokant Paul. The defendants were the persons who really carried it on, and the parties whose names were used, were not known personally and never appeared. In short the Cookee was carried on by the defendants *benamies*: at all events the contract in this case was with them, and the credit was given to them. But it further appeared that the Cookee, in the name of the plaintiff, was also *benamie*, for his father Beemchunder Shaw, the plaintiff himself being stated by one witness to be a minor and living far from Calcutta.

The Advocate-General for the defence, submitted that he was entitled to a verdict. The action had been brought against the wrong parties. At all events, the plaintiff was in a dilemma; for if it was improper to bring the action against the nominal proprietors, it must be equally improper to bring it by the nominal proprietor.

Mr. Clarke said, the question was with whom the contract was made, and to whom the credit was given. The case was different altogether as regarded plaintiffs and defendants. The person with whom, or in whose name, though having no beneficial interest, may be, such as a mere agent; while the persons to whom credit is given, though purchasing in the name of another, may be sued.

The Court said, that their impression was, that the plaintiff could not recover, — not that wrong persons were made defendants, but that a wrong person was made plaintiff. The Court must deal with *benamie* contracts uniformly. There would be a verdict for the defendants, with liberty, however, to the plaintiff to move, if his Counsel upon looking into the question should deem it advisable.

Verdict accordingly.

The above case stands No. 16 on the list. The common law board will be proceeded with on Tuesday—Harkaru, November 14, 1840.

MONDAY, NOV. 16.

BUDDINATH SABA v. THOMAS BRACKEN,

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton showed cause against the rule just obtained by the defendant to file additional pleas. There was no precedent for such an application when the record had been made up, and the cause stood for trial in the cause paper. It might have

been different if the application had been merely to amend a plea; but the Court were here asked to let the defendant in to add new pleas, and to raise a new issue altogether. But further, there were affidavits of merits on the part of the defendant, and there was such affidavit on the part of the plaintiff. If the statements in the plaintiff's affidavit were true, the defendant had no case at all, and it would be unjust to allow him to file the required pleas. For all that appeared to the contrary, he might be incurring utterly useless delay and expense, and the whole might be a mere oppressive proceeding. In applications to set aside judgments snapped up by default, or, indeed, after demurrer argued, the Courts invariably required an affidavit of merits.

The Advocate-General in support of the rule, urged that the necessity for the application clearly arose from accidental error, and that the consequences of not allowing the amendment, might be to prevent the merits from being tried at all. He cited an authority to show that amendment of a plea had been allowed after it was joined; and there was no reason why, under special circumstances, the Court could not equally allow new pleas to be added. As to merits, he cited a case in which the Court allowed even a sham plea to be amended without an affidavit of merits. This was after demurrer filed, and set down in the paper, but before argument. Besides, an affidavit of merits might be put in even now.

The Court looked into the authorities to see whether there was any instance in which new issues had been allowed to be raised after the record had been made up; but they could find none, and they were, therefore, clearly of opinion, that the rule must be discharged. The only cases that could be cited, were either cases in which the record was not made up, or, if made up, in which the application was only to amend recorded pleadings, and not to raise new issues. If the latter were allowed, it would introduce the utmost confusion into the records of the Court.

Rule discharged.

Two demureurs entered for to-day, stand over.

The common law board will be proceeded with to-morrow.—Harkaru, November 17, 1840.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

SHOYRUCHUNDER SHAW v. THOMAS BRACKEN, ESQ.,
SHERIFF, &c.

In this cause, and in the causes of Buddinath Shah against the Sheriff, and the same plaintiffs and others against the Sheriff, the parties came to a compromise, and it was agreed that a verdict for nominal damages should be entered for the plaintiffs in each, the goods seized to be restored.

Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton for the plaintiff, to the respective verdicts.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke for the defence in each.—

Verdicts accordingly.

SITTAYND SABA v. MUDDEMOLHUN COWAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Morton) for the plaintiff, stated, that this was an action to recover

value of sundry bags of moonahy. Rice sold to the defendants. In an action tried last Friday between another plaintiff and the same defendants, the action had been defeated by the unexpected discovery, that the plaintiff was only the nominal proprietor of the cootee carried on in his name, and the court held (though they gave leave to move) that the substantial proprietor ought to be the plaintiff. The same objection would not arise in the present case, and it was presumed that the defendants would resort to the defence at which they first aimed in the former case, to wit, that the rice was sold to a cootee carried on in other names. This, however, was clearly no defence at all, if the credit was given to the defendants, and they were substantially the buyers.

The witnesses called for the plaintiff, proved the sale and delivery of the rice in question. The orders to the broker had been given by the defendant, Alukdemohun and the rice weighed in his presence. Payments too were made by him from time to time. The cootee which he managed was carried on under the name of "Kisindon Cuvar and Treganochura Paul;" but no such persons ever appeared at the cootee, the defendants alone being seen there. The two persons whose names were used in the firm, were believed to be minors and related to the defendants.

The Advocate General appeared for the defendant and upon this evidence admitted, that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Court accordingly gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 886, the amount claimed.

Verdict for plaintiff.

MATAN DEEN V. RUNJEET SING AND OTHERS.

This was an action of trespass and assault. The defendants had appeared as defended in person, and the cause was set down as defended in person.

The Advocate-General (with whom was Mr. Clarke appeared for the plaintiff, and observed in limine, that it appeared that the cause was set down as defended in person. There was no attorney upon record, and yet he now learned that the defendants were defended by attorney and counsel!

Mr Morton said that he appeared as Counsel for paupers. Since the plea filed the defendants had he admitted to defend in forma pauperum, and of course the pauper attorney and counsel appeared.

The Advocate-General said that he was instructed that no order had been obtained.

The order, however, was produced, and handed in.

The Advocate-General. We have had no notice of it until this moment. The plaintiff at least should have had notice, for he ought to have an opportunity of opposing, or at all events of exercising his discretion whether he will proceed against paupers. Besides it was to be observed that it was extremely unusual if not unprecedented, to allow parties the benefit of the pauper establishment in actions of trespass, or to allow it to defendants in any case.

Ryan, C. J.—It certainly is unusual; but the court may in its discretion allow the benefit of the pauper establishment in such cases. The plaintiff ought to have had notice, however, in some shape before the very day of trial. All we can do at present, is to let the cause stand over, for such application as the plaintiff may be

advised to make. It may be taken in the sitting, as of the term, Blands over.

Hutcheon, November 18, 1846.

Monday, Nov. 18.

ANDERSON V. DUTT.

This was a rule calling upon the plaintiff to shew cause why he should not discontinue the action upon payment by defendant of Rs. 200, or why defendant should not bear liberty to pay 200 rupees into Court, and if the plaintiff proceeded further in the action and recovered no larger sum, why the defendant should not be discharged from future accruing costs.

Some discussion took place between the Counsel, but no terms could be agreed upon.

Mr Lenth then proceeded to shew cause. This application at all events must be discharged; there is no precedent, whatever for such a motion, and the Court have no power to grant it. The Court cannot compel a plaintiff to accept a compromise and discontinue his action; nor is this a proper action; or a proper stage, in which to pay money into Court.

Mr. Morton was about to argue on the same side and to shew that the application was irregular, and must be discharged with costs, whatever opinion might be entertained as to the sufficiency of the compensation offered. But

The Court said it was unnecessary, as they were satisfied the rule must be discharged unless some precedent could be shewn to them. But they intimated their strong opinion that it would be highly advisable for the plaintiff to accept the terms.

The Advocate-General thought he could satisfy the Court, that they had power to make the rule absolute. At all events under the circumstances it ought not to be discharged with costs.

Sir E. RYAN. You would have to pay costs, even if the rule were made absolute by consent. But this we will say, that unless other facts appear at the trial, we shall give less damages than you offer, and it may be a question with us whether the plaintiff may not be made to pay you costs of the trial, so that you may after all gain by the motion.

The Advocate-General, however argued in support of the rule.

The Court discharged the rule, as irregular, but said that the costs of the application should abide the event of the trial.

Rule discharged.

* May we be allowed respectfully to observe that this is intended forcing a compromise upon a plaintiff if irregular application is made, surely the Court ought not to encourage the case or entertain the question of merits at all, but dismiss it at once with costs in the usual manner. The opposite party often shows cause against a palpably irregular application on the mere ground of the irregularity, and therefore (as here) puts in no affidavit of merits.

We learn that the plaintiff conceiving that the merits have been so entirely prejudged upon the argument of this admittedly irregular motion, declines to bring his cause on and has instructed his Attorney to strike it out of the board!

GOVERNMENT LAW & CHANCERY DEPARTMENT.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1849.

SITTINGS AFTER FOURTH TERM.

ANDERSON & DUTT.

The Advocate-General showed cause against the rule absolutely for the plaintiff requiring the Sub-treasurer to pay the Sheriff the arrears of salary due to the defendant extended under a writ of *fieri facias*. The affidavit of the Sub-treasurer stated that the salary was not considered due and payable until the salary bill was audited. There was in fact, no specific sum in his hands. Arrears of salary had been extended, no doubt in former cases; but it was only when the amount was admitted to be due. There was another question behind, namely, whether the arrears was good after the death of the party, and without bringing any personal representative before the Court.

Mr. Leith mentioned, this morning, that the plaintiff had elected to accept the terms of compromise offered on the part of the defendant, and so strongly recommended by the Court yesterday.

HIDE AND OTHERS & CULLEN.

This was the case, in which the *mandamus*, issued by the Court of Chancery in England, directed certain witnesses to be examined by the Supreme Court, and their depositions to be recorded and returned.

Mrs. Pennington was, this morning, examined upon several interrogatories, by the Advocate-General.

OREE KITTIO DOSS V. T. BRACKEN, ESQ.

Mr. Clarke opened the pleadings.

Mr. Morton contra. Our affidavits expressly charge that arrears of salary were due, (more than sufficient to cover this demand when the seizure was made. This is not positively denied at all; for the affidavit of the Sub-treasurer merely shews, that the Government do not consider the salary as due until the bill has been audited. But the private arrangements between Government and their servants, are not to affect the rights and claims of third parties. The money was, at least, constructively in the hands of the Sub-treasurer as the agent of Government. There must be some recognised representative of Government, and a seizure in his hands is quasi a seizure in the hands of the East India Company. We can scarcely serve the writ of *nuces* claim upon the Governor General! The Sub-treasurer is the undoubted agent for this purpose. Upon the second point,

Mr. Pinsep, for the plaintiff, stated that the action was brought against the Sheriff to try the right to certain dwelling-houses seized by him. The houses were seized at the suit of Freeman My Misserrany Doss, another Samsu Sudda and another. It would be proved that the house was the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendants in the cause in which the writ was issued, and the property seized, had no interest whatever therein, although one was the mother and the other the grandmother of the plaintiff, and both certainly resided in the house. The defendant had pleaded the general issue, and also a plea, denying the house to be the property of the plaintiff.

Sir E. Ryan. The Court are not satisfied upon the first. It is only an *ascertained debt*, that can be seized under the Charter; and until the salary bill is audited, no debt is due. The Court held before that, if the debt is disputed, they cannot try the fact in this shape, whether it is due or not. The rule must be discharged with

Rule discharged.

CHI HOLM V. FOLSY, EXECUTRIX.

This was a special demurrer to a plea of *pleas adin*, *abstract preter*, in an action upon a bond debt. Beside the special plea of the general issue in the whole plea. The objection was, that the special plea was not pleaded in bar of the further maintenance of the action.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith for the demurrer, cited the case of *Upward v. Knight*, 5 Bingham, New Ca, and 7 Scott, as expressly in point.

Mr. Pinsep contra, urged that the meaning of the plea rule must be, that if the whole pleadings did not go in bar of the entire action, they must then be pleaded in bar of the further maintenance. Here there was a plea in bar of the whole action, though the special plea was only as to part. The mission of the *actorem non* in such a case was at least mere form. The principle and reason of the rule were entirely in favor of the plea.

The Court held the plea insufficient on the ground of the decision cited. The rule dispensing with the allegation of *actorem non*, only applied to pleas in bar of the whole action. Pleas to part of the action were subject to the old rule requiring the allegation in all cases. The defendant might amend on payment of costs.

Demurrer allowed.

The Sittings' Board will be taken to-morrow.

[Harkara, November 19, 1849.]

Witnesses for the plaintiff were called. The house was described in the plaint merely as situated in *Danatala Gully*. It appeared that there were two houses there, and that one was occupied by the plaintiff and his family, and the other by tenants who paid rent to him. The seizure was made by merely affixing a seal to the outer doors. There was no entry into the house, and no further proceedings were proved to have been taken subsequently to the seizure. Some evidence was loosely given of a Bengallee witness having been paid upon one of the doors, but it did not appear very distinctly which.

Mr. Pinsep apprehended that it was sufficient if he proved a trespass as to the house occupied by plaintiff, though there might be no trespass as to the tenanted house to which this plaintiff might bring an action.

The Advocate-General (with him Mr. Morton). That is not so clear. The decision of the Court applies to either house, and as the plaintiff has not now assigned we may apply our justification to either also.

Sir Edward Ryan. — There is another objection. It has been held that mere sealing the outer door is no trespass.

The Advocate-General was aware of the cases, and had intended to cite them. One was *Sonomoney Doss v. Higginson Sheriff* in March 1835, and another about the same time, *Cardno v. Kinto*. The latter was a *replevin* action.

Mr. Pinsep said those were mere *nil prius* decisions, and he hoped the Court would at least give him leave to move. It was important that the question should be formally argued and decided.

Sir E. Ryan.—The decision in the case in 1835, was a verdict that the commanders of vessels are not liable for the extra time unnecessarily occupied by the Steamer herself, whatever may be the strict letter of the bye-law. The pleadings in this case have, by consequence, been narrowed to a very simple issue—the question of improper and unreasonable delay; and it had been mutually agreed that no technical objections shall be taken, but that the question shall be brought fairly before the Court upon its merits.

Mr. Prinsep.—The present case does not involve property of sufficient importance to incur the expense, unless your Lordships give leave to move to enter a verdict. Were it otherwise, I should certainly be disposed to move and argue the question. As the Court refuses leave, it is useless to go further in proof of title.

Nonsuit.

The case of Carr, Tagore and Co. v. Alexander and Co. will be taken first to-morrow.

So many causes have been postponed and transposed in the Sittings' Board, that the whole order is thrown into some confusion. It will be advisable for the witnesses in all the cases (not specially fixed) to be ready to-morrow.—*Hurkaru, November 20, 1840.*

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

FOURTH TERM OF 1840.

CARR, TAGORE AND CO. v. ALEXANDER, TURNER AND CO.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

The Advocate-General for the plaintiffs, said he should abandon the second count of his declaration (merely the account stated) and that the issue then would be on the other side, and his learned friend would begin.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was *Mr. Leith*) then stated the case for the defendants. This is an action brought by the plaintiffs, as Secretaries of the Steam Tug Association to recover the sum of Rs. 1,800, being the hire of a Steamer employed in towing the ship *Larkins* to Sea in September last. The Steamer was employed four days, and the sum claimed was at the rate of Rs. 400 for each day and Rs. 200 for the return day, according to the printed rules and regulations annexed to the agreement. On the part of the defendants, it is alleged that there was very unnecessary delay on the part of the Steamer, the *Andrew Henderson*, in leaving Cooly Bazar on the morning of the 29th of September,—that about two hours were lost in taking the *Larkins* in tow, and that in consequence of the loss of these two hours, a difference of a whole day arose in the return time of the vessel. In consequence of the two hours being lost, the *Larkins* was unable to proceed further than Fuhah the first day, and Colpo the second, whereas they might otherwise have reached Colpo the first day, and Keedger the second, and got out to sea on the third. The defendants, as consignees of the *Larkins*, accordingly declined to pay more than the sum of rupees, 1,400 being the amount for three days and the return day. This sum has been tendered and paid into Court. The residue, which is the sum in dispute, is trifling in itself, but a principle is involved important both to the Tug Association and the mercantile community. If the delay is clearly proved, it is hoped the Court will show by their

Evidence was then gone into very fully.

The Advocate-General addressed the Court for the plaintiffs. After some witnesses had been examined for the plaintiffs, *Mr. Clarke* was called upon to reply.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J. There must a verdict for the plaintiffs. The only issue raised upon the pleadings, is whether there was unreasonable delay; we have nothing to do with the question whether that delay (if proved) led to all the results stated. If we had to consider the latter question we should have thought it extremely doubtful upon the defendants' own evidence, whether the single half-hour (for it is that at the utmost) alleged to have been lost, really could have caused the loss of an entire day. However, the only question here is, was there such delay and negligence as to preclude the plaintiffs from recovering their full claim. We think, certainly none. Even upon the defendants' evidence, it was an extremely weak case, for the whole rested upon whether the Steamer was bound to cast off her buoy and go out in the middle of the stream, when she saw the *Larkins* coming down the river, and before the vessel came to anchor. Upon the "evidence," there is contrary evidence. The plaintiffs' witnesses say that it is sometimes done, and sometimes not done, and that it is not customary in the "fishes;" and even the witnesses of the defendants do not shew that the Steamer is absolutely bound to do this. But further, it does not at all appear that under the circumstances (strong tides, with ebb tide) any advantage would be gained, or time saved by adopting one mode in preference to the other. It is impossible to say that there was any improper delay whatever, and the defendants, therefore, have failed in establishing their plea.

Verdicts for the plaintiffs.

The common law hour will be resumed on Monday.—*Hurkaru, November 21, 1840.*

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1840.

CARR, TAGORE AND CO. v. ALEXANDER, TURNER AND CO.

The following is a detail of the evidence given in the above cause which was briefly reported in the *Hurkaru* of Saturday.

Charles Huffleagle, examined by *Mr. Leith*, I was on board of the *Larkins* on the 29th September, about 6 o'clock. The vessel was then at her moorings at Chandpaul Ghaut. I was not on board more than half an hour. The people appeared to be getting ready to weigh anchor. I then proceeded on board the steamer *Andrew Henderson*. The steamer was then lying at the buoy off the Fort. I did not keep my eye on the *Larkins*. The next time I saw her, was soon after she left her moorings. I was standing on the quarter deck, but I do not know who was with me then. The Captain (*Richardson*) had been standing there. I cannot say whether the officers were on board. She brought up nearly opposite the station. The tides were very strong. The *Larkins* anchored

about a quarter of a mile ahead. I went on board the *Larkins* in a row boat. It was a Company's row boat. The boat took the hawser on board. I cannot say how long. Not a very long time after I saw the *Larkins* coming down. The steamer went immediately ahead of the *Larkins*; it did not appear very long. The boat was towing a stern. I was not in good health, and was going down in the *Larkins* for the benefit of my health. That day we reached Fullah, about sun down. The next day we reached Culpee, or the neighbourhood of Culpee. The third day we got down to Kedgee; and on the fourth day to Pilot station, near the floating light. The steamer there left the *Larkins*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. The steamer went immediately ahead after I left in the row boat. I do not know how much time elapsed. I do not know when the steamer had her steam up that morning. I believe the steamer was getting her anchor up when they perceived the *Larkins* coming down. The Captain was on board, when I came on board the steamer. I think this gentleman (Mr. Roderick MacDonald) was on board when I came. There was nothing that I am aware of, to prevent the steamer from taking the *Larkins* in tow as soon as the latter was ready. I did not notice any thing improper or objectionable. I observed no delay or inattention. I do not recollect the ship going ashore in Garden Reach, nor the hawser breaking. About two o'clock she got ashore on Bebeo Domingo's Lump. I do not know how long she was aground. I consider it necessary for the vessel to come to an anchor before the steamer can go ahead. I am not acquainted with the mode of passing hawsers. The tides were very strong on the 29th of September. There was the ebb tide as well. The ship was lying in the stream.

Re-examined. I came down to the steamer in a beaulah. I first saw the row boat when the hawsers were passing. I do not know when it arrived. I breakfasted on board the steamer. The *Larkins* anchored long after we breakfasted.

By the Chief Justice. I think the hawser was put on board the row boat after the *Larkins* came to an anchor. I believe immediately afterwards.

John Statham, examined by Mr. Clarke. I am a Master Pilot in the Company's service. I have been in the service 25 years and a few months. I was in September Pilot on board the *Larkins*. The steamer is in such a position under the care of the Pilot. The *Larkins* was lying alongside Champaul Ghunt. The *Andrew Henderson* was off Cooly Bazar. I think there was one vessel between. I remember Mr. Huthugle coming on board. He proceeded to the steamer. When he left I was preparing to get under weigh. The ship was preparing. I mean, I have nothing to do with it until the ship is under steam. A message was sent to the steamer from me. The row boat took the message. The row boat immediately went. That was about eight o'clock. The row boat did not return until I anchored off Cooly Bazar. I suppose the boat ran me alongside. That was a boat which brought back Mr. Huthugle. A little before 9 o'clock, the *Larkins* left her moorings. She brought in off the Cooly Bazar. When I anchored the *Andrew Henderson* was a ber moorings. The two vessels were nearly abreast of each other. I anchored the *Larkins* nearly in the middle of the stream. The steamer was very near the bank. We could plainly see each other, and the persons on board. We anchored at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 the steamer came ahead. There was a delay of one hour. I was anxious to get the ship off to save my day and tide. I have had charge of many ships down the river, and for many years. I consider that there was delay and negligence. First of all by it, I consider that it would have been possible for me to have got down to Culpee the first night if it had not been for the delay. The steamer was ready as far as her steam was concerned, but she was

at her moorings instead of being out in the stream ready to take me to tow. We met the flood tide that day at Rajgunge; if we had started at 10 o'clock, we should have met the tide at Budge Budge. We started at 10 minutes past eleven. It was the height of the spring tide. We anchored at sunset off Fullah. The *James* and *Mary* were just beyond. We could not get over them safely at that hour. If it had not been for the delay of the hour, I should have got over the *James* and *Mary* on that day, and then I could have anchored at Culpee. On the second day, I got to Culpee and might otherwise have anchored at Kedgee. On the third day we reached Kedgee and we might have reached the Reef Buoy if it had not been for the delay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. I was for three or four years the Pilot of the *Furber*. I was a candidate for the *Forbes* after she became the property of the Fug Association. I never was a candidate for the *Andrew Henderson*. I made no application for it at all. I am on good terms with captain Richards. I do not know what he is towards me. I am on good terms with every one, a universal philanthropist. I had words with captain Richards, and they were not sweet words. It was about the towing of the *Malcolm*. (The witness at first refused to answer that question.) He called me a liar. I said he was a gentleman; I meant that he was not a gentleman. The delay on the part of the steamer was this, that they did not cast off from the lunny the instant I arrived. We lay at his mooring, he out in a hawser on board by the row boat. (The printed rules and regulations put in.) I do see there; we did not send any hawser on board, but if she had demanded hawsers, she would have had them, as there were two hawsers on deck. We did not send lines on board her. I do not consider "lines" as requisite from the vessel. I consider that the steamer should provide lines, for it is the custom for the steamers to do so. The steamer provided a hawser and line, the hawser was to tow with, and the line to haul my hawser aboard. I have a log. I have got an extract from it. I do not show the log to every one. It is in my desk at my house at Howrah. I said that it would take equal time for us to send hawsers on board, it would not take more time to do that than for the steamer to supply one hawser. The steamer ought to have provided about. I used to do so in the *Furber*, even in the hawsers, and in an ebullition. Of course the hawsers cannot be fastened properly without the steamer anchoring. The tide would have been favourable about 5 o'clock in morning. The sun was a little before six o'clock in evening, and there was light enough about five. I went to board the *Larkins* at six o'clock. I was ready for the steamer at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9. If the ship had been hauled out at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, we should have been prepared for the steamer then. An accident happened to the steamer the night before. The ship got ashore for about ten minutes at Rajgunge. She did not again get ashore on that day. She got ashore on the following day a little above Hooz. There she was ashore an hour and minutes. The hawser did not break, (says a few of the hawsers did break.) The time I do not remember. I did not see the ship's hawser until the hawser broke, and we got on shore at Rajgunge. One of the hawsers broke when we got ashore on the *James* and *Mary*. Before I left Cooly Bazar I had made up my mind that we had lost the day. I did not write nor did I protest against proceedings. I proceeded that day because we were anxious to get on. We were afraid of losing hands. We might have anchored a ship's length nearer the steamer than he did. The steamer is not bound to tow after sun down. She towed the last day to $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7; not on the previous day, as far as I can remember. The steamer did not take us in tow before sunrise. The reason why we could not get passed Culpee was that there was not sufficient water; I got to Culpee before sun down; it might be

an hour or two hours; I could not pass Culpeo with that tide, still had not got a more starting with the flood, I should have got to Culpeo that evening, then I might have had to anchor for a couple of hours, and then have gone on.

Re-examined. We got ashore the second day, a little above Houghly point. It was in consequence of the Steamer shooting about in the eddies. We should not have been subject in those eddies. The first day I should not have got a shore. I was not sufficiently in produce river, I can swear to this being a true extract. The steamer did not send the row boat for hawser or line. The Steamer, as a general practice, is in the hawser. I have never known a single instance to the contrary. The printed rule in this respect is a direction. I have said that the Steamer could have taken the ship to tow in an hour. The practice is for the Steamer, as soon as she gets a head to send a hawser. Until one hawser at least is fast, the ship cannot take up her anchor. The Steamer ought to have been clear of her moorings and in the stream. If we had started at day light in the morning, it would have made no difference.

By the Chief Justice. I would have the anchor in the forenoon with one hawser fast, if I had started at 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 o'clock from Cooley Bazar; I might easily have got to Culpeo that evening. Certainly if my hawser had parted the first day, and the delay had not happened, I should not have got to Culpeo. The difference in one hour should have made no difference in the state of the eddies, at all, so the accident might have happened equally the first day. We were aground from 10 to 15 minutes.

James Black, examined by Mr. Leith. I am a branch Pilot, and officiating Harbour master; I saw the *Larkins* coming down to Cooley Bazar on the 29th September last. I was in a *Budgewoa*. I saw the *Andrew Henderson* off Cooley Bazar. The *Andrew Henderson* was at her buoy after the ship anchored. It was not less than half an hour. I do not think the Steamer left the buoy in proper time. She ought to have left the buoy when she saw the vessel proceeding down. There must have been delay. The Steamer ought to have anchored under her bows. I am well acquainted with the river; an hour makes a material difference in the eddies. In September, or in any month, if they had met the flood tide about Ooloolureth, they might have got to Culpeo that night, starting at 10 o'clock, they ought to have got near Ooloolureth that night. The second day they might have got to Kedgeree. Even if they had anchored at Diamond Harbour the first day, they might equally have got to Kedgeree the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morton. I would rather have two hawsers fast, than only one in the freshes. From Culpeo to Diamond Harbour, is about five miles. Starting an hour or half an hour later they could have got that night to Diamond Harbour, if, starting some time earlier they would they have been enabled to reach Culpeo. I did not notice the time by my watch. It could not be less. It must have been more than half an hour. The steamer ought to have left the buoy. It is safest to anchor, before attempting to fasten the hawsers. I never saw an instance of the steamer remaining at her buoy before. When I have taken vessels which have been chiefly men of war, the steamer has been always waiting ready for them. I consider that she ought to leave the buoy. It is always customary for the vessel to send word at the time the steamer is wanted. I don't know whether they sent on this occasion or what the message was. I never saw steam tugs in any other river than this. I would rather have two hawsers fast than one, before the anchor was weighed.

By the Court. It would have been just the same thing if they had passed the *James and Mary* that evening.

Probably she would have passed the *James and Mary* that evening, if no accident had happened. If she had been afloat an hour, she would very likely not have got over.

Thomas Scullen, examined by Mr. Clarke. I have been ten years and three months in the Pilot service. I have taken down many ships towed by steam boats. When a ship drops down, the steamer ought to be out in the stream waiting for her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tutton. Ships sometimes go down to the Cooley Bazar, and remain there some time. Where there is an arrangement to the contrary, the steamer ought to be going about in the stream. I have seen steamers lying off the Cooley Bazar, waiting until the vessel they were to tow came down—that was when it had been so arranged, I suppose. I have known orders given for the ship to weigh anchor before both hawsers have been made fast. I only once had a ship drawing twenty-two feet water, so I cannot tell, whether it is done in such cases. If the ship had met the flood tide at one o'clock at Budgewoa, and an accident had happened, she could have passed the *James and Mary*.

Mr. Clarke here put in the agreement put in by the plaintiff and stated that was the defendant's case.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Capt John Russell, examined by Mr. Morton. I am commander of the Company's Steamer *Gunga*. I have been employed on board of steam vessels since 1828. I have often towed vessels. I have always remained at a buoy or at anchor until the vessel to be towed is at anchor; that is in the freshes. My vessel is a Government vessel and is employed for hire occasionally. I have often seen the steam tug vessel at their buoys or at anchor. They sometimes quit before the ship anchors sometimes not. I should say that it was the usual custom for the steamer to quit the buoy, as soon as the vessel to be towed anchors, but not before. It will take 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour to quit the buoy and go ahead of the vessel—perhaps a little more in the freshes. It will take a quarter of an hour to pass the hawsers and another quarter or more for the ship to get all her anchor, and as much more for the steamer to get up. The steamer cannot get up her anchor, till the ship has got her safe—after this the steamer must steer over to one side of the river, in order to the turn the ship round. This would take 5 or 10 minutes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—I have occasionally taken less time than I have mentioned and frequently much more, there are no specific regulations for the case of the Company's vessel. I have seen the steam tug vessels leave their buoys they sometimes do, and sometimes do not. I dare say I have seen as much of steam vessels as Mr. Scullen and Mr. Black. I have never been in the employ of the Steam Tug Association.

William Blunt Esq., examined by Mr. Tutton.—I was on board the *Larkins* and was chiefly in my cabin; I do not recollect that there was any detention or delay or any spoken of, till afterwards, when we were going down the river.

Capt. An elens Gillett examined by Mr. Morton.—I am an assistant in the Water Attendant's office. I had the fitting out of the vessel for the China expedition—they all went away by steam; I think there were upwards of 30 vessels altogether. Some of the steam vessels went out into the stream to the ships, but the greater number remained at the buoys, or at anchor.

Capt James Richards examined by Mr. Tutton.—I am commander of the steam vessel *Andrew Henderson*, and have been so for some time past. I have taken ships down on many occasions. In the freshes we do not

leave the buoy until the ship has anchored. On the 25th of September last, the row boat left the Larkins when all the men were in the boat. The boat came along side at a quarter past 10 o'clock. The first thing was to put the hawser and line on board. I always keep a log, the chief mate writes it. I have never been required in the freshets to quit the buoy, until the ship has come down. In the north-east monsoon, it is difficult. I am not in the habit of plying about in the stream. The freshets are so strong sometimes that we require both our paddles and an anchor. It was so on the present occasion. The time occupied from our leaving the buoy, was about three quarters of an hour or so. The ship drew 27 feet 6 inches to water, in my experience, I say the time occupied was a reasonable one. We have no interest in delaying, and our steam had been up since day light.

The ship got on shore at Rajpouze about the first of the flood. She was on shore, a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes. The hawser broke twice that day. The first time we carried both hawsers away, that occasioned a delay of an hour, or an hour and a half; the second day we carried away one hawser and cast off the other the next day we got a ground again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke—I saw the Larkins coming down when she was off the Fort point. The boat came along side us about the time the ship anchored. She anchored abreast of us. The Larkins hailed us once. We did not require to be called more than once. It is not the custom in the freshets, to leave the buoy till the vessel anchors. There would be no danger for the steamer to go into the stream and steam.

Mr. Roderick McDonald was called, but the court stopped the counsel for the plaintiff, and no more evidence was given.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

MONDAY, NOV. 23,

DOE DEM. JUDGUTCHUNDER MOOKERJEE V. JOHN AND ROBERT WATSON.

This is an action of ejectment, brought to try the title to the moiety or half share of the Talook of Rajpouze a large and valuable Talook in the district of Mirza;

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morton appeared for the plaintiff known.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith for the defence.

The trial occupied the Court the whole day, and was not terminated when their Lordship's rose at a late hour.

Adjourned—Harkaru, November 24, 1840.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1840,

SITTINGS AFTER FOURTH TERM.

DOE D. JUDGUTCHUNDER MOOKERJEE V. WATSON.

The trial of this ejectment was resumed this-morning, and occupied the whole day. The case for the defendants was closed when the court rose.

Mr. Clarke will be heard to-morrow morning in reply.

The main point in the case is the validity of a certain Puttoonee lease granted by Ramanujan Mookerjee to his sons in October, 1837, and subsequently assigned, by him to the defendants, Messrs. Watson on the 26th

March, 1838. The lessors of the plaintiff claim under a bill of sale from the Sheriff of South India, dated upon a seizure of the 26th March, 1839, consequently in the original Puttoonee, that prior to the assignment. The consideration alleged to have been given by the defendants, is the sum of Rs. Rs. 55,000, besides an annual payment of about Rs. Rs. 5,000. A great number of witnesses have been examined, and various documents produced on both sides.

Adjourned.—Harkaru, November 25, 1840.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1840.

SITTINGS AFTER FOURTH TERM.

DOE DEM. JUDGUTCHUNDER MOOKERJEE V. WATSON.

This ejectment action was resumed this morning, and terminated at 2 o'clock. This was the third day.

The title of the lessors of the plaintiff depended upon a bill of sale from the Sheriff, dated December, 1839. The writ of *hæc facias* issued on the 8th March 1838, and was delivered into the Sheriff's office on the following day. The judgment under which the writ issued was a title of the lessors of the plaintiff against Ramanujan Mookerjee, the undisputed proprietor of the moiety of the Talook in dispute. There was no other abstract proof of the seizure than the Sheriff's return; but this only proved the fact of the seizure having been made not of the precise date.*

The defendants also claimed through Ramanujan, their title being an assignment on the 26th March 1838 of a Puttoonee lease granted by him on the 7th of October 1837. The whole depended upon the genuineness and validity of the Puttoonee. It was not pretended that Messrs. Watson were parties to any fraud or contrivance; but it was contended for the plaintiffs, that however bona fide their part of the transaction was, they could have no title if the original Puttoonee (which was to the sisters of Ramanujan) was a fictitious and fraudulent instrument.

The Court were of opinion, upon the whole evidence, that the original Puttoonee and the assignment to the defendants, were for good and valid consideration, and that they were both sufficiently established; that the verdict therefore, must be for the defendants.

Verdict for the defendants.

GOVERNMENT DOCKET V. JUDGUTCHUNDER SEAL.

This case was commenced, but was not concluded when the Court rose, and will be resumed to-morrow.

The Advocate General and Mr. Sandes for the plaintiff.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Smith for the defence.

Adjourned.

* It would be highly convenient if the return always specified the date, upon execution only lands from the seizure. In the present case it became ultimately immaterial as the Puttoonee was held good, and that was unquestionably before the seizure, being even before the writ issued.

Mr. A. Grant, of the firm of Messrs. Collier Bird and Grant, was yesterday admitted a Notary.—*Calcutta Courier Nov. 25, 1840.*

[*Hurkaru*, November 26, 1840.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1840.

SITTINGS AFTER FOURTH TERM.

GOPINMOHUN DORSEY V JADUBCHUNDER SEAL AND ANOTHER.

This action, which was commenced yesterday, was resumed this morning.

The action was brought to recover the sum of Co. Rs. 9,895, being the balance of an account stated between the parties. The defendants gave notice to dispute the jurisdiction; but the question of jurisdiction was disposed of in favor of the plaintiff upon the evidence given yesterday.

The defendant went into his case this morning; but the Court considered that the claim of the plaintiff was established, and gave a verdict for the full amount.

Verdict for plaintiffs.

RAMLOONUN SATRAH V GOVERNORHUN GOSWAMEE.

This was an action to recover Co. Rs. 3,185 alleged to be due for the price and value of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant, who had employed him to build his family house at Serampore.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's witnesses swore that an estimate or account put in, exhibited a correct statement of the work done. Part of the work contracted for, was left unfinished; but the reason assigned was, that the defendant had ceased to supply funds or materials.

There was a specific contract in writing, but the plaintiff had only declared on the common counts for work done.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Morton) for the defence contended that if the plaintiff contracted to perform work, under an entire contract, part performance would not entitle him to recover even *pro tanto* *Sinclair v. Bowles*, 9 H. and C. And the defence was not properly the subject matter of a special plea, but was admissible under the general issue. *Hayneiden v. Staff*, 5 Ad. and Ell.

Witnesses were called for the defence.

The Court were of opinion that there was no distinct evidence to shew, in contradiction to the plaintiff's witnesses that the work exhibited by the estimate rendered, had not been performed; and that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict for the amount claimed.

Verdict for plaintiff.

The common law board will be resumed to-morrow. The above cause stands No. 9.—*Hurkaru*, November 27, 1840.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1840.

SITTINGS AFTER FOURTH TERM.

TORABU ALLY MOONSHIE C. GOOCHLCHUNDER ROY.

Mr. Leith for the plaintiff said, that this action was brought to recover the sum of Company's Rupees 1,550

of which Rs. 1,400, were due upon three hundrees drawn by defendant in favour of plaintiff upon one Newyehung Hurkaru. The remaining sum of Rs. 150 was for money paid. The hundrees were presented for acceptance and were dishonoured. On the part of the defendant, the defence set up by the pleadings was that the bills were accommodation bills, and that no consideration was ever received for them.

One witness was called for the plaintiff, who proved that the hundrees were signed by defendant. Witness was present at a conversation between the parties, and heard that Rs. 1,550, was found due.

The Advocate General (with him was Mr. Morton) addressed the Court for the defence. The case for the defence was, that the defendant was in fact the plaintiff's creditor at the time the hundrees were granted, and that he received from the plaintiff an agreement in writing acknowledging that the hundrees were mere accommodation bills.

This instrument was put in, and sworn to by two attesting witnesses.

Mr. Leith then addressed the Court in reply, and proposed calling further witnesses, to meet the defendant's case and establish consideration.

The Advocate-General objected to this, and observed, that in the first place the witnesses ought to have been called before his learned friend addressed the Court, and that in the next place evidence in reply was not admissible where the plaintiff had notice of the defence on the pleadings, and went partially into the question of "consideration" at the outset.

The Court said, that certainly the witnesses ought to have been called before the Court was addressed in reply; but there was nothing in the objection, that the plaintiff could not examine further evidence after the defendant's case had closed, where his case was a new one set up.

Three more witnesses were then called by the plaintiff, and the Court gave a verdict for the amount of the hundrees, Company's Rupees 1,400.

Verdict for plaintiff.

As there is but issue case and others still remaining to be tried, the Court will proceed with the common law board to-morrow. The first case is *Reeves v. Barrington*.—*Hurkaru*, November 28, 1840.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1840.

SITTINGS AFTER FOURTH TERM.

THOMAS RIEVES V. WILLIAM BARRINGTON.

Mr. Morton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Prinsep for the plaintiff, stated that this action was brought to recover the sum of Co's Rs. 1200, the balance due for the repairs done by the plaintiff to the "Gipsy," a brig belonging to the defendant. The original contract was that the repairs should be performed for the sum of Rs. 2,200, within the period of six weeks. Of that sum 1,800 had been paid; but a considerable quantity of extra work had been performed, for the value of which as well as for the balance due upon the specific contract, this action was brought. The defendant had pleaded, besides the general issue

and a plea of payment, a special plea of set-off, which, by pleading as liquidated damages the sum of £100,000, opened for six days demurrage at the rate of 20 percent per diem, according to the strict terms of the contract. It would be shown, however, that the delay arose partly from the extra work thus done at the defendant's request, and partly from his own dilatoriness in furnishing materials.

Witnesses were then called on the part of the plaintiff, who proved the above facts. An estimate of the extra work was put in signed by Mr. Pittman, the chief officer of the brig. Two of the witnesses swore that there was great delay on the part of the defendant himself in furnishing the materials.

The Advocate-General objected to the latter evidence but it received, concluding that the plaintiff ought to have replied *specifically* to the plea of set-off that the delay was caused by defendant's own act, instead of merely replying generally *non quia indubitatus*.

The Court, however, allowed the evidence. This was an action upon the common counts, and for extra work as well as work under the special contract, and it was doubtful whether the claim for demurrage could be

set off at all, otherwise than by deducting such of the costs of action as arose in the special contract, under which such counter-claim arose.

The Advocate-General (with whom was Mr. Clarke) addressed the Court for the defence, and called two or three witnesses.

The Court were of opinion, that there must be a verdict for plaintiff or Company's Report 1, 183, but they reserved leave to the Advocate-General to move upon the point of law, if upon due consideration he should be of opinion that the point was arguable. They found, as a fact, that the sum of Rs. 400,000 was due upon the contract, and Rs. 793 for the extra work; and further that the repairs were not finished until fifty days after the time specified, but that the delay arose from the default of defendant himself.

Verdict for plaintiff.

The common law heard will be resumed on Monday. Hurkara, November 30, 1840.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Oct 30 1840.

IN THE MATTER OF J. H. STOCQUELER.

Mr. Stocqueler applied to be admitted to bail, but Sir H. Seton refused the application, observing that though there was one precedent for such a proceeding, yet it was a precedent which must not be followed. — *Calcutta Courier*, Oct. 31 — *Hurkara*, November 2, 1840.

We were not quite right in what we stated on Saturday, relative to Mr. Stocqueler. This Gentleman has offered bail, but is at present undecided whether he will apply to the Court to justify, after the following observations made by the Court.

Sir H. Seton observed in the Supreme Court with reference to the case of Captain Vacker that the decision then was not to be considered a precedent. In this case the insolvent who had petitioned for bail, put in bail on the condition which he was in custody, and was ordered upon bail after petition, in spite of the finding. The insolvent was then called in question having been asked His Lordship said, that he had not considered the matter, and found it if true to have been considered in other cases. — *Calcutta Courier*, therefore was not to be considered a precedent, if a similar case should arise again. — *Calcutta Courier*, Nov. 2.

[*Hurkara*, Nov. 4, 1840]

November 6, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

IN THE MATTER OF ISAAC JACOB AND OTHERS.

In this case farther examination of the insolvents took place, but their written was not produced.

Mr. Prinsep on behalf of the detaining creditor, urged that from the insolvent's own statements, they knew nothing at all of the entries in the Schedule, which had been evidently drawn up by the native writer Ramthurne, who has been put out of the way. On this and other grounds he urged, that the insolvents could not be considered entitled to the benefit of the Act.

Mr. Norton then made a few observations on behalf of the insolvents.

The Court then said that its impression of the matter was that the accounts were not satisfactory, and under this impression it could not give effect in favor of the insolvents. An order was therefore given for the insolvents to be remanded till the 4th December next, for the insolvents to produce documents to enable the assignee to recover the debts mentioned in the Schedule. — *Hurkara*, November 4, 1840.

Nov. 7, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL GARDNER JOHNSTONE.

This Insolvent was in custody, and being unopposed, received the benefit of the Act.

IN THE MATTER OF MILES ALFRED KENYON.

This Insolvent was in custody and received his discharge without opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF AMEERUDDIN MAHOMED.

The Insolvent was opposed, and the Advocate-General appeared against him, and Mr. Shaw for him. The Advocate-General, after some introductory observations in regard to the deficiency of the schedule and that there was property which had not been entered in it,

proceeded to examine the Insolvent, when the information elicited, was substantially as follows:-

Insolvent examined by the Advocate-General, that he deposited a cheque with Dwarakanath Tagore, under these circumstances. His brother, who held a situation of Sheristadar at Bkerungge, in consequence of certain accusations against him had been suspended. He had come to Calcutta with a view to appeal, but was about to return to his station without effecting a settlement of his affairs, when he came in contact with one Harro Moonphoe. This individual told him, in the way of conversation, that Baboo Dwarakanath Tagore possessed extensive influence, and that his word had great weight with collectors, magistrates, and gentlemen in authority, and that if Insolvent's brother offered him a consideration there was every likelihood of him being freed from his difficulties. Under this information, the embarrassed Sheristadar took proper steps, and a bargain of four thousand rupees was struck for Dwarakanath Tagore. The Sheristadar borrowed two thousand rupees from Gopallol Tagore, which he gave Dwarakanath Tagore as part payment of the amount of the bargain. He then returned to Bkerungge, and after some days despatched Insolvent to Calcutta, with instructions to draw another two thousand rupees from Gopallol Tagore, to give that sum to Dwarakanath Tagore, and in fact to settle the matter in the best way he was able. On arrival in Calcutta Insolvent applied for and received from Gopallol Tagore the amount of two thousand rupees for which he executed a byt on his personal liability. The two thousand was given in a cheque which he deposited with Dwarakanath Tagore, as farther payment of the bargain settled between him and Insolvent's brother. Under these circumstances, it was that Insolvent deposited the cheque for two thousand rupees with Dwarakanath Tagore.

The Insolvent after the above explanation, proceeded with his answers to the following purport. I was not personally known to Gopallol Tagore, but he had been led to confide in me from the circumstance of his holding unequal share in certain property along with my sister in law Nujeebnoliva. My sister in law got the share, by it being transferred in her name. Her name alone is entered in the collector's books though I was not present when the order was given for the entry, nor can I swear that the entry is now there.

The cheque was given to Dwarakanath Tagore's as a bribe for my brother. Besides the sum of two thousand, I took five hundred rupees also from Gopallol Tagore, for my personal expenses during my stay in Calcutta. As the bond to Gopallol Tagore was executed in my name, he sued me for the amount, and although it was originally borrowed on account of my brother, yet he having written to me that the object of the bribe not being attained, I should recover the amount in the best way I could, I had no other alternative left, but to enter Dwarakanath Tagore's name in my schedule as my debtor for the two thousand rupees. As to the five hundred rupees, which I subsequently borrowed I had hopes of refunding that amount not only as I expected assistance from my brother, but I expected to enter into service.

The sum of four thousand rupees was given to Dwarakanath Tagore for getting my brother delivered from his difficulties and trial in his office. Subsequent to my brother's having given the two thousand rupees, I heard from him about the arrangement with Dwarakanath Tagore. It was also mentioned to me by Gopallol Tagore at his own house. When conversation and communications of this description took place, Gopallol Tagore generally sent out his omahs, allowing only two or three sometimes to remain. On the occasion the subject in question was mentioned to me, I do not recollect if any one else was present. In the course of con-

versation the circumstance is mentioned, was mentioned to me by both, but not as a reason for the arrangement. I delivered the cheque to Dwarakanath Tagore, and he gave the five hundred. He went along with me on that occasion, but did not enter the room in which Dwarakanath was. On giving the cheque into his hand, Dwarakanath asked me for what it was, where I explained the relation between him and my brother, and said that I had brought the cheque for two thousand in full of the amount of the bargain. Dwarakanath then requested me to call his cashier Poonochunder Lahorey which I had proceeded to do, when he recalled me and turning over the cheque in his hand, asked me if my name was on the back of it. I told him it was not, when he requested me to endorse it and gave it to Poonochunder Lahorey. The two thousand rupees I took from Gopallol Tagore on account of my brother. I spoke to him on the subject, when he replied that since the money given to Dwarakanath had not tended to free my brother's brother, he directed me to give back the sum whence I had got it.

I am joined with my brothers in my ancestral property. What that property is, however, I cannot exactly describe, as the whole is in the possession of my mother. The property belongs to my grandfather, from whom it descended to my father, and on his demise devolved on my mother. When my mother dies, of course, it will come to my brothers and myself. My maternal uncle died leaving two sons. It is customary among Mahomedans for the whole of the property to go to the wife on the death of her husband. In Smitra Pergunnah, Zillah Jowah, there is a village of Shergram, in which my mother holds a share. That property was purchased by my grandfather and, as already is entered, a share devolved on my mother. The village calls Belcoolah is the same Pergunnah my mother holds a share in. There is a house and garden in Boderach Pergunnah Nimber, in the possession of my mother. The house does not stand in the names of my brothers and myself, but in that of my father.

The Advocate-General, after having examined the insolvent thus far, put it to the court whether he should go on to other points or an order to the amount of the schedule should be made, since three parcels of property had been submitted by the insolvent.

Mr Shaw asked if the Court considered the Insolvent to have an interest in the property.

The Court thought the schedule was substantially defective, and therefore ordered the Insolvent to be remanded for it to be amended.

IN THE MATTER OF FRANCIS FAYIN.

An application was made for the final discharge of this insolvent.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM CLARKE, DAVID CLARKE, AND WILLIAM JOHNSTON THORPE.

In the matter of these insolvents Mr W P Downing made an application, for the enlargement of time, as a statement had been made with the creditors, and application was granted.

IN THE MATTER OF MANUK MAISON MANUK.

This insolvent received his discharge without further opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES TROWER.

This insolvent had been attached for arrears of instalments, but having paid them up, received his discharge.

BOMBAY COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN DUFF.

(Concluded from page 579.)

Mr. Crawford then placed before the Court, the which Testimony to character which will be found in Appendix No. 1 to 9.

The officiating Judge Advocate immediately afterwards, read the copy of which not having been able to obtain a copy, we must be content to say, that having been presented before that officer had any knowledge of the nature of Captain Duff's defence, it could not of course have any but very partial reference to the facts or arguments adduced in that document, in support of the evidence by which the charge against Capt. Duff was attempted to be supported.

The reply as far as it was possible to follow the officiating Judge Advocate in the low tone of voice in which it was read, went to say that as the 6 had been no direct contradiction offered to the evidence given by the three witnesses for the prosecution, there was nothing to shake their testimony on the points to which they had deposed, and that he was entitled to expect the same reasonable allowance for the discrepancy in the testimony of those witnesses on which the prisoner had remarked as Captain Duff claimed for the discrepancy in his own witnesses in the defence just read. The officiating Judge Advocate further endeavoured to reconcile the different accounts that Gibbird had given at different times, of the number of prisoners put to death by his orders at Kowlahee, by referring to a portion of Lieut. Gibbird's defence on his Court-Martial at Poona, of which the following is believed to be the substance, if not the precise quotation cited by the officiating Judge Advocate on this occasion.

"There is one circumstance which is far from my intention, as it would be foreign to my character to pass over in silence. The point I allude to is the act of appearing that I did in my communication to Mr. Spooner and to the officers at Vingorla in the mention of only one prisoner being shot. The only way in which I can account for this being able to speak as to the death of merely one prisoner is, that Colonel Purrib was by name well known to all of us, known in my ever as a person of great importance amongst the rebels, not only from his own influence, but from that of his family and relations, the prisoners being people of no note, and whose very names were unknown, it is very probable the more that I say has but more stress upon the circumstance of Colonel Purrib's death than of the others, and Mr. Spooner and my brother officers may for the same reason have paid more attention to it, so that what I have said regarding it is of minor note would naturally make less impression on their minds, and I be sooner effaced from their recollections.

The Judge Advocate concluded his reply, by stating that the Court would give the prisoner the benefit of any doubts they might entertain, on a full consideration of the whole of the evidences that had been placed before them.

* This appeared to be added whilst the defence was being read—Editor.

Lieut. Colonel Capon being called into Court to do duty sworn.

Questioned by the Court.

Q. During the time you were in command of the 16th Regiment, had you an opportunity of forming an opinion on the general character of Lieutenant Munro?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you be kind enough to state your opinion of his general character?

A. My opinion of his character is, that he is exceedingly upright, honourable and sincere, and I esteemed him the best officer in this regiment after the staff.

Questioned by the Prisoner.

Q. How long did you command the 16th regiment, and how long was Lieutenant Munro under your command?

A. I commenced it from the 1st of February to the first week in October last year. Lieut. Munro joined about the 10th February, and was under my command the whole time I was with the Regiment after that. The trial is here finished, and the prisoner and witnesses are dismissed.

No. 1.

My dear Duff.—I have received your letter, and in reply have only to assure you, that it affords me sincere gratification to hear testimony to your conduct, since the day we first became known to each other as brother officers in the 16th Regiment. We served together at Berar and the Punjab in the years 1819-20 and 21, and can with truth assert, that during that period I never knew you to act otherwise, than as the character of an officer, a man of honor, and a gentleman, and further I had reason to believe, you were esteemed by your brother officers, and considered by them in the light of a person not disposed to bear malice, quarrelsome, or given to any of those propensities which could influence them to form an opinion contrary to the one I have expressed, and if what I have now stated will be of the least service to you, you are at liberty to make whatever use you may think proper of this note, and believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) BRUCE GATON.

Poona, 29th July 1841.

* Lieutenant Munro joined the 16th Regiment at Vingorla on the 10th February 1841 (1840) as shown in the certificate issued to him in that office, and between that date and the 1st of March 1841, for himself the complement best well known to him, for reasons best known to him, he endeavored to bring the professional character of his brother officer into disrepute, thereby indicating such improper feelings both as an officer and private individual, as to render any further remarks from the commander of the Forces unnecessary.—Editor.

Baroda, 27th April, 1945.

"My dear Deff,—I have known you for many years, and during some part of that time intimately, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, that there is not so brave an army whose word I would so eagerly or than your own. I considered you to be capable of an approach to falsehood, and I have never heard or known, of your having ever acted by want, or deed, in a way that could cast the smallest stain upon your character as a gentleman; and a man of honour, nor do I think you capable of doing so."

You may have many friends whose testimony must have much more weight than mine, but if you think my opinion will be of the slightest service, you are most welcome to make use of this letter in any way you think proper.

Yours in great haste, very truly,

(Signed) G. Robinson,

Capt. 4th Regt. N. I.

Give my best remembrance to Chalmers, and tell him I think he is a letter in my debt.

No. 3.

Rójcote, May 19th, 1840.

My DEAR DREW.—I have many apologies to offer, for not replying before to your letter of the 4th instant, but having had a good deal of business on my hands of one kind or other, must plead my excuse.

I regret exceedingly to hear you are to appear before a Court Martial, for either as prosecutor or prisoner, it is distressing and harassing.

If my testimony can be of any use to you, I have much satisfaction in being able to say that I can conscientiously affirm after an intimate acquaintance of nearly twenty years; I have always found you (and have expressed myself so to others before) as a strictly honourable man, and one of the last I should have supposed would be guilty of the act you are accused of,—that in my intercourse with Society, I have always heard you spoken of as a man of integrity and uprightness of character.—With my sincere wishes for an honourable acquittal.

I remain, my dear Duff, yours very sincerely,

(Signed) W. D. ROBERTSON, Lieut. Col.

Commanding 14th Regiment.

Capt. D. G. Duff, 16th Regiment, Bombay.

NEW

Major Alexander Stewart, Captain John H. Regan, Henry D. J. Anderson, Major and Captain of Brigades Bagdall, commanding American Troops, that "I have known Captain D. O. Dow at the same Regiment, ever since the year 1866, since I have served with him at Surat, Bombay, and on Deutchman at Tashah; during the time the Regiment was at those stations, and until I was removed from that duty to my present employment;—during which time, being on terms of much intimacy, I have not found the conduct of a man of honor and a gentleman, and upon whom word I could place the most implicit reliance; and I believe him totally incapable of such a deception from truth."

(Signed) C. A. Stewart, 15th Regiment, Albany
N. I. doing duty with the Arungabad Division, Nizam's
Army.

Sworn before me at Raza, this 31st day of March,
1840.

(Signed) G. Raoorob, Bachelor, Commanding Aurangabad Division, H. H. Nizam's Army.

No. 5.

My dear DUFF,—I have much pleasure in saying, that during an intimacy of some years I have ever considered you a person of unquestionable veracity, and from the knowledge and acquaintance that has subsisted between us, I am inclined to believe and imagine, that you would not commit or be guilty of so action unworthy the character of an officer or gentleman.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wm. Foguarr.

Poona, 28th April 1840.

No. 6.

MY DEAR DUFF,—I received your letter of 13th at Belgium a few days ago, and would have answered it earlier, but I have been much engaged and must content myself now with a very few lines, you wish me to give my opinion of you—I shall do so with much pleasure and without reserve one way or the other. Our acquaintance is now of some standing, and from the degree of intimacy that existed. I had no good opportunity as most men of judging your character and disposition. I believe you perfectly incapable of perpetrating or sanctioning an act of inhumanity. I think you deficient in reserve, and that your heart is better than your head, but I am confident you are wanting in no gentlemanly or soldierly feeling or principle, and I would trust your word sooner than I would some men's Oaths.

I can scarcely suppose that my opinion can be of any use to you, should it be make any use you please of it. It is all the same to me.

As to the parties who appeared against you in the Court of Inquiry, I never heard but one opinion, viz., that the right wringing they got from Major General Fitzgerahl in General Orders was most richly deserved.

Very busy, so excuse this short yarn, wishing you good luck in every thing, and a speedy deliverance out of the hands of the Philistines (it is no shame to, an honest man to have his conduct acritulized).

I remain your's sincerely,

1st May 1840. (Signed) A. H. BUTTINGTON.

Tell friend Dick, I shot another Tiger last month.
Kind regards to Mrs. Duff.

...of your friends and hands, I never
...all who know you
...your present attitude
...defend your character.

Throughout all intimate acquaintance of about 20
years past, during which period I had ample opportunity
of knowing of you, I have continuously declared
that I believe you quite incapable of wanting what is
given. I have no hesitation in saying that I have
never met with an individual upon whose word I would
place more implicit reliance. I consider you to be
thoroughly of an entirely inconsistent war that high sense
of honour and rectitude which has marked your course
through life; and I assure you nothing ever surprised
me more than hearing, for the first time in my life, a
doubt cast on the veracity of Daniel George Duff.

With sincere good wishes and confidence in your
successfully passing the ordeal you are about to be
subjected to.

I remain, my dear Duff, your's most sincerely,
Bombay, 25th July 1840. (Signed) W. S. BORD.

No. 8.

I, George Barnes Bruck, Commodore, Indian Navy,
do hereby solemnly make Oath, and declare, that I
have known Capt Daniel George Duff, of the 16th
Regt. of Native Infantry, since January 1833 that
during the years 1833-34 and part 1835 I was for a
great part of the time in almost daily intercourse with
him that our intimacy has ever since continued
opportunities offering, it has been personal and I to
most solemnly declare, I do not believe the said Captain
Daniel George Duff, capable of willingly telling or
asserting a falsehood, neither have I ever known him
the whole course of our intimacy, Captain Duff to
be guilty of any action that could cause a blush to any
one having the feelings of a gentleman.

(Signed) GEO. B. BRUCKS,
Commodore, Indian Navy.

Sworn before me at Bombay, the 11th of May 1840
(Signed) H. F. OWEN, Justice of the Peace.

No. 9.

MY DEAR DUFF—I am truly concerned to hear of
the important and unpleasant situation in which you are
now placed, but any honest man may be similarly
situated without fault of his own. I am, however, so
that I have known you for nearly 20 years, and I think
very intimately, and although circumstances and the
different spheres of our respective duties have kept us apart
for some time I do not believe either from what I know of
you, or have heard from others better able to judge that
you are capable of committing the offence of which you

...of your friends and hands, I never
...all who know you
...your present attitude
...defend your character.

Without date, but received on or about the 15 Aug.
1840.

Believe me, yours sincerely,
(Signed) JAMES GLAS.

Without date, but received on or about the 15 Aug.
1840.

REMARKS BY THE CHIEF.—The Court having in obedience
to the orders of His Excellency the Commander in
Chief re-considered their proceedings, and after the pre-
senter Captain Daniel George Duff 16th Regiment N. I.,
did at a General Court Martial held at Poona be-
tween the 30th December 1839, and the 14th January
1840 give testimony to the effect as set forth in the
charge but the Court are of opinion that the prisoner
is not guilty of having given that testimony knowingly
and wilfully believing it to be false, and they do there-
fore, fully and honourably acquit him of the charge.

(Signed) J. PENNICOKE,
Lieut. Col. and President,
(Signed) A. WOODBURN, Capt.,
Officiating Judge Advocate.

CONTINUED.

(Signed) THOS. McMANUS,
Lieut. Genl. and Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

On the revised Proceedings, an inaccuracy appears
in the second paragraph, where it is stated, that the
Court proceeded to re-consider their former finding and
sentence.

As a sentence could have been passed, the former
verdict having been an acquittal, the mistake on the part
of the Court in using the word "Sentence" is con-
spicuous though not material.

This Court Martial was convened for the purpose,
state in the General Orders of the 24th of March last,
and having done my duty towards the public service,
in the steps I have taken, it only remains for me to offer
in the Proceedings my confirmation. Captain Duff, is
accordingly released from arrest, and is to return to his
duty.

(Signed) THOS. McMANUS,
Lieut. Genl. and Commander-in-Chief

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) STRAFFORD POWELL,
Lieut. Col., A. Lt. Gen. of the Army
Bomb. Gaz. Sept. 4.] [Hurkaru, September 23, 1840,

Chances

PARA! ACCIDENTS.—A posse of clerks, whom the holy days had emancipated from their official duties, resorted to the Salt-water Lakes on the 24th of October, to try their skill at shooting. One of them, named Sheng, happened unfortunately to overlook the danger in which he was and was consequently, drowned. His body was picked up, a few days subsequently, partly devoured by fishes, and was interred, according to Christian rites.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This body have lately addressed the Marine Board, representing the inefficient state of the Harbour Master's establishment. The Chamber of Commerce, in their letter, particularly alluded to the accident, which a few weeks ago occurred among the shipping when no regular assistance whatever from the Harbour Master's establishment could be obtained. On this ground they suggest the expediency of augmenting the establishment in question in order to meet the exigencies of the greatly increased number of vessels which now come to this port.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.—We understand that Mr Robinson, of the Humber College, has invented an instrument for measuring both horizontal and vertical angles, without employing the stand or artificial horizon.

ABSENT ON A PREVENTIVE OFFICER.—Mr Hoag, a Chief Officer of the Cashmere Merchant, has been committed to jail for one month, in consequence of having failed to pay a fine of one hundred rupees imposed on him by the magistrate, for assaulting a preventive officer, named Hornbush.

ATTEMPTED FLORENTINE.—A very interesting case of attempted elopement occurred a few days back, in the neighbourhood of How Bazar. The circumstances under which the affair happened were those which usually belong to similar cases, namely, an ardent young man desperate with love, fawning and sighing for the possession of the idol of his adorations a tender young lady, his mistress pining and languishing to throw herself into the arms of her lover, and lastly a set of relentless friends adopting every counter measure to foil the intentions of the willing pair. Thus played the couple in question very naturally worked on no account be considered, until the faithful Adonis concerted a plan, in order to possess the object of his burning desire.

The young lady, for the sake of greater security had been sent to the house of a trusty friend of her mother's, with injunctions to be kept close. To an adjoining house, her devoted lover repaired, and contrived, as lovers know how to convey a slip of paper explaining the length and breadth of his plan. The day and hour having arrived, the young man appeared in the disguise of a khatmutgar, with a lucca palmy following him. The lady was prepared, and receiving the key, slipped out of the house. But she was observed by her grandfather before she could get into the conveyance. An exciting chase ensued, the young lady running first, her lover running after her, and the old granny running after them both. At length the young lady overcame by exhaustion, stopped, when the old lady got a hold of her, and reinforcement having by this time come up the fugitive maiden was taken home to be more vigilantly watched, and the amorous swain was well high thrashed out of his skin for such audacity.

OVERLAND DISPATCH.—The Government intend to send at least one more despatch across the Isthmus of Suez, to England, despite the present unsettled state of affairs in Egypt. A steamer will start from Bombay for Suez, on the 1st of December next, and the 18th

proximo is the last official advertisement for the transmission of letters from Calcutta.

NUMEROUS COLLISION BETWEEN PASSENGERS AND SHIPWRECK.—The ship has been damaged at Aden, that the H. C. ship-of-war *Edinburgh*, had detected a French frigate in the act of landing arms, for the use of the Arabs, close to Aden, that an engagement had ensued between them in coffee lands, and that both vessels had suffered very severely. We are assured that this incident is without any foundation, as letters from Aden, of the 21st of October, the latest received, do not mention a word about it.

PASADGETT ON THE PUNJAB.—We understand, on good authority, there is reason to believe, that every facility will be afforded by the Sikhs to the passage across the Peshawar of the Brigade under Light Colonel Sherston, of H. M. 44th, which has been ordered to proceed to Afghanistan.

Mrs EAST.—Subsequent to the arrest of that notorious woman Mrs East, alias Mrs Howard, two applications had been made to Mr Robinson, the Magistrate, for a cloth merchant and the other from a Malabar Jeweller, stating that while Mrs East was living at "Spence's" she had fraudulently obtained from them goods and articles, and begged that they might be returned.

Mr Robinson referred the applications to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mr. East was immediately sent for in order to point out the different things taken by them, and they were referred to them. The value of the clothes taken, was understood, to be 500 Rs. and that of the jewellery, consisting of gold ornaments and diamond rings, &c., to be considerable.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—Although no extraordinary demand for the services of civil officers will render it necessary for the Government to prohibit applications for leave of absence, we apprehend that the stringent regulations will this year offer an impediment, almost as serious, to the gratification of the wishes of many who are at present desirous of returning home. There are we believe, about seventeen applications for furlough now before the authorities but it is supposed that there will not be any available for the officers junior to Mr D. M. Dineen.

VACCINATION.—Dr Dinan Stewart Superintendent General of Vaccination in Bengal has just received from England some fresh vaccine lymph on points and glass, tubes and cruets—with which he has succeeded in re-producing and establishing a perfect form of the vaccine pox and now calls upon parents, to send their children to get properly vaccinated, and thus secure them against the attacks of that dreadful scourge, the small pox.

WARLIKE DEMONSTRATIONS.—We are given to understand, that a force, consisting of about five or six regiments of infantry and a proportionate number of cavalry and artillery, is about to be assembled on the Nepal frontier.

There has been a rumour in Calcutta during the week that Mr Hodgson, our Resident at Comillah, had been imprisoned by the Nepalese authorities. There is no truth in it, however.

DR GOODFELLOW.—On Saturday last the Governor of the Native Hospital met to nominate a superintendent surgeon for the New Chitpore Dispensary. There were several candidates for the appointment, but Dr. Goodfellow proved the successful one.

been murdered, during the week, by being poisoned, and the bodies were found in the river by their cook.

THEFTS OF SUGAR.—There is a considerable loss of sugar in the river, and the loss is increasing. The sugar is being taken in the river by the river police, and the loss is increasing. The sugar is being taken in the river by the river police, and the loss is increasing. The sugar is being taken in the river by the river police, and the loss is increasing.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A native woman has been murdered by her paramour. The deed was done by a knife being plunged into her stomach, so as to cause the wounds to protrude. She was removed to the Hospital, but died the subsequent day. The murderer has escaped.

WATERBOMBING FOR FUN.—A conspicuous advertisement, in the Commercial Advertiser of the 31st ultimo, announced "Mrs. Ayres' Grand Subscription Fancy Ball and Supper, tickets each rupees 5—cash." As might be expected, all the "big-tails" and "bob-tails" of Hong Kong came, that could afford the requisite amount, flocked to Madame Ayres' fire-up, disported as monkeys at monkeys as each respective fancy dictated. As might be further expected, a large party of Waikato, about thirty in number, also went to the "Ball and Supper" at whose appearance, a light girl wore the test of the miscellaneous company to leave them in full possession of the evening's entertainment. The ladies, their presence acknowledged, the Waikato, set themselves down to "trip it to the light fantastic toe" and all kinds of devilry and mischief, at a rate which fully vindicated their title as Waterbombers.

There was one of them in particular, who distinguished himself above his brethren, as a perfect genius in this way, including, as he did, in the "overt" that breathings could invent. In the very "bill room" he went, with a candle in his hand, and singing "in a corner, in a corner"——but it had better be so untold, for enquiry by a certain noble Department.

Having turned up snook at the ladies, bantled the gentlemen, and kicked every thing out of its place, on the upper floor, they proceeded to the supper table below stairs and here knives and forks were thrown quite in disuse, wings of fowls and ducks flew in all directions, and, in fact, the riotous mode of feasting adopted, was the most unique and unparalleled in the annals of supper tables.

About midnight the party received intelligence of a wedding not far from the Ball Room, and thither they went, their own. On arrival they found a rush wedding, but were soon made to retreat by dint of the argumentum baculum offered by the wedding guests. Upon this open war was proclaimed by those of the

party, with such effect, that the wedding party, who were about to leave, were obliged to return, and the wedding party, who were about to leave, were obliged to return, and the wedding party, who were about to leave, were obliged to return.

This warfare continued for a considerable time, and the wedding party, who were about to leave, were obliged to return, and the wedding party, who were about to leave, were obliged to return.

THE WATER ENGINE.—The water engine, which was increased in size, has been suggested to the Government, and the Government, who were about to leave, were obliged to return, and the Government, who were about to leave, were obliged to return.

THE RAZZA BAZA.—Her Highness the Raza Baza, being about to undertake a journey from Adahabad to the Dekhan, Captain J. Fitzgerald, of the 42d Madras N. I., has been directed to accompany Her Highness during the trip—reassuming his duties at Nagpore, on Her Highness' arrival at her destination.

CRICKET.—The first match of the season came off on the cricket ground on Friday, between the men of the Ditch and the men of Dumbly and Barrack pore, in which the Ditch was vanquished. It was a very near thing. Calcutta took the bat first, and were put out for the small score of 36. The United forces then went in and scored 104. The United forces then went in and scored 104. The United forces then went in and scored 104.

Yesterday a match was played between the married and the single. There was not time to finish, but the score was rather in favour of the latter.

THE LAUNCH.—The business and bustle of the town were either closed or suspended at 2 p.m. on the 10, the greater portion of the community having flocked in dense crowds to witness the launch of Ruzome's new ship from the Kidderpore Dock. The preparations made on the spot, for the reception of visitors were grand and noble, and the occasion was honoured by the elite of the city, including the Governor General and suite. The assembly had collected mostly before the hour fixed, and by 2 o'clock the tide ran up to the high-water mark, and great air and expectation became apparent. The ship was now about to be shod off the stocks, and one of the Misses Eden (we understand) stood ready for the christening ceremony. Some delay ensued in the movement of the ship, while expectations gazed with straining eyes to see her gallantly glide into the stream. The spectators waited and waited, and the ship waited and waited, yet the vessel budged not, the tide ran low, the clock struck three, and still the new ship kept her place with provoking obduracy. By this time the water had ebbed considerably, and the assemblage as much irritated, so the launch of necessity has been postponed until the 11th.

On the 11th, however, the vessel was launched and named the *Argentine Lander*. On reaching the river the vessel was quickly "away," and shortly quitted the river. The old women say, that "a bad omen" makes a good ending." We hope the *Argentine Lander* may give a profitable ship to her owner.

AN ADDITION.—We hear that an addition of about five tons of vessels is shortly to be made to the fleet, commanded by General Claude Martine, for the support of the public institution in Calcutta which bears his name. In consequence of this addition, fifteen new guns, and twenty more will be added on the fortification. The school is to be divided into two divisions, and it having been found necessary to remove the girls' department to a suitable house in the immediate neighbourhood of Shree Bazar.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We understand that sixteen of the advanced students of the Medical College, who have applied for certificates of qualification, are now undergoing a strict and searching examination, which is conducted by Drs. Grant, Drummond, Wise, and the Professors of the College.

CHOLERA.—The cholera has broke out in Calcutta and has been raging for the last two or three weeks. As yet its ravages have not been numerous, but most of the cases that have happened, have been among Europeans. Within a few days, several fatal cases occurred in the General Hospital, while the other Hospitals have almost daily a case or two coming in. The appearance of this plague at this time of the year, is attributed to the heavy fall of dew at night, and extreme severity of the sun in the day. It is supposed, that a shower of rain would prove beneficial, at this particular period.

DARING BURGLARY.—Our readers may probably remember the serious case of his glory of which we gave a short account, barely noticing it a few days ago. The case was lately under investigation before the magistrate, when the following particulars were elicited. It appeared in evidence, that on Tuesday, the 3d instant, Ramdhan Mitter, a respectable native merchant, received into his house in Shampoonker, eighteen bales of silk, which he had purchased. The value of these bales was between eight and nine thousand rupees. He lodged them in an upper room in his house. On the morning of the following day, about 6 o'clock, he was informed by the bearer, that the door of his store-room had been broken open—he went to the room and missed five bales of silk, the value of which he computes at two thousand eight hundred rupees. He found a hole in the wall, through which he supposed the thief must have introduced his hand, and pushed back the bolt. He also found a ladder lying below at the foot of the wall inside. He went to the Police office and stated the facts there. Captain Burch and Mr. McCann, proceeded with him to his house. They observed the print of footsteps in a dry ditch besides the house, which they traced to a garden, at no great distance from it. They went in to this garden and searched it, when they found two parcels of silk, the contents of a bale, lying in a dry drain covered over with grass. The mally stated, that he had gone to one some *Juttra* that night. When he returned, which was at a very advanced hour, he found two men, Hurris and Looer, and several coolies, in the garden, as also five bales. He demanded who they were. Looer and Hurris desired him to keep quiet and promised to give him ten rupees. The mally remonstrated, but they attended not to his remonstrances. Soon after a palkey garry came to the garden, and they put the greater part of the bales into the conveyance, with which they went away, leaving two parcels behind, for which they had not room enough in the garry to carry them away; besides just at that time day began to break, which obliged them to hasten away. Upon the information of the mally, Hurris

and Looer, at the same time, were taken up. The mally is now in custody and will be sent up to the court.

THE COVENANT GIRL.—Letters have been received from Mrs. Manning, that the *Covenant Girl*, who had been sent to England in a vessel, for whose cargo she had been engaged, had been obliged to put into the Mauritius, with eight feet water in her hold, and was damaged by a storm she experienced, after passing the Cape. No casualties had occurred by her, but the crew and passengers had suffered greatly during the gale.

MR. V. LAMIN.—We are glad to learn, that the nomination of Surgeon and Superintendent of the Calcutta Dispensary by the Government of the Native Hospital, has fallen on Mr. Thomas Lamin, of the Noble Company's Dispensary, at Calcutta.

NEW COINAGE.—The new Victoria coinage has been issued from the Mint. It differs very little from the former coin, the Head of Victoria merely being substituted for William the Fourth's.

DACOITY AT AN INDIGO FACTORY.—There has been a sad dacoity at Ambayya Factory, in Perganna Mofsee. About 80 in 180 men attacked the factory at midnight of the 11th instant, and after cutting down one of the four burkundawes who guarded the door, the rest having run off, together with all the other servants about the place, they forced their way in and carried off a large heavy iron treasure chest, containing 2,800 rupees of cash, received only a day or two before into the factory. Mr. Manly, Mr. Watson's assistant there escaped and concealed himself in a paddy field during the confusion; but as he could not have it, the robbers in their retreat passed over the very field in which he had contrived to hide, and exposed him, when they attacked him and inflicted several severe wounds, mostly about his arms; one blow, however, which was aimed at his head with the intention of finishing him, struck the lower part of his cheek, which it cut off and fell on his shoulder, which is deeply wounded; the blow brought him to the ground, and the ruffians supposing him to be dead, made off after firing the hatch of the house on all sides. Most fortunately Mrs. Manly and her little girl of 8 years old were away 20 miles at Mr. Manly's brother's house at Keerpooy, and were thus providentially saved. After the departure of the robbers, Mr. M. was brought into the factory, and a man on horseback was sent off during the night to communicate the intelligence to his family and to procure assistance. This person, who had proceeded half way to Keerpooy, was met on the way by a tiger, which so frightened the horse that he turned round and did not stop till he got to instability. Another man was dispatched at day light and by 10 o'clock Mr. M.'s brother and family were on their road to Amagora but while coming over an uneven road, the horse fell with Mr. Manly, who was seriously cut and bruised; the eldest Mr. M. has been removed to Midnapore (station where there are two medical men, and with care will doubtless recover, as neither of his wounds are supposed to be mortal. It is said that the men were dacoits; but as this is the first time Mr. Watson's factory has been attacked, it is possible that it might have been done in a spirit of revenge by his rival. It is to be hoped that the Magistrate will be able to trace out the offenders, though that poor officer with 24 thanahs to look after, has not much time to spare for the investigation of one single case.

MURDER BY NIGHT.—We regret, though the following statement of a certain strange doings at Alouphyr is authenticated, we are not permitted to publish the names of the parties concerned in it; and as we are not permitted to mention names, we must in common fairness, omit that of the Magistrate who figures in

(Note: With some persons in the boat, they were not permitted to disembark.)

On the 5th current Mr. * * * arrived on the steamer from Calcutta, and brought two of his fellow passengers to dine, viz. Lieutenant * * * and Mr. * * *. I was also invited, and made one of the party. At 8 p.m. they left to return on board as they were going to Allahabad. Mr. * * * wishing to see the captain of the Flat, asked me to accompany him, which I consented to. On our way Messrs. * * * and * * * had a Tom and Jerry run, in which neither * * * or I took the least part; in fact, they were much in our rear. The Magistrate hearing something of it, put the Darogah up to make his report, so as to bring * * * and all into a scrape. On the 8th, he wrote us and demanded to know, why we upset down as I gates, and gave us two hours to return a reply; which if not satisfactory to him, he would fine us at full rate viz. 100 rupees and penalty bond of 2,000 rupees for Mr. * * * and 50 rupees and 1,000 rupees bond for self, and if not paid when demanded, our property to be sold and we to be imprisoned till the whole amount was paid and the bond given. No more was heard of it till the evening of the 19th when the demand was made, I refused to pay without an English receipt, which the Nazir told me the Magistrate refused to give, and would fine us double the next day, if we did not pay the demand. I thought it best to comply, and sent the cash and Mochulka to court next morning. Seeing that these magistrates exercised despotic power to the Mofussil * * * did not pay, and next day the Magistrate sent his numerous troops and myrmidons; who took forcibly much of * * * and * * * furniture out of their houses, behaved with the most brutal insolence, and auctioned it for 200 rupees, they are now after him for the Mochulka. He evaded them for the last 2 or 3 days, by being on the other side of the river, but to-morrow or next day, he will have him in jail no doubt. The whole of the proceedings were exparte; we were never called to disprove what he told the darogah to state, although we ought to have been present at the examination of the witness. I have detailed most of the particulars. Now do my dear friend, draw it up in your superior style and publish it, with any comments you please, in all the Calcutta papers. Ask the Editors to accompany the insertion with an editorial. * * * can assist you for my sake, and for all our sakes, he doubtless will. My object is to obtain justice, which a thing exists in the British dominions. It were worse than madness to expect it in the Mofussil. Here it is "Mofussil Oppression." * * * law or a new way of raising a revenue. The man has nothing to do, and therefore employs his time in thus robbing Planters, Natives and others of their money. He never fines less monthly than 1,000 rupees. There's justice!!! To induce these gentles to rob the public, the company allow them 10 per cent. on the whole. Should there be any expense we shall willingly defray it. You need not at first mention our names, but if you are called on, you may—as it is all true. What is now an Englishman's boasted liberty if a strippling may trample on him with impunity? Are not Courts of Law and justice (misnamed so) in this country miserable farces?"

THUGGERS IN CALCUTTA.—A communication has just been received by Government, from the Deputy Superintendent, for the suppression of Thuggee, requesting the assistance of the Calcutta authorities for the apprehension of about twenty men belonging to the Calcutta Militia. These men, it appears, have been away from their corps since 1834, applying for leave of absence at various times. And from information received by the Thuggee department, they are believed to be engaged in gaining a living by the atrocities of the Thuggee system. They are supposed to be practising their dark deeds in the vicinity of Calcutta, and prices have been set for each of their apprehension. The same com-

munication likewise states, that a party of four or five persons, of the appearance of a party of four or five, carried on by Calcutta. Several respectable people, and consequently, that the way in which it is practised, is by inviting the people into the thuggee boats, which are always good boats, with commodious accommodations, and despatching them, in many cases, almost immediately after shoving off from the shore, and in broad day!

NEW OVERSEERS.—It is reported, that Mr. Oldfield of the Post Office, has sent up a proposition to Government, recommending the appointment of four European overseers to superintend the passage of the deck between this and Bombay.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—An express, which arrived yesterday from Bombay, brings accounts from Bagdad to the 3d of October, confirming the intelligence received from Egypt of the bombardment of Beyrout. (It is stated that Soloman Pacha (Col Selva) had been unable to maintain his position at that place, and had fallen back on Damascus. Shereef Pacha, had detained the Post packets from Bagdad at Damascus, and taken out all the English letters. These would be merely a Persian Gulf despatch from Karack. His stoppage at Damascus leaves little hope for the Mail at Alexandria, we fear.

THE SALT OCEANS.—The new Superintendent of the Government Salt Golahs in Sulkea over the water, is at present making active exertions for the detection of malversation which, it is generally supposed, has long crept into that department.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN GUERNEC.—Our co-citizens must have heard on the 26th instant, as well as ourselves, the firing of a gun half hourly during the day, and on enquiry we ascertained it was a mark of respect, to the memory of the late Captain GUERNEC, of the *Petite Nancy* whose death is mentioned in our obituary list, by the officer in command. All the French vessels in the port and some of the English, had their colours half mast high on the occasion, and Captain Guernec was buried in the evening with martial honours. This gentleman was so generally known to and respected by the residents in Calcutta, that his loss will be much regretted. He was one of the first, if not the first, French commander of a merchant vessel who visited Calcutta after the peace of 1815, and his voyages have been pretty regular ever since—not, we fear, very much to his own advantage, as some of his speculations were unfortunate; but unquestionably to the gratification of all those, male or female, who delight in fine wines or fine dresses, for the supply of which the "*Petite Nancy*" was justly celebrated.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The examination of the advanced students at the Medical College, who applied for certificates of qualification, was yesterday concluded. Out of sixteen, nine have been deemed worthy of the distinction, the rest having been recommended to their studies for a further period. The examination, which was conducted by Drs. Grant, Drummond, Wile, Jackson and other eminent Medical men of the Presidency, was throughout of a strict and searching character, affording a gratifying measure of the acquirements of the students of the noble Institution, and reflecting the highest credit on the Professors who have the charge of their instruction. The candidates were examined in the following branches of the Medical Science viz.—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Elements of Surgery in all which their respective proficiency was tested by a very strict and impartial ordeal. This accession to the number of professional students of the College, must be extremely gratifying to those who are anxious to introduce into this country a rational and an improved system of Medical knowledge.

Wreck.—We regret to announce the total wreck of the *Francis Warden*, which was inward bound from India, on the 25th instant. She was on shore off Mad Point on the 25th instant, and all the efforts of her crew could not get her off. A letter from a gentleman on board the *Seshorse* gives the following particulars:—

Hedgees Roads, November 26th.—While at anchor in Hedgees Roads, the *Nacodah* of the ship *Francis Warden* came on board and reported his vessel on shore and in great danger of speedily becoming a wreck, and requesting us to render him our assistance. Mr. R. Venderhoff was on board the distressed vessel this morning at 9 o'clock, and found that she had, bilged and was lying on her starboard broadside—her long boat and fishing boat having been taken away the previous night. There were 40 of her lascars crew on board, whom Mr. R. told to save themselves as well as they could, in the two miserable boats which were left. At high water, after seeing the men in the boats with their chests, Mr. R. left the vessel, as nothing could be done for her, she being a complete wreck—the whole of her upper deck and most part of her poop and forecabin were under water previous to her being deserted.

Robberies.—Burglaries are getting common again in Calcutta. Several have been perpetrated during the week. One was committed in the house of a Malabar merchant living in Colootah. The house was entered by several robbers, most of whom, however, as a most unusual circumstance, have been taken by the chowkadar of the ward; who, poor fellow, well nigh got strangled for his unconstitutional vigilance. Property belonging to the Malabar is missing to the amount of three hundred rupees.

THE BODY OF YOUNG WALKER.—The body of young Walker, an unfortunate midshipman of the *Owen Glen* down, who fell over board on Sunday last and was drowned, was picked up on the 26th instant, near the Hindoo burning place.

Mofussil.

BIKANER.—We hear that the Maha Rana of Oodipoor, is expected at Bikaner shortly, to celebrate his marriage with the sister of Rajah Ruiten Sing. He has left Oodipoor for the purpose.

GUYA.—The *Guya Ukhbar* states that the Raja of that place Mituraj Singh, is gathered unto his fathers. His death is much lamented by his subjects, for he was a friend to the poor and destitute, a mild and benevolent man. Four months previous to his death, he partitioned out his Raj among his wives and sons, and retired to a place of Hindu worship at Guya, where he remained till he died.

LUDHIANA.—We learn from the *Loodianah Ukhbar* that Khuruk Singh is so ill, that he is not expected to recover. Should his illness take a favourable turn, however, his recovery will be very slow. His son Nao Nehal has the whole of the cares of the State on his shoulders, and a heavy burden it is, and is likely to prove.

GOVERNMENT.—The Curfew system has been enforced at Houghly and Chittaurah; and the residents have, consequently, been interdicted from stirring after 9 p. m. We are not aware that Mr. Lycett had obtained the sanction of the Governor General, before he put the inhabitants of those places to the great inconvenience of confining themselves, silent *velox*, within their doors after gun fire.

GENERAL.—The 1st light cavalry left for the mountains of the 25th ultimo, on which day the 9th light cavalry and the 10th light cavalry, both of which were under the command of the 25th N. I., arrived on the 25th ultimo, and left for the 25th instant. Major General Elphinstone inspected the different regiments, and gave them unqualified praise for their excellent appearance.

The general also inspected the 10th and 15th regiments, N. I., on the parade ground, and complimented the commanding officers upon the very efficient and orderly state of their regiments.

The officers of the 10th N. I. entertained General Elphinstone at dinner on Friday last; the sitting was prolonged to a late hour, although the general retired early.

700 camels laden with Military Stores, leave the station this morning to join the conveyance preparing for Cabul. The same number left during the last month.

G. F. Harvey, Esq., Sessions Judge, returned to the station on the 31st ultimo.

The 20th N. I. escorted a load of 10 diagonally milled Enrickabad rupees to this treasury. They will be sent on to Loodianah.

The 20th from Rampore are eagerly looked for and wait from all accounts be very acceptable to the Treasury as the troops, we hear, are in arrears for more than two months, and the inconvenience is greatly felt.

A *troupe* of carts laden with some 500 stand of arms on their way from Allahabad to this, were attacked by a band of robbers, about six marches from Delhi. The fellows expected to get hold of treasure, but the escort, a Naick and six *apoys*, drove them off after firing a volley. One poor gairawan was severely hurt by a blow from a club.

Native States.

SCINDIA.—The fever season has commenced in Lower Scinde, and sickness is at present very prevalent—especially towards Shikarpore.

The Meer of Khytpoor and his brother are, as usual, quarrelling and fighting with each other. A strong force, consisting of H. M. 40th, 1 company of the 2nd grenadiers, 3 companies of the Bengal 38th and 2 guns, were about to be despatched from Sukkar to endeavour to pacify the strife. This was reckoned heavy duty for regiments already so much done up with severe fatigue. Fortunately the Bengal 38th had just arrived, and what chiefly required the means of conveying stores and baggage. The country is almost entirely stripped of camels, and they are consequently dear and very difficult to be come by at all. A good camel will at present cost from Rs 90 to 95; (£9 to £9 10.) One Correspondent writes us; "unless the authorities manage better, we are in a fair way of not being able to move at all for want of these useful animals; the country not affording for age for any other kind of cattle."

The grenadiers, whose head quarters had returned to Sukkar, had lost 80 men. Numbers of the camel men who ran away when the Murrees commenced their attack, had returned with many of their camels, and joined Major Chibborne on his march, and after his arrival at Shikarpore. In this way about 400 had lately been saved. Some of the doolie-wallahs and horse keepers had also come straggling in, so that many supposed to have been killed, were safe in camp.

It was reported by the last stricken defendant, that he had been in the station, one of the officers in the Department, had been ordered, contacted to inform him after the arrest that he had been married to a woman named Dore, the name of the Board was 42 miles from Kansas, he received a communication having got him into special about.

The country between Sukkur and Tharpore is, in great measure, covered with water; so that camels can not at present, pass from the one point to the other.

The 38th N. I. marched from Bekkur on the night of the 9th instant, towards Kohaw, near the Gundava Pass. On the preceding evening the regiment entertained the officers, when a party of nearly twenty sat down to dinner.

RESTORATION OF KHELAT—A report has reached us from a source we deem worthy of credit, that the Murree tribes, in upper Scinde, have come over to our interest, and that Khelat has been again made over to us. It is thus the game is played by these rascals, the Government ought to be first of such tricks, and bear to mind that fear has proved its mastery over disaffection, merely for the time being, how to put it out of the power of these tribes to turn upon us at the first reverse, if ever a failure or but generalship produces one again, will be perhaps a difficult task, but one to which strenuous attention should be given, we would advocate, if not a deep revenge, yet the striking of such a blow as should leave it impracticable for years to come, and the demolition of every strong hold not required by our forces. The gathering of the troops in such strength as is now taking place is the only reason of this fresh display of fealty, it is to be counted upon beyond such it as we keep up the amount of our force which we do not suppose the intention of government to do and we sincerely hope that measures have been taken, as and it is our wish, but friends are not to be allowed a pretext of exempting every kind of punishment, and to suit their alliance to their convenience.

REPORTS.—We have received letters from Lihree to the 23rd of September, which confirm the accounts we gave in our prospect of yesterday, as to the safety of Captain Brown and the brave garrison of Kithn, and we fervently hope they will be able to hold out until some relief reaches them. The privations have been great and their torture and misery under them excite the deep sympathy of the whole community. We had from our correspondent that Nusser Khan Mehrab Khan and his now at Mooling with a powerful force and that he gives out "if he were ceasing taking Quetta" shall afterward attack Durr and Lohre. It is now said that he has taken them and men with him but the Beluchee report a little to be relied upon. However that as precaution might be taken, the men of the 5th Regt N I, in a very few days attack only by camp to slow (as all had become) with Major (Libb's force) and with only 6 picks and 8 powahs, they intrenched a square in front of the neopos lines of 50 yards by 30, and 2 guns were placed at the angles. The intrenchment was formed with a ditch bank and palisades. If any fighting takes place, it will be rather hard work, as the whole force only consists of 150 able men with 70 sick and 54 recruits. However they are all in high spirits and wish much to be permitted to go to the relief of Captain Brown who is a general favorite. Captain Heath is at Dadar with 175 men and 2 guns. If Nusser Khan succeeds at Quetta he will have to bear the brunt of the first attack. The old kales Pultun ban suffered severely since his arrival in Seinde and if any thing should occur adverse at Dadar or Lihree, the Regiment will almost be annihilated. The Marrees boast that they have taken 4 lakhs of treasure, at least so the Saucars say at Lihree. The climate is still very oppressive. The

Thermometer 85 deg. in the shade. Light breeze from
west. Wind velocity 10 m.p.h. Clouds 100 per cent.
Precipitation 0.00 in. Barometer 30.00 in. Hg.
Observations: School boys playing football. They
be hoped Government will take their case into
our consideration, and award such compensation as the
severity of their cases demand.

"The Zemba Sidam arrived from the hills on the 18th October and brought news of the 1st October. Browne and his party had just arrived at Shikarpore. The Murrees had never for an hour been out of our coverage after the defeat at Surtout on the 1st September, so that it was no difficult matter for Captain Browne to make terms with their chief. He was permitted to march out with all his men, his stock, his baggage, his guns and all munitions of war. In passing through the beautiful mountain country where so many diamond hills of late been encoughlered, he experienced interruption and annoyance, reached Shikarpore, (our correspondent does not mention at what date, but it must have been about the 3d or 4th October,) all safe, in good health, and in the same high spirits by which he and his men have throughout been animated."

CABUL—Letters have been received from Cabul, to the 4th of October giving the following items of news :

The detachment under Sir Robert Sale, which had been sent against some chiefs of the Kohistan, who had been detected in corresponding with Dost Mahomed, had succeeded, without any difficulty, in capturing the town and three forts belonging to Ali Khan and Rujah Khan, the two principal of those chiefs. The victory seems to have been nearly bloodless, but General Sale mentions with deep regret, that Captain Edward Connolly, an Assistant on Sir W. MacNaghien's Staff, who was acting as Aide-de-Camp was shot through the heart at his side. The only other casualties mentioned are two men of the 13th Queen's, and two of the grandsons of the 31st Native Infantry wounded. The occupation of these forts is considered of importance, as it was to them that Dost Mahomed had been invited to repair.

Our readers will join in the regret of General Sale, that this decisive advantage should have cost the life of a promising young officer; but such, alas! is the price at which victory must too often be purchased.

Brigadier Dennie, with his detachment from Bameean, reached Syzhan on the 24th of September, and found that Dost Mahomed, with the Oosbeg force, had rapidly retreated, on hearing of his advance. The fall of snow having commenced, the pursuit was not continued through the mountains towards Kooloom. The Fort of Syzhan was to be destroyed. The latest intelligence shows, that the Wales of Kooloom had entered into negotiations for repurchasing his interests from those of Dost Mahomed, and that an arrangement had been made with him, the particulars of which do not appear from the letters yet received.

In the affair of the 29th September, in the Kohistan in which a town and three forts belonging to the people in insurrection had been taken, the enemy, though occupying a very strong position, do not seem to have stood the attack, but fled across an unfordable river with precipitation. There was, therefore, little loss on either side. On the 3d October, Sir Robert Sale attacked a fort named Joolga, said to be the principal stronghold of the rebels. The walls were found too thick to be effectively breached by the 9-pounder guns which he had with him, and two high to be reached by the scaling ladders. The quailing column, which had advanced in the belief that the breach was practicable, and which behaved with conspicuous gallantry, was in consequence, compelled to retire, leaving, we are sorry to say, 11 men of his

Majesty's 13th, and 1 of the 37th N. I. killed, and having 12 men wounded. The vigour of the attack had, however, so intimidated the garrison, who must have also suffered severely from our fire, that they immediately afterwards fled, and possession was obtained of the place, which was destroyed on the day on which the despatches were sent off. It was regretted that the rebel chiefs had by this means escaped, but there appeared not to be likelihood of any necessity for further protracted operations. The Doonance Horse are mentioned to have behaved well.

Lucknow.—A letter from Lucknow states—The famous dacoit Mongul Sain has at length been taken. The Resident applied to the King, nearly six months ago, for the use of one of Robert's Regiments, with the view of apprehending the rebel, who was well entrenched in the jungles of Namparra, and Toolseepoor (under the Nepal hills) with nearly two thousand fighting men. In consequence of a whole Regiment, not being available, six companies were employed for this service. The Resident of Catmandoo was also asked to afford assistance, in case of Mongul Sain's taking shelter in the Nepal territories. The Oude Force drove the dacoits into Nepal, but as they received orders, not to enter that territory, they did not follow them but, were obliged to remain in the Terree. The marauder was caught by the Nepaless and by them handed over to Lieutenant Hollings, of the Thuggee Department, who had accompanied the Oude Force under the command of Captain Need. This expedition against the Budducks, who have been all caught, now seemingly at an end, but the climate has shewn its effects both upon the officers and men. Lieutenant and Adjutant MacDonagh, a most powerful man, and of a splendid constitution, has died of the jungle fever; Lieut Kinder has been obliged to go on leave. Every man belonging to the Grenadier and Light Company, has been laid up, and many are dead, and others dying every day. The rest of the Regiment very sickly. What could otherwise have been expected from a corps which has been during the hot winds and rains under canvas, and at the breaking up of the monsoons in the Terree.

SCINDE, SHIKARPORE.—The following interesting items have been received from Shikarpore :—

F 13th October 1840.—We are encamped here, waiting the arrival of the left wing of the 40th Queen's when we progress together to attack the enemy, said to be distant from us about 50 miles. This Mehrab Khan seems to know what he is after, as he has taken possession of the only wells from this to Bagh.

14th.—The wing of the 40th Queen's, arrived here this morning, under Major Bo-cawen. As he is the senior officer here, he assumes command of the force and we march to-morrow, at 4, to Jaughun, next day to, Jamedara, 3d day to Rajhan, where commence the desert, and we are expected to traverse this place at night in 14 hours, on the 4th day, and then attack the enemy. Two guns are to join us, with about 300 irregular horse and Queen's 38th and 40th regiments, are to form part of our force, making in all about 1,200 men, oppose about 5,000. No matter it is a compact little force, and the men cheerful and contented.

SUKKUR.—Letters up to 10th inst, 14th of October have been received from the right wing of 11. M. 40th Regiment. They state, that intelligence had been received, that the Belooches were assembled in some force at Kudra, at a distance of from 4 to 5 marches from Luckee, where they were encamped, and they hoped to bring them to action about the 18th instant. Great fears seemed to be entertained that these marauders would descend into the plains, and laying waste the country, render supplies of every kind scarce and exorbitant in price. The left wing of H. M. 40th Regiment with Captain

Cargrave's company of Artillery marched from Kurra-chee at 3 A. M. of the 18th, and on the very same day at half-past one P. M. the left wing of H. M. 41st marched into camp most opportunely. The 31st Regiment Bombay N. I. were to march from Kurra-chee on the 20th. No other news was arriving at the time our correspondent's letter was dated.

Letters from Scinde describe the success of General Nott as very great; he had given a very signal defeat to the people of the Shawl country; many of whom were killed.

In our supplement of Tuesday last it was mentioned that Lord Auckland had ordered General Nott to proceed to the attack on Khelat as it was probable that General Brooks from Bombay would not arrive in time.

AFGHANISTAN, — BAMEEAN.—The following is the latest intelligence—received on Saturday morning—from Bameean. Dost Mahomed, it will be seen, has fallen back upon Heibuck:—

Oct 1.—Yesterday we returned from Syghan, having completed a treaty with the Meer Waller, and left some lasting records of our progress. We had scarcely reached Akrobat, when we heard that the Amer and his Usbeg army had retreated from Syghan, and that the former had started from Guree: before moving, however, they had thrown garrisons of 60 and 100 men into Hiatoo and Sairi-Sung. At the time of our reaching Akrobat, the enemy had a picquet at the pass, who observed our entrance into the valley, and immediately withdrew and gave information of our approach; the consequence was, that next morning, on our march towards Syghan, we learnt that the Usbega had abandoned both forts, after setting fire to Hiatoo. Our camp was pitched there on the 23rd, and in the course of the day the gateway of the fort was destroyed. Next day found us at Syghan. Mahomed Ali Beg and his sons had fled to Kamurd, and the only chief left in the valley was Foudad Beg, who came in and met Lord. The former, though never any particular friend to us, has of course been taken into favour, and is now master of the whole valley. Immediately on our arrival, the destruction of the fort of Sairi-Sung was commenced, and of this ancient structure, scarce a stone remains standing. One of the towers was blown up with 60 lbs. of powder, and the gateway and walls (of masonry) were destroyed by the pioneers with pick axes. It is well that we have done this, as an enemy will have now no longer a stronghold at Syghan, which might be the means of annoyance to the Bameean detachment. The fort we could have breached from a hill to the south, but a breach on that side would have been of no further use, than that it would have completely exposed the interior of the work, and the garrison must eventually have surrendered. The breach, if made in the southern face, could not have been stormed, as the rock is on that side perpendicular. The only accessible front is to the East, in which the gateway is situated, and which is much stronger than any of the other sides.

On the 25th, a messenger arrived from the Meer Waller; the latter wrote that, since Dost Mahomed Khan had left, he was willing to treat with us. The elchee departed the same day with letters, containing proposals; and the next day another messenger came in from Kamurd, to request that the Political Agent would send an officer to the Waller, to arrange a personal conference between Lord, and the former. Lieutenant Rattray accordingly visited the Waller on the 27th, and on the following day the Meer Waller met the Political Agent on the summit of the Dundas Shikan; and the following terms were agreed on.

1st.—That either army should occupy the following day.

This was a capital arrangement, and we kept our part of the contract most faithfully. Whether the Meer Waller was equally strict in the performance of his promise, is as yet unknown.

2nd.—The Waller, in the height of his generosity, gave up, Ayroos, I and we, determined not to be outdone in liberality gave Kamurd to his tender keeping!

The Meer, at first, was rather anxious to have both Syahin and Akrobat (according to the original grab made by the Shah), but as he found the Political Agent fully determined against this, he at last generously waived the point.

3rd.—Heiback to be retained by the Meer and Baha Beg, late chief of that place, to be allowed to go whithersoever he may please.

We should have insisted no more favourable terms for this chief, had it not been lately discovered, that he had for a long time, been carrying on an intrigue with the King of Bokhara.

4th.—The Meer Waller engaged that he would neither harbour nor assist Dost Mahomed Khan, nor any of his family.

I fear this is a promise made to be broken,.

5th.—Dr. Lord promise to present a telescope to the Meer.

I forgot to tell you before, that the Waller wrote from Ilatno (before the action) to Dr. L. a letter full of complaints, of broken promises; the most serious charge, however seemed to be that Dr. Lord had promised him a doorbarn, which he never received.

Such are the terms of the treaty between the British and the Waller of Kooloom. Any arrangement is at this juncture of affairs, desirable; but I cannot consider any treaty satisfactory, unless it be ratified within the Walls of Kooloom. The Meer has gained a considerable accession of territory, and we have gained a loss; not that the loss of Bajgah is much to be regretted; the contrary is the case, but the Meer Waller has unfortunately discovered; that we are not, any more than other mortals invulnerable. He has acquired, by this treaty, and by his arms, Heiback Sarbagh, Dooab Rajgah, and Kamurd; his dominions now extend to the summit of the Dundon Shikun. However, he has learnt this, that had he remained quiet at Kooloom, his rule would have extended still further, and he has also discovered, by painful experience, that his whole army, even when assisted by the popular ex-ruler of Cabul, and by the chief of Koonduob, cannot cope with a small detachment of our army.

Bameenn, October 2, 1840.—"Yesterday afternoon, Moolla Waller Shah arrived here from the Meer's camp. The reason of his visit, is this; Dost Mahomed Khan departing of success in Khoistan has gone to Heiback. The Meer Waller, as I told you in yesterday's letter, agreed not to harbour the ex-chief; and, accordingly, has sent his minister to us; he is willing to try his persuasive powers on the Dost to induce him to surrender but will not openly give him up. Lieut. Rattray and the Moollah started this morning on their way to Heiback; I hope their mission will be successful. The Waller withdrew from Kamurd, according to agreement,

and, was yesterday at Hees, a stage beyond the Kam Kooni.

The Cabul Bank appears still to conduct very irregularly. The letter of the 1st of October, came in the day after that of the 31, and was unaccompanied.

The 4th Troop, third Brigade of Horse Artillery, was to have marched with the 2d N. I. from Bameenn to Cabul on the 31 ultimo. The troop has been stationed at the former place ever since the latter end of September 1839 and after more than a year of "ready quarters" at the "gigantic rabbit-warren," the Bameenn has been called; we sincerely congratulate them on their return to a habitable a place, as the Metropolis of Afghanistan. We hear that there is some talk of abandoning Bameenn altogether, but do not think that so imprudent a measure will be adopted at present; it is said that Dost Mahomed, if he falls in, Kobistan, will try his luck at Bajore. He does not seem to have the least intention of following the example of his friend Meer Waller, but will fight it out, until his legs are smitten off and then he will fight on his humps.

Cabul.—We have little or no news from Afghanistan this week but it appears that there were twelve men killed in the assault upon the forts mentioned as captured in our last issue. A private letter from Cabul mentions the murder of Lieutenant John Shaw, of the 2d N. I., who was found with his throat cut in his tent. The deed is supposed to have been committed by his own servant who made use of the deceased officer's sword—two of them have been apprehended.

All is at present quiet at Cabul and its vicinity but of course, this state of tranquility will not under present circumstances, be of long duration.

Rox.—Abdool Kurreem Khan fled the other day from his brother's roof, taking with him some armour, whom the Nuwah had recently discharged. He went to Chupra visited it at night with a Chupra, killing the Nuwah's Anil, with some others, and carried away all he could lay his hands on. He afterwards retreated into the Harowl country.

Letters from Lucknow state, that the 55th regt, of native infantry, and the left wing of the 3d, marched from Oude for Meerut on the 1st instant and that the right wing was to follow in a day or two, they having found it impossible to proceed with the right wing, for want of carriage.

Scinde.—A letter from Upper Scinde, of the 22d October, states as above:—

"The Force under Major Roscoe arrived at Kundah on the 18th, the 25th Bombay Native Infantry (now nearly 1,000 bayonets) with 2 guns, reached Jull on the same date. An express from Major Roscoe has just reached me, stating that on the 19th he heard of an advanced party of the Bahoree being close to him. He attacked and gave them a very heavy thrashing, killing 50. The loss on our side was 2 killed and 5 wounded. He was pushing on to Oodhans, (half way between Kundah and Gundava) where a strong body of the Bahorees then were, but they will fall back on Kotrali, (in the mouth of the Moolla Pass.) Major B. and the 25th will unite at Gundava, and attack the Bahoree at Kotra, should they wait there for him, but it is feared they will run away.

The 6th Bombay Native Infantry arrived at Sukkur this evening and there is a sufficient number of camels to push them on. They are very strong both in men and officers, and quite healthy and serviceable.

Letters from Cabool to the 15th October, mention receipt of authentic intelligence, to the effect that Dost Mahomed, having heard of the mission of Lieut. Battray from Bamegan, left the Khelsoom Territory, and moved rapidly, with about 200 followers, through the Ghorebund Pass into the Nijona country, or the northern portion of the Kohistan. His further plans had not been ascertained up to the date of the despatches.

SCHOOL.—Sir Claude M. Wade has established an English school for Native youth at this place, the expenses of which have been fixed at 3,000 rupees per annum, to be defrayed by rental contributions from the Sudras, and such Natives of the City.

ILLNESS.—Khurub Singh is convalescent, but in a state of great weakness. Lieutenant J. D. Cunningham, the surgeon, has been deputed by the Political Agent, to accompany our troops through the Punjab.

AFGHANISTAN.—We are able to state, on what we believe to be good authority, that two lack of rupees are offered by His Majesty Shah Sujah-ul Moolk, for the apprehension of the Ex-Ameer Dost Mahomed—who in his travels, recently passed within a very few miles—less than ten days our informant—of the British Camp, attended by but a few followers and in route, as understood, to Kohistan.

It was thought Dost Mahomed had gone away to the Eastward to Nigron, but the nature of his reception was not known.

His sons who escaped from Ghuznia are not getting followers to join them.

GUJARAT.—The notorious robber chief Gujraj Singh, who has so long exercised his vocation in these territories with impunity and whom the Maharajah had hitherto failed in securing, has been at last captured by a party of the Thuggee department, aided by the Maharajah's people.

NEPAUL.—A gentleman just arrived from Patna writes, that he had been shown a letter from Mr. Hodgson our Resident at Katmandoo, to a military officer, stating, that his Mr. Hodgson's life was in the most imminent danger, as there were 28,000 Nepalese assembled on the Hills, ready to pour down upon our territories in the plains, on receiving orders to that effect from China. There was great excitement in Katmandoo and Mr. Hodgson, consequently, apprehended danger from some popular outbreak.

PUNJAB.—Authentic intelligence has been received of the death of Maharajah Khuruck Singh, at Lahore. Forty six minute guns, corresponding to the years of his age, were fired from the ramparts of Fort William. When after the Maharajah's death, a procession was leaving the Palace for the performance of ceremonies on the banks of the Ravee, a beam fell, in consequence, it is believed, of the great pressure of elephants within the portal; and the Koonwar Nao Nehal Singh, the heir to the Sovereignty of the Punjab received a severe injury, of which he died a few days after. Nao Nehal Singh was twenty-two years of age when he died.

No sooner was the melancholy event, of Khuruck Singh's death, made known to the Undaron than the Ronee Jawar Koonr, sister of Sirdar Mungol Singh, expressed her firm determination to burn, and accordingly about 11 o'clock of the same day, she was immolated with three of her hand-maidens.

RAJAH MAHOMED, the brother of Dost Mahomed, residing at Lahore, is said to be the person who supplied the arms of war from that capital which were intercepted while he gave out, that the money proceeding from the Sikh Government, we suppose, he will, soon be turned out of the Sikh territory.

SCINDS QUETTA.—A letter from Quetta of the 13th ultimo says, that Belooches were actively engaged in the defence of Khelat and had built up every access to the Citadel, and stockaded the principal parts of the city. The 43rd Regiment N. I., were to leave on the 17th or 18th of October, and would reach Khelat in ten marches. The heavy battering guns from Candahar, had not crossed the Kojak Pass at the date of our communication, but were expected to do so daily. Captain Bean the Political Agent, had been very ill but was recovering.

General Nott had not started for Kelat on the 13th ultimo. He arrived at Quetta on the 23d or 24th of September, with the light company of the 42d N. I. and some Risallahs of Local Horse.

KUNDAN.—22d october.—On the arrival of the force composed of the wing of the 40th Regiment and Captain Currie's Horse at Kundu; intelligence arrived of the assistant Political Agent who accompanied it, that a party of Brahmins were coming down with a large number of camels, purposing, and preparing to carry away the plunder after an attack upon the town.

The "Horse" were immediately on their tack, but although on foot, and carefully guarding their camels, the rebels succeeded for some time in keeping our sowers at bay, among some close and thick jowarree jungle firing their match-locks on all accounts, and repounding. The Brahmins making for still thicker jungle and the Infantry not having had time to come up Captain Currie's

"Horse" were formed in two columns, led by Lieutenant Postans and Captain Currie. The sowers behaved most gallantly, while the rebels fought and fell upon their ground. 140 were killed, and 84 camels captured. Our own loss, consisted of 2 sowers killed and 3 severely wounded.

Nusseer Khan expected daily at Dadur—his descent into the plains will probably rest his fate. The blow which has now been struck, will doubtless produce a very salutary check to the spirit of opposition which late success has induced among the rebels, and followed up, as we hope it will be, will tend to relieve the plains from the destructive presence of the Hill Tribes—and establish peace and protection to the inhabitants of Cutchee.

SUKKUM, OCTOBER 23.—Letters from Dadur of the 14th instant speak of their all being well and quite ready for any Beloochees, who might think fit to descend the pass. A large body of Brahmins were in the Bolao, about 24 miles from Dadur. The principal chiefs are gone back to Khelat, being apprehensive General Nott would pounce upon it if all were absent. The great body of the rebels with Mabrab Khan's son at their head do not appear to have made up their mind, what to do. They expect to be assailed by the Murrees who have promised to join them, with two guns taken in the late affair. The 38th Bengal and a Wing to it M 40th arrived at Kundu on the Northern side of the desert. They found the place completely gutted; and that the Brahmins had plundered all the villages, and the poor, inhabitants fled to the mountains. The 46th and the 31 Horse got intelligence of a party of

the wounded men were being sent off with 83 camels loaded with supplies. They immediately picked them up and sent them to the camp, guarded by 50 of the enemy. Nearly the whole of the British were killed and the remainder. The place, in that direction were covered with these plunderers and these seemed plenty to do. The 26th had reached Jal, 2 marches from Guntava and would soon be there. The 6th came into camp this morning.

Ross Bell's political authority has been extended to Capulshar, so that, in addition to Upper Scinde, he has now Kheilat and Shawl under his charge pretty good proof of the estimation he is held in by the Government.

AFGHANISTAN—CANDAHAR.—Matters at Kandahar were in a very unsettled state and the inhabitants extremely discontented owing to the outrageous proceedings of Futeh Jung, the Governor and the sons of Shah Dost. His profligacy and oppression, were carried to the most disgusting lengths. His income by allowance as Governor, of 1,400 rupees, was frequently swollen by rapacity, to a lakh, or whatever could be wrung from the people by the most loathsome means. In one instance rupees 3,000 were extorted from the relations of a merchant, who was previously subject to the most atrocious cruelty. His money thus villainously obtained, is squandered in the grossest profligacy and the shameless and excessive indulgence of a common Eater. Shah Shojah threatens for he has the grace to threaten his debauched son—are totally disregarded, and the young man, unrestrained by fear of any one, carries his profligacy and idleness to a length that is expected to produce an inheritance. Such at least is the picture given by persons on the spot of this heinous member of a family, who did not appear to possess even one small virtue amid a thousand crimes, vices, a depravity that fully explains the hatred of the Afghans, and their restlessness under such a rule.

CABUL 27th October.—The last of the Bameran detachment has arrived at Cabul—the Gorkh as a chief in on the 24th. It is well that the force has been withdrawn from that transmontane post, which during the year, is necessarily cut off from Cabul, and dependent on its own resources. The system of small detachments at a distance from their support is fatal in the extreme. In quiet times they are useless, and should even in my opinion they become a burthen requiring assistance from headquarters. By sending out these petty detachments we show our weakness to the enemy, it was the case at Bameran and doubtless this minor weakness induced the fourkhan chiefs to attack us. Then reinforcements were sent—Afghan levies, and this instead of strengthening the detachment enlarged it still more—1,310 Afghans were sent to assist 910 Hindustanis but the steady gallantry of the little Gorkhas, and the cool and resolute behaviour shown by the officers commanding the Afghan regiments, averted the danger. Captain Hopkins, at the risk of his life, went after his panic-stricken men, and brought back some 300 of them to their colours. The Jaunboas I told you before, behaved splendidly—once in lead, they were, near following the example of the Afghan infantry. They turned to go, but on their riding after them and telling them that they had mistaken the road they followed him to their proper post.

But when all these events were heard of in Cabul, then was the mistake perceived and a regiment of Hindustanis, though such could scarcely be spared from the capital, was sent to the assistance of Bameran, and all ended well, and now Khostam has become the scene of war, the Dost said and truly, "I am like a wooden spoon, you may throw me hither and thither, but I shall

not be hurt." If we drive him from his present haunts, he will soon make his appearance in a fresh direction, and wherever he is there will be disaffection.

Khostan.—We have several letters from the "Kohistan Force" and from one dated 14th near Khostan. On 15th October, we gather that on the morning of the 13th, intelligence was brought into camp that Dost Mahomed had come through the "Chalchul" Pass at a "poted Durrah" early that morning, and that he had taken up his quarters in a fort some 15 miles distant. The spy reported that the Dost's party were very much exhausted and knocked up, and that a strong party of Cavalry was immediately dispatched the chance was in favor of his being intercepted, and that he had not more than a hundred followers with him. On 15th, Lieut. Dawson with 200 Jan Boars, and 300 of the "Shazail" Populizies (the lot of upper gentlemen) set out. However, they were unsuccessful. When the party arrived at the fort, they found that Dost Mahomed had left it about 10 the same morning for Najoud. Arrived, we observe on James's map, at some twenty miles almost due East of Charekar, where it is supposed he will remain until smothered. Lieut. Dawson with the party almost in his power, had to fight about and refuse to Charekar where he arrived at 9 P.M. Two of the Ex-rulers' houses, who were completely knocked up, were brought into camp. Desertion we are sorry to say, still continues, on the morning of the 14th October a whole company of Lieut. Mable's regiment of Khistanies went off to their Old Ruler, and it is feared that another company will take the first opportunity of following their example. The company, which has been sent, could have been relied upon above the others.

On the morning of the 15th October Camp was pitched near Ku a Bhag after a long march over a heavy country, and preparations were made for the attack of a fort in the neighborhood, which it was supposed would give our people some trouble as it was of a much stronger kind than any yet assailed, or met with in the valley. It is represented as having a high rampart wall, very thick, strong bastions at the angles, and a double gate.

The Chief who was in possession of it, was written to come into our terms, but returned an answer to this effect: "You were all day long battering the fort of Jon gh and did not get in after all, besides you let Meir Murz escape. Now, my fort is a stronger one than his, I have sent my family a good way away, and you may come when it is convenient to you, but I must distinctly tell you that I can never bow to a Kafir King and I'll fight to the last."

A later letter from Camp, dated 17th October, gives particulars of the result of the bit of brigadoccio indulged in by the valiant Chief of Baboo Koochgur.

"The Field Force under Major General Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., moved in battle array at 10 A.M. with every prospect of meeting most strenuous opposition. The fort of 'Baboo Khoosh, Ghur' was supposed, from report, to be a very strong place, and its approach lined with high garden walls for miles around.

Shortly before the column moved off, Captain Saunders of Engineers, accompanied by a strong reconnoitering party consisting of a squadron of the 2d Light Cavalry, two companies of the 27th regt. N. I. and two 6 pounder guns, the whole under Captain James Fraser, marched. Our road lay over ravines, water courses, wet fields and kave knows what. On the reconno-

looking party hearing the fort, the garrison took flight and bolted, and the troops took peaceful possession.

We have all been sadly disappointed, for from the threat of the Chief and the number of his followers, we expected nothing short of a second Balafoz.

Dost Mahomed's son had arrived in the Ghorbund Pass with 400 Infantry and 200 horse. The Dost was still at "Nyrow."

Captain Sanders is to destroy the fort of Bahan Khwakh Ghor, after that, the force is to move to Ak Sarai and take up a position for the purpose of watching the Dost's movements.

Letters which may be depended upon from Major General Sale's camp, dated the 19th ultimo from Khush Durra state that a strong body of about 5 or 600 men, made a night attack about 9 p.m. of the 18th, but Sir Robert was prepared, and made suitable dispositions, the enemy made no impression on the camp, but kept a brassy fire from garden walls and ravines until midnight—the loss on our part was very trifling. From the darkness of the night, and the broken nature of the ground, Major General Sale very properly did not attempt to move, but remained on the defensive.

The following is a fuller account of the affair:

On the evening of the 31st October, Joolgah was evacuated by the enemy; on the following day the bastions were destroyed, and we quitted the ground at 1 p.m. marching 9 miles and encamping in the valley of the Ghorbund river, a short distance westward of the site of the ancient city of Bighram.

There we remained until the 8th, and Sir Alexander Burnes received the submission of some chief of importance, who previously to the Joolgah affair, had refused to acknowledge Shah Sufojah.

On the 8th we marched to Chhrekur, over 6 miles of the most abominable country ever crossed by an army. We were 4½ hours on the march and the mortar carts drawn by bullocks so completely broke down, that Lieut. Maule's regiment of Kohistanas were sent to draw the carriages to camp by the drag-rope.

On the 14th October, Dost Mahomed passed through the Kohistan and reached Nyrow, and it became necessary to observe the roads from that valley towards Cabul. On the 15th we marched to Kamhagh and encamped about a mile southward of the village. On the 15th and 16th we made enquiry concerning the fort of a rebel chief, named Dervvesh Khan, about 6 miles further down the Koh-i-daman. The reports made it very much stronger than any we had seen, and the road was said to lead through narrow lanes and orchards occupied by the adherents of the Dervvesh. On the 17th we were about to move, with the prospect of skirmishing through the enclosed country, when an Afghan friend offered to show us another road practicable for guns and avoiding the enclosures. He performed his promise well, and at about 2 p.m. we arrived before the fort, which the enemy abandoned without resistance. On the 18th the bastions were destroyed.

On the afternoon of the 18th October, some officers looking towards the village of Kardurrah, about 3½ miles west of camp, espied a large body of armed men collected apparently for some enterprise. They were in number between 800 to 1,000, and one party displayed a banner. The Cavalry was immediately formed in a line, facing towards Kardurrah, and messengers were sent to enquire

the object of the assembly. The reply was quite positive and our expectations were lulled, though great precautions were taken to prevent any chance of surprise. At a little before 9 p.m., the night being dark, we were attacked in front and rear at the same moment by about 800 men, who were completely covered by the ravines and walls which approached close to our camp. The fire continued bravely until past 11 o'clock, but fortunately was directed so high, that very little damage was sustained by one party. One remainder of the Shah's regular cavalry was killed, together with one esopoy of the 37th N. L., a few men and horses were wounded, and nothing was missing. The assailants having expended all their ammunition, retired in disgust, carrying off one man killed and one badly wounded by the few shots that were fired by our men. On the 19th we were joined by the six companies 37th and by the 2 nine pounders from Cabul, and on the 20th we advanced 4 miles, and encamped near the garden ground of Kardurrah and the adjacent village of Beyduck. It was determined to attack the place next morning, and the enemy seemed very confident in the strength of their position and resolute to defend it.

The night passed quietly, and our men rose on the morning of the 21st October, fresh and ready for action. The cavalry with a wing 37th and 2 six-pounders were sent against the eastern front of the enemy's position, while the main body of Infantry with the nine pounder and mortar batteries took the road to Beyduck, beyond which was said to be a position, attainable by guns, and from which Kardurrah might be cannonaded. We had not moved a mile when villagers came to say that the whole of the enemy had taken to flight, and that the village of Kardurrah was without an inhabitant. The advanced guard leaving its guns, went forward to destroy the village, and the remainder of the troops returned to camp.

On examining the position which the enemy (800 or 1,000 in number) had not ventured to defend, we became immediately sensible that their want of courage had spared us the loss of probably one half of our men, to say nothing of the possibility of an unequalled defeat the difficulties presented by the ground to our enemy assailing the village cannot be adequately described, vineyards and gardens forming a succession of terraces, one above the other, on the steep hill side, garden walls without number, and trees of all sorts, closely planted, were obstacles to be surmounted ere the village itself could be attained; and the village was of considerable extent, containing about 800 flat roofed houses, the streets so narrow that only one horse man could pass through the nest of them and only 2 or 3 lanes giving entrance from beyond the walls of the place, which was built on a steep ascent, houses rising above house like a series of irregular steps. Had the enemy defended this ground with resolution, it would have been scarcely possible for us to have carried the village. The road proved to be impracticable for guns, and that one could have given but little assistance to the assailants from any position which it could have attained in the course of the morning.

The village having been partially destroyed, and the vineyard relieved of immense quantity of the most beautiful grapes that we had ever beheld, the force marched on the 22d October and encamped on an open plain between Ak Sarai and Kamhagh, where it remains.

I will close this letter with an account of an execution which took place in front of our camp at Chhrekur, on the 14th instant, as it will convey to our readers an idea of the degree of civilization to which the Afghans have attained.

An Afghan having two wives and a male servant was murdered by the servant who took unto himself one

of the widows. The other women, when the British entered the city, were all changed of marriage, and the person who had been married to a husband.

The Shahzadeh, and his wife, to compromise the matter, offering to make good the fine room his own treasury, but the complaint would not compromise, and the law was thus carried into effect.

The culprit, with his hands tied behind him, walked out to the front of the camp and placed on his knees. The woman, veiled, rushed at him with a large Afghan knife, which she buried in his body two or three times, turning it round at each thrust. The poor wretch felt mortally wounded, but not nearly dead, and his throat was quietly cut by some relations of the murdered man. The body was then stretched out where it fell, and a crew of children covered it with stones.

PUNJAB.—Our letters from the Punjab, dated the 14th instant, state that Colonel Shelton's Brigade crossed the Sutledge on the 13th and every thing seemed to indicate that the passage through the Punjab would be achieved without the slightest trouble.

Punjab Bank of Sutledge. Nov. 14.—The force consisting of Captain Nichol's troop of horse artillery 5th Cavalry, H. M.'s 44th regiment, and 54th and 27th regiment of N. I. with the depot of H. M.'s 13th, under Captain Fenwick and all under the command of Col. Shelton H. M.'s 4th, left Peshawar at 5 o'clock this morning, and crossed the Sutledge to our present ground, over as fine a bridge of boats as I would wish to see made, and provided by our loving friends the Sikhs who, by the same token, are far more quiet and peacefully disposed than soldiers of fortune was. There is not a doubt but that the brigade will receive greater facility in its progress through the Punjab than even in the company's territory, certainly with fully as much as we experienced through the protected state between Kurram and Peshawar. But that we should under the present state of the Punjab, never have crossed the Sutledge except for one purpose and one only namely the acquisition of the country, does not admit of a doubt instead of littering away life and money in a useless and unprofitable contest. Some ammunition that was behind has come in, and the brigade moves off on Monday. Colonel Shelton still retains the command of his regiment, as well as that of the brigade; but I suppose the order nominating him as brigadier will soon be in print.

A guard of 100 of Sher Singh's Sowars accompany us from hence to Peshawar, to see to our comfort, under the command of Chet Singh, who is Shadian or Vakeel, and rather a favorite at the court, though not much of a courtier or warrior either in appearance. The Sikhs are hammering away just now about 80 miles from hence, with 25,000 of the chief of their troops against an independent chief, whose name and place I just at this moment forget.

As regards the passage of Europeans just now, safer travelling is not in India, or no safer, they are trembling in their shoes, and any one would receive civility from a general to a drumboy. The two actual murderers of poor Shaw have been apprehended, and were undetected by last accounts, by Sir W. McNaghten.

GUNDAVA.—The following is extracted from a letter from Gundava, dated 29th October. "On the morning of the 23d, the force arrived at Gundava, but unfortunately too late to save it from a total sack, and complete demolition of property. The most determined and destruction seems to have influenced the rebels in their attack, they levelled and burnt that which they could not, from its character, transport for their own benefit the whole amount averaging about 3½ lakhs of rupees. The houses of the Hindoos, had been

burnt, and the last sack and thieving Gundava presented a general scene of misery and destruction. The advance of our troops was the signal for the retreat of the rebels towards the pan, and Kohra being threatened, with similar fate, to that which had attended Gundava it was deemed expedient to move on. On the 24th, the force reached Kohra happily in time to save it. A party of the rebels' horse, who were hovering in its neighbourhood, but speedily moved off. As the troops took up a position little mischief has been effected at Kohra, and the cultivators have not been sufficiently panic-stricken to abandon it.

Nussur Khan threatens Dadur, and the force marches on it, on the 27th Lieutenant Loveday had arrived at Gundava, after Major Boscawen's force had left it and would take up a position at Kohra on the 28th. The 25th Regt. had been annoyed on their march by some parties of Mughsees but the rebels had been easily dispersed."

DADUR.—**MURDER OF LIEUTENANT LOVEDAY.**—Letters from Sukkur, dated 9th Nov. announce the deplorable termination of poor Lieutenant Loveday's career by murder, in a most atrocious and cowardly manner. It seems that Major Boscawen, who was sent to Dadur in command of the right wing of the Queen's 40th and the 38th Bengal N I some guns and irregular horse, arrived there on the 2d intact, but found the Brahmoes had plundered the town and were threatening our entrenched camp. Major Boscawen succeeded, however, in driving them back within the Bolan Pass, and took possession of their camp, where, to his extreme horror, he found Lieutenant Loveday, half naked, in heavy iron, and his head nearly severed from his body! We do not know how he got into the power of this truly racially tribe of plunderers, or whether he had escaped and been intercepted by them, at any rate, we sincerely hope that no treaties with the whole set of these worthless rascals will be listened to. They are born, raised and reared up in treachery to one another, and as to ourselves, we feel quite convinced that it is only fear which produced the good conduct shown towards Brown. We ought not to expect allegiance and loyalty from them but it will be a madness to put it in the power of either Kelat or Muree to turn upon us when they see fitting occasion to break a treaty, which they are likely to consider binding just so long as it suits their purpose. How will Nussur Khan and his mother excuse themselves?

Mr. Ross Bell had returned from Khyrpoor, and his activity, so universally acknowledged, will be of the utmost good service.

In confirmation of the above intelligence, which we have extracted from the *Delhi Gazette*, we learn, that letters have been received in Calcutta, from Dadur, to nearly a similar purport. Lieutenant Loveday's life, it seems, had been threatened several times by the Brahmoes; but the chief had protected him, and appointed a guard to be constantly with him. When Major Boscawen's force (about 1500 men) reached Dadur, which it found in the occupation of the enemy, and 300 of our sepoys besieged in their outposts, an attack was immediately commenced, and the Brahmoes immediately dispersed, and fled to the mountain passes, leaving their tents and a considerable number of camels behind them. On the field, the body of Lieut. Loveday was discovered, with the head nearly severed from the body, which was still in it; and by the statement of his servant, a native of Hindustan, who had remained with him during the whole of his captivity, it would appear that the guard had joined the fugitives at the first onset of the British force, but they subsequently returned and cut him down; not, as it is supposed, by any command of the chief of the clan, but as their own

excuse for not bringing him away, and pretending that they themselves saw him cut down, in the confusion, by some of our irregular horse.

The body was not mutilated, but was in an emaciated state from fever.

We have seen an official report from the native officer now commanding Colonel Skinner's horse which gives an account of the very gallant behaviour of that detachment in Scinde. On the 29th October, an attack was expected on Dadur, when Mr. Macpherson, an officer in the political employ, went out in the town into the plain at the head of this weak squadron, where the Brahoues, said to amount to 6 or 7000, made a furious charge from all sides, they were repulsed, but Skinner's head Jeshdar and three Sowars were killed, 23 Native Officers and men wounded, and upwards of the same number of horses were either killed or wounded. Three companies of the Bombay Infantry, under Captain Watkins, were also of this detachment, but were left in the town stockaded, and the Reschler at the close of his despatch, which is dated the 31st ultimo, expected another attack.

MOOSTUNG.—“A letter from Moostung, of the 27th ultimo, supplies the following interesting items:

“We arrived here yesterday with the 18 pounders, which we transported with great ease, save now and then at a water cut, which gives some trouble. We heard here that the 38th Bengal Native Infantry marched from Bukkur on the 3th; and a wing of H. M.'s 43th on the 11th. The Bombay troops are pushing up by Gundaya but we shall not wait for them. We start afresh to-morrow, and by this day week calculate on being masters of Khelat. Every one is in high spirits and confident and we have no doubt of doing the business in good style as it was performed the same time last year.

“The news here is more warlike than we have had for some time, Khelat is filling, Asad Khan had joined with the flower of his tribe, and the young Khan and all have sworn to die martyrs or conquer.

“A breath of submission we breathe not.

The sword we have drawn we will sheathe not.”

is their modest chant. In more sober language they say, it is impossible now to retreat without a fight on the plain to be won and if that fails they must not yield until a goodly breach has been made, when they think—then second thoughts—that they may yield without loss of honor. We hope they will be as good as their word but as for attacking us on the plain (by which you are to understand any place outside of the town, for the country is an ocean of hills) it is out of the question, that they will venture on such a force as we have, a troop of Horse Artillery, and two Regiments of N I besides Macan's rough and ready boys, 300 of Christie's Horse and 100 Locals. They may be foolish enough to make a run away fight on the so called plain, but not Khelat and allow us to open a breach and then ask for terms for the citadel. But these manoeuvres will not go down, and should they fire a shot, they will find themselves what Mr. Weller calls “the Victims of Gammon.” The orders are out, we march to-morrow we shall reach Khelat, by the 3d November, and expect to be masters of it before then that day.”

AFGHANISTAN—CABUL.—An Express from Cabool of November, 4th was on the 25th instant. It appears that on the 2d November, Sir R Sale met the force which had assembled round Dost Mahomed at a place named Purwar, and dispersed it. Mr P B Lord was unfortunately killed in this affair. Dost Mahomed appears to have come direct from the fight in to Cabool. On the evening of the 3d, as Sir Wm MacNaughten was returning from his evening ride a single horseman galloped up to him

when within a few yards of his residence in the Citadel, and said that Dost Mahomed had arrived, and sought his protection. This horseman proved to be Sorolla Mahomed Khan, Burkzye, of Nijow, an adherent of the Ex-chief, who had been particularly active in intrigues in his favour in the Khoshia n. Dost Mahomed then rode up, and alighted from his horse. He was requested again to mount, and conducted to Sir W MacNaughten's house, within the enclosure of which a tent was pitched for him, and every thing necessary for his comfort provided. He put his sword into Sir W MacNaughten's hand, as a token of submission, and appeared gratified on its being immediately returned to him. On the morning of the 4th November, Sir W Cotton, with his staff and the principal Officers in Cabool, met Dost Mahomed at Sir W MacNaughten's House. It was intended to bring the Ex-Chief to India with his family under the escort of the 2d European Regiment, the 4th N I, and the 2d Cavalry, but the plans in this respect had not been finally determined.

A very general amnesty for political offences in Afghanistan would probably be declared in consequence of the surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan. He had written to his three sons, who were out in different parts of the country, desiring them to follow his example, and deliver themselves up.

THE NOBLE SHAH.—Adi-convery has been made, we hear which, if true, will not be much to the credit of our protegee Shah Soops. It is said, that the letters intercepted by our authorities, while apparently passing from the Sools to other potentates, couched in treacherous terms against our government, have been proved to be forgeries committed by the people about the ruler of Cabool with the purpose of inducing our government to believe that the Sools were intriguing against, and to afford sufficient inducement for us to annex Peshawar to Afghanistan in a new treaty when one is made.

Madras.

DETENTION OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS AT PONDICHERY.—A rumour has prevailed, that some detention had been offered by the authorities of Pondicherry, to Colonel Fenwick and Captain Parrow, who had taken their passage to Havre by the French vessel *Agate*, which left the Roads about a fortnight ago. We were hardly disposed at first to give credit to this foolish and premature stretch of authority, on the part of the Pondicherry Government, but have reason now to suppose it correct.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Orders for field service have been received by H M 94th Regiment now stationed at Cannanore, and also the company of artillery at that station. The destination is supposed to be Secude.

RETIRING FUND.—The subject of a “Retiring Fund, is likely to be taken up with some spirit by the Madras Army. A full plan of the details has been made out, which will no doubt be discussed by every corps in the service and resolutions entered into founded thereon.

COONO.—A Coono correspondent, under date 1st instant, the 11th instant, writes as follows:—

A few days ago, as a party of convicts were at work on the new line of road from Perampalam to Flazerpatt some of them near the latter place, raised a shout of *Huttee!* On the peons who were in charge of them looking round to see from what part of the jungle the elephant was approaching, the convicts continued to seize their swords, with which they wounded several of the peons (one dangerously) and rushed into the jungle

The departures for this station, are as follows: On the 8th instant, Captain R Larcher and Lieut. M Descheroli on furlough to Europe, to embark from the western coast —

SECOND RABID - From Secunderabad we have letters under date the 10th and 11th instant, from which we have selected the following extracts -

The usual quantity of rain has latterly fallen; upwards of thirty in his. The weather during the day is very close and sultry. Thermometer from 80 to 85 at noon. There are heavy falls of dew during the night.

Dysentery and intermittent fever have prevailed, during the last three months, to a considerable extent among both Europeans and Natives. I am glad to state that but few casualties have occurred. Seven or eight of the sickened place during the last mentioned period in the Madras 100th Regiment.

The Head of the Communist Department at this station, has received previous instructions to have the whole of the 7th Air Division and the available forces at a moment's warning, as it is expected that the Head Quarters of the Honorable Secretary General will be moved to Tientsin, but what purpose is not known. It has also been ordered that a power will be necessary to supply the troops on the march he informed in real time to see any of the corps at Secun - should should move with the Head Quarters of the force.

Four young officers at this station have latterly been playing the *Monty* of *Worley* to such an extent as to render a Court of Inquiry on their doing necessary, the proceedings of which, if I am not mistaken have been already dispatched to *Monty* for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THE OTHERS SAID TO BE KEPT AT PONTI-
FRAC—Having very little information in re-
spect to the information, give it to a report
presented last week that in cultivation of a dispute
between the two countries, (since I have received) the
French Government at Ponticherry had effected some
agreement to help a certain type of two Madras offi-
cers to in a French vessel affairs most suc-
cessful to be now able to give an unqualified con-
fession in the whole affair. We are informed from Pon-
ticherry that nothing of the kind was done or even can
be planned and that on the contrary the people are
being sent to be used between the neighboring
French and English residents.

AN SHIRT TIE AND TIE. A special Court was held on the 21st October in which Sir Edward Gumbrell presided when W. L. Lell, Esq. was sworn in as Acting Coroner, and David Pugh, Esq. as a Justice of the Peace.

APOTHECARY ON TRIAL.—The trial of Assistant Apothecary Herbert A. Knappee, for the murder of Assistant Apothecary O'Brien, has terminated in a being found guilty and sentenced to death, which sentence is to be commuted by the clemency of the Commander in Chief to transportation for life.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING—On the 26th October, about twenty minutes after nine o'clock in the evening a snake of the 1st Native Veterinary Battalion named Rainasawmy, was struck dead by lightning. The un-

fortunate man was sitting at the door of his hut, reading and was in the act of tying up his book, when the lightning came in contact with the top of the roof, tearing up the thatch to the point of the door, and descended upon the poor man, who fell and died immediately. A child was sitting close behind the man; he was also knocked down, but not, it seems by the lightning, as no injury was sustained. A woman was in the house, within two paces of the door, but she also was unhurt.

CHOLERA.—Our accounts from Bellary mention that the cholera had appeared in H M 4th Regiment of Infantry. Three cases are reported, and we are glad to add, that the patients are in a fair way for recovery. Brigadier Lugland, K H, had set out for Secnde to join his corps, and Brigadier Leslie, the next senior Officer, had assumed the command of the station.

MR. BIRD—The Honorable John Bird, Esq., was sworn in in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., as a Member of Council, a Salute of 13 guns was fired from the fort on the occasion.

SHOLAPOUR, OCT 27—A melancholy occurrence took place here a few days ago. W. Chandler, first sergeant in the A Troop of the 52d Cavalry, having been missing from his line for two days, his body was found floating in a water tank, between the Troop lines and those of the 52d Regiment, on the third morning afterwards. It is not known how he came by his untimely end, but it is supposed to have been his own premeditated doing, from his changed and absent manners lately remarked by his comrades. He was a young man much respected in the Troop.

41 AIRBORNE NEAR CANNANORE—Captain Bilen, will shortly leave for the opposite coast in order to examine in a report upon the non naval capabilities of the projected Harbour at Mount Jolly near Cannanore.

AMERICAN COTTON PLANTING—The American Cotton Planters, designed for the Madras Presidency, who arrived a short time since in the *Ida*, were placed under the direction of the Board of Revenue, and their first course of operations has been determined upon. They have now proceeded to Innervelly and will there engage a new the Collector, who will obtain for them 1000 acres of land, already under cotton cultivation upon which their first experiments will be carried on.

BRARWATH—It is rumoured that a Breakwater is to be constructed, opposite to Mount Derry, at the North end of the Malabar province. Captain Hilda will proceed thither without delay in order to report on the feasibility of the undertaking.

KAMETI, OCT. 29.—During the celebration of the 5th Shintō festival, a serious disturbance took place among troops of the 6th Local Auto-Defense Force of the 25th and 49th Regts. Native Infantry. The leaders are in custody, and will be brought to trial before a General Court Martial.

counts — Assistant Apothecary B. Hughes, who was recently sentenced by a court martial to this station on three months imprisonment, made his escape from the place of his confinement at four o'clock on the morning of the 23d instant, in the direction of the river below; but, as the guard could overtake him, he had plunged into the water and drowned himself.

BRIGAM, NOV. 3. The following is a clear and detailed account of a plot and conspiracy stated to have been discovered at Brigham. A certain brahmin has for the last twelve years been in the habit of purchasing old accoutrements, &c. It is also said that he had in his possession a receipt from some person in the Bombay presidency, for some thousands of ammunition or a Shroff reading in the lines of the 2nd of April, A. D. was

also apprehend a large quantity of accoutrements, ammunition, &c., having been discovered, buried under ground in his house. The cause of this discovery was that the brahmin, who is a sportsman (a thing rather uncommon for one of his caste) had on several occasions

shot a Brahmin, who said, was much hurt, but it was not considered seriously so, but as respects Lieut. Sheppard from injuries he received, it would appear serious apprehensions are entertained for his life.

—A very pleasing instance

at the station. He also asked the musician if he could procure for payment two-hundred sets of new accoutrements, &c. The man's suspicions were aroused, and he promised to let the brahmin know. They then parted and the man went instantly to the sergeant major and acquainted him with what had passed by whom he was taken to the adjutant; and subsequently to the officer commanding and to the political agent. It was decided that the articles should be given out of the stores and placed in the old hospital. In the evening the bandman and the brahmin met according to appointment. It was then agreed that they should meet at the burial ground at three o'clock on the following morning in order to make arrangements for the removal of the articles; which was done, when the brahmin remarked, (it being a rainy morning,) "this will be a fine opportunity no body will be stirring." They then proceeded to the hospital, whence the brahmin took a huge bundle of the articles and departed them on a coolie, whom he had brought for the purpose. He then went into the building again returned with a similar load when the alarm was given, and he was seized and confined in the main guard. For two or three days he would eat nothing, but he subsequently altered his mind in this respect, and ate and drank as usual. He was tried and sentenced to work for two years on the roads. The sheriff was let off, on his promising not to traffic in such ware again. It is rumoured that the brahmin was sent here by the Rajah of Kolapore.

KANPUR, NOVEMBER 1.—Shaik Ebraam, a private of the 49th Regt. N. I. who was lately tried by a general court-martial for theft, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour in irons, is now about to be tried a second time for a still graver offence, the particulars of which are as follow. The confirmed proceedings of the court having been received from Madras, a parole was ordered, for the purpose of the sentence being read, preparatory to the handing over of the prisoner to the civil authorities, when the prisoner commenced abusing the drill halldar in most violent and vulgar language. The commanding officer, in consequence, directed the guard to remove the prisoner from the parade ground; but this was not very easily effected, for on the order being given, the prisoner suddenly seized the *Naique's* musket, and pointed it at the adjutant; but with great presence of mind, that Officer knocked the weapon aside. A scuffle then ensued between the prisoner and the guard, in which the former endeavoured to possess himself of a bayonet, but without success. He was ultimately secured, but with considerable difficulty, having given the three or four active men who had charge of him such trouble as they had not experienced for many a long day. I should observe that in addition to a year's imprisonment and hard labour, the court had sentenced him to receive fifty lashes on his bare back; but this part of the sentence his excellency the commander in chief had remitted.

BELLARY.—Cholera is raging at BELLARY, and several four soldiers have fallen victims to it.

Accounts from Bellary, we regret to say, speak of a serious accident having happened to Brigadier Leslie and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sheppard of the King's Own. While on a drive, the buggy was upset and both were thrown with violence to the ground—from the fall

The Missionaries intend to establish a colony of Christians, and to build a village for their residence, on the spot of ground thus munificently ceded to the mission.

Bombay.

PRINCE HYDER KHAN.—The Government of India has on a mature consideration of the case of Prince Hyder Khan, been induced to restore him to his full allowance of Rupees 1000 per month.

SALE OF BENGAL GOVERNMENT BILLS.—A sale of bills on the Bengal Government to the extent of five lakhs of rupees took place at the General Treasury, which to the astonishment of those not in the secret, average no less a rate than Rs-101 10 10 in Bombay per 100 in Cal-

EXPECTED STOPPAGE OF THE MAIL.—Reports have reached us from Bussora in 21 days, by which we learn that Ibrahim Pacha is marching on Constantinople. If his news prove true and the rumours were true on the subject when the vessel left Bussora, we have great fear that our overland mail will be stopped.

THE MURDER CASE.—Apothecary Burgess who shot Apothecary O'Brien for having criminal intercourse with his wife, has been sentenced to transportation for life.

DISCOVERY OF COAL MINES.—We understand from a good source that at Quilamane, a place in the Portuguese Settlement of Mozambique, a short distance to the south of that town, a discovery has been made of some valuable coal mines. This discovery is of great interest not only to the Portuguese, but to the British inhabitants of India, as it will tend to ensure a supply of that necessary article, in many of the contingencies of war, not only to the Steam-boats on the Indian ocean, but also at Aden and in various parts of the Red Sea. The quality of the newly uncovered coal is said to be excellent. Specimens have already arrived at Bombay.

A NEW TRIBE OF PARSEES.—A great stir has been excited amongst the Parsees by a Syud who has lately arrived here, either from, or on, a pilgrimage, we know not which. This worthy, whilst on his travels, appears to have fallen in with a nation of Parsees living under one of their own kings, a real descendant of Chosroes, and sequestered far away from the noise of the more busy world, in a mountain retreat, which has been described to us, as existing somewhere between Persia and China, —a range of distance where the fancy has ample space to expand itself and exasperate. The sympathy of the Parsees has, of course, been until aroused towards their far distant newly found brethren; and the intelligence of the survival and kindly way of a monarch who cherishes the memory of Shapoor and Nushirvan, who adores the elements of the Zoroastra in faith and wears on his person the sacred grille and shirt of the Parsees, has called forth their surprise and amazement. We have heard that the report of the Syud has been discussed in solemn Panchayat assembled, where it was proposed that Vakeels should be sent to this distant newly discovered people, bearing assurances of the delight which the news of their existence created in the breasts of their

broken in Bombay, and of their anxiety to have their history, and to contribute to the welfare.

Burmah.

Maulmein Chronicles to the 30th ultimo, have been received, but they contain no news of much importance. A report was prevalent that the king of Ava had an intention of paying a visit to Rangoon but it is no worthy of much credence. A new Governor had been set over the latter place, but had deferred his installation until after the "Boat Races,"—and this we believe, is all.

MAULMAIN.—GOVERNOR OF BIRING—It is confidently reported in this place that Mong Shway Ya, son of the Governor of Birong, succeeds his father in the appointment with much enlarged power, extending, it is said, Ioung agoon and Yamthang.

WRECK OF THE MARY AND GEORGE—The Schooner *Catharine*, which arrived at Maulmain, on the 6th October from Mergui, has brought up some of the crew of the brig *Mary and George* brought from Calcutta to Tonkin. This vessel left the Pilot on the 15th July last laden with Lac, Rice Sugar Rum, &c., and she disappeared on the 1st August and was wrecked in a reef in the N.W. bay of the Andamans on the morning of the 5th within a few miles of the spot where the late Dr. Hether lost his life. On the 28th August the Master (G. H. Hilly) with six of the crew took the long boat and proceeded to the site of Port Cornwallis in hopes of finding a settlement there. They returned in the morning of the 1st September, and shortly after the Master became delirious and died on the 4th, on which day a large boat in which which proved to be the *Mahar Telmea* from Maulmain bound in the Nicobars, whose command arrived to convey the crew and such stores as were saved to Mergui.

RANGOON—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Rangoon, 6th October—

"From the non-arrival of our Governor, I conjecture the Court may be waiting to learn how our affairs are going on. Indeed, we hear that the schooner *Kiora* *Mardonald* is expected at Bawken from Singapore. If so, his Majesty will have the news as soon or sooner than the *Fulka* at Calcutta.

"We have a French ship here from Bourdeaux, via Caracol, with a large proportion of officers for a French ship. She is doing nothing—her arrival is most fortunate. The observant officers will bear testimony to Le Grand Nation, how much the court of Ava is in dread of offing the paramount power from which fact the French Statesmen will naturally infer that the inhabitants of this country are predisposed to be incorporated with those of British India, whenever it suits the Policy of the Company's Government would it be. Meanwhile our Government would do well to appreciate the court of Ava, that the violation of our treaties involves the surrender of all territories below Yindaboo which we restored on condition of the treaties being in full force."

Goa.

By an official order from the newly appointed Governor of Goa J. J. Lopes de Lima, dated the 30th of September last, the governor of Damau, Colonel Joao Cuhrat d'Enrique has been removed from that situation, and Major Manoel Correa de Silva Arango appointed to suc-

ceed him. This nomination appears to give satisfaction as the late Governor is stated to have been very unpopular.

It also stated that orders from Lisbon have come by the 14th overland mail to the Portuguese Government at Goa to send some of the vessels of war stationed there, in concert with ships sailing from Diu and Damau to Mozambique in order to prevent their capture, or seizure by the British cruisers. This proceeding is said to have been suggested by the Portuguese Government, at the instance of Senhor Andre de Nery of Mozambique, who is now in Lisbon acting as commissioner on the part of the commercial company of that province.

Ceylon.

THIRTY-EIGHT PERSONS POISONED FROM EATING TURTLE.

Extensive mortality from eating noxious food, recently near Panura. It appears that two turtles were caught and brought to the bazar, where they were cut up and sold, and that every individual who ate part of them was seized in about 24 hours with a species of cholera of which it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, at least 38 persons—men, women and children—died, and lost upwards of 40 more were dangerously unwell.

THE COFFEE SEASON. We have several private letters from the interior which all concur in representing the present coffee season as peculiarly favourable. On the states that are engaged in gathering and preparing the crop, which is considered generally heavier than even last year's which was unusually abundant. From the villages a good deal of coffee is daily coming into Kandy.

THE CHOLERA. It is still raging in Kandy with some violence, notwithstanding the rain that fell during all the week before last. From four to six deaths occur daily in the disease has appeared among the Malay troops, and two Sergeants and two Privates have fallen victims to the disease.

China.

Our Extra of the 13th instant, put our readers, in possession of the most interesting items of news from China—We now give Mr. Stanton's examination at Canton.

EXAMINATION IN CANTON OF MR. VINCENT STANTON.—We stated last week that Mr. Vincent (not Eric as we erroneously named him) Stanton, arrived in Hongkong the 6th whilst on bathing, disappeared, and that there was every reason to suppose that he had been captured by the Chinese, in consequence of the rewards offered by their authorities for the capturing or slaying of Englishmen. On the following Saturday we heard of his having been seen near the Bogue in a fish boat, and it was said that his head was wounded. This information came however from a doubtful source, but on Sunday the 9th in the afternoon authentic accounts were received of his having arrived in Canton, and of his being the owner of the Chinese ship. It will be seen from the letter addressed to the British residents here to Capt. Smith, that his countrymen are strongly sympathetic in Mr. Stanton's misfortune and from the answer of Capt. Smith it is to be inferred that energetic measures will be taken for his liberation. Many are the reports as to the line of conduct likely to be adopted by the gallant officer, which we forbear to mention, certain as we are that the very best will be done.

As generally happens in transactions between the Chinese authorities and foreigners, so also in this case are ridicule and childishness mixed up with the more serious and painful features. Mr Stanton arrived in Canton early on the morning of Friday the 7th, and was delivered into the custody of the Namhoi yuns and though one would think the capture of a solitary foreigner, unaccused of any crime, except that of his birth to be a crime of very slight importance, great preparations were immediately made for his examination in the public hall of the Viceroy's palace. The preliminaries for this mighty business were concluded at about one o'clock, and at two the Kwang-chow-too the Pwan-yunc, Namhoi yunc and four other officers of high rank made their appearance, taking their seats, the Kwang-chow-too in the centre, in a row, on chairs adorned with a striped cloth, and the tables set upon such occasions before them. Behind the chairs of these functionaries was a partition which screened H. E. the Viceroy Lio from the looks of the profland. All the Hong merchants and Lingnans were in attendance standing, during the whole of the examination which lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon, until past 9 at night. A number of lower officers, police runners, factors, &c. &c. were also present, when Mr. Stanton under the charge of two linguists was brought into court, with chains on his bare feet, and dressed only in a shirt and trousers, the former some-what discoloured by the blood from a wound in his shoulder, which though not deep, appeared as if inflicted by some sharp instrument; his head and face also bruised on one side. In spite of his evident exhaustion he being very pale Mr. Stanton was made to kneel before this august assembly, which posture, in the course of the examination, he changed by sitting on the floor. A little food was given him before the examination began, which was conducted by the Kwang-chow-too, the linguist Atom acting as interpreter. The first questions put to the prisoner were—who are you? what is your name, what your nation? to which the reply was, that his name was Stanton, that he resided in Macao, and that he was an Englishman. How can you be an Englishman, replied the Kwang-chow-too, when it is well known that all the English have long since been ordered away from Macao, and that we have the assurance from our officers there that they are all gone? To which Mr. Stanton answered that so far from his countrymen having all left Macao there were upwards of a hundred living there. This answer seemed to create a good deal of astonishment in the judges, and the Kwang-chow-too was seen to whisper to his right side neighbour, then to that on the left, and these again communicated with the next in the line, all of which produced a good deal of grave nodding, of shakes of the head, and so on, and the Kwang-chow-too got up to commune with his master behind the screen, whence he returned after a short absence. In the low whispers among the judges, and the conference between the Viceroy and Kwang-chow-too, were rather frequent and happened whenever any thing appearing to them extraordinary, was said by the prisoner. Owing, it is supposed, to the presence near the issue of several Chinese who well understood English, the interpreter was observed to discharge his duty with considerable fidelity which is a rare occurrence, Chinese interpreters generally preferring to give the story they wish the mandarin to receive, to giving the real meaning of the deponent. It is on this account chiefly that the mandarins heard several things which must have astonished them not a little. The Kwang-chow-too then asked Mr. Stanton whether he was not aware of the existence of the proclamations offering rewards for the taking and killing of Englishmen which being answered in the affirmative, he was asked why such being the case, he had been walking about, well knowing that he subjected himself to being made a prisoner.—To which Mr. Stanton answered, that he was

walking peacefully towards the beach to bathe, when he was surprised by Chinese who hurried him into a boat, two of which were at Casilla bay apparently waiting for him, but said Mr. Stanton, though now a prisoner, I advise you to liberate me without delay, for I am certain that within three days my countrymen will demand me and, their ships of war will open their fire upon you. This bold speech occasioned a good deal of surprise, which having subsided, the examination was continued. The prisoner was asked what his business was, and where he lived, to which he replied, he was a teacher who had come to this country with Mr. Turner's sons as their tutor, that he was in no way connected with trade, and was then living in Mr. Turner's house. To this it was objected that Mr. Turner was dead, and inquiry made of the present abode of Mr. Turner and persons who, the Kwang-chow-too was told, had returned to F. land. He was next asked how many ships of war had arrived on the coast of China, and how many troops to which the prisoner answered that about 45 ships had gone to the northward, that five remained in Macao; that there were 5,000 troops on board and that an equal number was expected to arrive soon. It was then asked why the English had not sent an armament to fight the Chinese, to which answer was made that the English had not come to fight the Chinese, but to obtain redress for injury suffered. It was objected that if they had not come to fight, why they had fired on the forts at Amoy and why they had taken Chusan? Answer—that at Amoy it was the Chinese who first fired on a boat bearing a flag of truce, and that in consequence of that, the Englishship destroyed the forts, that Chusan was taken because the letter which the English wished to have sent to the Emperor of China had been refused; that the object of the English was to complain of the treatment they had received to the Emperor himself but their letter had been every where refused; had it been received and forwarded on hostilities would have ensued. That the English had only occupied Chusan until a satisfactory answer shall have been received from the Emperor, when they will return the island to his government. The Kwang-chow-too also asked, why, if the intention of the English were pacific, they had captivated so many alt-junks, to which it was replied, that the alt-junks being considered Government property, had been seized and would be detained until restitution shall have been made for the property of which the English have been despoiled by the Chinese.

These are the principal points in the examination; to fill up the seven hours a great many more things were said, which it is unnecessary to repeat, and we may here observe, that our report of this examination may possibly be not altogether verbally correct, and that answers somewhat different may in reality have been given by Mr. Stanton, but in the main its correctness may be relied on.

Mr. Stanton now remains in custody of the Namhoi yunc, but is not shut up, we are told, in the common prison, but in a room in the Namhoi yunc's house in which generally such prisoners only are confined as can afford to pay handsome for this indulgence.

In the same prison with Mr. Stanton is a lascar who, by his own account, was also seized in the neighbourhood of Macao; we know not who this man may be, not having heard of any missing; his seizure has however drawn a poor Chinaman into great trouble, who, when he saw his countrymen approach the lascar, warned him of his danger, exhorting him to run away. This warning was overheard by the minions of the law, and he was seized, and may possibly lose his life for the treatable paces.

Though our extra has already furnished the China news, received by the *Cruizer*, we deem the following of sufficient interest to lay before our readers.

Amoy news.—The viceroy Ke-shan, at the mouth of the Pe-ho, treated the British plenipotentiary, Captain Elliot with marked civility, and the Emperor has appointed him, Ke-shan, to go to Canton, as Commissioner, to settle all points in negotiation there.

The troops at Chusan, have been suffering severely from sickness—the deaths, since the occupation of the island, being, Europeans 69, Natives 19. H. M.'s 28th had particularly suffered. What of fresh meat had caused dysentery to break out among the troops and the bazaars were very ill supplied. The Navy, at sea, had also suffered severely from dysentery, but few casualties occurred. Capt. Shean, of H. M.'s 40th, was the only officer that had died at Chusan. The sudden transition from heat to cold, had caused much suffering among the troops, who were forthwith to go into winter quarters at Chusan, and supplies of fresh provisions were expected from Manila and elsewhere. There seems a strong disposition on the part of the Chinese, to sacrifice Commissioner Lin, who has become very unpopular.

At Amoy the Chinese attempted to capture H. M.'s Ship *Alligator*, and a few days after to cut off three other boats, but failed on each occasion, suffering very considerable loss, though the *Alligator* has only small brass guns. Capt. Anstuther, of the Malacca Artillery, and his servant, whilst walking in Chusan, were kidnapped and carried off to Ning-po, where they are detained, but treated with kindness. The armed brig *Aste*, a vessel taken up for the service, and employed in surveying the mouth of the Yangtze river, had either been wrecked or captured, and her commander and last crew were also detained at Ning-po, and treated kindly likewise. The news from Macao is, that affairs remain in statu quo. Mr. Stanton was still detained at Canton, and no further collision had taken place between the Chinese and our forces.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHUSAN AFTERNOON 27, 1840.—We are all on the qui vive here, the Admiral and Captain Elliot being hourly expected. The *Madagascar* steamer arrived on the 24th instant, having left on the 13th with the *Hector* and the rest of the squadron, and made the best of her way here to announce their approach. At present nothing certain is known regarding the result of the negotiation; although since the *Madagascar* came in, the quinquines have been hard at work, and as usual have spread such a number of lying reports, that one hardly ventures to believe any thing. Private letters from the *Hector's* have been received, and from them it appears that the result of the negotiation is studiously kept secret although it must have been more or less satisfactory. I will briefly mention what is known regarding the Admiral's proceedings, and after wards the reports prevalent of the success of the negotiation, although to answer for the truth of the latter, would be committing an awful responsibility. It is certain that the Admiral was from the first well received, although some delay occurred in delivering the letter of the Emperor. The latter was, however, received by the Chinese Admiral, and conveyed to Peking. The result was that the third person of the Empire was dispatched to negotiate and held several conferences with Captain Elliot. During the time that this occupied, an encampment was formed on shore, they were hospitably treated, and well supplied with fresh provisions. The negotiation being concluded, they set sail on the 15th, on their return hither, each party apparently well-pleased with the other; so that we may conclude that there is some reasonable prospect of an amicable adjustment of our quarrel with the Celestial Empire. Indeed it is not probable that the Admiral, with so large a force at his disposal, would have left the Pe-ho in such a hurry, if the result of his negotiation had been otherwise than satisfactory. The reports are that the Emperor was in great wrath and distress when

he was told of the capture of Chusan—that he is eager to come to terms—that he is determined to displace Lin and to restore the trade with the English on a permanent footing than ever. It is further said that the sum of 2,000,000 sterling is to be paid to the English; but whether as indemnity for the Opium destroyed, or to meet the expenses of the expedition, depends sayeth not. Hing kong, or the island of Lantau, or both these places, are to be given up to the English government, and we, in return, are to restore these islands, and assist the Chinese in their wars for the future. The treaty is to be concluded at Canton, whether the Admiral is to proceed forthwith for the purpose of meeting the aforesaid third person of the Celestial Empire. The same No. 3 in the Empire appears to be a knowing one, and Heaven grant that he has not got to windward of the Admiral, and he slugged with him and the Plenipotentiary. Since the departure of the ill-fated craft *Cyclops* the *Indian Oak*, we have had an opportunity of writing to either Singapore or Macao. The *Indian Oak* left this for Singapore on the 9th of August, and seven or eight days after was totally wrecked on the Luchoo Islands. The intelligence of the wreck was brought hither by the first mail, who ventured in the launch, and two vessels were immediately despatched to bring back the crew and passengers. One of these, the *Coral*, returned on the 23d instant—the other (the *Nimrod*) is hourly expected and has an board the crew and passengers. No blame appears to be attributable to the Captain. No lives were lost and, on reaching the shore, they met with a most hospitable reception from the natives. They were supplied with shelter food and clothing, and all property received from the wreck, was turned aside and retained, and a guard of the natives placed over it. A considerable part of the baggage was saved by being thrown overboard, and blown to distant shore. The vessel soon became a total wreck, and completely disappeared in a short time. The state of affairs at Chusan is most disastrous at the time here—at least the military part of it—in a crippled and miserable condition. Sukursa has prevailed to such an extent, that nearly one-half of the troops are inefficient, and the rest miserably fallen off from the fine condition in which they were landed. The prevailing diseases are fever and ague and dysentery. The Cantonians, although so remarkably healthy in India have been the greatest sufferers. They have lost 27 men, and have 504 on their sick list today. Of those doing duty, certainly one-half are more fit for hospital—and scarcely one is in good health. The 18th are not in quite such a bad condition, but they have lost about 20 men, and the proportion of sick is not much smaller than in the 26th. The Volunteers and 4th have troops have fared on better. The 49th has been the healthiest corps, owing to their having been on board ship a month longer, and to the better situation of their camp. They have, however, 203 sick, and have lost several men. The diseases are not malignant, and under other circumstances they would be little fatal, and the men would rapidly regain their health and strength. But here it is different. The Commissariat have been unable to supply fresh provisions, beyond one pound of pork per man a week, and the same quantity of beef perhaps once or twice a month. The consequence is that the men have lived almost entirely on salt rations, and have become affected by scurvy; one man has died of it, and all are more or less tainted. Under these circumstances the men have been more liable to the prevailing diseases, and convalescents regain health only slowly and imperfectly, and many, it is to be feared, will never again be fit for service. It cannot be denied that this deplorable state of things has in a great measure, been occasioned by neglect, apathy, and mismanagement on the part of the powers that be. As regards the scarcity of fresh provisions—perhaps no exertions on the part of the commissariat could have secured an abundant supply; but there is no doubt that they have not done half what they might have done. Bullocks are very scarce owing to

the circumstance of the natives only keeping them for agricultural purposes—the enormity of eating can having probably been seldom perpetrated until we came here. But that fresh meat of other kinds might have been procured, at least in sufficient quantities to prevent the occurrence of scurvy is easily proved by the simple fact that in one or two instances, the men in a tent, by clubbing together, with no other resources than their surplus pay and with no other assistance than a few Chinese coolies, have been able to procure fresh provisions for themselves for weeks together. The salt rations too issued to the troops is often nearly putrid. If these had been condemned, and the price returned to the soldiers, there is little doubt that the troops might have lived on fresh provisions in this very day, without any assistance from the commissariat—so much for the gentlemen of the commissariat department. There is no doubt that the ankuses might have been arrested by re-embarking the men, and that might easily have been done for as far as regards the use they are of on shore, they might just as well have been at Joricho, or any where else. They might easily have been sent on board the transports, keeping a few companies on shore to do the duty, and re-levelling them weekly. After the Admiral's departure, and when the men began to tumble into hospital at a fearful rate, the strongest representations were made to the commodore to induce him to re-embark a portion of the troops; but the only reply was that all the transports were engaged and none could be given for the accommodation troops, beyond the four hospital ships. At this time, and ever since, five or six ships have been lying in the harbour loaded with the stores of the *Matilda* (which of course would have been just as safe under guard on shore), and three or four more have been totally disengaged, besides other which might easily have been made available. The old commodore appears to have taken it into his noddle that the military are mere useless lumber, which he was obliged to carry to Chusan, and having landed them, that they have now no more claim on the transports than Commissariat bullocks have on the ships which have conveyed them.

When the attempt to have the men removed to the ships failed, a requisition was sent in to the proper authorities, to have a large house in the city converted into an hospital for the 26th, although this request was made nearly six weeks ago, and all that is necessary is merely to have the house cleaned and cleared (five or six days work at most), it has not yet been done. This is another specimen of the disgusting apathy which characterises every movement in Chusan. The numerous advantage of having the sick in one hospital are too obvious to require enumeration. Have the medical subordinates, and hospital followers are sick and while the other half have to do the work of the whole the patient instead of being concentrated, are scattered through some 20 tents on the side of a steep hill. Great excitement and consternation was caused the other day, by the disappearance of Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery. This unfortunate officer went out on the morning of the 15th for the purpose of surveying and sketching, and was seen on the afternoon of the same day, quickly pursuing his occupation in a valley near the camp of the 26th, and not far from the city walls. He did not return at night, and next morning, the alarm being given, parties were sent out in all directions to look for him but, as in the case of the comrade, without success. The next day some Chinaman came in and gave information, that they had seen Captain Anstruther tied hand and foot and carried to the beach where a junk was waiting to convey him to the mainland. The family of the man who is said to have perpetrated this outrage, have been arrested by order of the Governor, and remain in durance. The family includes two women and three children (!!) who of course are half dead of terror. Hanging would be too good for the scoundrels engaged in this kidnap-

ing, but it is not easy to perceive the utility of arresting women and children. However, it is in the fashion at Chusan. Several individuals of the force have now been kidnapped, Captain Anstruther being the only European, and no measures more active than arresting women have been taken to prevent this very profitable trade between Chusan and the mainland. Several other cowardly attempts have been made to carry off officers and men, in which the kidnappers have come off second best. In one of these, however, although unsuccessful, an officer of the Queen's was severely wounded. On another occasion, two officers and three men of the 49th were attacked by about two hundred valiant Chinamen. They met, however, such a warm reception from the pistols, fowling-pieces and bayonets of the little party, that, after a short struggle, in which one of the rascals was killed, and half a dozen wounded, the whole mob took to their heels. Not only have these cowardly attacks been endured with the utmost apathy by the authorities, and no active measures taken to prevent their repetition, but in this instance disposition was at first shewn to take the part of the ruffians. When the man who had been shot was brought in, the pious Mr. G. and one or two others, uplifted their voices and the whines of their eyes, and exclaimed against the barbarous usage of the "poor unoffending natives." The Governor himself stigmatised it as murder, and would have brought the officers to a court-martial, had it not been proved, by the evidence of Chinamen who witnessed the affray, that the party had only fired in self defence. What renders this senseless conduct the more provoking, is the certainty which exists that these attacks have been instigated by Chinese soldiers, who are prowling about the island in disguise—say, there can be little doubt that there are numbers of these fellows, as well as mandarins, in Tinghoo itself, and that some of them skulk in what are called "protected houses," i. e. houses the inhabitants of which have returned and placed themselves under British protection. Many of these houses are known to be inhabited, although they are constantly shut up, and nothing is known, even by the Police, of the inmates of their occupations. A report is now prevalent that Captain Anstruther has been heard of, and that he will probably ere long be restored. He is said to be at Ningpo, and the authorities have offered to give him up, as well 18 sailors (at first said to be Europeans—afterwards sailors) and an English woman, all at present in their power, on the condition that we leave Chusan. This story is probably ridiculously exaggerated, but there appears good reason to hope that Captain Anstruther is at Ningpo, and that his life is safe. If there is any foundation for the improbable story of their other prisoners, one of our ships—probably the *Isabella Robertson*, or the *Kitching*, must have fallen into the hands of the Philistines. The *Kiwa* is an armed store brig; which has been employed in company with the *Conway* and *Hebe* tender for several weeks past surveying coast to the northward. The *Kiwa* had a lady on board, the Captain's wife; but it is almost impossible that the vessel could have been lost without intelligence reaching this. There has been another brush at Amoy, although it is now an old story here. The *Alligator* and armed transport *Bremar*, were sent thither to deliver a chop to the authorities at that place. The vessels approached with a flag of truce flying but were immediately attacked by a number of war-junks, which fired upon them. The *Alligator* peppered them well in return, and soon drove many of them on shore; but in doing so, came within range of a large battery (mounting it is said more than 100 guns) which immediately opened its fire to cover the retreat of the junks. The fire from the battery was well directed, and the officer in command of the *Alligator* deemed it advisable to withdraw the frigate from the unequal contest. The *Bremar* does not appear to have taken any part in the skirmish. Two

and each of these parties struck the other with
 many blows, and the result was that the
 many articles of dress passed upon the head of
 the officer in command, and under the circumstances
 in which he was placed, they almost choked him. He
 was so placed that he could do little injury in the fort
 the guns of which were damaged, and so well served
 (although the elevation was too great) that some of the
 officers supposed that the soldiers were not all
 Chinese. In addition to this, had the ship been crippled
 by the fort, she would have fallen a prey to the war junk
 hovering around. The *Aligator* and *Bremar* returned
 on the 13th inst., without of course having effected
 their object. An alarm was given the other night that
 a fleet of war junks were going to pay us a visit, hav-
 ing been seen hovering about the island. The troops
 were ordered to be prepared for a night attack, and all
 to sleep in their clothes. Next morning, however, the
 fleet of war junks turned out to be mischievous men, la-
 den with sugar. Twenty eight of them were captured
 and are detained. The number of junks now in the har-
 bour as prizes is about forty, (without counting the empty
 ones, which were found run aground in the harbour
 when we took the place, but had all been detained that
 were in the power of our ships, there would have been
 about a hundred. Several ships have arrived here lately
 which have come on private speculation, and brought
 various supplies for the outer and inner man. One of
 these, the bark *Anna*, was taken up at Macao by a Por-
 tugee, who has gone himself, with all kinds of eatables and
 drinkables, and has been allowed to open a shop in the
 city. The only circumstance which damped his welcome
 is the outrageous price which he charges for every thing
 —one and sometimes two hundred per cent and even
 more on Calcutta prices. The supplies, however, were
 becoming necessary, and we should still like to see a
 few more ships come in, for if the commissariat like
 other hibernating animals, indulged in a complete state
 of torpidity during the cold months, we must depend for
 subsistence entirely on the supplies, which shall have ar-
 rived before the change of moonsoon, — that is to say, if
 we are condemned to winter here. Perhaps, ere we
 leave Chusan, due necessity may compel our soldiers
 to become as unscrupulous as those of our friends, here
 who think a pariah dog or a cat in a state of decompo-
 sition a dish to regale a hungry soldier. Apropos to Chusan
 stomachs a funny story is told here, which you may
 think too good to be true, but which is nevertheless
 well authenticated. A certain learned naturalist, it is
 said in the expedition took into his service a young native
 of the island to assist him in his entomological pursuits.
 This promising youth displayed nearly as much zeal as
 his master in collecting specimens of the insect tribes,
 but at the event showed, with a widely different motive.
 When the collection became considerable commenced
 eating it! and some time elapsed before his master
 could see out for the mysterious disappearance of his
 choicest specimens. At length he picked him up upon the
 (himself), and it was discovered that he would occa-
 sionally select a lump spider or scorpion or any other
 insect that struck his fancy, and holding it by the pin on
 which it had been impaled, the omnivorous monster
 would try it with a candle, with a little of the grease as a
 relish, and then hold the "specimen" with evident
 marks of satisfaction. The naturalist does not at all
 approve of this easy method of "learning and inwardly
 digesting" his favourite science, and declares that the
 loss to the British museum is incalculable.

28th SEPTEMBER. — The long talked of removal of the
 troops from camp into the city is about to take place.
 The 26th are to remove first and then the Volunteers.
 The 49th are to be quartered among the houses on the
 beach, with the 18th. The destination of the Madras
 troops is not yet settled. The quarters of the 26th were
 assigned to day and they will take possession of them

yesterday. It appears certain that affairs are en-
 train for an amicable adjustment of our quarrel with the
 Celestial Empire. The *Admiral* it is said, will sail for
 Canton in a few days. It is not known what force he
 will take with him, but it is pretty certain that the whole
 military force will winter here, or if any portion accom-
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home, growling and grumbling like a bear with a sore head. My body was a little better, but I was still with a long pain. Two ships have arrived in the harbor—the *Indra* from Alaba, which had been long expected; and the other, I believe, is the *Yankee* from Manila—a private store-ship. The latter is said to have brought 150 bullocks. The repairs of the *Mer-ville* are completed, and she will soon be ready to sea. She was holed down for the first time on the 24th August, but would soon have filled with water had she not been immediately eased up again. This was owing to inefficiency of the pumps and other causes. These and all other difficulties were overcome by perseverance (although at one time success was nearly despair of), and the repairs were completed on the 20th instant. The damages were considerable. She lost 27 feet of her false keel, injured her main-keel, stern-post and rudder, and sustained such a shake, that it is still doubtful whether she will be able to carry her lower-deck guns until she is docked. We seldom see or hear any thing of the opium clippers, as they have never come into the harbour. Some reports say that they have not been able to dispose of any of the drug excepting a chest now and then; others that latterly they disposed of considerable quantity at high prices, 30th September. The weather during the last two days have been most unfavorable, and the sickness is on the increase. The 26th have lost two or three more men, and the number of sick now amounts to about 550. No improvement has yet taken place in any of the other corps, and the 49th have lost an officer, Captain Sheen. No improvement can be looked for while the weather continues so unfavorable. Yesterday and to-day it has been rainy raw and cold, and reminds one of a November day in England.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Singapore 3rd November, 1840:

"We have the pleasure to hand you enclosed duplicate of our last, and regret to say, that by last advices of date 19th instant, the Governor *Duerty* had not arrived, and from the circumstance of the vessels that left in company with her, having experienced very stormy weather, we are apprehensive she has met with some accident. By next arrivals, however, we hope to hear of her having reached either Macao, or Manila, in safety."

"Our advices from Macao mention that the Chinese are sanguine of a speedy settlement of differences. In this, however foreigners do not coincide, with them, as the latter look upon the approaching negotiations with Keenhen, as a prelude of serious warfare. The latest news from Canton are, that Lin still continues in office, and the general opinion is that Lin's degradation, is a ruse on the part of the Emperor, to impose upon the Commissioners."

"Benares opium is selling just now at Sp. dls. 325 to 330 per chest; and Patna at Sp. dls. 370 per chest."

"Exchange on London 4 6 per dollar—Bengal 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 dollars."

Chusan Harbour, Oct. 3d, 1840.—Since the sailing of the *Cruizer*, a few incidents, of which I may as well inform you, though they are of little importance, have taken place. The *Conway* arrived yesterday: she has explored the Yang-tse-Kiang, from its mouth upwards, or about 100 miles: thus high, and probably much higher, the navigation is perfectly practicable for ships of large size. The bar at its mouth is covered by 4 fathoms of water at low tide; in the ascent the soundings varied from 6 to 13 fathoms. The ship and her people were frequently fired on with matchlocks, from the shore, and her foraging parties met with considerable opposition, on several occasions. I regret that our

ships, *Washington* and *Ms. Middleton* have been severely wounded by a Chinese battery. The *Conway* have suffered from fire-arms, and some of them have been severely wounded. The *Kite* and *Ms. Noble* were captured by the Chinese, and are in their keeping. It was from what we hear, that the *Washington* in command and one of the *Ms. Noble* for some purpose or other, and was taken by the Chinese, who then attacked and carried the vessel, making with little resistance from the few persons remaining on board. The *Captain Noble*, we have heard nothing about. We have not yet regained possession of *Amoy*, where *Captain Elliot* returned last evening from Ningpo, whither he went, it is supposed, for the purpose of speaking to the mandarins on the subject of an exchange of prisoners; the result is not known. Several officers, tired of the paper-dillon, have availed themselves of the unpopularity of peace, and have obtained permission to return to their different presidencies; among them, are *Lieut. Ortolony*, *Madras Engineers*; *Capt. Peers*, *ditto*; *Lieut. Horton H. M. 49th*; *Sir H. Darrel*, *N. 1*; *Sir W. McGregor*, *ditto*; *Capt. Hartley*, *(sick)* *49th*; *Mease*; *Clark* and *Atwell* of *Canton*, have also left us. The *Syden*, Danish ship, from *Alaba* and *Manilla*, came in today. She brings passengers, merchants from *Canton* and supplies. The *Blindell* had arrived safely at *Manilla*, where provisions and rice are scarce: it is supposed she will not be able to get back here against the strength of the northerly monsoon. The *Wallisley* is getting ready for sea. The three Regiments have been ordered into the city and suburbs: report says all the troops are to winter here. With respect of future movements, both of the Army and Navy, in the absence of positive information, it is useless to conjecture what they may be—sickness is increasing, rather than decreasing.

4 P. M.—I have to add that poor *Harvey*, of the *Conway*, died last night.

City of Ting Hai, Chusan, Oct. 12th, 1840.—The brig *St. Joachim* will sail for Macao to-morrow. I have literally nothing to tell you, except that we exist in the state in which we were, when I last addressed to you, by the *Asia Felix*. The weather is now more settled, and is so pleasantly cool as to render the use of cloth clothing agreeable at morning and evening; yet, there is no decided improvement in the health of the troops: many of the patients, I should think 50 at least of the *Cameronians* alone, are in such state, that no earthly change can benefit them. The *Cameronians* have located themselves in the city. The 49th move in to-day, and the volunteers will follow in a day or two. This act will save much fatigue, and be productive of comfort to the men; the work being on level ground, the houses affording good dry shelter, and water being close at hand. The site, construction, and drainage of the city are such as would not impress any one with an idea of its healthiness, but it has advantages, which render it infinitely superior to camps, as we have experienced them. Now that the troops are about to occupy the houses, many of the Chinese have flocked in, begging to be permitted to reside in them. timely notice of our intention was published; therefore the claimants are not always attended to. The *Admiral* and *Mr. Elliot* remain here; there is a report of their being about to leave for *Canton* on the 18th instant. We are doing nothing, neither can I find out that we are preparing to act. *Anstruther* and the prisoners of the *Kite* remain at *Ningpo*, which is still under blockade. The *Nimrod* conveyed up the *Lew-chew Junk*, bringing the *Captain* and crew of the *Indian Oak*. The *Junk* was constructed, by the *Lew-chewians* in 15 days. Very little of the wreck has been put into her; neither have the stores or sails been saved. The *Lew-chewians*, were kind, yet would not permit our countrymen to go into the interior, or to have intercourse with the people at large. They seemed to regret having

of co-operating with the troops already there. We alluded to the advantages likely to result from pursuing our enemies in this manner, and our occupying some interior line of posts, that might cover Aden from the ferocity of the Arabs, and give both the security and importance.

A report was prevalent at Aden, of which the Naodas of some Arab Hangelows were the authors, that there had been a tremendous fight between the Cruiser *Elphinstone*, commanded by Etherage, and a French Frigate. A French frigate had been expected in these seas for this some time back. The *Elphinstone* went on a cruise to Massawah and found the said frigate there at anchor. Upon some of the officers of the Cruiser proceeding ashore, they were hailed by the frigate, and told that they were not permitted to land. The commander incensed at this, sent word that he would resent an outrage and insult of this nature, if they persisted in keeping his officers from landing, and he himself then proceeded in his gig to try the result, and see what they would do. The consequence was that he was fired upon. Hethen put back to the ship, gave the frigate a broadside and a fierce action instantly commenced. The reports go on to say, that the *Elphinstone* was triumphant, and made capture of the Frigate, but in so disabled a state that the vessel cannot leave Massawah. A vessel has been sent from Aden to ascertain the truth, and was expected back in four or five days.

A letter from Aden, which we insert, is worthy of the attention of the Government. It strikes us, that there is there something in that fort which requires to be examined fully and fairly. We shall ask two simple questions.

Is it true that there are authorities there ignorant of the Arabic language? If so, surely some proper interpreters, or what is better, some experienced Officers conversant with that language ought to be sent thither, and those who cannot understand it, ought to be employed elsewhere.

The second question is whether means cannot be found for having vegetable food from the neighbourhood for the poor Sepoys? We have heard that—but here we stop.

We earnestly request the attention of the proper authorities to this subject.

APR. 30, 1840.—Some days ago there was a report of a new attack being contemplated by the Anser tribe, which lately took possession of Mocha. The roads communicating with the country which had been closed three months, were then open; but on the news of the approaching attack being circulated, they were ordered to be closed again. The alarm has blown over and the supplies are allowed to be brought in again, particularly since we hear nothing of a meeting of the tribes.

It is said here that the French have got possession of Massawa, either by treaty or purchase from Mohammed Ali, or else they have taken it quietly, now that the Egyptian Governor has withdrawn his troops from that part of the country. Something has happened, for the *Enphrates* was despatched six months ago to the assistance of the *Elphinstone*.

The poor soldiers suffer greatly in this place. There are now 161 of the 10th N. I. in the hospital. Scurvy is the general complaint among the natives and who can wonder at it? The flour here is so bitter and weevil-eaten that nothing short of starvation could induce one to eat of it.

ASIATIC SOCIETY

The usual Monthly Meeting of the above Society, was held last evening—Colonel J. A. Hodges in the Chair. Several works on scientific and other subjects were presented to the Society.

A splendid geological Map of England, sent out by the Home Geological Society, was shown to the Members present and greatly admired.

Dr. Spilbury had favored the Society with some valuable "notes" of a march in the Nerburdah—accompanied by a map prepared by him, showing the different routes from Subulpore to Amarkantak.

An old Chinese Coin, of date many years before the rise of the Tartar Dynasty, had been obtained at Macao by Captain Alcock, who had presented it to the Society—the coin was a large one, and covered with Chinese characters.

Some good specimens of stuffed birds were on the table.

An interesting communication was read from Major Rawlinson of Candahar, from whose services many valuable discoveries in the ruins of ancient Afghanistan, as well as an outline of the general history of that country, may be expected.

Read the monthly report of the Asiatic Society, which was very interesting and justified the subscription made by the Society.

A communication from Captain Cunningham was read, regarding the numerous standing lamps which were to be seen in and near the city of Patna; only one of which had as yet been opened.

It was mentioned that the Ornithological Collection of the Society is now becoming very valuable, but there are yet some skeletons of large animals from Singapore, Assam, &c. wanting, to make it complete.

A copy of Admiral Elliot's Proclamation, in Chinese, which had lately been circulated along the Chinese Coast, was shown to the Meeting.

The thanks of the Society were accorded for all the above presentations and communications, and the Meeting separated.—*Calcutta Courier, December 3, 1849.*

* Those friends of the society who may be able and willing to add to this valuable collection with specimens not at present to be found there, will doubtless find their presentations very acceptable.—*Ed CAL. COUR.*

PROCEEDINGS OF INSURANCE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Dec 8 1840

Present.

J. Cullen, Chairman.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| J. Agnew, | C. E. Hall |
| J. W. Lightman, | J. R. Mackenzie |
| J. Campbell, | J. P. McKinnon |
| J. Colquhoun | W. Martin |
| W. P. Watson | |

Being assembled to reconsider and determine the rate of premium to be charged for war risk—it is voted to insure all risks hence to Europe, if required at 9 per

cent, subject to no return in case there be no war, but, if not so required, then it is agreed to adhere to a former resolution, and charge a separate conditional war premium of 25 per cent, payable in the event of a commencement of maritime hostilities during the term of the Policy.

The Committee will defer making any new provision for country risks until the receipt of the next overland mail, when, if found expedient, a sub-committee will be appointed to fix a scale of premiums.

J. CULLEN, Chairman.

Hustons, December 9, 1840

DARJEELING ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Darjeeling Shareholders called by public advertisement, held at the Trades Hall, this day, 12th December.

Present.

Messrs R. Walker, J. W. Grant, C. Campbell, S. Smith, W. Bruce, J. W. Cragg, R. F. Litley, Major Garrett, Capt. Harrington, L. W. Payer, and H. M. Low.

Mr. Walker was unanimously called to the Chair. The Chairman read the following Advertisement and Report.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DARJEELING ASSOCIATION.—A Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Trade Hall, on Saturday

the 12th December, at 10 A.M. to consider the expediency of doubling the Shares, or disposing of the Buildings and Lease by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at or above, an upset price to be determined on, at the said meeting.

By order of the Committee,

HENRY M. LOW, Hony Secy.

REPORT.

It is now about a year since the last Meeting was held.

The Shareholders are generally aware that the application made as to increasing the Capital was unsuccessful.

Mr. Wilson opened the Hotel about the project contemplated in the last report, and considering the disadvantages incident to a new undertaking, the number of visitors has proved, that the main object in view, viz. that of providing accommodation for all persons resorting to the Sanatorium is fully attained.

It is the opinion, however, of those visitors, that a considerable additional outlay will be required to render the Hotel in all respects what it should be, for the convenience and comfort of private families. The property is a valuable one, and considered by many to be worth the capital expended. But it is perhaps too small an affair for a Joint Stock Company: and in the circumstances previously reported, of a large debt due to the Secretary, your Committee has called this Meeting for the purpose stated in the advertisement.

As regards the progressive advancement of Darjeeling and the approaches to it, your Committee has little to add to the full report published by one of its Members a short time ago. Mr. Halkett is actively engaged in making the road between Bargaicha and Dinagopore, and the Billigoree Line is expected to be opened on the 1st of February. Government has likewise sanctioned the usual dak establishment of servants, &c. for the chopper hangalows under construction, so that on or

before the 1st of March, it is expected, there will be no difficulty in travelling the whole way from the Ganges to Puukabaree in wheeled carriages. Your Committee has not neglected to propose to the Government a thorough repair of the old road by Baranoot or Kishinaghor, and from thence to Berhampore. But these and some minor points are still under consideration of the Governor of Bengal.

J. W. GRANT, *Chairman.*

1. Moved by Mr. Latley, and seconded by Mr. Campbell, — That the Report now read be approved *ad. am. con.*

2. Moved by Mr. Bruce, and seconded by Mr. Earle, — That the price of the property be fixed at Rs. 20,000 (rupees twenty thousand.) Carried *nem. con.*

3. Moved by Mr. Campbell, and seconded by Mr. Latley, — That the details of carrying through the above resolution be remitted to the Committee Carried *nem. con.*

Thanks to the Chair were voted by acclamation, and the meeting separated. — *Hurkuru, December 14, 1840.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held at the Society's Room Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 9th December, 1840.

The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD RYAN, President, in the Chair. (Twenty-five Members Present.)

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The Gentlemen proposed at the November Meeting were elected Members of the Society.

Messrs. Wm. Dunlop, J. B. Dickson, Geo. Reid, J. H. Young and John Dunbar, Lieutenant W. H. Delamaine, Captain F. D. Carpenter, Lieutenant Charles Hogge, Baboo Umeh Chundia Roy, Messrs R. S. Brodie; Edward E. Woodcock, Edward L. Ryder; B. W. Lazarus, — Lewis H. C. Hamilton, and John Gray.

FOR ELECTION.

The names of the following Gentlemen were submitted as candidates for Election, viz.

J. B. Ogilvie, Esq., C. S., proposed by Dr. Wise, seconded by the Secretary.

H. Barradalle, Esq., Member of the Law Commission proposed by Dr. Strong, seconded by the Secretary.

Lieutenant Edward Lyne, Superintendent of Cachar proposed by Lieutenant Abercrombie seconded by the Secretary.

John Alexander Donald, Esq., of Belsee via Budson, proposed by Mr. John Donald, seconded by the Secretary.

Colonel Charles Poole, Commandant of the Garrison at Chunar, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

LIBRARY.

1. — Madras Journal of Literature and Science, (No. 27.) — Presented by the Madras Literary Society.

2. — Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, from 1839 to April 1840, (Nos. 7 to 11) Presented by the Society.

3. — Annual Report of the Geologist of Maryland for 1838, — Presented by the American Philosophical Society.

Second Annual Report on the Geological exploration of the state of Pennsylvania — Ditto.

Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts. Premiums offered by the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, for vegetables, fruits and flowers, for 1839. — Ditto.

MUSEUM.

1. Specimen of Muringah Raw Silk. — Presented by Mr. M. Herring of Assam.

Mr. Herring mentions that this Silk has been wound off the cocoon by the Assamese, under his superintendence, and after a method superior to that pursued by the natives of the country. — Referred to Silk Committee.

2. Two specimens of Raw Silk reeled by Jews residing at Cochim. — Presented by Lieut. E. B. Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson intimates that these samples are the result of the first attempt, made by the Jews, to reel Silk, — that they are a very industrious set, and if they succeed in their endeavours to cultivate the Mulberry in that Province, Mr. Stevenson considers that there is little doubt of their eventually producing a superior staple. — Referred to Silk Committee.

3. Specimen of Raw Silk manufactured at Bowang Factory in 1836 Presented by Baboo Comant Dutt, — Referred to Silk Committee.

4. Samples of Cotton of the second generation, grown in the Garden of the Brauch Agricultural Society of Dacca, from Upland Georgia Seed. — Presented

by Mr. J. P. Cooke, President of the Society, and referred to the General Committee.

A sample of *Colson*, produced at Akyah, from Egyptian Seed, presented by Captain Bogle, referred to the General Committee.

Specimen of the *Cane of Attacan*, presented by Captain Bogle.

Captain Bogle states that this *Cane* has been grown by a native in very favorable soil, and with some little care, that the *Cane* (from which the specimen has been taken) was eight feet long and equally thick throughout, but had it been allowed to attain maturity it would doubtless have been ten feet long at least. Captain Bogle mentions that this *Cane* is said to give a fine sweet juice, and that he considers it altogether a very superior variety. Captain Bogle further adds that the people are generally ignorant of the art of making good gourd, but with such a *Cane* as this, almost indigenous, there is no doubt that a Sugar Factory at Akyah would have a very fair prospect of success.

7.—Acorns from Darjeeling.—Presented by the Darjeeling Plantation Society.

8.—A specimen of the indigenous vegetable, called Ool (*Arum Campanulatum*) of an unusual size, measuring 16 × 16 × 3 inches, grown in a Garden at Sorool, in the Dudwan District.—Presented by Baboo Goshinath Dutt.

The Baboo states that the mode of cooking this vegetable is as follows:

The shell being taken off, it is boiled with rice, and mixed with mustard powder, mustard oil and salt, it is then cut into squares of a thin size, one or one and a half tola in weight—after which it is boiled, and put into boiling mustard oil, with the salt added to it, and then fried up. To preserve the vegetable, it is shelled, then boiled in warm water and kept in lime juice with a mixture of salt and mustard powder.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ANNUAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND DINNER.

The Hon'ble the President intimated that the period had arrived for deciding on the time for holding the usual Annual Exhibition and Dinner. The Exhibition last year was found to have taken place at too early a date, and if there was no objection to the day he should propose that the forthcoming show and dinner should be on Friday, the 20th proximo. The same was agreed to unanimously and the arrangement of details was transferred to the General Committee.

ARRIVAL AND DISPOSAL OF FRUIT TREES FROM ENGLAND—RESOLUTIONS REGARDING SEED.

The Secretary announced the receipt of three cases from the London Seedsmen of Dwarf Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Grape Vines, Red Raspberries, White Raspberries, Red Currants, White Currants, Black Currants, Gooseberries, and Figs in named sorts, by the ship *Duke of Bedford*, and mentioned that they had without loss at time been forwarded to the Nursery where they now were waiting the decision of the Society as to the mode of their disposal. It was arranged that they should be at once potted and examined by Dr. Wallich, Mr. Piddington and the Secretary, and advertised for sale by Auction at an early day. A return of 10 per cent. being made to those purchasers who were Members of the Society.

In connection with this subject the Secretary informed the Members that the Committee appointed at the former Meeting to determine on the best mode of securing seeds from England had met and adopted a

series of resolutions which were unanimously carried, and referred to the Secretary and the Committee.

The success of a communication despatched by the house of George, Chairman of the Gardeners' Benevolent Society, which had been received by him, was mentioned by Mr. Stopford, and in order to record the sense of the Society on this disappointment, which has been so universally felt of the failure of the seeds from Messrs. Noble and Sons, the following resolution proposed by Mr. Piddington, and seconded by Mr. Stopford, was unanimously carried:

That the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, desire to record their extreme regret at the almost universal failure of the seeds sent out to the Society's special order; and that it requests Dr. Royle will be kind enough to convey to Messrs. Noble the expectation of the Society that some compensation will be made for the very great loss and disappointment which it has thus experienced.

GARDENING OPERATIONS AT KAMPTEE.

An interesting letter was next submitted which had been received from Lieutenant Munro at Kamptee on the subject of Gardening operations at that place. Lieutenant Munro after expressing his thanks for the very liberal supply of seeds of various kinds that had been sent to him, observes that he was informed by the old residents at the Station that it was useless to commence any operations in the garden till after the rains had ceased. This Lieutenant Munro did not believe, and from subsequent experience, is now convinced that the notion is an erroneous one. He sowed a great number of seeds the last week in May, whilst the hot weather lasted, which was till about the 15th of the next month, they remained dormant in the ground but as soon as the rains commenced they vegetated most freely and have thriven remarkably well, ever since almost all the people at Kamptee are now converts to Lt. Munro's system. A large grub (the grub of the cockchafer he believes) is very prevalent at Kamptee, and does great mischief. Lt. M. had heard of this and had the whole ground of his garden dug two feet deep and exposed in ridges during the dry weather. It has effectually destroyed them "and whilst my neighbours," writes Lt. Munro, "lost almost every plant they put down—I have not lost one." The native system of gardening, Lt. M. considers, only bring the top surface into use and the grubs at a few inches depth are undisturbed. There is also another insect, very common indeed at Kamptee, immediately after the rains commence, which is supposed to injure young plants, but Lt. Munro does not think that it does at all, it is he believes a species of *sidopen-dra*—but with his habits he is quite unacquainted and should like to know where to obtain information regarding them. It is harmless and does not hide itself—sometimes of a morning Lt. Munro has seen thousands in one small spot apparently just born, they vary considerably in colour. Since he has come to Kamptee, Lt. Munro has had a very strong proof of the advantage of boiling seeds. In 1837 when on the Neilgherry Hills, Lt. M. collected two pods of a very handsome species of *convolvulus* not quite ripe. He sowed some of the seeds at Kettary last year and none of them vegetated, when he came to Kamptee he had four left, one he put into boiling water for 1½ minutes, the remainder he sowed in the earth simply—the one that was boiled vegetated in seven days with one cotyledon very much damaged. Out of the three others two vegetated in about three weeks with one cotyledon also damaged, one died and the other has barely lived, and has now made a shoot 3 feet long. The one from the boiled seed grew most rapidly and has sent out shoots at all sides from 20 to 30 feet. It is by far the most extensive creeper he has seen amongst the *convolvuli*. It has not yet

Government; should it prove to be new, he says, that he will do his best to send some seed of it to the Society, as it is beautiful in its foliage; the young leaves are all copper coloured. — *Hurkara, December 14, 1840.*

ON THE PROPRIETY OF ESTABLISHING EXPERIMENTAL FARMS THROUGHOUT INDIA WITH THE SUPPORT AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE.

The Secretary is desired to inform the Meeting that he had been favored with a long and interesting communication from Mr. Smith the Collector at Delhi, on the important subject of establishing Experimental Government Farms. Mr. Smith states that the note which he has the pleasure to transmit, was drawn up some months ago but not submitted to the Society at the time, inasmuch as it appeared to him, that one of the principal objects which he had in view, when he wrote it (viz the improved cultivation of Cotton) would be secured by the adoption of the measures advocated by the Society, in the report by the Special Cotton Committee to Government, which report he had not perused when his note was written.

It has since occurred to Mr. Smith, that it might be considered satisfactory to the Society to find the measures which it proposed, not essentially differing from those which are advocated by a member residing in a part of the country where Cotton cultivation prevails and it has besides struck him as possible, that the Society might be induced after reading the note to modify the plan by recommending that other experiments besides those in Cotton, should be carried on with the support and under the supervision of Government.

Mr. Smith is now preparing and hopes to be able to submit to the Society shortly, a note on the cultivation and produce of Cotton indigenous to the Delhi and Muttra part of India, the information contained in which will, he hopes, have the effect of inducing the Society to fix on some place in that neighborhood for prosecuting the experiments in Cotton cultivation.

Before however finally deciding on the several localities for experimental plantations, Mr. Smith strongly recommends that the Society should apply to Government, for its aid in obtaining information regarding the quantity of land cultivated, average produce, selling price, cost of cultivation, Government Revenue, and profit on every acre of Cotton cultivation within the Company's territories.

This can be best secured, Mr. Smith thinks, by calling upon the several local Revenue Officers, to furnish statements of an annexed, or somewhat similar form, containing the information in question for each pergunnah, in their respective jurisdictions.

With this information before it, the Society would be enabled to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, as to what localities were best adapted for its operations, which it is impossible it can do with the imperfect information now before it.

In illustration of his position, that existing data are most unsatisfactory, Mr. Smith instances those furnished from the Madras Presidency contained in Major General Briggs's pamphlet on the Cotton trade of India. In page 65 of this work a table is given of the produce, charge assessment, and profit, on an acre of Cotton land in 13 districts on the Madras coast.

If this table is correct, many of the cultivators, on the Madras coasts grow their Cotton at a heavy loss, the value of the produce in several instances, being considerably less than the cost of cultivation and Government Revenue.

It is not however credible, Mr. Smith remarks, that land in the Mangalore district, which yields 200 lbs. of Cotton, could have been assessed at 14 rupees an acre (as Mr. Smith's neighborhood land yielding a similar produce scarcely pays as many rupees) or that six rupees fifteen annas should be taken in one district (Rajahmundry) where the produce is 97 lbs. of Cotton per acre, when seven annas six pie only is taken at Tanjore where the produce is stated to amount to 103 lbs. Neither is it to be believed that 48g. cost of cultivation per acre in one district (Guntour) should amount to only one rupee eleven annas eight pie, whilst in the adjoining one, it is stated to involve an expence of eighteen rupees eight annas per-acre.

In short this statement which has furnished grounds or needless declamatory attacks against Government for its incapacity bears, as well as most others of a similar nature, internal evidence of its inaccuracy, and Mr. Smith would therefore as before mentioned by him strongly recommend that before anything is attempted, accurate information should be sought for from each Presidency, district, and pergunnah where Cotton is grown, embracing every particular.

The only difficulty that occurs to Mr. Smith, is getting a correct account of what portion of the produce is applied to pay the cost of cultivation and what to profit.

In the Delhi and Muttra part of India the whole of the profits, i. e. all surplus beyond the actual subsistence of the cultivator and the Government Revenue, are absorbed in rent (not revenue) to the Zemindar as middleman, and interest to the Soukar or banker who supplies stock, seed, &c.

It is obvious, Mr. Smith says, that if an account is called for from a number of people as to the disposal of the produce, some will class under the head of cost of cultivation, what others will call profit (of stock.) In calling for any statement therefore, of the nature which Mr. Smith recommends, it ought to be distinctly explained that the cost of cultivation should merely contain the actual subsistence of the cultivator, and the profits include rent, (of the middlemen if any) and the profits of stock derived by the Soukar.

In illustration of his meaning Mr. Smith supposes a

A cultivator grows ten acres of Cotton which yields an amount of Cotton Wool, worth 100 rupees.

The produce is thus disposed of, — the subsistence of the cultivator and his family and bullocks absorbs 60 rupees — the Government Revenue is 10 rupees, the rent of the Zemindar 15 rupees, and the surplus 15 rupees is the profit or return which the Soukar gets as interest of money on advances which he has made or the purchase of cattle, seed, and subsistence to the cultivator, between the sowing and gathering of the crop. In this case, the cost of cultivation is 60 rupees, the Government Revenue 10 rupees, and the profits 30 rupees. The only person who really derives any profit is the Zemindar or middleman, that which is taken by the Soukar being in fact the profit, or interest on his advances for stock, &c.

In not one case out of ten in the North Western Provinces, does the actual cultivator participate directly in the profits. Where there is a Ryotwar settlement, it is possible that the cultivator may in some instances participate in the profits, though Mr. Smith imagines he (the Ryot) will be found in most cases in the hands of the Soukar.

Mr. Smith desires however to postpone all further remarks on this interesting subject until he submits his

...the Cotton cultivation of the East and West...
 ...the Society has applied to Government to obtain the...
 ...information which is proposed should be called for from...
 ...every part of India, without which he feels, anxious that...
 ...there is a probability of the question of the Society be-...
 ...ing undisturbed.

At the conclusion of the reading of the foregoing valuable letter, the Secretary attempted the notes, which Mr. Smith had been so good as to favor the Society with on the benefits to be derived by establishing Experimental Farms for the introduction of new and the improvement of known products in various parts of India; and mentioned, that it, with the form of table which had been submitted, would appear in full in the monthly pamphlet of proceedings.

The Hon'ble the President took occasion to remark, that the subject of Mr. Smith's paper was so intimately connected with the object, which the Government had immediately in view, that he thought he could advert to it with advantage. He alluded to the establishment of the Cotton Farms, under the management of the American Planters, who had come out.

The Society must be aware of the great difficulty which it had for a long time experienced in procuring Cotton seed from America, and the suspicion, which had been entertained by many on the jealousy which our Transatlantic brethren had evinced at the attempts now making to improve the Cotton cultivation of India would seem almost to be justified by the conduct of the American Press towards Captain Bayles, who had gone to America to obtain the services of some clever experienced Cotton Planters. The Hon'ble the President said that he had the satisfaction however of knowing that this feeling was not entertained by all and two American gentlemen were exempt from any jealous feeling of this kind, for to the exertions of Dr. Huggins and his father were the Society indebted to the supply of seed which is now daily expected via River pool.

The Home Government (I send) had decided on carrying on the experiment of cotton culture by its own officers, and it had no mind that Captain Bayles to be the superintendent—and he stated the substance of the following official letter—

To the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society,

Reference } Sir,—I am directed by the Right Hon'ble
 the Governor of Bengal to intimate to you
 for the information of the Society that, under orders from the Home authorities the American Cotton workmen, who are expected from England are to be employed, under the direct authority and control of Government, and not as was at first contemplated under the superintendence of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

2—The scene of operations is to be in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and the workmen are to be placed at separate stations, within communicating distance of each other, two on each side of the Jumna, near Calcutta, where Captain Bayles, who is to be entrusted with the duty of immediate superintendence, will have his Head Quarters fixed.

3—His Lordship desires me to add, that while the attention of Government is being drawn by the Home authorities to the improved culture of Cotton, he will be happy to receive from the Society any suggestions that may occur to them, and that he will gladly avail himself, as occasions may arise, of the Society's advice and assistance in carrying the plans of Government into execution.

By this opportunity the Society will receive a copy of the letter from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal to the Secretary to the Society, dated the 1st inst.

Your most obedient Servant,

J. H. Young,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 13th Decr, 1840.

With regard to the propriety of submitting to the Government the proposition for the artificial irrigation sought for by Mr. Smith, the Hon'ble the President said, he felt great doubts, whether the Government would be disposed to comply with the request, it made, for it was one that, to be efficient, would require a call to be made on all the public Revenue Officers throughout the country, and would necessarily occupy much of their time. Under these circumstances, perhaps, the publicity of Mr. Smith's views, might attract the notice of Government and if it was thought proper to issue instructions to the local officers, it could be done without the intervention of the Society.

DEPRESSED STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN TRANQUEBAR.]

The Secretary next brought forward a letter which he had been favored with, from Lieut. Stevenson at Cochin, whose present of silk, as wound by the Jews, will be found recorded in the list of presentations. Lieut. Stevenson says that he has succeeded in making some tolerable Sugar, and has shown some of the sugar cane cultivators, how to make it, but he says that they require to be constantly excited to exertion, until it is clearly proved, that the manufacture and cultivation of an article is profitable when they may be safely left to themselves. When General Fraser, the British Resident, left the country, all attempts at improvement have met with opposition from the old Government of Tranquebar and Lieut. Stevenson feelingly states that it is an unhappy sight to see so fine a country allowed to remain in such a miserable state. He adds 'the Government would only expend a tenth of the money towards the improvement of the country that it does in leaving Brahmins, the land would become a perfect garden, and until another Fraser, and a better Dewan are at the head of affairs, the country can never be what nature intended that it should be.'

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN AND INDIGENOUS SEEDS TO CALCUTTA.

An application from Government, for an ample supply of European vegetable, and Native excellent seed was next brought forward, and the Hon'ble the President stated that an abundant supply had been prepared to meet the wishes of Government, for despatch by the Cruiser. The Secretary mentioned that he had supplied 50 packets of Cape seeds, and a considerable quantity of the seeds of such vegetables as are used by the Natives of India, as condiments, the expense for which will be duly rendered to Government.

ON THE RICE OF PUURNAH AND THE ADVANTAGES RESULTING FROM AN INTERCHANGE OF INDIGENOUS SEEDS.

The Secretary desired to recall to the attention of the meeting the substance of a communication which he had submitted from Mr. Pratt, on the value of introducing Carolina rice into some of the pergunahs of the Poornah district, and stated that the country was indebted to the exertion of Mr. Hurry for this valuable change.

It now appears that the rice which Mr. Hurry dispatched to Poornah and was considered by Mr. Pratt

to be Carolina Rice, is not American Rice at all, but an indigenous sort. The following are the interesting particulars which Mr. Hurry has forwarded the Society with in a letter to the Secretary.

(Calcutta, 28th September, 1840.)

MY DEAR SIR.—Referring to a communication with you on the subject of rice introduced by me into the District of Purneah, and stated by Mr. Pratt to be Carolina Rice. I think it is necessary to explain to the Society, that I never sent any Carolina Rice to Purneah. Soon after my arrival in this country, being largely interested in the Rice trade, I procured samples of various kinds of the grain from all the Countries between Pegu and the North West Provinces, both the dry and wet varieties, and also Carolina seed. After a vast many trials, the kinds proved to be best suited to the English market were some grown in the neighbourhood of Baradét within a few miles of Calcutta. These I introduced into Purneah, and at first had very great difficulty in inducing the ryots to cultivate it, though I understood that it is now general in the District; it is easily distinguished from the common paddy while growing by the colour. The Carolina Rice and also Bareilly were tried in this vicinity and succeeded very well, but the

Carolina underwent a great change, becoming also long shaped, well known as chanderman's rice. The Bengali Rice, whether this arose from admixture with other sorts, I do not know, but I rather believe not, as it is impossible to make the ryots take the necessary pains to keep them distinct. The people in England, it should be remarked, judge of rice entirely by appearance, but by no quality as food. Here on the contrary the natives only regard the value as food, and can moderately distinguish the properties of each variety, even when the appearance to our eyes is quite similar. The test of market value is therefore wholly different in the two countries, and those who would outlive for shipment must bear this in mind.

I remain, yours very truly,

Wm. COBB HUNTER.

For all the foregoing valuable contributions, the thanks of the Society were accorded.

HENRY H. SPER, M. D.

Secretary.

Hurkara, Decem(er 15, 1840.)

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's apartment, the 5th December, 1840.

DR. WALLICH, in the Chair.

This being the last meeting previous to the annual change of the officers of the Society, the proposition made at the former one for the abolition of the selection and the distribution of periodicals, was postponed to a future evening.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following gentlemen, proposed at the last meeting, were elected Members of the Society.

A. W. Crozier, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service.

W. W. Wells, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service.

W. Jackson, Esq., Surgeon of the 8th Light Cavalry, was re-elected a member of the Society.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

C. W. Cheyne, Esq., Assistant Garrison-Surgeon Chunar, by the Secretary and Dr. Wallich.

The following papers were then read and discussed.

1. Note by A. Beattie, Esq., of Allahabad, on a case of urinary calculi, in which as many as 26 small stones were removed by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at that station, from a native patient at the Dispensary. The calculi are of irregular shape, smooth surface, the largest about the size of a pea.—Presented by the Medical Board.

2. Several interesting cases of ulcerative softening and disorganisation of the brain, with post mortem appearances and remarks, by W. A. Green, Esq., Howrah.

These are all cases of seamen, admitted into the Howrah Hospital, in the several stages of disease.

There is a most careful registry of all symptoms, &c., and of the appearances after death, which it would be impossible to abridge. At the conclusion of the remarks upon the case, it is stated, "that the relative amount of morbid process in the several cases did not tally with the recorded length of the disease. In the first case, of a year's standing, the disease of the brain, although a little more extensive than in the 2d and 4th cases, was essentially the same kind and degree of disorganisation. Two of the cases were admitted into the Hospital in November, one in March, one in May. The effect of the disease upon the circulation was to render it rapid and feeble; the tongue became dry and sticky, and the above secretions disordered. In the cases where the vomiting had been severe and continued, the mucous membrane of the stomach, particularly at the great end, was found highly vascular in large purple patches, and covered with a viscid mucus. The diseased state of the vein in the 3d case, was attended by a duly severe febrile paroxysm, preceded by vigor and then was discharget, from the ear and the deafness greater than in the other cases.

3. Correspondence on the Mylabris Cichorei as a substitute for cantharides, by Drs. Walker and Key.

Dr. Walker, gives a very interesting account of the mylabris cichorei, its natural history, &c., and states, that it is found in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Boloram, during the rains, and that it is common throughout the Deccan. It is supposed to be the same as the blistering fly of Dioscorides and Pliny, and as India has lately been shewn by Dr. Hoyle, to have supplied many drugs to the ancient world, Dr. Walker states, that it is not unlikely that some of the supply was derived from this country. That we should now import a blistering fly, presents a strange contrast to the former probable state of things. It is also a curious circumstance, that in some parts of Spain, a quantity that furnishes cantharides to all Europe, the mylabris should be preferred as a vesicatory.

The natives appear to be wholly unacquainted with its uses or properties. The name they give it is sun pak, or sun-muchkie, golden wing or golden insect.

The value of the extract of mylarin as a substitute for cantharides has been tested by the medical staff of the Hospital at Episcopa and noted in the correspondence, and it is found to be equally efficacious as a stimulant to the formation of urine, and as a diuretic. No doubt it will prove a valuable substitute for that now procured from Europe, seeing that the cantharides is one of the most expensive of European medicines, whilst the mylarin can be procured in any quantity, and at very little cost.

Dr. Walker's account of the value of the mylarin extract is also borne out by the following extract from Dr. Thompson's *Materia Medica*, where it is stated, page 658.

Of late years another insect has been introduced into practice as a substitute for the cantharides, which appears to possess all its vesicant and diuretic properties. Thus a species of the genus mylarin, one species of which, the mylarin chinensis, a native of the South of France, Italy and Greece, was employed by the ancients, and is described both by Dioscorides and Pliny. Pinay says it was used in the same manner as the blister beetle. The genus mylarin consists of fifty-one species, of which twenty-eight are found in Africa. The species employed as a substitute for cantharides is the mylarin variabilis. It is brought from China, and is regarded rather as a variety of the mylarin chinensis than a distinct species. M. Rouquet has analyzed it, and has found that it affords in cantharidin in a great abundance as the cantharides. It acts with a mild energy as a vesicant as the best cantharides—Presented by the Medical Board.

4. Account of a post mortem examination in which the 10th Rib had been badly fractured by a gripe shot and a particle of bone driven in upon the kidney where it had formed a strong ligamentous attachment which could not be separated without lacerating the piece of bone away with the kidney—Presented by the Medical Board.

5. Case of morbus cereleus with convulsions and death in a infant aged 1 month and 25 days, together with the preparation shewing the open communication between the two auricles.

The patient had also a small umbilical hernia which it was somewhat difficult to keep in a reduced state. Careful examination failed to discover any lesion of organisation in the spine or head and the only external source of possible irritation being the umbilical hernia.

The diagnosis and prognosis which had been distinctly pronounced on the third day of treatment were fully verified by the autopsy, both auricles were greatly distended with black clotted blood, and the foramen ovale, which had remained occluded was at least quarter of an inch in diameter, its margin white and round and glossy almost translucent, no trace of a valve having ever existed. Dr. Stewart's object in laying these particulars before the society is to call attention to the probability of this lesion as an occasional cause of convulsions in young children at a period of life when it is not usually expected. "Such malformations we may be assured," says Bell, "are infinitely more frequent than we suppose, since we observe many children die suddenly discoloured, and in convulsions, attributable to no other conceivable internal, and to no possible external, cause."

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By many of the members present the umbilical hernia (which was stated to be somewhat difficult to be kept reduced) was considered a sufficient cause, to produce the convulsions in favor of which argument was considered the good health which the child had enjoyed for the first six weeks, and the speedy return of the natural color when the convulsions ceased independent of the circumstance that the passage of the venous blood to the left auricle, and thence into the circulation, would be likely to produce symptoms of coma rather than convulsion. The case is of much interest, and the preparation shewed the open communication to be fully as large as stated by Dr. Stewart.

The several numbers of the medical, periodicals received since last meeting were laid upon the table.

J. JACKSON, M. B., Secy M. and Ph. Society.

December, 1840

[Harkness, December 18, 1840.]

BENGAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Proceedings of a general Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bengal Fire Insurance Company, convened by advertisement, and held at Simla on Tuesday the 1st December, 1840, at the house of Mr. Hamilton, the Provisional Secretary.

1. The Honorable J. C. Esquire, having been called to the chair, the business of the day commenced by Mr. Hamilton, the Provisional Secretary, reading the rules of the company, which were duly passed and confirmed.

2. The following extract of a letter from H. M. Low, Esquire of Calcutta, to the address of the Provisional Secretary, was then read.

"I shall be ready to act as a Director here, should the office be established in Calcutta, but I should not undertake the office of Secretary on any terms."

"I enclose a list of Shareholders up to this date, 17th November, 1840, the number could easily be filled up here, for beyond the notice in the papers no influence has been used, and I only returned the night before last, and I am overhauled with the overland and other business."

"There have been a great many enquiries and applications to insure house property and furniture, but it is needless to send particulars until the Board is appointed."

3. A minute from the Hon'ble H. B. Dalzell, proposing that the office of the Company should be removed to Calcutta, (numerously signed) was next read and carried without dissent.

4. The undermentioned gentlemen were then elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year.

The Hon'ble J. C. Erskine, C. B. Cartwright, Esq., A. H. Matthews Esq., Major General Smith, George Peabody Esq., and Colonel Chadwick; Samuel Smith, Esq., William Dunlop, Esq., and B. M. Low, Esq., of Calcutta.

5. Proposed by Major General Smith, and seconded by A. Matthews, Esq.—That with reference to the purpose of the present meeting as relates to the appointment of such establishment as may bring the Company into the earliest possible operation, and to the peculiar and unprecedented circumstances attending the transfer of an infant institution from the most distant station to the chief city of the country, the Directors at Simla be requested to nominate a Secretary at

their earliest convenience, and to request him to proceed in charge of all documents to Calcutta.

6. Proposed by Colonel Chadwick, and seconded by C. R. Cartwright, Esq.—That consequent on the loss of time arising from the removal of the office to Calcutta, the payment of the first instalment of shares be postponed from the 1st January to 1st of March 1861, the operations of the Company to commence from the latter date of which public notice be given in the newspapers. Carried.

7. Proposed by G Peabody, Esq., seconded by Colonel Chadwick.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon'ble J. C. Erskine, for his able conduct in the chair.—*Englishman, December 17.*

MASONIC PROCESSION.

FOUNDATION STONE OF THE METCALFE HALL.

Saturday, the 19th Dec. 1840.

On Saturday last, the north east corner stone of the Metcalfe Hall was laid with a solemn formality, by the R. W. the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal John Grant, Esq., assisted by the R. W. the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay, James Burnes, K. H. the P. D. G. Master of Bengal, W. C. Maquiere, Esq., and the dignitaries of the Craft,—in the presence of the Governor-General, the Misses Eden the Committee of the Building, the Magistrates of Calcutta, a deputation of the Agri-Horticultural Society, and an immense assemblage of several thousand spectators, of all denominations and classes. Seats were placed in amphitheatres, under decorated canopies, for the accommodation of the ladies, about two hundred of whom were collected under the tents only.

The Provincial Grand Lodge the several private Lodges of Calcutta and Dum Dun, amounting in all to three hundred and fifty members, assembled at Free Masons' Hall, and thence proceeded to the site of the intended hall in the following order—

Two Tylers with drawn Swords.

Music.

Brethren not attached to Lodges, two and two.

St. John's Lodge,

Lodge Courage with Humanity.

Lodge Anchor and Hope.

Marine Lodge.

Lodge Humility with Fortitude.

Lodge True Friendship.

Lodge Industry and Perseverance.

Lodge Star in the East.

Each Lodge was preceded by its Tyler and Banner.

Members two and two, Juniors first.

Grand Stewards of Lodges.

Builder Brother Gray with the Mallet

P. G. Organist Br. Lister.

P. G. Grand Supt. of Works, Br. Osberton, with the Compasses.

Architect of the Building, C. K. Robinson, Esq., with the Plan.

P. G. Director of the Ceremonies, Br. F. W. Birch with Cornucopia

P. G. S. Deacon, Br. H. B. Henderson, with silver cup of wine.

P. G. J. Deacon, Br. Egerton, with cup of oil.

P. G. Secretary, Br. Grant, with Book of Constitutions.

P. G. Registrar, Br. Smith, with the inscribed Plate.

P. G. Treasurer, Br. King, with the bottle of coins.

P. G. Junior Warden, Br. Burlton, with the Plumb Steward with wand.

Banner of P. G. Lodge.

P. S. G. Warden, with level

Steward with wand.

Steward with wand

Volume of the Sacred Law on a velvet cushion.

Dep. P. G. Master R. W. Br. W. C. Blaquiere.

Armorial Banner of P. G. M. of Bombay.

Armorial Banner of P. G. M. of Bengal.

P. Grand Sword Bearer, Br. R. S. Thomson.

P. G. Master of Bombay R. W. Br. J. Burnes, K. H.

P. G. Master of Bengal R. W. Br. J. Grant

Two Stewards with wand.

Grand Tyler with drawn Swords.

Two Peace Officers with staves.

On the Procession reaching the ground it halted and faced inwards, forming a broad lane, through which the Grand Lodge passed to the East of the Foundation stone, where there were a platform and three chairs for the P. and Dep. P. Grand Masters, the officers of the Grand Lodge ranged themselves on either side and in rear of the three chairs.

The Magistrate of Calcutta and the Committee of the Metcalfe Building and Agri-Horticultural Society met the Grand Lodge on the ground and proceeded to their respective places, the Magistrates on the South and the Committee on the North of the Stone, where they found chairs placed for them indicated by flags.

The Brethren of the Lodges ranged themselves two deep in the places indicated to them by yellow flags.

The P. G. Masters having seated themselves, the Music played, and the Architect of the Building, C. K. Robinson Esq., presented the plan to the P. G. Master

The P. Grand Masters and the Deputy then standing on the Eastern side of the stone, the P. G. Wardens on the Western side, the Masters on the South, and the Committee of the Building on the North. The P. G. M. for Bengal addressing brother Barlow said, R. W. J. G. Warden, what is the emblem of your office? to which the reply was, 'The Plumb, R. W. &c, and I now present it for your use.' The Level and Square having been in the same manner presented by Sir Edward Ryan and brother Blackstone, and the stone having been proved by these implements—the Builder (Mr. Gray, then handed the mallet with which each of the P. G. Masters struck the stone three times, and P. G. M. of Bengal saying, "May the Great Architect, of the Universe grant a blessing on this stone."

which we have now laid, and that we may be enabled by his Providence to finish this and every other virtuous undertaking.

The Grand Officers and Brethren gave the usual response with the Masonic honors. The Cornucopia and cups of wine and oil were then presented by the respective bearers, through the P. G. Wardens and the D. P. G. Master, to the P. G. Master of Bengal, who having poured them all on the stone said:

"May the all bounteous author of nature bless this city with abundance of corn, wine and oil and with all the necessary convenience, and comforts of life." The Brethren again gave the usual response and the Masonic honors.

The stone having been laid, &c., the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, Br. J. Grant, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee of the Metcalfe Testament, — I believe I am not assuming too much upon myself in saying, that the public are much indebted to you, for the great trouble you have so long kindly taken, and the judicious and able manner, in which you have, to the best of your power, fulfilled the wishes of the Subscribers to the Metcalfe Fund, in furtherance of the object they had in view. On the part of the Free Masons of Calcutta again, I have to express our thankful appreciation of the excellent arrangements you have made in aid of the fraternity, and to enable them to conduct the ceremony, of laying the foundation-stone of the intended building, in a proper manner.

My Lord Auckland, Miss Eden, Miss Frances Eden, and Ladies and Gentlemen, — It is a very different thing to address an assemblage like this, under the blue canopy of the sky, and to throw off an unprepared speech, at a special convocation of the Fraternity in their own Hall; supported as I should be in the latter case by the sense of feelings common to us all, and the conviction of a relative sympathy. And yet have we not all a community of feelings and interests even here? I am very sensible that there are present many of the Masonic Fraternity who would appear before you to much greater advantage than myself; but poor-spirited must be the man who, being called upon to perform so honorable a duty, would shrink from it, formidable as it may be to address so numerous and highly respectable an assembly, comprising in itself, all that is eminent in rank and station, no less than the beauty, grace, elegance and intelligence of the British Metropolis of the East. Poorer still must be the man — (and here I am not unconscious that I may be identifying to my own deficiency) — who would not kindle into some animation of sentiment, on the occasion of so auspicious, and noble a solemnity, as that which has brought us together.

It has been always the custom of Masons, from the highest antiquity, to lay the foundations of certain edifices, with a solemn and significant ceremonial. You will find in the sacred records allusion to the chief-stone of the corner, that is to say of the North-East corner, for it was at that point that Masons have ever begun to build — and the chief-stone has always been laid upon a sure and firm foundation, with an invocation, before all the people, for the blessing of the Great Architect of Heaven and Earth, without which no undertaking can succeed, no work prosper. I have said that the ceremonial was a significant one; for you have seen me pour forth upon this stone, corn, wine, and oil — eloquent types of the goodness and bounty of all-wise Providence; and thus we have done in a spirit of deep thankfulness for the blessings that we have enjoyed in time past, and of humble hope for a continuance of abundance and mercy to time to come.

You have heard from the inscription read by my venerable friend, that the building now founded, will be

the chosen place for matured deliberation upon the best modes of improving the spiritual resources of India. In a country subject to vicissitudes of the seasons, that sometimes bring famine and pestilence in their train, whatever tends to mitigate such evils by multiplying produce as much as possible on every available point; and to bring waste land into cultivation, must be considered in the light of a public benefit. But it is not merely the sustenance of life and physical comfort that the Metcalfe Hall may prove instrumental in advancing. By its name even, the edifice will be associated with liberal and benevolent views; and it is to be hoped that it will prove the medium of diffusing useful and edifying knowledge long after we who stand today this spot, thankful for that hope, have "shuffled off this mortal coil."

Ever since my arrival in this country, I have observed the traces of an improving spirit at work in different phases; and as the behest of that spirit, the foundations have been laid by the Free Masons of Bengal of an edifice, some of them dedicated to the ordinances of our holy religion; and others devoted to the advancement of education on European principles. One of these I particularly remember, and though many of them are mouldering in the grave, I still see near me two or three friends who stood with me in masonic square, when we laid the foundation stone of the Hindoo College; an institution that has done more for the improvement of Native intellect, than any previous one since the country came into the possession of the British. Benevolence, like fame, is finely conceived, by a celebrated ancient poet, acquires strength by progression, and contrary to mere mechanical impulses and laws, deepens while it widens its channels. What on the occasion of founding the Hindoo College we did for the youthful native mind, we are now about to carry into practical effect for the mature intellect of this country. At the Hindoo College, youth are taught the theoretical knowledge of the implements, tools, and weapons wherewith they will have to work their way through the occupations of life, or to struggle and do battle with its difficulties and exigencies. In the Metcalfe Hall again, will be illustrated the scientific application of means to manifold useful ends, no less than the illimitable potentiality of their productiveness.

But a few years ago, he whose name will be associated with the building now founded, was our fellow-worker, and afterwards — such either character he was loved, respected and honored. I believe, that I am only stating the simple and unadorned truth, in saying, that no person who ever served the Hon'ble E. I. Company acquitted himself during his long and brilliant career, with greater zeal, efficiency and distinction, or left the shores of India with a heavier freight of the good wishes and blessings of all classes, than SIR CHARLES METCALFE. Of his hospitality, munificence, and charity, it were superfluous to dilate before an audience already so conversant with them; neither is this the place to expatiate upon one of his public measures which has elicited much applause from many, but respecting which opinion is undoubtedly divided. The best way of rendering all parties unanimous respecting the liberty of the Press, is for those who wield that potent engine for good, or for evil; to handle it manfully, yet soberly and wisely, and under the guidance of moral principles and good feeling.

The mists of prejudice, and the partialities of passion are too apt to beset contemporary opinions. He who most calmly and dispassionately weighs conflicting claims, and circumstances, will be the most likely to anticipate the judgment of posterity, when men and measures shall have their allotted place in the great firmament of history, either to shine there for ever, as stars of the first, second and third magnitude; or to

triumph, it may be that for a century, or so, the eyes cannot see but through the aid of art, and the progress which the mind speculates in vain what purpose they serve in the great scheme of things. When in our vision live our mortal fires—equi may be said of the truly great statesman, that after he has for ever quitted the scene of his triumphs, he will live in the masterly measures he decreed, and in the functions of his policy of his system, and the intuitive penetration of his system, and the intuitive penetration of his sagacity, have fastened into notice, and stimulated to celebrity, it was the glory of the Marquis of Wellesley, not merely to build up with grand proportions and just symmetry, the magnificent state fabric of which the colonnades yet illustrate (I have not quarried the materials, but to secure its being kept in a becoming state of splendour, and proper repair by the formation of a system of preparation, education, and direct line, for the servants of the Company, especially that class of them to whom the political, civil, and territorial administration of affairs is entrusted, which gives to patronage its dignified and legitimate prerogative to calling forth high requirements and unfolding eminent power and worth of character, as he has distinguished the phenomena the Metcalfe, the Bayley, the Carnack and Jenkinnes of our times.

I have alluded to one of our rulers whose name is associated with the expression of free opinion—but on grateful would I be of me were I on such a fair occasion, to omit mention of a nobleman, whose name I lend as low in the list of death and who I believe to have been a most sincere friend to India,—for Lord William Bentinck also connected his name in partnership with a fair cause when he entrusted us with him, from the hateful stain of the suttee. But it is not merely on account of the many thousands that have been thus rescued from their death, that his memory has caused to rejoice, but for the abolition for ever of a heinous system of cruelty and inhumanity that corrupted society to its core and the impunity of which was for such a length of time a stain upon our annals.

It is when I appreciate the present juncture you will understand the cause and I am sure appreciate the objects that it has in view. Nevertheless I trust that I do not offend you when I venture to allude to the two memorable precedents, I ask what we compare with the tremendous resistance my beloved friend Lord Auckland in a time of recent events which such vigour of statesmanship, and decision of policy could have so easily soiled and baffled the wily and tortuous policy of the most grasping and ambitious power on earth, and fixed I hope for ever, the proper boundaries of our Indian empire? But more congenial to the object of our meeting here, is that nobleman's cordial, energetic, liberal and wise encouragement of the arts that give scope and energy to industry, and consolidate the resources of peace. I could say much more on this head, but I refrain. It is recollect to have been said by a celebrated statesman, remarkable for his political sagacity, who is now numbered with the dead that were the English to quit India to-morrow, they would leave behind them no trace of their sway, no monument of beneficent rule. With the advantage of having witnessed and considered so many momentous events which even his penetrating genius could not foresee and of having a more intimate knowledge of India and its resources than he could possibly be possessed of, I hope it is no disrespect to the memory of Sir Burke to call his false vaticination. On the contrary, we may anticipate a future of much glory and good for India and our native country in connection with it. And when we shall be called upon to extinguish our stewardship at this most magnificent empire, the most splendid gem of the British diadem, and when it shall please the

British people to restore that empire to its original owners, no longer to be a subject of our dominion, but to be a prosperous country, teeming with millions of happy and civilised inhabitants, and in a position of such military and naval resources, as to be a power to be reckoned with, and the freedom of superintending, to point to a monument of British sway, more enduring than the pyramids of Egypt, and more sublime than the imperial trophies of the Caesars.

Mr. Longueville Clarke, the Secretary of the Metcalfe Building Committee, then returned thanks in his usual eloquent manner; we have, however, only been able to catch the following thoughts of what was said by him—

Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master.—I have been deputed by the Chairman and the Committee of the Metcalfe Hall, to express to you their thanks, for the favor you have conferred by performing this ceremony, and I must now add, for the honor you have done them in the address which you have delivered. I have also to express the high gratification they derive from having so distinguished a Company assembled. We have here the Ruler of our vast Indian Empire, to whose munificent gift we are indebted for the ground on which this edifice will be erected. We have here the Ladies of his family, and the Ladies of Calcutta to whom I may say, that while you, Sir, have laid for us the corner stone of our building, their presence has been like a carved and beautiful capital, and conferred on the ceremony its grace and ornament. But gratifying to the Committee as the circumstances are, under which this building has so auspiciously commenced, I feel assured, that you, Sir, will participate in their satisfaction, when you reflect on the part you have had to perform, in a work, whose origin and object is entirely masonic. When I allude that its origin is masonic, I mean that it is founded on masonic principles. This building is erected as a testimonial of the gratitude and love which the people of India, entertained for Sir Charles Metcalfe. It was not masonry, but true, masonic qualities which had won for that great statesman, his high esteem. He belonged not to our craft yet the very names of our Indian lodges, and which I now see on our banners around me, are descriptive of his splendid characteristics.

Well might he be called "A Star in the East," whose "Industry will conquer," "Courage with Humanity," "Independence with Philanthropy," and "True Friendship," are among his most distinguished attributes. He had not been instructed in the principles of our craft, but nature had endowed him with the ethics of masonry. Thus far, Sir, I say, that the origin of this building is not masonic, but that its object is truly masonic there cannot be a doubt. Within these walls we shall have the Meetings of the Agricultural Society and a Public Library. You, Sir, have already expended so much and so well, on the benefit, which there must confer on the community, that I will not at this late hour detain the company by attempting to repeat, and certainly weakening your excellent observations, but this I will add, that both these institutions must be productive of great masonic objects. Nature has done much for India, a fertile soil, a vivifying climate, a dense population, all materials, which when worked up by talent, science and experience, must tend to the relief of the distressed, and the prosperity of all. You then, Sir, have tried the corner-stone of an edifice, the origin and object of which are connected with the principles of an order of which you are so distinguished an ornament. To the Noble Earl, to the Ladies who have honored us with their presence, and to you, Sir, who have performed this ceremony, the thanks of the Committee are due, and I feel that I have as inadequately

expressed them, as I know they are sincerely affected.

The brethren then re-formed and retired to the Middle Hall, in the same order that they had observed in coming from it, and, being assembled in the large hall, on the ground floor, were dismissed after a short

but feeling address from the Provincial, Grand Master (of Bengal).

At eight the brethren of the East assembled again, in palace of a sumptuous banquet, but what further took place it is not necessary for us to record. — *Hurkara*, December 27, 1840.

MASONRY—"TRUE FRIENDSHIP."

At Lodge True Friendship on the night of the 15th instant, upwards of thirty of the Masonic fraternity, including several of the principal dignitaries of the craft in India assembled, to initiate a candidate, and enrolled several other brethren as members of the Lodge. After work the brethren adjourned to the refreshing room, and the evening was spent as True Friendship must always spend it. Several excellent songs, were sung and Brother A. H. E. Boileau, who, as we have already said, has a song or a jest ready for every occasion, favored the brethren with the following

MASTER MASON'S SONG

Written for Lodge "Industry and Perseverance"

As "Come cross that starting tear away"

1

Come fill your glasses, Brethren all,
For time is on the wing,
And while we meet in festive hall
Freemasonry we'll sing
A Master Mason claims your eye
To list his roundelay,
And let your chorus ring full clear
Whenever you hear him say
"Come fill your glasses, &c."

2

Life's chequered pavement while we tread,
In sickness or in health,
Oh! let us view its pattern spread
Of poverty and wealth
It's variegated surface still of
Murthus be understood,
That he is mixed at Heaven's deficiency—who
With evil and with good high will,
"Then fill your glasses,
that which has been your glasses, &c."

3

We'll strive that ladder to ascend
Whose steps are only three,
But which in heavenly mansions end,
Faith, Hope, and Charity

We've Faith in youth in manhood Hope
Those mansions bright to see,
And age has always ample scope
To practice Charity
"Then fill your glasses, &c."

4

When, placed on high before our eyes,
The beehive meets our view,
It shows that "Industry" we prize
And "Perseverance" too
It on our banner prints I can see
To be our rallying sign,
And though displayed by human hands
Its moral is divine.
"Then fill your glasses, &c."

5

Though lightly now the moments pass
In our banquets converse blithe
Remember still time's warning glass
And all destroying scythe,
Remember that life is all too short,
And flies too quickly by
To waste our days in ribald sport
Or revel but Masonry.
"Then fill your glasses, &c."

6

Let's make no haste in getting rid
Of our that lightly fly,
For so, that Masonry is hid
From one all seeing eye
Thus Perseverance should guide our hand
And Prudence should bring
Obedience to her strict command
While Masonry we sing.
Then fill your glasses, Brethren all,
For time is on the wing,
And while we meet in festive hall
Freemasonry we'll sing

30th November, 1840.

[Hurkara, December 17, 1840.]

THE DURMO SUBHA.

A grand meeting of all the Members of the Dhurmo Subha was held yesterday at a house in Simlah, in pursuance of a requisition circulated by Rajah Kalikrishen Bhattacharjee, Baboo Anukulchandra Dey and Mohar Chunder Dutt, to consider the propriety of dissolving all connection with Kajah Madankant Bahadur and the worthy secretary of the Subha, and electing

new office-bearers to fill their places. Since the formation of this unholy and unconstitutional association, no meeting except on one or two occasions, was so numerously attended, and we may add, so ably conducted. We have been informed that nearly five hundred Hindoos of all ranks assembled on the present occasion. It appears from this and other symptoms that the

reformation of Hindustani life by the social efforts and intercourse of the members of respectable caste, through the intervention of Rajah Rulghat, Bahadur, has thrown the whole Hindu community into a state of excitement, which is not likely to subside, until the Sahas, stripped of its unlawful authority, ceases to exist, and its insignificance and nothingness. If we carefully look around us and study the movements of the nation, society in the spontaneous growth of liberal principles and enlightened sentiments, we cannot fail to perceive that the period is fast approaching when this wholly oppressive—this anti social criteria—this impetration of intolerance and persecution—shall be at once annihilated. As men having eyes to see, ears to hear, and senses to discriminate, cannot long be deceived and eternally chained down in ignorance and superstition, we can, to morally enough conclude that the onward progress of reformation which has already begun in this country, will sweep away the lagging and antiquated lumber of Hinduism. However the leading Members of the Sahas may endeavor, by all the shreds and riches of intolerant bigotry, to keep up a rickety existence, it will soon share the ignominious fate that inevitably awaits it. *Vox populi vox dei* demands its immediate abolition, its own Mem-

In noticing the proceedings of yesterday's meeting, we had almost forgotten to state that a paper to be called the *Dharmo Pintha* is henceforward to be published under the auspices of the Sabha, perhaps in the faint hope of procuring it dotage and repairing the injuries it has sustained by party dissensions. But the child, like its mother, must die a natural death.

Mr Bacon names ch li Master Fred, by Myrabel
out of Fig leaf.

Sweepstakes of 100 G. M. each, for maiden Country-bred horses.

Mr Curtis,
Mr White,
Mr Grey.

THIRD DAY.

Radhakrishnan Baujerjee's Cup.

Mr Cozey's gr h Spuffie.
Mr Curtis' ch h Frolic.
Mr Curtis' b h Small Hopes.
Mr White's b h Fibbercigibbet.
Mr White gr h Destourmel.
Mr Allright's gr h Zegui.
Mr Allright's b h Pirate.
Mr Grey's b h Jessamine.
Mr Robert names b h Little Wonder.

FOURTH DAY.

Purse of 40 G. M. for maiden Arabs.

Mr Richard's gr h Sir Robert.
Mr Cozey's br h The Postmaster.
Mr Curtis' b h Locomotive.
Mr Curtis' b h Ali Pacha.
Mr Curtis' gr h Nonplus.
Mr Curtis' gr h The Duanees.
Mr White's gr h Walmer.
Mr White's gr h Destourmel.
Mr White's gr h Laine.
Mr White's b h Two and Twopence.
Mr Allright's gr h Spider.
Mr Allright's gr h Flower Pot.
Mr Allright's gr h Regicide.
Mr Allright's gr h Picaroon.
Mr Allright's gr h Zegui.
Mr Allright's b h Chusan.
Mr Allright names gr h Blue Ruin.
Mr Allright names ch h Kuzalibush.
Mr Smith's b h Senator.
Mr Grey's b h Sans Souci.
Mr Grey's gr h Vizier.

FIFTH DAY.

Drawing Room Stakes.

Mr Cozey's b h The Postmaster.
Mr White's br h Lucifer.
Mr White's br Cape, Baronet.
Mr White's gr a h Walmer.
Mr White's b h Two and Twopence.
Mr Allright's gr a h Glendower.
Mr Allright's br a h Sweetlips.
Mr Curtis' ch ch c Harkaway by Stanley.
Mr Smith's b h Senator.
Mr Smith's b Cape h Gustavus.
Mr Grey's gr a h Womantic.
Mr Grey's b h Jessamine.
Mr Grey's b h Sans Souci.

FIFTH DAY.

Whim Plate of 30 Gold Mohurs

Mr Curtis,
Mr Allright,
Mr Grey.

PENGOL CLUB CUP.

Mr Curtis' b h Locomotive.
Mr Curtis' b h Ali Pacha.
Mr Curtis' gr h Nonplus.
Mr White's gr h Laine.
Mr White's gr h Destourmel.
Mr White's gr h Walmer.
Mr Richard's gr h Sir Robert.
Mr Allright's gr a h Campionian.
Mr Allright's b h Chugga.
Mr Allright's gr h Picaroon.
Mr Allright's gr h Flower Pot.
Mr Allright's gr h Zegui.
Mr Smith's b h Senator.
Mr Grey's b h Jessamine.
Mr Grey's b h Sans Souci.

SEVENTH DAY.

Duckland Cup.

Mr Curtis' ch ch c Harkaway, by Stanley
Mr Curtis' b h Aysha, by Ali Hey.
Mr Curtis' gr a h Locomotive.
Mr Curtis' b h Frolic.
Mr Curtis' b h Locomotive.
Mr White's br ch h Lucifer.
Mr White's br Cape h Baronet.
Mr White's gr a h Laine.
Mr Allright's gr a h The Exile.
Mr Allright's gr a h Glendower.
Mr Allright's br a h Sweetlips.
Mr Smith's b h Senator.
Mr Smith's b Cape h Gustavus.
Mr Grey's ch Cape h Farmer John.
Mr Grey's b ch c Jonathan Wild, Triumph.

THURSDAY, DEC 3, 1840.

This morning's races were got up at the request of the Governor General, in honor of His Highness the Nawab Nazim, who arrived at the stand soon after his Lordship at 7, but the fog delayed the first race till nearly eight o'clock.

Match for 25 G. M. each. P. P. for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. By colla weight for age.

Mr Allright's ch h Master Fred by Minabel out of Figleaf, 8st. 5lbs. (Gash) 1
Mr Curtis' ch h Wild Duck, by Hajji Baba, out of Donkey, 8st. 12lbs. 2

After the usual difficulty in getting any thing like a good start out of the country-breds, the word "off" sent Master Fred away with the lead, which he retained with ease to the last. Time 1:30.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each. P. P. Gilbert Mile. Horses not standing the Handicap to pay 5 G. M. forfeit.

Mr Allright names b h Pirate, 8st. 10lbs (Rash) 1
Mr Curtis' b h Ali Pacha, 8st. 5lbs. 2
Mr White's br Cape h Baronet, 8st. 3
Mr White's ch ch c Evergreen, 8st 9lbs. drawn

It was said that the Cape must win, and no mistake; that the Arab had not a chance, and that the handicap was put at least 10 lbs. on the Arab. Consequantly 3 to 1 on him found no takers; Crowe, however, will occur at times on the turf, and it is not unusual to be one. Pirate lead off and was soon three lengths ahead of Ah Pacha, who was about the same distance from Haronet, and so they ran until they came in—Pirate doing the mile in capital time 1.53.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each. P. P. R. C. Horses not standing the Handicap to pay 5 G. M. forfeit

Mr Allright's br a h Sweetlips, 8st 5lbs... (Row) 1
Mr White's bla h Blackball, 8st 2lbs..... 2

The great betting was on the match—and Blackball's stable was so confident, that 3 to 2 and 2 to 1 were freely betted on him at the stand. Some few undaunted spirits, however, putting a bold face on the matter would stand by Sweetlips, and a gal as the event proved, picked the win, for Blackball never came nearer his antagonist than one length. He was beaten without a struggle in 3.30.

Silver Vase, presented by the Governor-General for a Hurdle Race for all horses over a course with eight jumps. English horses to carry 12 stone, Cape N S Wicks, and C B horses, 11 stone, and Arabs 10 stone. Entrance 10 G. M., ten subscribers.

Mr Holroyd's b e gelding Minimus, 11st 11lbs (Mr Frauke) 1
Mr Campbell's b e gelding Paragon, 11st, 11lbs (Capt Chimney) 2
Mr Ferguson's b e gelding Black Diamond, 11st 11lbs 3

Mr Mortimer's br m Queen of Trumps, 11st 11lbs
Mr Robert's gr e gelding Fortitude, 11st 11lbs.
Mr Newcombe's b e gelding Q in the Corner, 11st 11lbs
Mr Hickey's br m Brown Bess, 11st, 11lbs.

The interest of the morning was in this Race, and a very pretty Race it was. Fortitude and Q in the corner picked a snipe the field. Q with Paragon took the first hurdle in gallant style, the others following in a lump. All together over the second, when Minimus and Black Diamond went away from the others, taking the leaps neck and neck. The turn home was too sharp for the black and he was thrown out. Q and Paragon then ran up to Minimus but Q too much fancying the corner, swerved from the due course, and out the tug, and cartilage on the side, while the humanity of Paragon's rider would not allow him to expend two little children who came on the way just at the moment they should not, so Minimus kept his lead and won the cup and the 10 G. M. after a very recommendable fashion in fact.

Stakes of 5 G. M. each, for all Horses bona fide untrained, 4 mile. Gentlemen riders. Jostling and crossing allowed. Catch weights above 10 stone, 7lbs. Post entrance

Mr Ferguson's b. e. m. Peeters,.....(owner) 1
Mr Froh names br. e. m..... 2
Mr Holroyd's b. e. b. h. Trueblue..... 3
Mr Shaw's b. e. h..... 4
Mr Gilmore's b. e. a. h. Cock Robin 5

A very easy thing without any fence—a gentle or a cross, or any "sky" from the post. It was just half a mile in 57.40, and nothing else.

Match for 25 G. M. P. P. Gilbert Mill, 8st 7lbs.
Mr Allright's gr. a. h. Flower Pot..... (Row) 1
Mr Curtis' gr. a. h. The Doorance..... 2

won easy in 2m 2s.

[Hukara, December 3, 1840.

The first Ordinary was held last night. The following were the Lotteries upon the different tables.

MAIDEN ARAB.—Tickets 33.

White's, sold for Rs 10	Mr Richard's, Rs. 2
Allright's 14	Mr Cozey's 0
Smith's 1	Gray's 4
Smith's 1	
	65

BAYOAL CLUB CUP.—Tickets 51.

White's, sold for Rs 21	Allright's, Rs. 16
Curtis' 8	Richard's 4
Gray's 7	Smith's 1
	103

AWKLAND CUP.—Tickets 54.

Allright's sold for Rs 14	Gray's 5
White's 19	Smith's 0
Curtis's 7	
	96

DRAWING ROOM CUP.—Tickets 60.

White's, sold for Rs 14	Curtis's Rs 1
Allright's 11	Cozey's 0
Smith's 1	Gray's 3
	90

Eastern Star, Dec 20]

CALCUTTA, FIRST MEETING, 1841-42.

First Day, Saturday, December 20, 1840.

First Race.—Renewal of the Calcutta Hurdlesworth Stakes, of 30 gold mohurs each, with 30 gold mohurs from the fund. Half forfeit for two and three years old country-breds, colts & fillies, 8st. 2lbs. Gilbert mile. To close 1st December, and name the day before the race by 2 p. m.

Mr Curtis' blk c Harkaway, by Stanley, (Framp-ton)..... 1
Mr Grey's bc Jonathan Wild, by Humphrey, out of Leopots, Dam,..... 2

Coming to the fore, the horses were not seen till they reached the half mile post, when they were seen to be running at a head of the others. At the end of the race, however, Harkaway was made to take the lead, and to come in first by some length. Last half mile in 1m. 5s.

Second Race.—Plate of 50 gold mohurs given by Shah Ibrahim for Arabs purchased of him subsequent to the 8th February, 1840. Calcutta weight for age. Round the course. Entrance 10 gold mohurs.

Mr Allright's gr a h Zigr, 9-1 3lbs (Ross) 1
Mr Currie's b a h Ali Pacha, 8-1 10lbs 2
Mr Smith's b a h Jericho, 8-1 10lbs 3

A good start, Zigr going away with the lead from the T. Ali Pacha made a struggle to catch him, after passing the post but could not beat him, Zigr winning by some lengths in 3m 35s. Jericho up where.

Third Race.—Plate of 50 gold mohurs, given by Syed Yaseen for Arabs purchased of him subsequent to the 8th February, 1840. Calcutta weight for age. Round the course. Entrance 10 gold mohurs.

Mr Allright's ch a h, Kazalbash, 8-1 4lbs (Ross) 1
Mr Currie's b a h Locomotive, 9-1 5lbs 2
Mr Gray's gr a h Rowanree, 8-1 4lbs 3

A very pretty race throughout, the che-nut taking the lead, the others holding about a couple of lengths behind till the turn home, when Rowanree was shook off—and Locomotive made a push to head Kazalbash but whip and spur could only bring him into a bad second. Time 3m 30s.

Fourth Race.—A Plate of 50 gold mohurs, given by Mahomed Kopy Khan, for all Arabs purchased from him since the 1st July, 1840. Calcutta weight for age. Round the course. Entrance 10 gold mohurs.

Mr White's gr a h Athlone, 8-1 13lb, walked over.

Fifth Race.—Sweepstakes of 100 gold mohurs each. Half forfeit for all Arabs, 8-1 7lbs each. Two miles. To close 1st May, and same by 2 p.m. the day before the race. Four subscribers.

Mr Allright's br a h Sweetlips.....(Ross) 1
Mr White's gr a h Fieschi..... 2
Mr Roberts's gr a h Cornucopia..... 3

This was the race of the morning—as it brought out the great winner of last year to contend against two known clippers—and a beautiful race it was. In the Lottery, Fieschi sold for 22, Cornucopia for 20, and Sweetlips for 13; at the stand Fieschi was backed to win, though some said he was not up to his mark of last season. All together from the post to the stand when Fieschi went away with Corrie on his quarter, leading to the mile, Ross holding Sweetlips two or three lengths behind—and so they ran, Fieschi and Corrie racing it against each other, to the sudden turning. Here Sweetlips closed up, and it was any body's race. Fieschi, Corrie, Sweetlips, reentered from all parts of the stand as they came flying round the corner; "the old horse has it," "Not Not," "Sweetlips," "Sweetlips," as Ross was seen to let him out pating Fieschi at the distance, and bringing him in a beautiful winner in 3m. 57s.—two seconds more than Fieschi beat The Exile in last year.

With a few exceptions, the horses were not seen till they reached the half mile post, when they were seen to be running at a head of the others. At the end of the race, however, Harkaway was made to take the lead, and to come in first by some length. Last half mile in 1m. 5s.

There was also considerable interest taken in this Sweepstakes for the Maidens; Destourel having rather the call, but Nonplus and Chusan had both backed. Destourel went away at a staggering pace from the post, and seemed as if he was to have a half a mile way to the last, for Chusan held with the champions to the hospital corner, two lengths behind, but Ross here went up to the grey, and the pace became tremendous, both together at turn home, peck and peck as they could go to the distance when Chusan showed in front winning a most excellent race in the slap up time of 2m. 54s. Think of that, Master Brook, for Maidens.

Seventh Race.—The Old Maids' Stakes of 30 gold mohurs each, P. P. for Arabs that have been injured for three seasons (the present included) and have never won before October, 1840, 8-1 7lbs each, 1½ miles. To close on the 1st May, and name the day before the race by 2 p.m. Four subscribers.

Mr White's w a h Kheber.....(Hall) 1
Mr Allright's gr a h Picacon..... 2
Mr Gray's gr a h Vicer..... 3

Three old Maids showed at the post, and proved themselves to be any thing but too old to go the pace, for the time was fast rate—2m 55s Kheber going away with the lead, and keeping it well to the end, Picacon striving hard, but unable to come up with him at any part of the race.

Match for 50 gold mohurs P. P. 1½ miles 8-1 7lbs each.

Mr Allright's ch h Master Fred, by Mirabel out of Fig Leaf.....(Ross) 1
Mr Currie's ch h Wild Duck, by Hajji Baba, out of Duckey..... 2

The match was no match, for Wild Duck was blessed with the "slow," Master Fred should be taught better manners than to leave one of the tender sex so hopelessly in the lurch as he left poor Duckey.

The Welter will be run for on Tuesday next.—Har- kavy, Dec. 28, 1840.

CALCUTTA. FIRST MEETING, 1840 41.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1840.

First Race.—Fourteenth Renewal of the Calcutta Ghest Welter Stakes of 10 gold mohurs each, with 50 gold mohurs from the fund for maiden Arabs, R. C. 11st, 7lbs each. Gentleman riders. Horses to be entered the day before the race by 2 p.m.

Mr White's w a h Walter.....
Mr White's w a h Athlone.....
Mr White's w a h Kheber.....
Mr Allright's w a h Cameronian.....
Mr Newcombe's w a h Picacon.....
Mr Richard's w a h St Robert.....
Mr Gray's w a h Vicer.....

Second Race—Twenty-six of 100 gold medals each. Half-fifteen; for all hands. Sat. 8 lbs. each. 25 miles. Winner of one season before the present to carry 5 lbs. extra of two or more previous seasons 8 lbs. extra. A horse that has walked over the Calcutta Course ten times, no horse starting against him, to put up an additional 7 lbs. To close on 1st May, 1840, and name the day preceding the race by 2 p. m. Four subscribers.

Mr. Allright's gr. a. h. Glendower, 8st 9lbs (Ross)	1
Mr. Curtis names gr. a. h. Fieschi, 9st, 5lbs....	2
Mr. White's gr a h Destournel 8st 4lbs.....	3

Most unfortunately Desjournel broke down in the first quarter, of this Sweepstakes would have afforded a much prettier race than it did, whatever might have been the result. As it was, Cendower went away with the lead, and Feachi could never come up him with during the race, which was run in 4m. 58s. All must regret the accident to M. White's stable, not only on account of the honest owner himself, but the injury it will probably cause to the sport of the whole meeting.

Third Race.—A purse of 50 gold mohurs from the fund added to a sweepstake of 50 gold mohurs each. Half forfeit, for maiden country-bred horses. Calcutta weight for age. R. C. to close on 1st May, and name the day preceding the race by 2 p. m. Three subscribers.

Mr Grey's br h Ningpo, by Master Mann, 8st 13lbs	(Native)	1
Mr White's b h Fireball, 8st 5lbs		2
Mr Curtis names a b h Master Fred, 8st 13lbs		

(drawn)

The pit was dug, and Fireball dropped in—Master Fred, not disposed to accompany him kept out of the coach altogether. Ningpo took the lead and maintained it easily to the last, rather to the astonishment of the public.

Time—3m 34s 1½ mile, 2m 59s.

Fourth Race—Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, with 25 gold mohurs added from the fund for all Arabs that have never won before October, 1840, and that have been purchased from native dealers in Calcutta at 7 lbs R. C. To close list May, and name the day, preceding the race by 2 p. m. Four subscribers:

Mr White's ch a h Dance Ace.....(Hall).....	1
Mr Allright's gr a h Zegil.....	2
Mr Grey's ch a h Odds Bob.....	3

After a considerable and most vexatious delay, Odds Bobb at last made his appearance before the stand, and off the horses went, he, showing the way at a good pace to the mile post, where Deuce Ace went up, ran with him the next quarter, and then shook him off. Zegri instantly followed the example, and tried to collar Deuce Ace, but could not, the latter coming well away from the distance, and winning handsomely in 3m 31s.

Five subscribers.

Mr. Allright's b a h Chufan, Set 7lbs... (Rem)
Mr. White's m a h Xemp, Set 7lbs...
Mr. Carlin names b a h Fibortigibber, Set
Mr. Gray's b a h Kail Khan, Set 7lbs...

Chusen the favorite at odds, but it was by no manner of means an easy thing. Kishi Chikan jumped off with the lead, but soon gave way to the rattling pace of Jober, who led with Chusen on his quarter to the Sudder, Chusen then pushed his nose first, and so they came neck and neck up the straight-run home, both working from the distance ly, and making a capital race of it. Chukan winning by barely a length in 1m. 50s. - *Haru haru*, December 29, 1840.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1840.

First Race.—Sweepstakes of 100 gold mohurs each. Half forfeit, for all Arabs that never won before Oct., 1840. Weight for age. Byculla Standard. Two miles. Horses that have won once before the race, to carry 5lbs twice 7lbs three times or oftener 10lbs extra. To close 1st May, and name by 2 P.M. the day before the race. Five subscribers.

Mr Allright's gra h Camoronian, 9st....	(Ross)	1
Mr Cuillanenas gra h Walmer, 8st 12lbs.....		2
Mr White's gra h Athlone, 8st 5lbs.....		3
Mr Grey's ba h Sans Souci, 8st 12lbs.....		4

This was by far the prettiest race we have had during the meeting. At the ordinary Mr White was backed at even to win—2 and 3 to 1 offered against Cameronian. All came off well together from the post, the pace rather slow at first. At the Stand Sans Souci and Athlone went away with the lead to the 1/4 mile post—when Walmar joined them, leaving Ross on Cameronian to bide his time about four or five lengths behind, and so they ran to the mile. Here the pace mended, and Ross began to creep up, Athlone taking first place, with Walmar on his quarter, Sans Souci being beaten off—nearer and nearer went Ross, gaining inch by inch upon Walmar, as the running increased to the goal. At the Sudder the was about half a length behind, the other two close together. At the turn home, Ross had closed, and the race was most interesting. All three brought to the whip, and up they come neck and neck to the distance, when Athlone gave way leaving the other two to rate it home head to head, whip and spur falling on both—scarcely a nose between them till Ross lifted his horse in front by a neck—in admirable style indeed. Time 4m 1s.

Second Race.—Third year of the Hamayoon Cup for all country bred Horses that have never started for plate, purse, match or Sweepstakes before 1st Nov. 1840. Calcutta weight for age R G Entrance 30 G M H F to close and name on 1st Dec. 1840. This Cup to be run for annually at the Calcutta January Meeting, until won three times by the same person when it will become his property.

Mr Williams names br h Ningpo, Set 13lbs (Hall)	1
Mr Hagon names ch h Master Fred Set 13lbs....	2

Ningpo had it all his own way from first to last, leading by many yards all round the course.

Third Race.—Sweepstakes of 50 gold mohurs each
 If all forfeit for Arabs that have never won before Octo

bet, 1840, 8st 7lbs each, 1 of a mile. To take place May 2nd name by 2 p.m. the day before the race. Five subscribers.

Mr. Allright's b a h Chusan..... (Rosa)
Mr. White's w a h Xebec.....
Mr. Curtis name b a h Roderick.....
Mr. Grey's w a h Odds Bob.....

Talk of greased lightning when you talk of Chusan! a real clipper is he. Think of 4 of a mile won hand held in 1-23. Yes, people did look astonished at the extreme ease, with which he passed the post, many lengths ahead of Xebec?

Fourth Race.—Sweepstakes of 100 gold mohurs each Half forfeit for country bred horses that have never won before October 1840. Calcutta weight for age, two miles. Winners once before the day of the race to carry 5lbs twice 7lbs three times or oftener, 10lbs extra. To close 1st Dec., and name by 2 p.m. the day before the race.

Mr. White's b a h Firaball, 8st 5lbs (paid forfeit)
Mr. Grey's b h Ningpo, 9st 4lbs.....

Fifth Race.—Piece of Plate presented by Baboo Radhamadhub Banerjee handicap for all Arabs. R. C. and a distance. Entrance 25 gold mohurs, horses not standing handicap to pay 5 G M.

Mr. White's g h Fieschi, 8st 4lbs..... (Hall) 1
Mr. Grey's w a h Snowball, 7st 7lbs..... 2
Mr. Curtis g a h Corriemonie, 9st 2lbs..... 3
Mr. White's w a h Deuce Ace, 8st..... 4
Mr. Allright's b a h Zegri, 7st 10lbs.....
Mr. Allright name b a h Pirate, 8st 10lbs.....
Mr. Lovell's g a h Belouin, 9st.....
Mr. Curtis' b a h Frolic, 9st 2lbs.....

Thanks to Radamadub and thanks to the Handicappers, we had another capital race. Only two nags were to run on the original terms, so by mutual consent the race was altered, and seldom has there been better sport in consequence. There was scarce a favorite among them, perhaps Frolic and Pirate had rather the call. In a 200 gold mohur lottery, the former sold for 39; the latter for 26, Corriemonie 21, Fieschi 17 and the others only a pointer two less. The word given, and off they went scoring from the post—one or the other to get the lead, which little tussle ended in Corriemonie, Bedouin and Snowball, taking first rank in close order, Frolic, Fieschi and Zigri astern together about three lengths then came Deuce Ace, then Pirate—and so they passed the 1/4 mile post—the pace then became severe, and the rear horses closed up, and the mile corner showed them all in a cluster. But Bedouin then gave in Corriemonie and Snowball went rather a beat again, but only for a few seconds, the rest were soon with them, Fieschi taking second place; in which order they flew past the goal and Sudder corner, where Zigri and Pirate dropped astern. Frolic gave way at the turn home—the others rating it neck and neck to the distance—when Hall set vigorously to work, and out old Fieschi came, a gallant leader—to such a goodly host, winning a most interesting race, amid very general acclamations. Time 3m. 44s. The riding throughout, particularly of Frampton on Corriemonie, was much admired.

Match for 100 Gold Mohurs each, J F R C 8st 7lbs each.

Mr. Curtis' b a h Fieschi, 8st 4lbs.....
Mr. Allright's b a h Xebec, 8st 7lbs.....

Match for 100 Gold Mohurs each, J F R C 8st 7lbs each.
Mr. Curtis' b a h Corriemonie, 9st 2lbs.....
Mr. Allright's b a h Gleadower, 8st 4lbs.....
December 31, 1840.

MORADABAD MEETING, 1840.

Of the horses nominated for the "Original" Steeple Chase, there only remained two on the evening of the 14th that would start on the 16th, and of these one would merely have run to prevent any other horse walking over the course. The owners of these horses therefore kindly consented that the Purse should be given in any way which was agreeable to the majority of the subscribers, and the consequence was that instead of a heavy one-sided affair, we had some very pretty sport as follows, on the 16th afternoon.

1st Race.—A Purse of 700 rupees for all horses Gentleman Riders; added to a Sweepstake of two gold mohurs. Post entrances: to be run over any line of country selected by the Stewards. The last horse to pay the stake of the second horse.

Arabs to carry.....	10 4
Country Bred.....	10 7
Cape and N S W.....	11 0
English.....	12 0
Mares and geldings allowed...	3lbs.

Mr. Money's g e h in Oily, owner..... 1
Mr. Hick's w a h Dolphin, owner..... 2
Mr. Hick's names Mr. Cock's g e h m Jimma
Lynn, Mr. Maberly..... Dist.
Mr. Astell's g e h m Mrs. Brandy Hall, owner, Dist.
Mr. Charles' g e h m Wilhelmus, owner..... Dist.

The line of country selected was about 2 miles, with 12 fences, of which were 4 Walls and 2 Posts and Rails. The run in and out was over the same ground, a fine soft Turf. Wilhelmus lead to the first jump and refused; most of the others following her example, Mr. Money went at and broke the wall, the mare getting away from him on the other side she was caught and he mounted, caught the rest at the 2d fence, (for they had most of them got through the gap he had made,) and there took the lead and was never headed; on his return he was again buried at the Post and Rail, and here the Dolphin was close upon him, but he came down on the wrong side of the Rail. Both Riders got up and Mr. Money made play over the last wall and came in a Winner in 7 minutes. Mr. Hicks a good second and the three last horses, not having ridden over all the fences, were distanced.

2d Race.—On Tuesday the 17th. A Purse of 400 Rupees for all horses, Gentleman Riders; added to a Sweepstake of 1 G M Post Entrances: half mile heats over the Moradabad Race Course.

Weights the same as in the first Race.

Mr. Okeden's b o b h Sou West, Mr. Maberly, 2 1 1
Mr. Dick's b o g Wherry, Mr. Astell,..... 1 2 2
Mr. Clarke's c e b m Wilhelmus, Mr. Money, 3 4 dr
Mr. Hick's w a h Dolphin, Owner,..... 4 5 4
Mr. Marquis' g a h Bryn O'Lyne, Owner, 5 3 3

The English Horse won the First Heat in a canter in one minute; In the Second Heat he took the lead at the distance, from which point Sou West began to make play and was cleverly landed about a week in front at

the Winning Post in 24 seconds. In the third heat the English horse again took the lead, and won the Post and the other horses were a winner by about a length or more.

3d Race—Was run between the heats of the 2d. A Purse of 100 Rupees for all Ponies and Gentlemen, butting Arab. Gentlemen riders added to the Sweepstakes of 1 G. M., Post Entrance, Ponies under 15 hands a feather, 13 hands 11 lbs. and 7 lbs. for every inch above.

Mr Clarke's b c h Galloway, Tomtit, late Gub-roo, 13 h 1 1/2 inch, Mr Miquis,.....	1 1
Mr Hicks, names Mr Chamber's Pony, jumps, Mr Hicks,.....	2 2
Mr. Blunt's skew Half Galloway, (singer, 13 h 1 1/2 inch, Mr Maberly,.....	3 dr

Tomtit went away in both heats and was never caught.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 25.

SKY RACES AT UASHUNGABAD.

I send you an account of some Sky Races we had two or three days before our last party marched for Banton, if you think them worth being 'placed.' At any rate they afforded me lots of fun, just as much as if not more than if they had been first rate and for thousands instead of tens.

Monday, 9th November, 1840.

First Race—This was for a handsome gold mounted Jockey Whip, which came out after the gentlemen who ordered it had gone home and it was proposed we should have a run for it, hence this race and all the following.

The course was made this year, and is a very fair one two miles, less 165 yards, and a great comfort during the races as it is good after the heaviest falls, and no other place off the main road at, the soil being black cotton grounds, full of holes, and there of no common depth.

The Whip value 4 Rs for all Arab and Country (not horse), now at the station, excepting Captain H—n's bat and (Captain H—n's) (lieut), once round the course, 2 miles each 1 men mile. No horses to carry less than 9st. 7lbs 10 lbs entrance.

Capt H—y's w a h The Discarded sky blue body and white sleeves and cap, (owner,) aged, 9m 13 1/2 lbs.....	1
Mr G—n's g a h Roaring Bob, scarlet body, pale blue sleeves and cap, (Mr C—n,) 6 years 8st 8lbs.....	2
Capt M—t's g o b The Killidar, puce jacketed and black cap, (Capt McL—y,) 5 years, 11st 2lbs.....	3
Capt H—n's g a h Hadje, white jacket, and black cap, (owner) 6 years 11st.....	4
Mr F—n's c a h Fieschi, purple body, scarlet sleeves and cap, (owner) aged, 9st 8lbs.....	dist
Major E—y's g a h Sir Augustus, and Mr C—n's The Pet.....	dr

At the word, The Discarded jumped off, held well together, followed by Fieschi, Roaring Bob, Hadje and the Killidar, the latter, however, soon went to the front of the last lot, and at the turn up the hill beyond the first half mile, run up to the white horse and went a little ahead for a length or two, when these two ruted it together to the turn at the half mile from home Roaring Bob and Hadje bare came up with the Killidar; The Discarded making strong running, three or

four lengths ahead, maintained his place, and won by a good margin. The other three, the other three, the second place, took and took the whole time. Fieschi was told out by the pace at the first mile and pulled back. This should have disqualified him, for the hurdle, but he was allowed to take his chance. The Pet and Sir Augustus, went wrong and were drawn.

Second Race—A Sweepstakes for all Galloways, 14 hands and under, 10st 7lbs each gentleman rider, 1 mile each; a gold mohur entrance.

Mr B—n's g a g Sir Samford, walked over.....	1
Mr C—n's g a h The Pet, drawn.....	2

Third Race—A Match for one mile, 10st each.

Mr S—m' Whicker, yellow jacket and black and yellow cap, (Capt H—y).....	1
Mr C—n's Fieschi Jim, checked jacket and cap, (owner).....	dist

These were two brutes that were supposed would pull up at the wrong post like 'Mr Garland's' nag, from which the chestnut took his name, he however, did not deserve it, (running an honest race from the application of a good pair of spurs well put in) but would have been more appropriate for the other nag who bolted at the half mile post, though he had it his own way to that point.

Fourth Race—Poney Stakes, ten rupees each:

Mr B—n's p Vivian, blue and white, (Capt. H—y,) 9st 13lbs.....	1
Major L—y's c p Charley, yellow and black, (Mr S—m,) 9st 7lbs.....	2
Mr I—n's b p Catch me if you can, purple and scarlet, (owner) 9st 3lbs.....	3

Vivian and the bay jumped away together and ran neck and neck the first quarter mile, when the bay lost his bridle or rather the curb bit, Vivian went to the front, never was headed, and won easy. Charley got a bad start, but came up in the flat, and looked like winning at the distance.

Fifth Race—A Hurdle Race, for all horses (with the exception of those excluded in the first race) one mile with four leaps of three and a half feet high, a gold mohur each, no horse to carry less than 10st.

1 Capt H—y's w a h The Discarded sky blue and white, (owner) 10st 2lbs.....	1
2 Capt S—t's g c b h The Killidar, puce and black (Capt McL—y) 11st 2lbs.....	2
3 Mr T—n's c a h Fieschi, purple and scarlet, (owner) 10st 2lbs.....	3
4 Mr B—n's g a g Sir Samford, scarlet and blue (Mr C—n) 10st 2lbs.....	dist

All off together. The first Hurdle was about sixty yards from the start. Fieschi and the Discarded making for the same Hurdle, the rider of the latter was obliged to pull his horse to the left in doing which lost his stirrup (a 5lb saddle) screwed him over without it, took a pull on the other side and got all right to a twinkling, and sailed steadily along after, Fieschi, followed by the Killidar, who was third over the fence, the Chief shed found and was distanced in consequence of his rider neglecting to take him back. At the 1/2 mile Fieschi came to the whip and the Discarded went up and took the lead, the Killidar closing in the flat, both went over the second Hurdle together in beautiful style, running neck and neck to the third, thus the latter relapsed and

was taken back. He & his friends took it together, they having come up in the mean time, the whole tried to shy the last horse, his rider however screwed him at it, when he made a splendid jump for the rear rank, winning, easy. Killidar a good second, after which a tango and a foot race.

The Discarded was cast from Regt. L. C. and sold for sixteen rupees, was bought by his present owner for fifty Hyderabad in July 1836, is an excellent Indian horse, ditto in double and single harness, a first-rate parade and hog hunter, so much for so much for causing committee.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 10th Nov. 1840.

First Race—A Sweepstakes of one gold mohur each, one mile.

Capt S—t's g c b b. The Killidar, puce and black (Capt H—y) 10st. 1
Mr C—n's g a h. Roaring Bob, scarlet and blue (Mr G—n) 9st 7lbs. 2
Mr T—r's c a h Fieschi, purple and scarlet, (owner) 9st 3lbs. 3

All off at score, the Killidar soon took the lead, never was headed, and won easy by a length.

Second Race—Match for 1 mile, 10st each.

Mr S—m's c gal. Whisker, yellow and black, (Captain H—y), 1
Mr C—n's b gal. Frisky Tim, checked jacket and cap, (Mr T—r), 2

Messrs C and T not being satisfied with the race between these two varmint, yesterday determined to try it again this morning, and after half a dozen false starts, the black was got off, took the lead, and kept it to the distance, evidently shewing that the owner and jockey were right in their opinion of his speed, but the chestnut well held together from the start was worked up to the front and won with difficulty by half a length.

Third Race—A Pony match for one mile, catch weight.

Major E—y's c b pony Charley, blue and white, (Capt H—y) 9st 13lbs.
Mr T—r's b pony Catch me if you can, (owner) 9st 8lbs. dist

The little bay was evidently the fastest, and not having Vivian to take him along, his wind was in him to this point. The extra weight also told on Charley, though he can go at the same pace for a month, and he was two lengths in the rear; when within four of home the bay belted, nearly knocking over the judge.

The sport concluded with a foot race. Tents were pitched on the course, and breakfast, dinner, &c. &c., each day, which were attended by the whole community, ladies included, and every thing went off with the greatest conviviality. I fear our cattle are now too few to have a second meeting, which was in contemplation.

I am, dear Mr. Editor, your faithfully,

WHIP AND SPURS.

[21st November, 1840]

[Englishman, December 11.]

MEERUT RACES.
Nomination for No. 4 Turf Club Purse, closed on 1st December 1840.

Captain Perry's c a "The Unknown."
Captain Perry's c a "Methodist."
The Confederates' c a "The Bander."
The Confederates' c Eng. Mr Hooley
Mr Pattinson's c a "Salsedo."
Mr Pattinson's c a "The Knight Templar."
Mr Pattinson's c a "Discover."
Mr Charles' c a "Faustus."
Mr Rollin's names
Mr Charles' c a "Mabel."

Mr Rollins names
Mr Charles' c a "Pigskin."
Mr Lumley's c a "Louty" late "Mishap."
Mr Lumley's c a "Salsedo."

The following declared forfeit to Turf Club Purse on 1st December 1840.

No. 1. P C Purse.

Mr Charles' c a "Riflesman."
The Confederates' c a "Antelope."
The Confederates' c a "Diamond."
Mr Pattinson's c a "The Land."
Mr Foster's c a "All-a-Blaze."

No. 2. L C Purse.

Captain Perry's c a "Peggy."
Mr Allan's c c b m "Lucy."

No. 3. L C Purse.

Mr Rollin's c a "Square Toes."
Mr Foster's c a "All-a-Blaze."

R J PRATT, Secretary.

3RD RULE MEERUT RACES.

"Sealed nominations, with entrance Money and Stakes to be sent to Mr Plowden by one o'clock the day previous to the Races if not otherwise, provided for."

Forfeits for Civilian's Purse.

The Confederates' c a Etiquette.
Mr Rollins' c a Chevels.
c a Sir Robert.

R E KNATCHBULL, Secretary.

Meerut.

Delhi Gazette, December 9.]

CAWNPORE RACES.

First day, Tuesday, 16th February, 1841.

First Race.—Purse of 25 G M for maiden Arabs that have never started before 1st September, 1840, for Purse, Plate, Stakes or Sweepstakes; heats 1½ miles, 5st 7lbs each; added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G M each, half forfeit, if declared by 10 o'clock on the day before

the Race. Subscriptions for the 15th January, 1841, and nominations to be sent to the Secretary of the Races by 1 o'clock p.m. the day before the Race. Winners after 1st September to carry 5 lbs extra.

Second Race.—Welter stakes of 5 G M each, h. ft. with 15 G M added from the Fund, for all Horses, G R weight 11 stones. Arabs allowed 5 lbs and Maidens 5 lbs R C and a distance, to close and name by 1 o'clock p.m. the day before the Race.

Third Race.—Pony-plate of Rupees 100, 2 G M entrance, 1 mile heats, catch weights, to close and name as above.

Second day, Thursday, 18th February.

First Race.—Trade's Cup, given by the Merchants &c of Cawnpore, value 800 rupees for all horses, Arabs 8-10 lbs Country-breds 8-10 lbs Caps and new South Wales 9-11, Maidens allowed 5 lbs added to Sweepstakes of 10 G M h. ft. declared by 4 p.m. the day before the race. Heats R C 3 1/2 miles to start or no race. Subscriptions to close on 20th January, 1841, and nominations to be sent to the Secretary by 4 p.m. the day before the race. Horses to be bona fide the property of Subscribers.

Second Race.—Scrub-stakes of 2 G M each, with 10 G M added for all horses, mile heats G R 11 st each, the Winner to be sold for Rs 300 if claimed, to close and name by 1 p.m. the day before the race.

Third Race.—Post Sweepstakes of 25 G M each, 10 for all Arabs, 1 1/2 miles, Byella weight for age, the Subscribers or no race, to close 1st February, 1841.

Fourth Race.—Aga's Purse of 25 G M given by Aga Jaffer, for such horses as have been purchased out of his last lot, between 1st August and 21 September 1840, with an addition of 100 rupees for every Arab purchased after the last mentioned date, 1 1/2 miles Weight 8-11 lbs each, entrance 10 G M Nominations to be sent to the Secretary by 1 o'clock p.m. the day before the race.

Third day, Saturday, 20th February.

First Race.—Plate of 25 G M 10 G M entrance, h. ft. for all horses heats R C Arabs 8-10 lbs Country-breds 8-10 lbs Caps and New South Wales 9-11 2 lbs Winners once 4 lbs twice 7 lbs and outsider 10 lbs extra. To close and name by 1 o'clock p.m. the day before the race.

Second Race.—Purse of 300 rupees, entrance 5 G M h. ft. for all Horses give and take, 14 hands 9-11 mile heats, Maidens allowed 5 lbs to close and name by 1 o'clock p.m. the day before the race.

Third Race.—Post Sweepstakes of 25 G M each 10 for all Arabs 9-11 2 miles, Maidens that never started allowed 10 lbs that never won 7 lbs to close 1st February, 1841.

Fourth Race.—Broomstick Purse of 5 G M from the Fund, for all Horses, heats R C Gentlemen riders, carrying 11 st, entrance 1 G M. The winner to be sold for 150 Rupees, but any other Horse in the Race for 200 Rupees. If any two or more persons not engaged in the Race should claim the same Horse, after owners of Horses have declined, it must be put up to Auction. The owner of the last Horse in the last heat, to pay the entrance of the 2nd Horse in that heat. To close and name by 1 o'clock p.m. the day before the race.

the Race. Subscriptions for the 22nd February, 1841, and nominations to be sent to the Secretary of the Races by 1 o'clock p.m. the day before the Race. Winners after 1st September to carry 5 lbs extra.

Second Race.—Hurdle Race of 25 G M entrance 3 G M for all those that have not won during the Meeting. Those who stand the Hurdle to pay 2 G M to the winner, (except Pony, Scrub and Broomstick, with whom it is optional). Heats R C 3 1/2 miles to start or no race.

Third Race.—Hurdle Race of 25 G M each 2 forfeit, added to a Purse of 15 G M, for those who have won during the Meeting must enter, (except Pony, Scrub and Broomstick, as before). Heats R C and a distance.

Fourth Race.—Subscription Hurdle Race of Rs. — with 3 G M entrance for all Horses, carrying not less than 10 stone each, G R Ground to be pointed out by the stewards, to close and name by 1 o'clock the day before the race.

W R MAIDMAN, Secretary.

Cawnpore, 1st Nov 1840.

Notice.—At a Meeting of the Stewards and Subscribers to the Races held at the Cawnpore Assembly Rooms, on 31st October, 1840, the following resolution was agreed to —

I resolved.—In consequence of the departure of two Regiments from the station, and the withdrawal of the Purse given by the officers of H M's 3d Dragoon, that, as there is little prospect of sport at present, a new Prospectus of the Races be published, and that the Races be postponed till Tuesday, 16th February, 1841.

W R MAIDMAN, Secretary.

Agra Ukhbar, Nov 26]

BOMBAY RACES.

We give a Prospectus of the ensuing Bombay Races which has kindly been furnished to us by the Secretary. The Bill of Fare is decidedly good, and we are led to expect a brilliant contest for the maiden, and the 11st and Outram Cups. We believe that a number of very fine horses are already being trained, and we have no doubt the 2d of February will afford a treat to the Amateurs of the turf of the most exciting description. If we can learn the names of the horses entered and the odds, we shall give them a place in our forthcoming Sporting Magazine.

1st DAY, TUESDAY, 2d FEB. 1841.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of rupees 500 each with rupees 500 from the fund, for all Arabs that never started before the day of closing, 2 miles 8-11 lbs. closed on the 15th October 1840, three (3) subscribers.

2d Race.—A Welter rupees 600 from the fund with a Sweepstakes of rupees 150 each for all Arabs 11-12 7 lbs. Gentlemen riders.

3d Race.—A Give and Take rupees 500 from the fund with a Sweepstakes of 150 rupees each, 14 hands carrying 8-11 mile heats.

2d Race—A sweepstakes of 50 gold mohurs for all Arab Horses. Heat 2 miles, weight 8 stone 10lbs. winners of the season 8 stone. To close on the 15th October, half for sale declared the day before running. 3 subscribers. }

newly destroyed by mildew and white spots. The contents (it was submitted) were clearly guilty of breach of duty, and were liable to make good the loss.

Several witnesses were called for the plaintiff. It was proved that the five cases in question were "hurled" through the air, and the books more or less eaten by white ants and quite unsaleable. The books were afterwards sent to Taffeb and Co. and fetched about 540 rupees, and by Public Auction. The invoice prices of the whole damaged books amounted to about Co.'s Rs. 1,450.

The Advocate-General (with whom were Messrs. Clarke and Marlon) addressed the Court for the defence.

The witnesses for the defence proved that at the time when the cases arrived, the shelves of Pittar Lalley and Co.'s premises were so crowded with books (chiefly Mr. Parbury's) that there was no room for the publications contained in these cases. That the godown in which they were kept was a perfectly dry godown, and that cases of musical boxes and jewellery belonging to Pittar and Co. themselves, were kept in the same place. That the rest of the boxes and their contents were uninjured, and that there must have been some fault in the original packing of the five cases to which the accident had happened. With respect to the value of the damaged books, it was said by one of the witnesses that the greater part were "half sold off" books, and that the invoice price was more than double the real value, so that the price fetched by auction was nearly equivalent to their full value.

The Court were of opinion upon the evidence that the verdict must be for the plaintiff. The damages they calculated by taking the invoice prices, and deducting therefrom the commission agreed upon (twenty per cent.) and the net proceeds of the sale by auction. This gave a balance of Co.'s Rs. 651.

Verdict accordingly.

[HURKARU, December 1, 1840.]

TUESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1840.

SITTINGS AFTER FOURTH TERM.

AGT KUNDOOLIE MACHONDRO. W. C. HURRY & OTHERS.

In this case, which is an action to recover the amount due upon a policy of insurance, the deposition of a witness was taken *de bene esse*.

RAJABUNDOINGA DOWSE V. RAJAN GOORBOON ROY.

This is an issue from the Equity side of the Court, to try the validity of an instrument of adoption, set up by the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Leith appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Primrose and Mr. Clarke for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case had not closed when the Court rose. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

Adjourned.—HURKARU, December 2, 1840.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

RAJABUNDOINGA DOWSE V. RAJAN GOORBOON ROY.

The issue was terminated to-day in favor of the plaintiff. The Will giving a power of adoption to the plaintiff is thereby established.

Verdict for Plaintiff.

The Sittings stand adjourned to Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock.—HURKARU, December 3, 1840.

CALENDAR.

The following is a list of the cases to be tried in the fourth Sessions of the present year which open this MORNING at the usual hour.

1. Gopal charged with having, at Patherghat, in Calcutta, between the morning of the 27th and morning of the 28th August 1840, broken into the house of Juggomohan Sen, and feloniously stolen and carried away therefrom, a silver mounted hooka, value 8 rupees, a silver hunting watch with a seal and key, value 40 rupees, pieces of gold, value 26 rupees, a promissory note for 32 rupees, and other articles of value.

2. Kislomony—charged with having between the 27th and 29th August 1840 received a silver repeating watch with a seal and key, value 40 rupees, seven keys, value 1 rupee, the property of and stolen from Juggomohan Sen, well knowing the same to have been stolen, and with having in his possession a paper bearing a copper plate impression as of a promissory note of the Bank of Bengal for ten rupees.

3. Meestoolaf and Heerah—charged with having, at Machooah bazar, in Calcutta, on the 2d September 1840, feloniously stolen and carried away property of value belonging to a woman named Bunnoo.

4. Saudhoo Ghose—charged with having in Sukeas's street, in Calcutta, between the 31st August and 1st September 1840, broken into the house of Gungnanan Dutt, and feloniously stolen therefrom property of value.

5. Sophia Horatio Fast—charged on the solemn oath of Donald Mackey, Frederick William Brown, Dinoo Bundo Banerjee, Issore Chunder Roy and others, with having at Calcutta, between the 17th day of August and the 17th day of September 1840, obtained by false pretences, that is, by delivering certain letters and a box, various sums of money amounting to the sum of Co's Rs. 3611 from the said Donald Mackey, with intent to cheat and defraud.

6. Tarachand—charged with having at Sham bazar, in Calcutta, on the 9th September 1840, feloniously stolen and carried away from the house of his master Sib Chunder Paul, a pair of gold bracelets, value 111 rupees, in silver 300 rupees, and other property of value.

7. Abdul, Putteet Dutt, and Gopin Doss—the first Abdul charged on the oath of Alexander Holmes and others, with having in Calcutta, on the night of the 19th day of July 1840, feloniously entered the godown of Whyte, Holmes and co. situated in Tank-square and then and there feloniously stolen, taken and carried away three bags of silk, of the value of Rs. 1300, and other property of value, and the other two

Forster Dutt and Gopal Dutt, charged with feloniously receiving the said three bags of silk, knowing them to be stolen.

8. Ramgo—charged, with having at Old China Bazar, in Calcutta, under his possession obtained from Panadulla, a shopkeeper, on the 12th September, 1849, two pieces of silk handkerchiefs, and other property of value.

9. Gopeenath Gowain—charged, on the solemn affirmation of Ramlal and Dhir and others, with having on the night of the 24th, or on the morning of the 25th day of September, feloniously entered the dwelling house of the said Ramlal and Dhir, situated in Goumariallah by cutting a hole under the mat wall, and carried away therefrom 108 rupees in cash.

10. Mungloo—charged, with having on the night of the 15th, or on the morning of the 16th day of September, feloniously stolen away from the house of Vincent Marpetiah, situated in Hurrababbari Lane, a silver watch, value 50 rupees, a gold guard chain, value 50 rupees, and a gold brooch value 8 rupees.

11. Canloo—charged, with having on the night of the 7th day of October, feloniously stolen from the dwelling house at Bungo Raar, situated in Gootamah, gold earrings, value 3 rupees, and other articles of value.

12. Achah alias John Sheen alias Jan Sein—charged, with having on one or other of the days of the months of June, July, August and September 1840, feloniously stolen from the ship of Dargis and Company, situated in Tank Square, shoes and other articles of value, or with having at the said place procured, to be sent by the said ship, shoes and other articles.

13. Shewukram Ghose—charged, with having at Calcutta on the 9th day of December, 1830, feloniously stolen from the dwelling house of Rajkissen Banerjee situated in Chowdhury, a pair of white shawls value 20 rupees, and other articles of value.

14. Kistomuliah Ghos alias Lucknissam Doss—charged, with having at Calcutta in the month of August 1840, labels and filoniously fabricated, a certain paper writing, purporting to be a letter written by Henry James Hatcher at Burdwan and containing an order for the delivery by Duttan Monim of two pairs of fish, value 6 rupees and 75 rupees in cash.

The same prisoner, charged with a similar forgery, containing an order on Gopee Duttan Coomloo, for the delivery of certain articles of value.

15. Ootum Chandi and Gopin Mosee—Ootum charged with having at Calcutta, between the 4th and 7th day of October, 1840, feloniously wilfully and maliciously killed and murdered one Shaboo Raar, by twisting a cloth round her neck, and Gopin Mosee charged with aiding and abetting the said Ootum in the aforesaid murder.

16. Kusimally Measee, alias Ashatally Measee, alias Moon hee Wazeer—charged with having at Cobba Bazar, in Calcutta during the night of the 1st September, burglariously entered the house of Gonorodoo Ghose and stolen thereout, a bank of Bengal note for 100 rupees and other articles of value.

17. Gopal Koornee—charged, with having on the 4th day of October, feloniously stolen from the house of Hurio Myranee alias Thanthania, several articles of value.

18. Hurrishander, Sreemut, Nizamuddy, Torab and Waddy—charged, with having at Sham-pooker, during the night of the 23d of November, burglariously entered the house of Ramlal and Dhir and stolen there-

from, several articles of value, to wit, rupees and other property of value.

19. Mungloo—charged, with having in Calcutta, between the 15th and the 16th day of November, feloniously stolen from the house of Dargis and Company, situated in New Bazar, several articles of value, to wit, a silver watch, value 50 rupees, and other articles of value.

20. Subhan—charged, with having on the morning of the 24th November, burglariously entered the house of Bulleschurn Ghose in Santaloffah, and stolen therefrom, various articles of value.

21. Girdharoo Conral—charged, with having on the 16th October, feloniously administered poison to Major Henry Barkly Hamilton and others, living in Theatre-street, Calcutta, with intent to commit murder.

22. Drendyal Dhoohee—charged, with stealing various articles of value, belonging to Duggasee Dhoohee.

23. Mahomed Ally—charged, with having on Thursday the 29th October, feloniously administered poison to Munceer, Puttan, Calchalee, Eggally and Meajaun, with intent to murder them.

24. Khodabux—charged, with having on the 27th November, feloniously stolen from the house of B D S D'Cruze a silver watch, half chain and two gold seals, value 40 rupees.

25. Nabboo—charged, with having on the 7th September, unlawfully and maliciously assaulted Doyal Raar and Kyfashoolah, and wounded them to the effusion of blood.

26. Tharachand Baugdee and Kinnaram Baugdee—charged, with having on the night of the 31st August, feloniously stolen from the shop of Piran Ghose, in Comtallah, articles of considerable value.

27. John Taylor—charged, with having on the 1st December feloniously assaulted Beebee Ashoorun, and violently taken from the person of the said Beebee Ashoorun several articles of value.

[Hurry, December 8, 1840.]

TUESDAY DECEMBER 7, 1840.

ADJOURNED SITTINGS.

C. REED LEFUSE RAJAH BEJOY GOVIND SINGH.

It was announced that Mr C Morton surviving trustee, (appointed in July last, under the compromise between the parties) do pay into court the sum of Rs. 182 100 (less Rs. 688), or that he do hold the same until further order.

In October last, a power was executed by Mr Reed to Mr E D Barwell and Mr Morton to receive the monies in question, pursuant to the terms of compromise of 1st July, and to hold the same, until they should be satisfied. (and should so certify) that the Khudier Dewahdy Adawlut would pay, under a court decree of the Privy Council bearing date the 11th of July 1839, the refund of a certain sum of Rs. 1,66,487 mentioned in the Privy Council's decree, and upon the trustees being satisfied thereof, and certifying the same they were to pay over the money to Mr Reed.

On the 9th November Mr Barwell died. No provision was made for the death of either co-trustee, and Mr Reed refused to appoint a new trustee.

The Advocate-General, in support of the motion, contended that as the money was paid over to the two Trustees, and upon a power executed to them jointly, the power could not be acted upon by one alone, upon the death of the other. He had no objection to Mr Motion being sole Trustee, but it was submitted that he could not act. The power was at an end.

SIR R H STON—You ask as to alter, without consent orders of court made by consent! Without the consent, of the parties, we cannot entertain a motion to substitute one Trustee for another.

The Advocate-General. Then we shall be driven to file a bill in equity for an injunction.

Mr Leith contra, was stopped by the court.

The Court said they could make no order; but they allowed the motion to stand over, at the request of the Advocate-General, in order to endeavour to effect some arrangement by consent.

DECEMBER 8, 1840.

4TH SESSIONS.

Before the opening of the Sessions, this morning, a few motions in civil cases were taken, and some time after Sir John Peter Grant, who is to preside during the present sessions, took his seat. The grand jury were next empanelled, and on Mr J G Gordon, of the Union Bank, being called, that gentleman represented to the Court, that as Secretary to the Union Bank, and in the absence of the Deputy Secretary, who is indisposed, his service on the grand Jury would tend to the suspension of all business at the Bank, and lead, consequently, to great public inconvenience.

Sir John Peter Grant, after a brief consultation with the Chief Justice, informed Mr Gordon, that the case was one of considerable difficulty, and that if the Court were to grant his application, it would be pressed with similar applications. The absence of the Deputy Secretary, however, was a circumstance that could be favorably viewed by the Court, and as the Union Bank was a private establishment, it was only on the ground of the Deputy Secretary's absence that the Court would exempt Mr Gordon from the present grand jury.

Sir John Peter Grant next proceeded to charge the Grand Jury—the following being the substance of what he said:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—I am sorry to find there has been a mistake on the part of the undersheriff in regard to the time of your attendance in Court this morning. I stated twelve as the time of attendance, but I find that you were summoned to be in attendance at eleven.

I cannot congratulate you on the state of the present Calendar—either in regard to the particularly small number or character of cases. The number is only somewhat small, but there are cases of the greatest consequence, demanding the most serious attention and deliberation. I hope they will not occupy any unusual space of time, but I am sure you will accord to them the space of time and attention which they may require.

There are several cases of burglary, theft, petty larceny and the like; two cases of poisoning with intent to murder, though death, did not ensue, and one case of murder.

On burglary, I shall say a few words. Most of you are aware that in the first place breaking and entering a dwelling house, however slight the fastening the party broken is burglary, and also having entered a house without breaking yet to escape by breaking is like burglary. With regard to the intent to enter a house with intent to commit felony would constitute burglary. In reference to the out office of a house, Sir John Peter Grant stated, that though this was a doubtful point formerly, it has been determined by a late act of the legislature, which defines that no building can be considered part of a house, unless it communicates with it immediately or be connected by an enclosed or covered passage. I shall make no other observations on this head, continued his Lordship, excepting that what was formerly disputed as to the extent of the hours of night, has been fixed from nine o'clock in the evening to six o'clock in the morning.

On the cases of stealing and so forth of an ordinary nature his Lordship said nothing.

His Lordship then went on to remark on the poisoning cases. There were two cases he said of poisoning, an offence though very atrocious yet not usual here. These cases had happened on different occasions and under different circumstances, there being no connection between them. His Lordship then entered into some very judicious observations on the circumstance generally attending the commission of this description of crimes at home, and the frequency with which they are committed to what it is in this country. In reference to the present cases, there was not only the circumstance of their unusual occurrence, but the cause or motive why they were committed being unknown would form ingredients of improbability; but these circumstances and the like should not weigh against evidence—they should not get more weight than they deserve.

On the case of murder, I shall say a few words more. The unhappy condition and the miserable profession of the object of the murder, who was a prostitute, have caused great difficulty in bringing evidence to attach the commission of the crime to any particular party. It is evident, however, though not free from doubt, and they ought to be weighed and considered with circumstantial evidence.

There is a case of UNLAWFUL IMPRISONMENT. His Lordship in reference to this case only explained the circumstances that constitute the description of misdemeanor in question, namely, that any confinement, whether it be in a private house a public prison, or forcible detention in the street, in the absence of magisterial or lawfully delegated authority, constitutes unlawful imprisonment.

Adverting to the advantages that result from the system of Grand Juries, and of the great use they are to society, His Lordship concluded his charge.

No Petty Jury was called on, nor, any criminal cases taken to day, in consequence of there remaining some civil cases to be taken, which business was commenced with on the charge being delivered to the Grand Jury.

The Court will open to-day (Wednesday) precisely at 11 o'clock.—Harkara, December, 9, 1840.

DECEMBER 9, 1840.

(Before Sir John Peter Grant.)

Mittoo Lall and Heera, Charged with stealing at the Macheo Bazar, on 2d September last, a box, containing

Various articles of wearing apparel and jewellery, valued at about 30 rupees, the property of a woman, named Buanoo, were severally found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour in the House of Correction the term of 12 calendar months.

Tarachand charged with feloniously stealing from the house of his master Sheehpader Paul, in Shaum Hazir, gold ornaments and cash, value rupees 730, was found guilty, sentence deferred until the last day of the Sessions.

Sheedulram Ghose, charged with stealing from the dwelling of Rajkissen Bhanerjee, in Choolah, gold ornaments, shawls, wearing apparel and silver coin valued at rupees 540, was found not guilty, and discharged.

Court sits at 11 o'clock this day.—Hukuru, December 10, 1840.

DECEMBER 10, 1840.

On the Petty Jury being called this morning, five individuals did not answer to their names, who were in consequence fined 50 rupees each. The names of the parties are Peter, Francis O'Leary, Vincent Kees, D. E. Walloch, John Spence, and Abraham Ross.

Of the Criminal Cases the following was, what was taken to day

Cosim Ally Mejee, alias Ashedally Mejee, alias Moonshie Wabon, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Gonorios Ghore in Caba Bazar, and stealing therefrom a Bank of Bengal note for 100 Rupees about Rs 17 5 in coin, and wearing apparel to the value of six Rupees, was after the trial having occupied the whole day, found not guilty and discharged.

The Court adjourned at 3 o'clock.—Hukuru December 11 1840

DECEMBER 11, 1840

The Grand Jury sat to day and returned several true bills. Among others are the two poisoning cases they have adjourned to Tuesday next, when the remainder of the cases will be taken up including the false imprisonment case, Mrs East's case, and the two murder cases.

Of the criminal trials the following was disposed of to-day

Saadhoo Ghose,—charged with breaking into the house of Guoganasan Dutt, in Duke's Lane and stealing therefrom various articles of gold and silver jewellery, value about 1,100 rupees, was found guilty, and ordered to be brought up for judgment on the last day of the sessions.

Munyroo—charged with stealing from the dwelling of Vincent Mercetin, a silver watch, gold guard chain and a brooch, value 100 rupees, was found guilty, and ordered to be brought up for judgment on the last day of sessions.

Drendyal Dhohee charged with stealing from the dwelling of Bungshee Dhohee in Short's Bazar, three brass lotahs and divers other articles of wearing apparel,

value 40 rupees, was found guilty, and ordered to be brought up for judgment on the last day of the sessions.

Mia Jai—charged with stealing from the pinnace Rikona lying off the Mole, about 34 rupees, the property of Kalshep Serang was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in the House of correction for the term of two years.—Hukuru, December 12, 1840.

DECEMBER 12, 1840.

Omoo,—charged with obtaining under false pretences from Pananola a shop-keeper, in the Old China Bazar two pieces of silk handkerchiefs and other wearing apparel, value 20 rupees; was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the house of correction for the term of 12 calendar months.

Sobaun—charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Buldeachin Ghose, in Sacsectoolah, and stealing therefrom brass vessels, value 5 4, was found not guilty, and discharged.—Hukuru, December 14, 1840.

DECEMBER 14, 1840.

Kisnomohun Ghose, charged with forging or uttering, knowing it to be forged, a letter purporting to be by J H Barchard of Burdwan, on Durcan Monteith of Cosaitollah, for delivery of 2 pair of shoes and rupees 75, with intent to defraud the said J H Barchard, or the said D Monteith, was found guilty. Sentence deferred to last day of the sessions.

Hurnschunder Sreemonto, Nizamdy, Toraub and Waddy charged with burglariously entering the dwelling house of Ramdhons Mitter in Shaumponker and stealing therefrom five bales of silk, value Rs. 2300 were, after a careful investigation of the case, severally acquitted and discharged from the bar by order of Court.

Groopenauth Goosy, with having on the 20th Sept, burglariously entered the dwelling house of Ramchun. Dho in Coomastolee, and stealing therefrom 103 silver orred Rupees and some pie, value Rs. 1-10, was found guilty and directed to be brought up for sentence on the last day of the Sessions.

Court adjourned at 7 p.m.—Hukuru, December 15, 1840,

DECEMBER 15 1840

The Grand Jury sat to day and among the presentments was the Burra-bazaar murder case in which a true bill has been found against the prisoner Ootum. The false imprisonment case and Mrs East's case will be considered by the Grand Jury to-morrow

Of the criminal trials the following were taken --

Caullgo—charged with stealing from the dwelling house of Bunnoo Raur in Goorahmah, gold ornaments value 48 rupees, was found guilty. Sentence pronounced to the last day of Sessions.

Kadarbux—a youth of about 10 years of age was charged, with feloniously stealing from the dwelling of

Breizske DeCosta, a silver watch, a hair chain, and 2 gold seals value 68 rupees, the property of the said Breizske DeCosta, and after a very careful investigation of the case, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

John Taylor—charged with feloniously assaulting one Babes Ashorah, and stealing from her person a gold ear-ring and divers other articles, to the value of 200 rupees, the property of the said Babes Ashorah, was found guilty of assault, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the common goal for 12 months.

The Grand Jury found "true bills" against John Taylor, for robbery; Mahomed Ally, for poisoning; Ootomohund, for wilful murder and Mahomed Daw, for larceny.

"No true bill" against Abdool; Pateet Dutt and Gossyn Doss, for robbery from a gadown.—*Hurkaru*, December 16, 1840.

DECEMBER 16, 1840.

The Grand Jury this day received their discharged. A true bill was presented in the false imprisonment case. In the case of Mrs. Fast it went by default, and no true bill was found by the Grand Jury in consequence of the prosecutors Donald Campbell Mackey and Dinoo Rundo Panerjee having kept away and forfeited their recognizances.

One of the poisoning cases came on to-day, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which the court broke up, (near 6 o'clock) the details of the trial are unavoidably postponed. The prisoner, Mahomedally, was found guilty.—*Hurkaru*, December 17, 1840.

DECEMBER 16, 1840.

Isuruchunder Kurr, who only a short time ago was released from confinement, was charged with having on the 16th October swindled two pieces of Lung Cloth, value 18 rupees and one piece of Dooriah, value 4 rupees, belonging to the prosecutor Hyder Ally. The prisoner was tried this day, found guilty by the jury, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The prisoner, after receiving his sentence, intimated to the court that it had not frightened him, as seven years would soon be over and he would return.

THE POISON CASE.

Mahomed Ally, was indicted with having administered poison to Muneer, Pattanoo, Cutchloo, Fyzully and Meeajun, with intent to murder. The prisoner being arraigned pleaded "not guilty." The trial proceeded as far as regarded the poison being administered to Muneer only.

Muneer, sworn—I am coachman in Mr Grey's employ who is a house builder and lives near the Cathedral. About a month and a half ago, it was on a Thursday, that I took some food. Near six o'clock on that morning, a saddle horse was got ready and the syce of that horse by name Pattanoo, I requested to get some victuals prepared for me. Pattanoo and Fyzully messed with me, but it being the time of our fast the latter ate no victuals in the day time. Pattanoo began

to cook immediately as Mr. Grey went out, which was about 6 o'clock. By my master's orders the carriages were taken out to be cleaned, in which I engaged and at 8 or 9 o'clock Pattanoo came and told me that the victuals were ready. No person ever engaged in cooking my victuals, but Pattanoo. Besides myself there is another coachman in Mr. Grey's service, and there are twenty other syces, among the latter there were Kutchaloo, Meeajun, Fyzully and the prisoner. The victuals prepared by Pattanoo, I did not go to eat till about 11 o'clock. In the place where the carriages are kept, I and Pattanoo began to eat out of the same plate, which had been brought by Pattanoo. I could not eat my full as I began to feel a sensation as if my tongue was being twisted, and I also found a disagreeable smell to the victuals which consisted of rice and whur dal, the bad smell seemed to proceed from the dal. In consequence I left off eating, but Pattanoo continued. I then began to reel and felt giddy. Pattanoo was similarly affected. I remarked to Pattanoo that the dal appeared to be very badly cooked, I took the sediments of the dal in the pot and showed it to another syce, I showed the dal to the durwan also. I went to Kutchaloo and found him in an exhausted state as he had been vomiting. I then went to Fyzully and found him too in the same state. The circumstance of myself and four syces being unwell, was intimated to our master, who sent the dal with a letter to Bathgate's dispensary where a liquid medicine was given to me; on drinking which all of us began to recover. Five of us were then put into a karanchie and taken to the College Hospital. The dal was likewise taken. From the treatment I received at the Hospital I gradually recovered.

Pattanoo, sworn—I am a syce in the service of Mr Grey. I remember the circumstances detailed by the last witness the coachman. At about 6 o'clock on the morning of the day in question, I commenced cooking [his witness then repeated the chief particulars as above stated]. The pots were taken down from the fire after the victuals were cooked and kept in the usual place. The rice and dal were cooked in separate pots which were kept covered. During the afternoon the victuals were preparing I never lost sight of the pots into which no body could have thrown anything without my seeing it. During this time I saw the prisoner occasionally. After the cooking was over and the pots had been placed down, I only once from a distance saw the prisoner enter the cooking places that morning. Whilst I was cooking I saw Fyzully, Kutchaloo and Meeajun similarly engaged in cooking with myself. And after I had done cooking they asked me to give them a little of the dal I had cooked. I prepared the dal with nothing but the ordinary ingredients. There was no dhye (or as it is called tyre) put into the dal. (The witness here gave a succinct description of the preparation, appearance and properties of dhye). I took a small quantity of the dal with rice in plates and the coachman and myself sat to eat together. After eating I felt indisposed and then went to Bathgate's dispensary, and eventually to the College Hospital where I recovered.

Questioned by the Prisoner—I never know you to have engaged in any quarrel or cruelty—but I know you to be very intimate with Badal coachman.

By the Jury.—The pot in which the dal was cooked was an earthen one which I washed before I commenced cooking, and also washed the plates into which the dal and rice were taken out.

Kutchaloo, sworn—I am Mr Grey's syce. Muneer and Pattanoo messed together, and myself and Meeajun mess together, I cook. On the morning in question I cooked victuals for myself and messmate. On that

overstated I found it to be a tarry, sticky, some curry in the former, and remaining. The curry was kept in a earthen pot. Besides the curries I cooked, I ate some dal and so did my menials. At breakfast. The dal I got from Pattanoo. Immediately after eating the dal I took ill. It had a disagreeable taste and smell. At about 10 o'clock I went into the cooking place where the prisoner came in. I saw him take off the lid from the pot which contained the dal, which he began to stir with a ladle. At this I was led to ask him what he put into the dal, to which he answered that he had put in some dhya (tyre). At the time I asked Pattanoo for dal I was aware that the prisoner had said that he put tyre into it, but I did not suspect anything. (The witness then detailed the effects of the dal upon him and stated about having been taken to the College Hospital, &c.)

Meesjaud, sworn—I am in the same service with the last witness. On the day in question I ate with Kutchaloo out of the same plate into which Pattanoo had given us some dal. I saw the prisoner in the cooking place on that morning at about half after nine. At that time Pattanoo, Kutchaloo, Fuzally were not there. The prisoner had a leaf in one hand, and with the other I saw him stirring up the dal. I asked him what he had put into the dal when he answered that he had put in some tyre. He was stirring the dal belonging to Pattanoo. I saw him put in something of a white color, but I cannot say what it was actually. I partook of the dal given to us by Pattanoo, and fell ill immediately after (this witness then corroborated the remainder of the story.)

Examined by the Jury—I could not distinguish whether the article put into the dal by the prisoner was a liquid or a powder, I did not examine the leaf the prisoner had in his hand, as he took it out with him.

Fuzally, sworn—When the affair in question happened I was a syce in Mr Grey's service. On that morning I ate some dal and rice, the former was cooked by Pattanoo, and the latter by myself. I got the dal by asking it from Pattanoo. On eating the dal I found a disagreeable smell and taste, and got sick. I, with the others were then taken to Bathgate's dispensary, and afterwards to the College Hospital.

Kurream, sworn—I am a syce of Mr Grey's. I have heard what has been related by the preceding witnesses. I went out with my master, and on returning to the house I saw the coachman, Muneer, and four of my fellow sycas vomiting, and in a state almost insensible.

Badol Khan, sworn—I am a coachman of Mr Grey's. Muneer is also a coachman in Mr Grey's service. I drove out Mr Grey on the day in question and returned a little before one I was in the house 9 o'clock when my master went out, I eat my meals in my house and know nothing of the cooking among the sycas in the establishment. On my return I saw Muneer Fuzally, Pattanoo, and Kutchaloo, vomiting sick and laid up. At that time I did not see Meesjaud, but shortly he came and then I saw him. Him also, I saw vomiting when I returned with my master. I did not see the prisoner.

Questioned by the Prisoner—I did not give you any ingredient to be put into the dal.

James Bhatia, sworn—I am a Surgeon by profession and assistant to Messrs Bathgate and Co. About a month ago five servants of Mr Grey were brought to the shop. They complained of a burning pain in the stomach. They mentioned that they had vomited.

administration of medicine in the treatment of him, an article given effect to the case of poisoning. After taking the emetic they went out of the shop, and I saw two of them vomiting. I examined the dal that was brought and found it to contain a white powder, which having tasted, proved to be white arsenic. White arsenic is a deadly poison. I suppose there was about a scruple of it in the bottom of the pot, which contained the dal. A person might take about the eighth of a grain without its producing death. It is my opinion that there was enough of arsenic in the pot to poison several persons. I do not remember of any particulars of the sulphate of zinc preventing mortality in a person who had been poisoned with arsenic.

William Brook O'Shaughnessy, sworn—I am a Medical Doctor and a Professor of Chemistry at the Medical College. I was not at the hospital when Mr. Grey's servants were brought. In consequence of some information received from Mr Siddons, I went to the laboratory of the hospital, when an earthen vessel covered and sealed was pointed out to me, as well as an open vessel containing a fluid. I examined the contents of the former, and found they consisted of rice, dal and ghee, and at the bottom of the vessel was a considerable quantity of a white powder substance, which, on being by several processes, I found to be white arsenic. That article is a deadly poison, and there was in the pot a sufficient quantity to poison many persons. There are many cases on record in which emetics have saved persons who were poisoned. A large quantity may be swallowed, and still a person may recover by the administration of emetics. In this matter there is no doubt among the profession.

The sulphate of zinc I would recommend to be given in such a case in preference to any other. Taking a poisonous substance with food tends to retard its action, and I have no doubt that the time the emetic was given, was opportune enough to save life as in the present case. I examined the open vessel of liquid substance, and detected arsenic in it also, though the quantity was small. White arsenic is a substance well known among the native population, and may be procured in all the bazars. The native doctors use it for medical purposes. I would not venture to give more than the eighth part of a grain at a time.

Frederick George Siddons, sworn—I belong to the Medical College, and am an assistant to Professor O'Shaughnessy in the Chemical Department. I recollect the coachman and four sycas having been brought to the hospital about 5 o'clock in the evening of a Thursday. Mr. McCann and Mr. Grey came with them. From their symptoms I supposed them to be poisoned, and therefore gave each of them twenty grains of the sulphate of zinc. They brought with them an earthen vessel with what appeared to be a dal, and a bottle containing medicine. I sealed the vessel of dal and placed it in a room to which no one has access but myself. The following morning I pointed it out to Professor O'Shaughnessy, whom I saw taste its contents. I had the vomit sent into a gurnah, and this also was pointed out to professor O'Shaughnessy.

John Grey, sworn—I am a house builder. I have heard the evidence given by several of my servants, and other witnesses in this case, which is all true.

James Joseph McCann, sworn.—This witness stated the circumstance of the prisoner being taken into custody, and other particulars corroborative of points elicited by the above evidence.

Charles Knowles Robison, sworn—I am a magistrate of the town of Calcutta. The prisoner was examined by me. These depositions are all in my hand I writing. The prisoner was not brought before me in the

usual course, but I went to Mr. Grey's that day at 2 o'clock, and learnt the particulars of the case. I then gave orders to Mr. Mc'Ann to act in the matter. As the chief witnesses were at the hospital, I was induced to examine the prisoner by interrogating him, though not without warning him of the accusation against him. What he said to me was deliberately and voluntarily.

Charles Fernando Leal, sworn.—I am interpreter to the last witness. I interpreted in this case faithfully and correctly to the best of my knowledge.

The prisoner then made his defence which was to the effect, that the coachman Badul Khan gave him some musnah to put into the dal, which he did. He then called the following witnesses

Binamdee, sworn.—I am a coachman to Cook and Co.

Examined by the Prisoner.—About 10 o'clock of the evening of the day, the prisoner had been taken into custody. Badul Khan returned from the hospital to the house of the prisoner's mother and said, "Mother, I am come from the hospital, two of the men are doing well, and three are very ill. But please God the five men will recover, but I have been at fault in giving the thing into your son's hand. Mahomed Ally will also come back safe please God; you are my mother, dissuade him from using my name. As long as he remains in prison I will allow you five rupees a month, but let not my name be made known." This was said by Badul Khan in a supplicating manner.

Rajit Sircar, sworn.—I deal in boats.

By the Prisoner.—I know nothing of Badul Khan or his affairs, but the prisoner I knew to belong to the same village with myself.

Korry Sircar, examined by the Prisoner.—I am a sirdar to Mr. John Peter Grant. You are a native of my village, but I do not know how you have deputed yourself in Calcutta.

Muneer, re-examined.—I never had any quarrel with the prisoner or any of the servants of the establishment.

Here the trial on both sides ended, and His Lordship proceeded to sum up the evidence, which having done, the examination of the prisoner taken before the Magistrate. The substance of which embodied the confessions that the prisoner had received a white powder from Badul Khan, which he did put into the dal.

The Jury then retired, and in about ten minutes returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court, on the belief that he was instigated.

The Court observed to the Jury that their verdict was a very proper one, and their recommendation of mercy would be taken into consideration as far as it is consistent with the ends of justice. That this was the only notice the Court could take of the recommendation as the prisoner having been instigated was no extenuation of the crime of which he was convicted. The sentence, however, has been postponed to the last day of the Sessions.

DECEMBER 17, 1840.

On the opening of the Court this-morning, His Lordship intimated that the sittings had been adjourned to Thursday the 24th instant at 10 o'clock. Of the criminal cases the following were taken.

Gopaul, Kistomony and Modoo, alias Goluck Roy,

alias Gomul Roy. Sined charged, the first with feloniously breaking into the house of Jaggobhutt Sain at Pythobria Gutta, and stealing therefrom two silver watches, chains and seals, with other articles, value about 200 rupees, and the two last with receiving and hiding the same in their possession, well knowing them to have been stolen. The first and second were found guilty, and the third Modoo not guilty and discharged.

Gopaul was sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for 12 months.

Kistomony was sentenced to hard labour for 12 months in the same location.

The Court adjourned at 7 o'clock.—HURKAR, December 18, 1840.

DECEMBER 18, 1840.

Do Sheen, a Chinaman, was tried for having in one or other of the days of June, July, August and September, feloniously stolen from the shop of Heggie and Company, in Tank-square, several pairs of shoes and other articles. The prisoner had Mr. Morton for the defence, and Mr. Phipps was for the prosecution. The investigation ended in the evening, a verdict of guilty being returned against the prisoner.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1840.

Ubbho, was tried for an assault committed upon Dyal Raur and Kifatoollah, to the effusion of blood. Mr. Phipps appeared for the prosecution, and the Advocate-General for the defence. The prisoner was, however, found guilty by the jury. No sentence was passed.

Tharachand Bagdes and five others, were tried for stealing from the shop of Paroo Ghose, Cossitollah. Mr. Phipps appeared in this case also, and Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton were for the defence. The trial ended in the acquittal of the prisoner, the jury having given a verdict of "Not Guilty."

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1840

This-day the Butta Bazar murder case came on. Ootem Chand was tried on this serious charge, while Gossain Monee, the accessory, was permitted to turn Queen's evidence. The trial took up the day and the verdict at last returned by the jury was "Not Guilty."

[HURKAR, Dec 22, 1840.]

DECEMBER 22, 1840.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Sumbhoo Sing and Modab Doss were arraigned for the murder of Doss Monee, on the 29th November by strangulation. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Punchanund Chacherbutty, sworn.—I reside in Simlah, were also rented the deceased Doss Monee, whom I knew, having been a tenant of her's. We lived under one roof, but in separate rooms, which had separate equences without internal communication. She lived alone and maintained herself by sifting rice. I never went into Doss Monee's room. From what I can guess, she was about fifty to fifty-five years of age. The rooms

I have mentioned opened into the compound, which was surrounded by a hedge having one main entrance. The building has a veranda enclosed by rail, which in some measure would prevent the interior of the room being looked into from the compound, though from the main entrance it would not be possible to see into the room. The compound is about five or six cubits wide, measuring from the veranda. There was no gate or door to the compound, but a mere open door-way. I remember the death of Doss Monee. I cannot think of the date, but it was on a Sunday evening a little after dusk, that Doss Monee came from abroad and enquired of me if I was asleep. I then heard her open the door, and I believe she went into her room. I felt asleep and know nothing of what transpired till the next morning, when I was awake by several women calling out for Doss Monee. This was about sunrise. A little after these women made a clamour as to having received no answer from Doss Monee. I next heard them say that there was an aperture in the door way and then heard them exclaim, why is Doss Monee was lying close to the door. About this time a man named Gorouchurn and others came to the spot, and some called for a chowkedar. At this time I went out and peeping into the deceased's room, and being old and impaired in sight, all I could see was Doss Monee's head. Shortly after Shuutidhar chowkedar arrived and opened the deceased's door, when I saw her corpse lying on the floor, near the door. The corpse was lying on one side with the upper part of the body bare. When the gentlemen came and took out the body, I observed the throat and belly swollen. I am not aware if Doss Monee possessed any property.

Gulam Mastapha, sworn.—I am a nab of Simlah thanah. In consequence of information, I proceeded to the house of Doss Monee. On opening the door, I found her lying dead on the floor quite uncovered. I found nail marks on both sides of her neck. The throat and belly were swollen. Intelligence was then sent to the Superintendent of Police. The corpse was next removed to the College Hospital.

James Joseph McCann, sworn.—I went to the house of the deceased on the morning in question, and observed some marks of violence on both sides the back of the body. The marks appeared to me to have been caused by pressure on the throat. The belly appeared to be very much swollen.

J. Maxton, sworn.—I am Police Surgeon. I remember a body being brought to the Medical College Hospital which was pointed out to me. It was on the 30th November. I examined the body, and found the features of the face a little swollen, as also the blood-vessels and muscles of the neck. The abdomen was very much distended. There were several bruises on the face and about the neck. The bruises appeared to have been made by fingers or nails because the marks corresponded with the ends of human fingers and nails. I opened the body and found the blood vessels of the brain full, with considerable effusion of blood at the base of the cranium. The tube that leads down from the mouth and cranium was nearly filled with half masticated rice, as also the wind pipe. The stomach was enormously distended. The rest of the organs were in a natural state. From the signs external and internal I found on the body, I believe the person died from strangulation. I have no doubt on the subject. I saw no cloth or any thing else wrapped round the neck nor any marks of there having been any. The strangulation, I believe to have been effected by pressure on the wind pipe and blood vessels of the neck with the hand. I should suppose and believe, the half-masticated rice in the wind-pipe could not have been there naturally, but by some violence exercised on the neck of the deceased while eating. The rice in the stomach I found corres-

ponding with what I found in the wind pipe. By consulting my notes I find that the arteries of the heart were nearly empty, which was caused by determination of blood to the head.

Gorouchurn, sworn.—I am a native doctor. I know Doss Monee who I know is dead. She died on a Sunday night twenty-three or twenty-four days ago. I knew it on next morning. I live near the spot, and early on Monday morning after I had awaked, I heard some women whose occupation along with that of the deceased was to sell rice, calling out to Doss Monee by her name. They received no answer. I came out of my house and finding the women calling for a chowkedar, I called Shuutidhar chowkedar.

Shuutidhar chowkedar, sworn.—On a Monday morning, I first discovered the death of Doss Monee having gone to her house in consequence of being called by the last witness. I saw her lying on the floor, and gave the information to the thanah. The body was eventually removed to the Hospital.

Bulloram, sworn.—I knew the Doss Monee who is dead. About three years ago, she came to me and made two deposits of money with me. One sum of twenty rupees and another sum of twenty-seven. The twenty rupees she removed sometime after, in consequence of her house being burnt, and the twenty-seven rupees she took back in the month of last Muzg (January, February). She was in the constant habits of coming to my house, but I never knew her to be addicted to liquor or any intoxicating substances.

Sonaitun, sworn.—I keep a woolen's shop in Machonahbazar. I know the prisoners, and have seen them going about. I know a person also by the name of Teelucknath Roy. The last time he came to my shop was on a Sunday, about twenty-two or twenty-four days ago. I have seen him in company with the prisoners, but not very often. On the occasion in question he came to my shop about 3 or 4 in the afternoon.

Golabee, sworn.—I know the prisoners only slightly. I know Teelucknath Roy slightly also. I lived in Jorasanko. A Brahmin there came to my house. I saw Teelucknath Roy at the Coroner's Court; he used to visit my house in Jorasanko, and is the Brahmin I have spoken of. I once saw Teelucknath about twenty-four days ago with the prisoners, standing together at the head of the lane. They were talking together about chappa affair, (chappa means to pierce, squeeze, hile or rule; but Mr. Blackmore explained it to be "a cant term used by thieves to signify a robbery not by open violence but by silent or hidden means.")

Samdoss, sworn.—I am a peack of the Police. I know Fooloomare, who is a prostitute, living in Suranhatta. I went to her house on a Tuesday, about twenty-two days ago. Moscherm, an informer, went with me. We were sitting on the head of Guranhatta road, when Teelucknath Roy came there, and as he entered the house of Fooloomare, I went in and arrested him. I know the prisoners at the bar. On that Tuesday I saw the prisoner Sumboo at the Police, whom I had known before. On that day he had his chudder covering his head, and concealing almost all his face. I had placed a guard at Fooloomare's house, and Sumboo asked me why I had done so. There were two peahs then, into whose charge I delivered Sumboo. The other prisoner, Madub, I apprehended, on his being pointed out to me the next day at Jorabagan by Teelucknath. It was in the house of one Dossmoney. I knocked at the door, and asked for Madub, but receiving no answer, I entered the house and lifting up the curtain of a bed found Madub, the prisoner, within it. I took him into custody. On bringing him out I first observed a mark in the cavity of the

collar bone, as if that part had been punched or
scathed by something, a black mark, a shadow, was
visible on the neck, one or two small black marks
were about the mark to the neck, to which he answered
that he was pressed, bitten him, and then again said
that some had not had stopped there, and again said
that as he was smoking he had fallen on that part.

Questioned by the prisoner Sambhu. — In consequence
of the blow I received by Thelucknath, I stretched out

By the prisoner Madub. — You did make three or four
statements about the mark in your neck. There were
some through people present at the conversation, but I
do not know their names, but I might have brought
the one had I been ordered to do so. Mochesiam, the
informer, and Kallanah do not, went with me.

By the Chief. — The chudder with the pots of blood I
gave Mr. Metcalf, who gave it to one of the thanah
people.

Gulloor pack, sworn — I know the last witness, with
whom I proceeded to witness in connection about two
or three days ago. Besides the last witness and myself,
Mochesiam and Patoth went together for the purpose of
taking Madub. When we got there, the door of the
house was shut, the witness then introduced the
prisoner (as detailed by the preceding witness, as far as
related to him.)

Munegondeen, thanadar, sworn. I belong to the San-
tah Rajpala. I went to the house of Dossamonee on the
1st December. I saw within the house a chest the padlock
of which was put in it, but lying in the room with the key.
On lifting the lid of the chest I found a brass loah, a
silver pipe, brass candlestick, and other articles of the kind
but nothing of value. Near the chest on the floor, were
a covering and other little things in a confused state. I
know Thelucknath with, whom I went to the house of
Poochoomaree, on Guraahatta, on the 21 December,
where I saw with the prisoner, but not Madub. I
was in the same room with Sambhu, and got in the place
a silver pipe, a loah, of brass and a metal cup. These
things I took up, consequently of some information I
received from Thelucknath. Ray. When Thelucknath
gave information, the prisoner Sambhu was present,
Thelucknath told me that the articles I brought away
belonged to Dossamonee, who was dead. Upon this
Sambhu remarked, that the property belonged to him.
Poochoomaree was also present, and first said, that San-
tah Rajpala had given the things to her, but this
person leaving having done so, he said, that Sambhu
gave the things to her. Afterward I went to the house
of Sambhu (under Seal), and that of Dossamonee (not the
deceased). I went to the latter place at the instance of
Thelucknath. Madub was not there at that time, he
was at the Police. There I found a metal tumbler,
cup, etc., which I brought away. This chudder stained
with blood was put in my charge by Mr. Metcalf.

Gaidonee questioned by the prisoner Sambhu. — I have
been to the house of Poochoomaree to repair a chest. I
never saw the property in the house. I was not
interviewed by the Police people against giving evidence
for a murderer.

Sambhu under Seal, sworn. — I am a money changer,
I never purchased any thing from any of the prisoners.
Questioned by the prisoner Sambhu. — On one occa-
sion you pledged a pawn with me, and took away
half a rupee. This is it, I believe.

A witness by the name of Rajee was here called, but
did not answer.

Tharamonee, sworn — I sell rice and gain a livelihood
by it. I live in Simlah. I know Dossamonee as we
worked together. I had money transactions with her.

Lance pledged some articles with her and borrowed
money from her and paid back. I saw her in the
house of Sambhu. I did not receive the articles from
her. I have often seen my things in the house. There
were, namely, the loah, silver tumbler, and other
property, and all were near to the residence of where
I long to go. Only a few days before Dossamonee's death
I saw the articles.

This witness was asked a few questions, questions by
the prisoner Sambhu.

The Queen's evidence was here called.

Thelucknath Ray, sworn — I am a Dalit of Simlah.
I know the prisoner, whom I knew before, but a few
ten or fifteen days before the occurrence in question
I became tolerably intimate with them. I came here
a day from the Town Court. The acquaintance com-
menced by my seeing Sambhu in the house of his wife
Sree, Poochoomaree, who is learning to play and dance
from him. Here also I became a friend of Madub.
I continued to go there until was when on the Sun-
day in question, I went to her house at eleven o'clock.
The Sunday preceding the Tuesday of my being ar-
rested. There were Sambhu, Madub, and Poochoomaree
sitting and talking together. On my entering they
stopped speaking, which induced me to suppose why
they so suddenly terminated quiet, and what they were
talking about. Poochoomaree answered, that I had no
business to hear any thing about the conversation. I
can very suggestive and pressed on them to finish
the subject of the conversation. Sambhu at length
said, that he could not bear his hardships longer, but
was determined to do an act. I enquired what act he
intended, a chappa affair. I asked what it was. He
said, Sambhu replied, there is a woman who has pro-
perty, we shall kill her and get it away. I then asked
at what place, to which he answered it was at Simlah.
I expressed my surprise of killing, when Sambhu re-
plied that some are killed but some are not. He next told
me that I must accompany them. I said I never went
on such an adventure, being the son of a Brahmin, and
aided, I must go. Sambhu replied that since I had
heard about the affair he would insist on my going. I
was persuaded upon till I do not know how, but at
length I yielded though I protested against taking any
active part in it. Sambhu then said, that I would not
have any thing to do excepting to keep watch while he
(Sambhu) and Madub accomplished the deed. Dur-
ing this conversation, Madub and Poochoomaree were
both present, they said nothing, but silently acquiesced.
On my leaving the house at that time, Sambhu and
Madub, both enjoined me to come in the evening pri-
vately. After night fall, I went to the house of Poo-
choomaree when I saw all three, Poochoomaree, Sambhu
and Madub sitting together. We were all together
sitting and playing till nine or ten at night, when San-
bhu and Madub asked me to go with them. I demurred,
saying, that they would commit murder. They replied,
no, we shall not kill, but bind her and bring the prop-
erty. We then set out together, and on arriving close to
Dossamonee's house, in Simlah, they requested me to
stand and keep watch. I began to pace up and down
before the door of the deceased's room, in which a light was
burning. The night was dark, I was pacing about ten
or twelve cubits from the door. The prisoners having
been some time within the house, I approached to see
what they were doing. I peeped and saw both of them
standing near the door of the deceased's room. I also
observed a woman sitting something within the room
about the middle of it. Whilst I was looking into the
room, I saw Sambhu rush suddenly into it, and seize
the woman with his hands by the throat. The woman
fell down and appeared to be unable to make any noise
whatever. She began to shake her legs and arms, when

the prisoner Madub took hold of the legs of the woman under one arm, and her arms with the other, and with his weight fell upon her belly, keeping her down. At first I did not think she would die, but in course of about twenty minutes she seemed to move her arms and legs, and I discovered she was dead. At this I was very much alarmed, left the place and ran on till I came to the meeting of four roads at Gurahutta. Here I stood some time with my mind much confused. Shortly after I went to the house of Foolcoomaree where I saw Sumhoo and Madub sitting. On seeing me they began to upbraid me, adding, that if I were not a bish min, they would have run a knife through me for having run away instead of keeping watch. Some conversation took place as to the manner the property brought should be disposed of. The prisoners then proceeded out of the house to lodge the articles with Soobutchunder Seal. The things I saw on that occasion before they were taken away. Some small articles remained in the house of Foolcoomaree, which I saw in the house of Foolcoomaree. (The witness was further examined about the property at considerable length.)

Questioned by Sumhoo.—I did not give information at the spot, as I was alarmed and ran away. I was a partner with you, how could I make known the fact, besides if I betrayed you, I was afraid you would stab me. I have sworn by the Ganges, how can I tell a falsehood, and I came here under the impression that by speaking truth, I will save my life. I got no share of the property, you held out large promises, which induced me to join you. I was so persuaded by you that I think you know whether it is true. As I was, you made me your associate, it is not strange that you should tell me about the affair.

Questioned by Madub.—The prisoners are daily perpetrating such acts, and if chowkedars were vigilant, could they do so. I recognise the things, because I had seen them at Foolcoomaree's.

Foolcoomaree sworn.—I know the last witness, who would occasionally come to our house. I know the prisoners at the bar. (Here the Court warned the witness against answering to any question that may tend to criminate her.)

Questioned by Sumhoo.—Thelucknath used to visit her, you have not seen him. These things, the pawn butts, &c. you gave me, but I do not remember when.

The case for the prosecution terminated here.

The prisoner Sumhoo in his defence entered into a long story, the substance of which was that the whole was a conspiracy against him. The prisoner Madub called the following witness:

Monce, sworn.—I am a woman of the town.

Questioned by Madub.—Dowamonee (not the deceased, lives with me. Some of her things were taken away by the Police people. They belonged to her. These are the things, a metal cup, tumbler, lotah, &c.

His Lordship then at some length and in a very impressive manner charged the Jury, who retired, and in five minutes returned a verdict of guilty, against both the prisoners.

His Lordship then passed sentence on the prisoners, which was as follows:—Sumhoo and Madub, the most painful duty that can be imposed on any man is now imposed upon me. The Jury, after a most careful attention to your cases, and after hearing your evidence and defence have come to the conclusion to convict you of the crime with which you are charged. It remains on me to pass the last sentence of the law on both of you.

It is, that you both be taken to the place from whence you were brought here, and thence to the place of execution between the hours of six and eight in the forenoon of Thursday next the 24th instant and there to be hanged until you are dead. May the Almighty Lord God have mercy on you.

The Court did not break up before 8 o'clock at night

DECEMBER 23, 1840.

TRIAL OF MAJOR HENDERSON'S COOK.

This case came on to-day, the prisoner pleading not guilty.

The purport of Major Henderson's deposition was as follows: That on the day in question after he had returned home, he heard of some misconduct of the cook, and authorised his dismissal to Mrs Major Henderson. In the afternoon a pudding was served up. Mrs Henderson, on putting it into her mouth, exclaimed that it was "horrid." Major Henderson then put a small portion in his mouth about the size of half a nutmeg. At first he felt nothing, but on swallowing it, felt a quick acrid bitter. A portion of the pudding was sent up to the nurse, Mrs Welsh. The pudding was taken about six or seven in the evening, and nothing occurred from that time until Major Henderson went to bed when he was restless, and the following morning felt himself feverish. On returning from his ride in the morning he found Mrs Henderson extremely ill complaining of pain and vomiting. During the day I saw her vomiting two or three times. I saw the nurse likewise very ill about the same time. Dr Garden was sent for at seven or eight o'clock. Information was then given to the thannah people. It was reported to Major Henderson that the prisoner had come to the door and gone away, after which he directed enquiry to be made towards his dwelling. The prisoner was only one month in Major Henderson's service.

Eleanor Welsh sworn.—I am in the service of Major Henderson's family. The pudding was brought to me on the day in question, by one of the kitchen girls. On eating it, I found it taste bitter. I only took a mouthful, as it was very bitter. A message was immediately then given to me not to eat the pudding. About ten minutes after I ate the pudding, I felt sick and giddy, but did not vomit. I felt very unwell during the night, and had a severe pain in my chest. The next morning I rose at about five, still alive to the symptoms of the preceding night. An hour after I saw Mrs Henderson, who appeared to be very unwell and was vomiting. The instance was likewise ill, as she complained the whole night. Dr. Garden then came on.

The other evidence connected with the arrest of the prisoner, the detection of arsenic in the pudding, and other points was taken, and which it is not necessary to be given as the best part has already appeared in the papers.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence, and the verdict returned by the jury was "Not Guilty."

The PATENT IMPRISONMENT CASE has been transferred to the next Sessions.—Hawkuu, December 24, 1840.

DECEMBER 24, 1840.

THE ADJOURNED SITTINGS.

(Before Sir Edward Ryan and Sirth IV Seton)

The adjourned sittings were resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when in the Marabore case some suggestions were put forth by the acting Advocate-General. These suggestions were received by the Court for consideration in giving the decree.

Lawrence Peel, Esq. was this-morning sworn in as Advocate-General of the East India Company. The learned gentleman took his seat at the head of the bar under a patent of precedence from the Queen.

The Advocate-General (Mr. Peel) having taken his seat, moved that Her Majesty's letters patent, granting him the right of pre-audience, might be filed in Court. In moving this, he wished to observe that he had learned that the right of precedence had been claimed by former Advocates-General virtue office, — in now claiming therefore the right of pre-audience by virtue of the letters patent, he hoped that he should be understood as not waiving any right or privilege incident to the office which he had the honour to hold.

SIR EDWARD RYAN. Her Majesty's letters patent of course give you precedence, Mr. Advocate-General, of themselves; and the Court entirely agree in considering the question whether the right is in itself to the Office, as altogether undetermined. It will be, therefore, an open question if ever hereafter circumstances should arise requiring the point to be decided.

Motion granted.

The Sessions' business was afterwards proceeded with

SESSIONS.

(Before Sir J P Grant)

The jail was delivered this-morning, and the following is what took place.

Thirachand, found guilty of stealing in a dwelling house property belonging to his master, was sentenced to confinement for two years, in the house of correction.

Sailoo Ghose, convicted of breaking into a dwelling house, and stealing therefrom, was sent to the House of Correction for two years with hard labour.

Deedyal Dhoore, convicted of stealing, was sentenced to confinement with hard labour in the house of Correction for one year.

Mungloo, for stealing from a dwelling house, was sent to the House of Correction for two years with hard labor.

Gonal Koormee, pleaded guilty of having stolen from a dwelling house, and was sentenced to two years' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Kistomohun Gosain, being convicted of burglary, was transported for seven years.

Kalon, having been found guilty of stealing from a dwelling house, was sent to the House of Correction for eighteen months.

Mahomed Ally, the man who had been found guilty of personation, received his sentence nearly as follows:—Mahomed Ally, you have been convicted, after a careful and long trial of the highest crime that can be committed, that of having administered poison with the intent to commit murder. Providentially the persons who had taken the poison received timely medical remedies and recovered. The jury, in finding you guilty, must have been acquainted, that you administered arsenic, knowing it to be poison. The excuse you afforded was, that you committed the crime at the suggestion, of one under whom you served, and that you were ignorant of the means put into your hands. Whether it was or was not so is a question which your own conscience must decide. The jury after great consideration have decided you guilty, by that decision, I am bound to abide. There are, however, considerations connected with your case, and I feel myself bound to consult my brethren and a subject, and it is determined by the Court, not to deprive you of life, but less than you require for life cannot be given. The two descriptions of poison, one of which was administered by you is well known amongst the natives of this country, and most undoubtedly we know that cases of their being administered have happened. I am hopeful, that the sentence on you may serve as a warning to others to prevent them from putting into things intended for the food of others, what they do not know of. If they do put poisonous things into the meals of others, they must answer for the consequences if it is not undergoing. The safety of us all depends on the execution of the law. Here no death occurred, and I am glad being saved from passing on you the sentence of death. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported for the space of your natural life to the Eastern Coast of Marabon South of the Bay of Bengal.

D'Souza Chee ann, being found guilty of receiving property that was stolen was sentenced to confinement in the Common Jail for the space of twelve months.

Nabbon, for assaulting a Police Officer on the execution of his duty, was sentenced to confinement in the Common Jail for six months.

Two prisoners, at the head of whom was Mrs East, and against whom no true bill had been found by the Grand Jury, were in the usual form discharged from custody.

Sessions have been adjourned to next Monday at eleven o'clock, when the traversed case of perjury is expected to come on,—Harkaru, December 25, 1840.

INSOLVENT COURT.

DECEMBER 4TH, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

THE MATTER OF ISAAC JACOB AND OTHERS.

This matter again came on this day, and examination to a great length were taken by counsel on both sides, when nothing farther than what has already appeared was elicited. Some discussion likewise ensued between Messrs. Prince and Morton, after which the matter having been put off to three months to allow time for the insolvents to produce the papers and documents connected with their affairs.—*Hurkaru, December 5, 1840.*

Dec. 5, 1840

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

THE MATTER OF MUHAMMAD ALLY.

The Insolvent was called and considered entitled to the benefit of the act.

THE MATTER OF AMI GHODIE MUHAMMAD.

This day was fixed for further hearing in this matter, but the Insolvent has been discharged by the detaining creditors.

THE MATTER OF GEORGE RICHARD RINDERSCHTECHER.

An affidavit was sworn to for against the Insolvent on account of his private and instabilities being an article of his business.

THE MATTER OF GEORGE RICHARD RINDERSCHTECHER.

On a former occasion the Advocate-General appeared on behalf of the Insolvent for his discharge, and for the payment of all claims to the benefit of the creditors, &c. The application was this day considered and granted.

THE MATTER OF PANGOVING DILL.

A proposal for settlement in this matter has been made, an application was consequently put into Court for enlargement of time to the 9th instant. Granted.

THE MATTER OF COTVIN AND COMPANY.

Application was made for leave to file accounts, and for a day to be fixed for the declaration of further dividend. The first part of the application was granted, and in regard to the latter, Saturday the 9th January next has been appointed.

THE MATTER OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKELON AND CO.

In this matter also application was made to leave to file accounts, and for the appointment of a day for

further dividend to be declared.—Granted as above.—*Hurkaru, December 7, 1840.*

DECEMBER 19, 1840.

(Before Sir H. W. Seton.)

THE MATTER OF JOACHIM HAYWARD STOCQUELEN.

The insolvent was brought up to be discharged from custody.

Some objection appeared to the Court against the release of the insolvent on account of the usual notice of fourteen days not having been served in regard to the amended schedule.

The Advocate-General on behalf of the insolvent met this and other objections by various arguments intimating at the same time that the insolvent's discharge was of greater importance to his creditors than to him. It was in fact, for the benefit of the creditors, that his release should be granted. While he remained in prison, it was not merely a matter of personal inconvenience to the insolvent, but a risk to the creditors—inasmuch as it would debar him from applying with diligence and labour towards that which alone can benefit the creditors. The Advocate-General further intimated the Court, that the creditors were not opposed to the insolvent's discharge from custody.

The Court said, that with the consent of the detaining creditors the insolvent might go out to-day.

A few minutes elapsed, when the necessary certification of the consent of the detaining creditors, Mr. Rushen and Mr. Hilder was given by Mr. Streetell, on behalf of the latter, who said to his understated that his consent to the insolvent's discharge from custody should not prejudice his claim in the schedule.

An order was then made for the insolvent to attend Court on the 9th January, and that meantime he be discharged from custody with the consent of the detaining creditors.

THE MATTER OF WILLIAM CLARK AND OTHERS.

Mr W^m P. Downing intimated that the final settlement with the creditors had been made, accordingly the order Nisi to set aside the adjudication of insolvency was made absolute.

THE MATTER OF RINGOVING DILL.

Application was made in the matter for the enlargement of time until the next Court-day.—Granted.

THE MATTER OF JAMES CALDER AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General appeared on behalf of Mr Laureletta and made an application for suitable dividends to be paid on sixty nine thousand rупees. The learned Advocate states, that Mr Laureletta when he joined the firm, brought into it a capital of seventeen thousand rупees. He left the firm in 1827, before his failure

and that there was a sum of sixty nine thousand rupees credited to him in the books. A long time had elapsed that an application for the dividend on this amount had been made, and the Assignee, perhaps, would not consent to the dividends without an order from the Court.

The Assignee here explained, that a similar application like the one on behalf of Mr Lauretta had been made by Mr Roberts, but it could not be granted, because when Mr Roberts bankrupted himself from the firm it was in a state of insolvency; against the present application, the same grounds could be urged, as it was under the like circumstances that Mr Lauretta left the firm.

The Advocate-General replied, that the cases were not parallel as Mr Lauretta had left long before Mr Roberts.

After some conversation, an order Nisi for the 9th January, was made.

THE MATTER OF MICHAEL SCHLATTER.

The Advocate-General moved for the payment of seven and a half per cent, on the sum of twelve thousand

rupees due to Carl Tappin and Co. This debt was originally due to Mr Sim and Co of the Union Bank by whom it was transferred to Carl Tappin and Co and hence the ground of the present application.—Order Nisi.

THE MATTER OF A. C. CAMPBELL.

In this matter an application had been made by the Assignee for an attachment against the insolvent on account of arrears of instalments.

Mr Shaw appeared on behalf of the insolvent, to shew cause against the attachment, and among other points, urged, that no service of the offer of the Court for the payment of instalments had been made to the insolvent nor had any personal demand been made.

The Advocate-General entered into the question at some length in favor of the attachment.

The Court then intimated that there appeared to be sufficient reason for the issue of the attachment, but that the question would receive farther consideration.—*Hurkaru, December 21, 1840.*

MISCELLANEA.

Calcutta.

MR. ANDREW'S DINNER.—St. Andrew's Dinner was attended by an unusually large company, and went off with great eclat.

THE METCALFE BUILDING.—The Grand Masonic procession that was to have marched on the 5th proximo, to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, of the Metcalfe Building, had been unavoidably postponed to the 19th of the month.

MOVING THE RIVER.—We understand that Government have sanctioned the laying down of additional requisites for the shipping in the river—eleven fixed moorings at Cooley Bazar and twelve swinging moorings at the edge of the Suptara Sand. We trust this will prevent the recurrence of those serious accidents which we had to notice, as occurring during the strong tides on the nights of the 25th and 26th September last.

THE FRANCES WARDEN.—The hull, &c. of the wrecked ship Frances Warden as she lies on shore at Mud Point, was disposed of at the Exchange sale-rooms this day for the sum of 1,100 rupees. Her cargo now on board consists of 1,800 piculs of beetlenut, 600 ditto of black pepper, 400 ditto of rattans, and 200 baskets of patcha leaf—besides stores of every description—so we think the purchasers have got a cheap bargain, if there be any likelihood of any portion of the cargo being saved.

MR. SIMON'S WELL-EARNED PROMOT.—The Directors of the Bengal Bank, have promoted Mr McCann, the security and house Deputy Superintendent of the Police of Calcutta, with a very handsome gold watch, bearing an appropriate inscription, in token of their sense of his services in discovering several gangs of forgers. The Bank certainly owes much to Mr. McCann, for his activity and intelligence, which have resulted in the punishment of criminals—and alarmed future offenders; there is, yet, knowing where the system of forgery would have stopped, if indeed any period could have been put to its existence.

SIGNORA VENTURA'S BENEFIT CONCERT.—The Concert on the night of the 7th instant, was extremely well attended—some fashionable were present. The Signora was perfect in her parts of the six pieces, (Solos and Concerts) in which she sung. We scarce can venture to point to one as more beautiful than the rest—; perhaps she pleased most in the "Echo song," and the air "Su questa mia cecchi." Mr. Goodall excelled even his usual vocal execution on the Piano. "The Sea," by an Amateur, (his first appearance) was so well sung as to be loudly hailed. Mr. Linton and two well known Amateur Gentlemen gave their welcome assistance in the vocal parts. The Overtures and instrumental music generally were brilliantly performed—being under the guidance of Messrs. Linton and P. Delmar.

ACCIDENT ON THE RACE COURSE.—A Mr Barrett met a very serious accident on Thursday morning, near the Race Course; it appeared that he had gone there to witness the Race, and was seated upon a break, belonging to Cook and Co.. The animal attached to the break being a vicious one, commenced prancing and capering, and suddenly stopped off, Mr. Barrett fell out, and was run over by one of the wheels, and was severely hurt, and conveyed to the General Hospital in a state of insensibility.

ON DRT.—The rumored prospective declaration of war between the British and the French, appears, has struck a panic among the good inhabitants of Chander-nagore, some of the officials of which place are very seriously concerned about the matter. It is currently stated, that M. Perrier, the magistrate, overwhelmed with these apprehensions, has actually relinquished his judicial authority to join a mercantile establishment in Calcutta in the capacity of a clerk.

THE THUGGER AFFAIR.—An inquest sat on the 2d instant, on the body of an old woman who was found strangled in her house. The inquest was postponed to the 7th and did not conclude till late in the evening of the 8th. The enquiry has proved one of the most

important, we have lately had, inasmuch as it has con-
tributed to the disclosure of the striking fact, that the
sympathy of the Thuggee system was practically
with unvaried impunity in the heart of the city. At the
coroner has made over the prisoners, three in number,
one of whom has turned Queen's evidence, to take their
trial in the present sessions, we refrain from giving the
evidence of the case in full. The bare outlines, how-
ever, of the revolting affair are as follow:

The deceased was an old woman who lived in Simla
and earned an honest livelihood by sifting rice. She
was supposed to be worth a little property and this
happened to be known to two of the prisoners, Madub
and Sumbha. The unfortunate deceased was eating her
dinner, when the murderers fell on her by surprise, one
got hold of her by the throat with a deadly knife, while
the second, held down her legs with one hand, and
with the other took hold of her two hands and pieced hard
on her belly. The poor old woman was soon overcome,
and in a few seconds the vital spark was extinct. The vil-
lains then hid the house of whatever it contained. The next
morning the old woman's body was discovered by the
police with the marks of violence upon her, and by the
next morning examination, she appeared to have been in
the act of eating rice when killed. The verdict, as
might be expected, was, wilful murder.

RETAINING OF CHINA.—One of the strongest justifica-
tions we have yet met with, that it is intended we shall
hold the Island of Chusan for some time to come, ap-
pears in the fact, that Government have obtained from
the Agri Horticultural Society a large supply of Euro-
pean and native seeds, which have been forwarded
thither in the Cruiser. It is strong circumstantial evi-
dence, admitting of no mistake, and we prefer the in-
ference we have made to the only other which is at-
tainable, namely, that we are actuated by the benevo-
lent wish to benefit as well as conquer. Our Government
is undoubtedly actuated by this motive, but we think
that in the present instance an especial regard is also
had to the future comfort and health of our troops.
The idea of a permanent occupation is further confirmed
by the fact, that Major General Sir Hugh Gough is to
proceed in China forthwith. He will embark, we be-
lieve, in the Cruiser.

SALE OF INDIGO FACTORIES.—An unsuccessful attempt
was made this day to sell by auction, at Messrs. Bell &
Co.'s several valuable Indigo concerns situated in
the districts of Azimgurh and Hooghly. Two Mahat-
gung concerns, in Azimgurh, consisting of six factories,
and having a cultivation of 3,600 biggas (one bigga
equal to three of Bengal measurement) was taken in at
30,000 rupees. The Nisratnabad concern in the
same district, consisting of five factories, and with a
cultivation of 4,000 up country biggas, was bought up
at a similar price. The Deularah concern, in the dis-
trict of Hooghly, consisting of four factories with a
cultivation of 4,500 biggas, fared a similar fate, the
highest bid being only 11,500 rupees.

DAMPFING ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Dam-
fing Shareholders called by public advertisement,
held at the Trades Hall, this day, 12th December.

PRESIDENT

Messrs. R. Walker, J. W. Grant, C. Campbell, S.
Smith, W. Bruce, W. Earle, J. W. Cragg, R. J.
Lanev, Major Garglin, Capt. Hartington, J. W. Payter,
and H. M. Low.

Mr. Walker was unanimously called to the Chair.

The Chairman read the following Advertisement and
Report:

ADVERTISEMENT.
WHEREAS I have been appointed by the Board of Directors
of the Dampfing Association, to hold a public meeting
on the 12th December, at 10 o'clock, to consider the expediency
of doubling the capital of the Association, and of disposing of the Buildings and
Lease by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, or
above, an appropriate to be determined by the said
meeting.

By order of the Committee,

HENRY M. LOW, Hon. Secy.

REPORT.

It is now about a year since the last Meeting was
held.

The Shareholders are generally aware that the appeal
then made as to increasing the Capital was unsuccess-
ful.

Mr. Wilson opened the Hotel about the period con-
templated in the last report, and considering the dis-
advantages incident to a new undertaking, the number
of visitors has proved, that the main object in view,
viz. that of providing accommodation for all persons
resorting to the Sanatorium is fully attained.

It is the opinion, however, of these visitors, that a
considerable additional outlay will be required to render
the Hotel to all respects what it should be, for the con-
venience and comfort of private Families. The pro-
perty is a valuable one, and considered by many to be
worth the capital expended. But it is perhaps too small
an affair for a Joint Stock Company; and in the cir-
cumstances previously reported, of a large debt due to
the Secretary, your Committee has called this Meeting
for the purpose stated in the advertisement.

As regards the progressive advancement of Damp-
fing and the approaches to it, your committee has had
to add to the full report published by one of its
Members a short time ago. Mr. Halkett is actively
engaged in making the rail between Burdigha and
Durgapore, and the Billigouze Line is expected to be
opened on the 1st of February. Government has like-
wise sanctioned the usual dak establishment of servants,
&c. for the chopper bungalows under construction, so
that on or before the 1st of March, it is expected, there
will be no difficulty in travelling the whole way from
the Ganges to Pankabaree in wheeled carriages.
Your Committee has not neglected to propose to the
Government a thorough repair of the old road by
Barrasiet to Khabazghur, and from thence to Barham-
pore. But this and some minor points are still under
consideration of the Governor of Bengal.

J. W. GRANT, Chairman.

1. Moved by Mr. Latrey, and seconded by Mr.
Campbell.—That the Report now read be approved &c.
Carried nem. con.

2. Moved by Mr. Bruce, and seconded by Mr.
Earle.—That the apert price of the property be fixed at
Rs. 20,000 (rupees twenty thousand) Carried nem. con.

3. Moved by Mr. Campbell, and seconded by Mr.
Latrey.—That the details of carrying through the above
resolution be remitted to the Committee. Carried nem.
con.

Thanks to the Chair were voted by acclamation, and
the meeting separated.

MR. CURTIS.—Mr. John Curvin, it is said, has been
suspended from the functions of Assay Master at the
Calcutta Mint, and Dr. John Grant has been appointed
to officiate in his room.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.—We are happy to understand that the advantage to be gained by putting goods in the Bonded Warehouse is now beginning to be generally felt—and this is manifested by the steady increase of business which has been going on in that department, and especially in the very considerable increase which has lately taken place, much more than could have been anticipated from the usual run of business during a corresponding period of former years.

INDIGO PLANTERS' MEETING.—It was resolved at the Meeting of Indigo Planters on the 12th instant, that another Meeting of the Association be held on the 28th to take into consideration the evils arising from certain branches of contract, and to suggest whatever may appear calculated to promote the adoption of some effectual remedy. In the meantime the communications received from the Chamber of Commerce will be laid on the table of the Association for the information of any member who may desire to peruse them.

MEETING TO EXAMINE RETURN COOLIES.—A meeting was held on the 10th instant, at the Town Hall, to enquire into the condition of the coolies at the Isle of France at which were present Messrs. D. McKellan, J. P. Grant, I. H. Colvin, James Young, of the civil service, W. F. Dawson, Esq. Capt. Redington, of the ship *John Bingham*, and Bahadur Ram-chand Dutt, but of 47 coolies arrived by the above named ship, 10 were examined. As a proof of the salubrity of the climate, out of 31 coolies, there were only 3 deaths during six years' service. Many of these men have brought back 300 rupees and all expire with it in wages, to return, provided they were allowed to make their own terms, thus showing beyond a doubt, that although they have been allowed to taste some of the sweets of their labours, they come too far north to be again cramped by their southern employers.

BABOO ROY COLLYNATH CHOWDRY.—When native gentility distinguishes him self from the great mass of his countrymen, by the noble purposes to which he applies his wealth, his memory deserves to be rescued from the oblivion of the grave. Baboo Roy Collynath Chowdry, whose many years set an example of wise management and noble spirit to his countrymen, died on Saturday last, December the 12th, at the age of 41. This amiable and intelligent individual, found at a school at Taki, where English, Bengallee and Persian were taught by competent instructors. At the same place he established a dispensary for the gratuitous distribution of medicine to the sick. A professional European (Mr. H. Cradley) was placed in charge of it. Amongst other public works the Baboo constructed a road from Buxar to Bagpore, and built inns for travellers, who obtained gratuitous refreshment. He was also a kind and generous friend to the poor and was also distinguished for the liberality of his opinions. He was one of the first influential natives to support Lord Bentinck's measures for the abolition of the Sottee and he was one of the founders of the *Brama Sabha* in which Ram Mohun Roy took so deep an interest. His mother, at the age of seventy, still survives in health and strength. He has left two daughters but the bulk of his property is divided between his four brothers. He has left one zemindary of the value of a lac of rupees to be devoted to the support of the public charities already mentioned.

Baboo Roy Collynath Chowdry, was conversant with the English, Sanscrit, Persian and Bengallee languages, and wrote poetry in the two latter. He translated the celebrated Bengallee work of Bharat Chunder into Persian. He was not only thus successful as a student, but distinguished himself in public by his eloquence as an orator.

BANK OF BENGAL.—At the appointment of two Directors for the Bank of Bengal, in the room of Messrs. J.

Colquhoun and J. Cowie, gone out by rotation, Messrs. Daniel Ainslie and James Church, were elected, without the slightest opposition.

THE FANCY SALE.—The Fancy Sale on the 16th instant, on behalf of the European Female Asylum, proved very successful, not only as regards the fineries which were various and beautiful, but with respect also to the attendance which was very numerous. There were about a dozen well arranged and well loaded tables exhibited, and the sale went off with considerable spirit. The Misses Edens honored the sale with their attendance.

DESERPTION OF ORISSA UPARRERS.—We understand that a great proportion of the Orissa Bearers,—at least three hundred of them, have suddenly left Calcutta—under the impression that the Government was going to press every description of labourer for military service up the country. They have, we hear taken the step with the greatest reluctance, as the harvest has not been so plentiful as to render a superabundance of population at all desirable in Cuttack, their usual place of residence; but their fears are stronger than their appetites—they would rather be put on a low regimen than stand the chance of being shot.

DR. JAMES GURNES, K. H.—We observe it stated in the *Bombay Courier* of the 5th instant, that Dr. James Gurnes, K. H., has been appointed Secretary to the Bombay Medical Board, vice Dr. Glen, promoted; and have reason to believe that he will shortly leave us to assume the duties of his new office.

SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA.—Mr. William Cuthbert Braden has been appointed Sheriff for 1841, and Mr. George Higgins Deputy Sheriff.

THE SCHOOL.—The managers of this institution met on the 20th instant, when their report and accounts were received and elections made. The funds have received in addition of fourteen hundred rupees this year. After the meeting an examination of the schools was held, when the result proved highly satisfactory to the examiners.

COURT MARTIAL OF A FIELD OFFICER.—We have heard it rumored, but we believe it flows from pretty good authority, that a junior Field Officer of Engineers now in the Superintendency Department, is soon to be arraigned before a court martial, at the Presidency, upon some very serious charges which have been preferred against him by another Field Officer of the corps, who, although his regimental senior, was for some period in an executive charge under him.

THE SECOND CAVALRY.—We understand that the Court of Enquiry, of which Colonel Denme was President, assembled at Calcutta to investigate the causes of the misconduct of the Second Cavalry, failed to elicit any thing more than that the men run away panic struck. No latent motives, if any such there be have yet been discovered, and the officers of the regiment are fully convinced that it was a case of pure, unmitigated cowardice.

SALE OF INDIGO FACTORIES.—The late Mr. R. H. Mathew's Indigo Factories, in the districts of *Shahabad* and *Gyah*, seemed to create much competition among planters generally—the attendance at Messrs. Jenkins, Low and Co's rooms was full, and the biddings spirited. The following lots sold, viz.

The <i>Rhatas</i> and <i>Dearis</i> works, consisting of 7 Factories, including balances for...	Co.'s Rs. 1,52,312
<i>Bulleah</i> works, consisting of 3 Factories	21,043
<i>Dumwar</i> , consisting of the <i>Dumwar</i> Factory	30,894
<i>Doodangger</i> , consisting of 3 Factories...	11,049

Co.'s Rs. 2,10,038

The remaining three, viz., Shergotty, Munfong and Balah works, were taken in, on account of the estate.

Mofussil.

CHITRA AT DACCA.—The following is an Extract of a letter from Dacca, dated 5th December, 1840.—“Chofers is raging, with the greatest violence just now in this city and its environs, and the number of deaths cannot be less than fifty daily. A dysentery in this city, under the management of one of the Students of the Medical College, who have passed examination, would be a great desideratum.”

SERAMPORRE MURDER.—We hear with much regret, that a Suttie has taken place in the neighbourhood of Serampore, within the last six weeks. It appears that the Raja of Moradul, a Zemindary we believe in the south, died, on the last day of the festival of Juguthitree at Kidderpore, and his body was brought up to Mohesh, within a mile of Serampore, and burnt during the night. It is affirmed on the most credible testimony, that the young widow, sixteen years of age was burnt with him, by compulsion. Some of her relatives have brought the subject before the Magistrate of Hooghly, and every exertion has been made to ascertain the truth by personal investigation. We learn that although there is the strongest presumptive proof that a Suttie actually did take place, the unwillingness of the Natives to give evidence, deprives the Magistrate of the means of bringing home the offence to the offenders.

Native States.

SCINDE.—KOTRA.—A letter dated “Camp near Kotra, Nov. 1,” informs us that the 25th N. I., which had been sent to watch the opening of the Moala pass to prevent the Beloochees from destroying the crops of grain and plundering the country, had arrived there on the 31st ultimo. The 25th, after having been routed by the right wing crossed from Lorkhana to Cullava, and four marches after their departure from the former place traversed the desert, having started at 7 o'clock in the evening and reached their halting place after a long and fatiguing march, at 8 o'clock next morning. About 12 o'clock at night a band of Beloochees, into whose territories they had just entered, came quickly down upon the advancing force under cover of some jungle and raising themselves among the baggage camels in the rear, actually succeeded in carrying off six of them before the officers were aware of any thing being amiss. A cry having now been raised by the camel men, Lieutenants Jackson and Phayre went ordered back with the grenadier company to search the jungle and they reached the encampment they had left four hours before, which was now about eight miles in the rear. The search, however, was fruitless; the camels were nowhere to be found, and the well mounted robbers were too rapid in their movements to be successfully pursued by Infantry. These were the first of the Beloochees which the 25th had fallen in with; “since then, (say our correspondent,) we have seen enough of them,” seldom showing themselves in the day time, they constantly hung on the line of march, and every where sacked and burnt the villages on the route, so that when our people arrived they found nothing but empty bizzars and desolated dwelling places. On one of these occasions some of Lord Keane's letters and despatches, which had been lately intercepted, were found in a dervish hamlet. One morning about 10 o'clock, when the camels were

feeding about a mile from the camp, some 30 well mounted horsemen came down at full gallop, and before the alarm could be given, or any assistance afforded, having struck six and carried off two of the camels. About 25 of our people on hearing the shouts of the camel drivers rushed out and gave chase for three or four miles, but were unable to overtake the drepridators. A Sepoy who was a good marksman, managed to bring down one of the Beloochees he saw, but the rider escaped. The want of a few cavalry in all these cases prevented our troops from effecting any thing against their fleet, fearless, and well-mounted assailants. Aware of this, a couple of natives who had been engaged at Sukkur as keepers to the Artillery horses, made off with a pair of them one night while on guard. The one of them succeeded but the other having fallen from his horse in endeavouring to climb the trees was taken and is now in custody. The regiment was constantly harassed on its march by night alarms which compelled them to fall in and be prepared for immediate attack. On reaching Kotra they found that Major Boscawen had destined for them the service of 57 of the Poona Horse.—these are expected to be of the utmost benefit. Around Kotra the people are becoming more quiet—the chase is vent which Boscawen's people so lately administered to them having had a very beneficial effect.

We find that most of our correspondents concur in estimating the loss of the Beloochees in the Kotra affair at 178 to 150, as was mentioned by one of our correspondents, in stead of 50—the number given by another in the account of the affairs published in the Times of the 11th instant.

KELAT.—A despatch from General Nott at Kelat, announces the occupation of that city and fortresses by the force under his command on the 3d November, no resistance having been offered. The main body of the Bahooce army which, after their defeat at Dadur, by the troops under Major Boscawen of H. M. 40th had retreated into the hills around the Bala Pass, appears by intelligence from Sukkur to the 14th November to have dispersed from want of provisions, nor was any negotiating immediately expected.

A few further particulars of the murder of Lieut. Lovelace have also reached us. By the depositions of his servant, corroborated by those of some of the Beloochees who were made prisoners, it seems the unfortunate young man's throat was cut by one of the inferior chiefs when the retreat took place, in revenge for the death of a brother, killed the day before in an unsuccessful attack on the detachments of the Bombay regiments at Dadur.

AFGHANISTAN.—CABOOL.—A letter from Cabool of the 8th December announces the arrival, and surrender, to Sir William Macartney on that date of Mahommmed Aizul Khan, the eldest son of Dost Mahommmed Khan. It will be remembered that Dost Mahommmed had written to his son, immediately after his own surrender, desiring him to come into Cabool, and give himself up to the Envoy and Minister.

The Dost himself was to leave Cabool, with his brother and one of his wives almost immediately. His son was to proceed to Ghuzni for the purpose of recruiting the rest of the family branches of the family to Hindoostan.

THE CHARIKAR AFFAIR.—On the morning of the 2nd ultimo, an express arrived from Lieutenant Mordaunt, commanding the corps of “Kohistanee,” reporting a party of regular Infantry, as all his Kohistanee were preparing to start for Dost Mahommmed's camp. Lieut. Lang was instantly despatched with a company of the 27th Regt. to capture the small fort, where Lieut.

Maula was, and who is still there. At noon of the 29th, the whole force under Major General Sir R. S. S. marched to a fort called "Hing alam." Here intelligence was received that the Dost had left Najrow and come down into the Kohistan Valley. On the 30th and 31st, the force halted, and a strong reconnoitring party accompanied by Captain Sanders and Lieut. Broadfoot of Engineers, moved out to survey the country. On the 1st instant, all marched to Meer Musjid fort. Here intelligence reached them of the Dost having moved to Purwan Durrah, a small valley, through which runs a clear rapid stream and several small forts scattered amongst the orchards. It was now determined to march on Purwan Durrah the following morning, and the troops were directed to move as follows:

The advance guard, consisting of four companies of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, under Major Kershaw, Two six pounder guns under Lieut. Warburton, the two flank companies of the 37th Regt. N. I. and one company of the 27th Regt. N. I. under Lieut. Rind of the 37th Regt. The two squadrons of the 2d Light Cavalry and the Shah's 2d Horse, the whole being under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Salter. The remainder of the force followed in rear.

About day break the advance guard moved off, and one of our correspondents says, such a country as we traversed, I shall not forget in a hurry, the morning was a heavenly one, and the whole country, adorned as it is with yellow foliage with a bright autumn sun shining on its face, appeared as it were a shining mass of gold—but our road was difficult in the extreme, immense canals, ravines, deep water cuts and every possible obstacle that could present itself to our Army. We reached the Guorbud river between 8 and 9 A. M., here we had considerable difficulty in crossing the guns. This surmounted, we ascended the high land under the hills, and finding a fort occupied, and which had commenced firing on us, we formed in line and moved to this position, a short distance where the river issuing through the Purwan Pass, obliged us to re-form in column. By this time, the villagers were flocking towards us calling loudly for mercy, and entreating us to move on quickly and save their property from the hands of Dost Mahomed's Army, which was plundering them and preparing to decamp. Our Cavalry advanced, crossed the river and ascended the bank on the opposite side, Doctor Lord and Lieut. Broadfoot accompanied them, after considerable difficulty we crossed the guns which again stuck on the opposite bank, which was exceedingly steep. On our Cavalry reaching the top of the opposite bank, Dost Mahomed Khan, and an Army of some 4,000 Horse and Foot, were seen breaking cover from the town and fort, and making the best of their way to some heights on the right, which lay at the base of a high mountain. The scene now became most exciting. Dr. Lord proposed moving on the Cavalry and taking up a position on the enemy's flank, his request was acceded to, and Captain Anderson's Horse were ordered round to the left, to prevent the enemy turning our flank. The guns were now got up and had joined the front part of the advance. We then moved on, and orders were sent to recall the Cavalry—before however the order reached, the enemy had begun descending on them. Captain Fraser, who commanded the Regiment, gave front, and order the men to draw swords and advance to the charge. The 1st troop wavered, and the men began to fall back by eights and tens. The enemy were now close on them, and the Officers so completely occupied with the enemy, who were moving on them at a slow and determined pace, never anticipating being left to fight the Dost's army themselves, merely called out "come on! charge! come on!" Will it be believed, that the men, led as they were in this gallant, this noble manner by such officers as the 2d are blessed with, that the men

went throes about, and cut like a flock of sheep, from a force far inferior to them in numbers. The 2d troop did stand better, but they never advanced, and the left squadron, though not the first to run, never attempted, nor made the slightest effort to support their gallant commanders, who they saw surrounded and engaged hand to hand with the enemy. The Afghan Cavalry were now fairly in our ranks cutting and slashing in all directions. Dost Mahomed led his men down the hill—was seen to take off his turban from his head and stand calling out to his brave followers. In the name of God and the Prophet fight, drive those Fringee Kafir, out of the country or I am a gone man." The Cavalry were now seen coming towards the column in full retreat, as hard as the horse could lay legs to the ground, loose horses flying in all directions, and the Dost's Cavalry pursuing them. Captain Fraser arrived on his horse, covered with blood—he had received a deep cut down his back, and his right hand hanging to a bit of skin, detailed the driver in a firm and collected manner, and was then taken to the rear. Captain Posenby was brought in, he had received a ball through his left arm, the top of his left thumb cut off, and a very severe scab cut across the face—cutting his right cheek bone, dividing his nose and extending across the left cheek. His sword, (a superb Prouer, made to order for Captain Fraser, nearly cut in two, and backed considerably. The enemy had cut his reins which rendered his horse quite unmanageable, and one blow which was aimed at his loins, cut his jacket and girth of his saddle. His charger was shot through the neck and both ears taken off. Nearly all the killed and wounded including the three Officers, were left on the field. Till within a few minutes of Captain Fraser's arrival, we were congratulating ourselves on the pluck of the enemy coming down, and seeing all the charging and flashing of Sabres, concluded that our Cavalry had it all their own way—but alas the enemy's high red banner seen flying in our rank, soon opened our eyes to expect another tale; the advanced guard now formed in line and our guns were drawn up in position to receive the enemy—but they passed in front of us at too great a distance, even for our guns to touch. After some delay the General ordered two companies of the 37th and the Cavalry to move round to the right and search for the missing officers—and directed two of Abbott's guns under Lieutenant Dawes, and the three companies under Lieut. Rind, to move to the left and attack the enemy, who were accumulating on a rocky hill on the flank—both detachments moved off, Lieutenant Dawes opened fire on the enemy with most admirable precision. The high red standard of the enemy was now carried up and planted on the top of the hill—thus the General thought rather too much of a good thing, and sent orders to Lieut. Rind to move up with his detachment and take the hill from the enemy. The companies moved off covered by the guns. The ascent was near to being impassable, and they were exposed to a heavy fire, but fortunately most of the shot passed over their heads, and in a short time the companies were up and in possession of one of the highest looking places I ever saw in my life. A grenadier of the 37th was saved by his breastplate. A havildar and three men were wounded. After diving off the enemy and holding the hill for half an hour, the companies were withdrawn. Lieutenant (Colonel) Salter returned with the bodies of his late Adjutant and Dr. Lord—the former without his head, both bodies were naked and much cut. Lieutenant Broadfoot was not found till night, when it was brought in also without a head.

The troops were now withdrawn, camp pitched, and we retired to rest all fully accoutred with the full prospect of having a precious warm night's work.

Day-break came without a shot being fired from our side. The enemy had decamped, and were said to have gone in the direction of Charikar.

Political Agent at Juepoor at defiance. The gallant Major Polster has been directed, in consequence, to proceed with the Sukhawatee Brigade under his command and with all haste to chastise the offenders. The principal individuals concerned in this out break are Kishnu Singh, Bichon Singh and Bhudro Singh, not to mention some of the Jodhpureans.

NEAR MAHOMED—Neor Mahomed, one of the Amers of Hyderabad, is hourly expected to end his days and be gathered to his fathers, being dangerously ill! On his death now amongst the Amers, it is supposed, will take place. They are all of them ill-disposed towards Mir Nusser Khan, the brother of Neor Mahomed, and Shere Mahomed, the Meer of Khympoor, is also his avowed enemy, and he is said to be assembling a force not far off. Nusser Khan, it is said, will show his teeth if he can gain the countenance and assistance of the British.

The quarrel will be about the property and lands of the men they expect, and apparently wish, to die. However, it is probable, we will hear, the report of it and may likely that Neor Mahomed is dead at this instant, for the last accounts of him were that the lower parts of his body had become cold.

DADUR—Our letters from Dadur and its vicinity reach from the 23rd of October to the 6th November direct, and the following is the summary of their contents. It would appear that on the 23rd instant the rebel force, headed by the young Khan of Kolat, emerged from the Balin Pass and pitched close to its entrance. On the following day, about 3 p.m., the whole force, amounting to about 2,000 Horse and Foot, marched out to the attack; for a long time they appeared to advance but slowly, when suddenly they hastened their approach and advancing close to our Camp, divided into two parties, one of which advanced along the front of the Camp, while the other proceeded to the right and rear of the breast works, where they were saluted by a fire of round shot which evidently told. Skinner's horse, who had most gallantly marched out to meet the enemy, was now threatened to be attacked by the party advancing in front, and they were immediately ordered to charge, which was most gallantly performed by them the squadron being led by Captain Macpherson, and 50 of the enemy, it appears from our information, were cut up before they retreated to their first position, while on our side, one Reasider, (an Officer highly respected by Colonel Skinner) was killed, and six Duffalies and 18 Sowars wounded. Nothing, it is said, could exceed the gallantry of Skinner's horse, as gallantly led on by Captain Macpherson, and their behaviour is a complete contrast to that of the troopers of the 2nd Cavalry. During this engagement, Captain Heath, of the 5th Bombay N. L., we believe, plied the enemy with round shot so beneficially, that they were obliged to retreat. At sunset, another attack was made, which was repulsed by a smart fire from the Store House of the Camp, and the enemy retreated with a loss of seven on their side, among whom was one of their chiefs.

On the 31st, the enemy again advanced on the camp as before, but were again received by well directed fire from Captain Heath's guns, which dispersed them with some loss. In the mean time, a body, about 1,000 strong, proceeded to the ~~down~~ of Dadur, which immediately opened its gates, while every assistance was given to the enemy by the towns people to scale the walls.

The Nalb, in charge of the town, did not make the least opposition and, eventually, after pillaging the town, the enemy retired to their encampment, having lost during the siege about 150 men. The loss on our side was, of Skinner's horse, one Reasider killed and 27 men wounded. Captain Macpherson and Cartwright are also seriously wounded. As stated in our former numbers

captain Dorecayen was written, to hasten his approach, and by forced marches of twenty and twenty-five miles he was in sight of the enemy on the 31 instant, just in time to learn that the Balapores were descending en masse in the strength of 5 or 6,000 men, horse and foot. Not a moment's rest was allowed, the guns fired a few shots, and the Detachment, consisting of the right wing of the Queen's 10th, 35th, 36th, 38th B. I. and a Battalion of the Agency Horse, under Lieutenant Richardson, rushed to the attack, driving the enemy to the right about in most gallant style. There was no shrinking, Queen's and Company's troops, and irregular horse followed the brave example of their Officers, and drove, as we already have heard, the enemy into their encampment under a hill. This was enough—the word was given for pursuit, and horse and foot followed, close upon the track of the fugitives.

ATKABAZI-TAK-CAUL—We have news from Cabul to the 12th ult., which enables us to state with certainty, that we must have been misinformed regarding the Dhoat's escort, which, on the authority of a letter from Ferozepore, we assumed to be under the command of Sir R. Sale. The Dhoat left Cabul at 7 a.m. on the 12th, under the charge of Lieut. Nicholson—and we rather think that the escort is commanded by Colonel Wheeler. Sir Wiltoughby Cotton, who is coming down on medical furlough, accompanies the party. Sir R. Sale has assumed command—temporarily, we suppose—of the troops in Cabul, and Colonel Denne commands the garrison. The former is to receive the first class of the Dhoat's order—it has been erroneously stated that this honor was conferred upon him, for the Poonahwaria affair. On this occasion Shikoh Shah presented his sword to the General, but the royal pleasure was not shown in any more marked manner. There appears to be some hopes entertained that Capt. Frazer's hand may be saved (it has been somewhere stated that the arm was amputated) and it is possible that he may retain the use of the thumb and one finger. Capt. Pousinby's wound is not so deplorable as it was at first, though to be. The Azra Ukhbar says, that the troop of Horse Artillery form part of the Dhoat's escort to the Provinces, but we are inclined to think that the announcement is premature. They are spoken of at one time, but the most recent accounts mention Capt. Henderon's Horse and not Capt. Garbett's troops.

A single company of Gookhas has been sent to Chatekat—it is difficult to say for what purpose, unless to be cut to pieces.

Colonel Denne has been offered the 2nd class of the Dhoat's order—and Captain Garbett, of the Horse Artillery, has received the 3d. The former, most unquestionably, ought to have been offered the first class of the order, immediately after the Bamcan victory—the most decisive, the most gallant, and the most important victory, after that of Ghuznee, which has been gained by us throughout this campaign. In this ally, by the way, we have learnt that the Dhoat was wounded, but very slightly, a fragment of a shell having struck his thigh but caused nothing worse than a contusion. The Dhoat's own gun—"a large 16 pounder" as stated in Sir Wiltoughby Cotton's despatch—is turned out to be a one-pounder, and has been bought for 120 rupees by the artillery officers at Cabul, as a present to the Dhoat himself. The Dhoat, we hear, is sadly afraid of being sent to London!

Sir W. H. McNaghien, it is said, has written Government, intimating that it would be undesirable to send any more troops to Cabul, as the country is incapable of maintaining a larger force than is at present in it.

COL. SIR JOHN BURNES AND THE PUNJAB.—Our letters from the large magazine, the *Panjab*, reach to the 24th November. The British agents on the left bank of the River on the 19th October and on the same day wide horns of a good fire having been supplied for firing, and the 20th was a day of the following morning the Brigade continued its march to Sathapore, where it would have encamped the previous day, had the original intention been adhered to; but at the request of the Sikh Government, which the Brigade in every way respects, the Army avoided encamping near Lahore. Nothing material has happened as yet, but we learn that any thing but a friendly disposition has hitherto been evinced, and the Brigade has continually gone astray in consequence of wanting to inefficient guides. All is well, and the arrangements made by the Brigadier and his Officers are found to be very efficient.

AFGHANISTAN.—There are no stirring events to record from Cabool, but such as they are, we have received them from our kind correspondents. The Force under Major General Sir Robert Sale marched into the new cantonment at Cabool on the 21st instant, after a harassing and arduous campaign, in which 113 men have been killed or wounded, the whole loss amounting to 38, including four officers, Captain Canby, 6th Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Cuyper, 4th Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Broadbent, Engineers, and Dr. Lord. The troops had the disadvantage of finding their tracks only half finished, and the greater part of the British quarters only rising from the level of the ground; there appears to have been much unaccountable delay, we have before adverted to it, and we might, with great propriety, add a shameful disrespect of the commands of Officers and men in tolerating them exposed as they are, and will be, to the severity of a Cabool winter; the Government might easily find out where the fault lies, and have more than once been called upon to do so; this is not the way to gain the services of men, who have already borne up against an succession of hardships they did not bargain for, and the least the Government should do, is to see that their orders for the preservation of the health and comfort of their gallant followers be attended to;—others are well housed, and they should be so too.

Dist Mahomed Khan marched on the 12th instant escorted by the 1st Bengal European Regiment, Captain Gordon's troop of H. A. and the 21 Cavalry. The latter corps return to the provinces, their services being, for the future, dispensed with. Major General Sir W. Cotton moved on the same day escorted by two companies of the 27th N. I.; the inclemency of the weather made the march a slow one, but the royal presence and his escort arrived at Jellalabad on the 25th November; he is represented to be in very good spirits, agreeable, intelligent and fond of conversation, and gains golden opinions from all kinds of men in his "pigeons," his destination is not yet known.

As soon as Shah Soofiah can be provided upon to quit Cabool for Jellalabad, the wing of the 37th is to move on, and will occupy H. A.'s abutment in the Bala Bazar, the other wing will find quarters in the Bazar-e-Kut.

GENERAL DUFFY AND NUSSEER KHAN.—Nusser Khan has sustained a complete defeat at Khyber by a detachment of British Bombay troops (900 strong) under Colonel Marshall, and five hundred of the enemy are stated to have been slain, and about a hundred and thirty taken prisoner, among whom are several chiefs. On our side the loss has been but small, though there is one officer in the line killed. Whether the Khan is actually slain or not this report must completely sink him as an opponent, and convert him into a fugitive or a skulker without a chance of another rally.

INDIA.—From the *Panjab* the news is interesting. The Dowager Queen, has not only opposed the

pretensions of Shah Soofiah, but opposed them successfully, and at the present time is settled quite at her ease upon the throne.

AFGHANISTAN.—The 27th November, since our last letter from Afghanistan, according to the 27th, which does not contain much news—for Cabul is no longer the great mart of the country—but ere by the means of a banner of interest. The Dhoon's march reached Jellalabad on the 24th, and was to have proceeded onto Peshawar on the 28th. The escort consisted of the European Regiment, the 48th, N. I., a Squadron of the 2d Cavalry, and two guns—the centre column of the 4th troop, 3d Brigade, under Lieutenant Mr. Mackenzie—Colonel Wheeler commanding the whole. The Dhoon is said to be a very tolerable spirit; and on the 25th having expressed a desire to be present at a merry meeting of the Kinghees, he was introduced to the mess of the European Regiment. There was a large party, the band, &c., and when the cloth was removed, Lieutenant Mackenzie went out and returned with the ex-Ameer, who sat several hours, listening to the music and the singing, apparently very well pleased. He smoked a Chirroot too, but did not seem particularly to relish its flavor. The officers paid him great attention, rising upon his entrance and again at his departure—indeed, from the accounts now before us, it appears, that all the officers of the escort not only treat him with the utmost respect but take the greatest pleasure in doing so, whereas many many could never be induced to show any marks of respect to the Shah, who generally did not return the salutes of those who did not endeavor to honor him. The Dhoon, on the other hand, is said to be extremely courteous and affable quite free from petty pride and haughtiness. Before he left Cabul, as we have already stated, he held a levee, which was well attended by our officers—"he was seated," writes a correspondent, "on a high chair, when we went in, and he immediately requested us to be seated—so we sat on the ground in a circle. We then entered into a lively conversation, Nicholson acting as interpreter. The ex-Ruler is a fine man with a very intelligent face—a high forehead marked with three deep furrows—very animated brown eyes and a well-shaped nose; but his mouth is not in keeping, and his nose of two front teeth gives it an unpleasant expression. His hair is grey, and his beard somewhat neglected. He is prematurely grey, but with the exception of the furrows on the brow, and a few crow's-feet about the eyes, his face is wrinkled." The remainder of the cavalry and horse artillery, which included from Cabul, were to have followed him to Jellalabad, and proceed down ward, in the course of the present month, with the Dhoon's family then on its way to Peshawar.

Madras.

SALE TRADING.—We understand that Government has authorized an intelligent native officer of the Ordnance department, with a party of officers and artificers, to be detached to Canara for the purpose of being employed on duties connected with the supply of salt under the forests in the vicinity of that place.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS. We learn that Lieutenant Elliot and Lindow, the officers appointed to observe the magnetic observations at Singapore, have been directed, and under authority, to make a series of observations, not only at Singapore, but also at other places, at distances from the direction of the current of the sea, so that one of the observations should be made at a distance of 50 paces from the shore, and another two, each at a distance of 100 paces from the shore.

ANALYST.—The body of a Nalgue of the 11th Regiment, was found on the night of the 16th of November in a small tank in the compound of Captain Hobbins, the Superintendent of the garrison. The man came out of the hospital about ten days ago, and from the appearance of the body, it is evident that he had been in the water for some time. Court of Enquiry is now sitting to investigate the cause of his death. The spy who is thought to have murdered him, was known to have money about his person when he quitted the hospital, which has not yet been found.

An Ice ground is in a state of prostration, and if we may judge from the favourable state of the weather which is intensely cold during the night, the residents at the station will have a plentiful supply of this much desired luxury during the ensuing hot season.

CANNON. November 17.—The 9th Regt A.F. paid off in full dues on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of receiving the new colours of the corps. The colours are very handsome, having a Galleon in the centre, and underneath the words KHOOSKER VUTUKH. A statement of the service of the Regiment in Hindustan, was read to the men, who seem to be highly delighted with the whole ceremony, and especially with what was said of their gallantry in the field.

MR. GEN. SIR HUGH LOUGH.—We have just learned on good authority, that the Supreme Government have appointed the gallant Major General, Sir Hugh Lough, K.C.B. to command the Expedition in China, and have directed him, to proceed thither by the very first opportunity. This does not look as if the China business were likely to be speedily terminated.

DR. MURRAY.—We understand that Dr. Murray has received orders to proceed forthwith to Valencia and take charge of the office of Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals in India, in room of the late Dr. Macdonald.

PONAPPE PRIZE MONEY.—The Ponappe prize money will be distributed among the detachment commanded on the occasion by Lieutenant A. B. Dyer, as soon as certain official papers, expected to all next week, are returned by the President. The gallant commander will receive only one sixteenth of the amount instead of one eighth, as formerly mentioned by us.

As connected with the foregoing topic, we may add, that the whole of the property taken at Kunoo will at once be given up as prize property to the force then under command of Major General F. W. Wilson, &c., and may be estimated at about eight lakhs of rupees.

A SWAGHREE AMBASSADOR.—Thomas Sydney Smith, Esq., of the Madras Bar, has been between forty and fifty thousand rupees during his residence at Hyderabad, since October 1859. Had he remained at the President's court it is not likely that he would have realized any thing like this sum, even at the expiration of six or seven years.

CHINA. Nov. 23.—On the night of the 17th instant, an earthquake took place at this station. The fugitives, it is said, have proceeded towards Chowghat with the view of having the fourteenth ceremony solemnized in some one of the automatic churches about the place.

NOV. 23.—On the 9th whilst a gang of convicts were at work about three miles from the jail, a party of them attempted to make their escape, but without success. Three of them were wounded in the attempt (all about wounds), three very severely for not giving up, having received deep flesh cuts, and two slightly.

MAHARAJA. Nov. 23.—An old Marathi man was hanged at this station on the 18th instant for having killed his wife, whom he suspected of adultery, but could not prove the fact. He murdered her with a dagger. He was detained in the jail the two days immediately preceding his execution.

MAHARAJA. Nov. 23.—The Superintendent, Cingapore, Lally, returned yesterday from his annual tour, which has proved a very satisfactory one. The rice holding is in a most promising state as regards the crop, and an abundant harvest is anticipated, and of course a full treasury.

The road through Coorg to Mangalore is a most dangerous undertaking, winding as it is, over precipitous and impassable, running along the edge of precipitous cliffs, and disintegrating into yellow till it again meets level country. The construction of this work has devolved upon the officer commanding the detachment in support. He has no European assistance of any kind, except the occasional aid of a sapper sergeant who is in charge of stores.

MAHARAJA. Nov. 20.—It is expected that poor Buzgers will leave for Madras about the middle of next month, in company with the European sick. Through the kindness of the gentleman who has all along been his most staunch friend, he will be enabled to go under comparatively comfortable circumstances, with his mind much relieved, as to the future prospects of his children, some arrangement having been made for their being properly taken care of on their arrival at the Presidency.

ACCIDENTS IN THE COAST.—On the morning of the 18th instant, the sea was so high, as to preclude all intercourse with the shipping in the road. The Captain of the *Heliance* made the attempt in an accommodation boat, but notwithstanding the exertions of the men, she drifted towards the fort and was compelled to retreat. Her passengers. A common boat also went off with three native carpenters, and was upset and dashed to pieces. One poor man was drowned, and another who was engaged to fix up some cabins in one of the ships, being unable to swim, struggled long in the water, and but for the boaters must have been drowned. As it was, when brought on shore, life was almost extinct.

Bombay.

ANALYST.—On the 10th of November, Ahmedabad was visited by a severe earthquake. A person there at the time, writes, "At about 20 minutes before two o'clock, we were visited with a severe shock of an earthquake. I was in bed, awake at the time. It seemed to me to travel, as it were from the N. W. to the S. E. First a hollow rumbling, crashing noise was heard, and immediately the bed began to shake, and all the doors and windows, and pillars on the boxes in the room—the sensation it left in the mind was awful. I shall not soon forget it. Fortunately it has proved harmless so far as I have heard. A like earthquake occurred in this place some 20 years ago, but from all accounts much more severe. No other news the weather just now is most delightful—and grain of all sorts plentiful and cheap."

LIBERALITY OF A PARRER.—Among the men of the Parer population the building of an abode of "Dharma," or "Law of Silence," has become a duty, and a large subscription, amounting to Rupees 5000 was raised for the purpose among the people of this city, both rich and poor, both men, and women, and children.

the Box of Postel-lee, at some distance from, and quite out of sight of land, on the 6th, August, on the latter morning, anchors were weighed, and the *Wellesley*, *Pol-gue* and *Pulader* having been sent out to act as an advance squadron, the remainder of the fleet anchored in lat 38° 55' 20" N and long 118° 07' 10" E, the distance from the land, which was but just visible from the *Wellesley*'s mainmast, being then about 15 miles. The *Modeste*, *Salade* and *Pulader* anchored 5 miles off shore, and the *Wellesley*'s anchorage they had 8 fathoms water at high tide which fell to 7 at ebb.

On the 10th a letter having been prepared by the interpreter, purporting to be from the Admiral to the principal Mandarin of the place, announcing the object of his visit with the fleet, and expressing a wish that an accredited person should be sent off to receive at his hands the letter addressed by H. M. Government to the court of Peking a flotilla of boats, armed, but with the arms concealed, was sent on shore towards the mouth of Peiho, to endeavour to obtain a conference, and ascertain the state of things through the medium of the Admiral's letter. On either side of the river a fort was observed, built on mud banks both in a dilapidated and indefensible condition the parapets being in places ruinous, and having but few guns, and those apparently almost unserviceable. On the walls of these forts, however, as the boats neared them, great bustle was observed, flags were being hoisted up and placed at intervals along the parapets, and other hostile-looking demonstration going on, and remembering the treachery acted at Amoy, under similar circumstances, it was thought advisable to endeavour to get hold of a native to carry a letter on shore and await the result. From the extreme terror, however of the few people whom they encountered in making boats, this was found impracticable, and the boats proceeded onwards to "try the general ship," when a boat with two Mandarins was observed sailing out towards them, a flag of truce was then waved to them, and they at once came along side, and entered into conversation with Mr. Munro. They immediately agreed to take the Admiral's letter on shore explaining that the Viceroy of Petchel-lee, Ke-Shen, was at Taku a few miles distant, and to him they would apply to obtain an answer. They intimated that the boats had better anchor where they were, or to return to their ships, in which they would forward the letter by a messenger. The boats desired to anchor at about 100 paces from the shore, but the boats refused to do so, and the distance of a mile from the shore while the two Mandarins then set off on horse back into the interior, and after a considerable delay, which the boats were on the point of returning, a new dignity was seen approaching the bank, and it was then arranged that, as from the hostile nature of the bank it was more than sufficient to land, the Mandarins should go on board, and the others of the boats visit him there—the latter had previously been invited to come on shore, and with a hypothesis in the fort, but had been obliged to decline by the above unexplained reason. The Mandarin in the junk delivered only a most discouraging answer, saying that he had not time to write a proper reply, but that he would send one on the morrow with an accredited person to receive the letter for Peking. The injustice of this was fully made out by the unaccountable, though the terms he made use of were not disrespectful. He did not, however, rise from his seat or in any way salute the officers when they came on board, and after directing the messenger sent, that they had any thing to say they might better say it then. Another opportunity was given to the river were to the effect that by the end of the two forts, that there were about 100 soldiers and 100 men in or about them, but

that a good many Manjarins, with different stations, some 20, 30, and exceeding 100, were present, and were, as it were, evenly sent down for the occasion, as there were no other dwellings than a few miserable huts on the banks of the river seen. A body of men were observed busily engaged in throwing up an earthen breastwork, extending the fort on the south bank of the river in an elevated sort of platform, which was flanked by a ditch extending into the river, and on which, at a subsequent visit, a very respectable-looking, brass, field-piece, on a proper wheel carriage, were observed mounted, and the impression is that these must have been the best guns presented by Lord Macartney to the Emperor when he visited the capital, and which now, by a strange coincidence or rule in human affairs, have been turned toward upon the doors or "tribunes." From all that was witnessed, it appeared very evident that the visit of this fleet had taken them quite by surprise, and that the Mandarins were at the forts, and the semblance of warlike preparations going on at the mouth of the river were merely the results of an endeavour according to their usual mode, to throw a cloak over the nakedness and poverty of their defences. The boats returned to the squadron on the afternoon, and on the following morning a Mandarin came off to the *Wellesley*, with a letter from the Shen to the Admiral stating that he was willing and ready to receive the letter of H. M. Ministers and transmit it to Peking for the Imperial inspection and pleasure, which he said it would require a period of ten days to enable him to receive and forward to the Admiral. He explained that the Governors of the Ningpo and Amoy provinces being of inferior rank, had not the power to exercise a discretion with regard to letters for the Imperial court, and hence their refusal to receive that of H. M. Government at both places; but that he, Ke-Shen being of higher rank could take upon himself to engage to forward it, and did so accordingly. Owing to the distance from shore and the lightness of the wind which rendered it necessary to make use of the steamer for the conveyance of the letter, some delay here intervened, and the letter was not finally dispatched to Peking until the 15th, from which date, according to the calculation of Ke-Shen a period of ten days was allowed by the Plenipotentiaries, for the consideration of the Imperial court, and for the transmission of the answer. The Mandarin who was sent on board the *Wellesley* is described as a remarkably intelligent and apparently well-disposed sort of man, of a warm sort of A. B. C. to Ke-Shen, and a cavalry soldier, and afforded much amusement by his description and ideas of things. He asserted that the civilians were anxious for a peaceful settlement of the question, but that the military were all for war—wanted distinction—to gain batons, &c. &c. On first coming on board he could not altogether control the effect produced upon him by the formidable appearance of the men and 10 war decks, and when subsequently the men and 10 war decks, and their long lines of 33 pounders, surrounded by the imposing paraphernalia of war, were exhibited to him, he continued to keep his feelings under control, and manifested neither surprise nor admiration. After this arrangement had been entered into with Ke-Shen, the fleet broke up to cruise, under the command of the *Wellesley*, to the islands in the H. and E. of the anchorage, in quest of water, and stored, under orders to re-embark on the 28th, on which day the dispatch communicating the pleasure of H. M. Majesty was to be considered. Two or three of the ships sighted the great wall of Peking at a distance, but about the long and fat, logged by the *Wellesley*, when the *Wellesley* proceeded to the coast in 1810, and the *Wellesley* proceeded to the coast in 1810, where a good deal of stock was obtained, a very interesting discovery made at a place called

Boatmen, however, in the 19th and 20th centuries, and long after, had been found in the same place. Some specimens were brought away, but unfortunately lost in the ship's hold. I had an opportunity of seeing some of the small portions, and found the physical characters discernible in them. I should pronounce the coal anthracite; it burns without flame, and is exceedingly brittle. All the pieces brought here having been reduced to small fragments by the mere force of holding and occasionally handling, it has a splendent lustre somewhat resembling that of graphite, and its fracture, so far as can be discerned, is conchoidal. Mr. Clarke (late of the H. C. China Service) was formerly on board the *Blonde*, during her cruise, and through his interpretation a few data were elicited concerning its site, cost, &c. The point appears to be situated at the distance of 15 miles only inland from a point which a large boat can approach by means of an inlet of the sea; but the quantity produced at present but small, the demand being limited to a place called Kai chow, about sixty to seventy miles N. of Foochow, to which about twenty cargoes of thirty to forty tons each, are annually shipped. The price at the shipping place (two on board) is 140 cash per meal of 133 lbs. or about 12s. 6d. per ton, and at Kachow it is sold for 320 cash the meal. Further considerations of the value which may be attached to the discovery of anthracite coal in this remote region, will be more suitable to another place, as connected with the information collected of the geology of the general coast of China and Tartary in the course of the last few months. I may mention en passant that millet, barley and wheat were observed growing in the fields, and herds of a pretty fair description, donkeys and goats in abundance; but no sheep were seen, also quail, snipe, plovers and foxes. The people appeared to be principally emigrants from the opposite coast of China; no towns or military posts were seen. On the 27th the squadron had again assembled at the former anchorage, and no junk from the shore being seen orders were issued to prepare for offensive operations, as a channel had been found by which it was considered that the *Moderate* which can be made to draw somewhat less than 12 feet of water, could enter the Peiho, as the *Malignant* steamer, drawing 14 feet 2 inches had already passed by it clear of the great sand-bank which partially closes up the river's mouth. She was run on to anchor close to the passage, with her boats in readiness to be prepared to cross and attack the forts on the following morning; in the mean time all the boats of the squadron were prepared for service, hoisted out, and all the available men told off for a land expedition, forming a body of 7 to 800 men, including 150 marines. Early in the morning, however, the shore squadron signalled "a Mandarin junk standing out toward the fleet," and a damper was consequently at once thrown upon the hopes and ardour of the would-be invaders. The junk was brought along side, the A. D. O. made his appearance on board the *Wellington*, produced the expected letter to a Ke-Shen, stated that he had come out on the day preceding according to appointment; but seeing no ships at the anchorage, had returned for the night, and all again became *couleur de rose*. The letter stated that the Imperial pleasure had been received; but that as there were many difficulties and difficulties in the question, which might be explained by personal conference, he would propose that one of the Plenipotentiaries should favor him with a visit on shore, where in his tent a discussion due to the importance of the subject might conveniently take place. The terms and expressions in the use of by Ke-Shen were, I understand, perfectly courteous and respectful, and in praising that Capt. Elliot would be the visitor, he explained that according to the customs of his country he

could not conscientiously with the dignity of his position (which was the only one he considered) accept of a private visit, and that he would be obliged to the visitor to pay a visit of ceremony to a foreign dignitary, and that he concluded the same course would operate to respect a chief of Shin (the Plenipotentiary) rank, and especially of the military, from leaving their vessel for the same purpose, and nevertheless, as Capt. Elliot he was aware was thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the Chinese, and would acknowledge the importance of a conference, he trusted that he would in this case waive ceremony and accede to his proposal. On leaving the *Wellington* the "barbarian Elliot," whose letters had been indorsed with the Chinese word "pin," would have been spurned by the underlings of Lin, and inferior Commissioner, into whose august presence he would never have been permitted to come, respectfully urged by the third dignitary of the state, to meet him on the shore of the central Siwery station and tried with him as with an equal. The plan was of course at once adopted, and on the following morning the 30th August, 8 boats having been well manned and the arm chest carefully stored and overhauled, pulled in towards the river, conveying Capt. Elliot, Mr. Morrison the interpreter, and a plenipotentiary spruikling of officers of all arms in full uniform. As the boats neared the bar, a boat with two Mandarins pulled out to escort them in, and while one was sent back to a gig to prepare for the landing, the other went into Captain Elliot's barge, and accompanied him to the shore, where it was soon perceived that the Chinese, with their accustomed industry, had taken advantage of the time elapsed since the last visit of the boats, to effect great changes and improvements. Both forts had been considerably repaired and strengthened the breast works and ditch on the N. bank had been completed and armed with muskets and high pieces; flanking ditches had been dug to make the approach to the fort more difficult, and long lines of tents behind the newly thrown up works, on the opposite side of the river, and near the town in the distance, now made their appearance: in them it was estimated there might have been about 2000 troops, though but few were seen on the walls of the fort, and about the tents which had been erected for the reception of the unwelcome visitors. On a higher part of the mud flat, which extended between the fort on the S. bank of the river and the water's edge, an enclosure had been made of a rectangular form by erecting high connaughts, and in the included space was a miniature of unpretending size and appearance, occupied by the Ke-Shen a suite of breakfast tents, and a few here and there for attendants; the enclosure had been drained by canals cut round it, and a bridge of boats planked over, stretched from its edge into the river, affording a dry means of passage into "the pleasure." On reaching Elliot, followed by his "staff," being introduced into the tent of Ke-Shen, the latter rose from his seat and courteously proffered the salutation of a bow, and of bowing, and "chin chinning" with the hands joined, to all; he then requested them to adjourn to the adjoining suite of tents, to partake of a repast consisting of "all the delicacies of the season," abundance of excellent mutton, pork, sweetmeats, bread, tea, and lib, &c. &c., begging, however Capt. Elliot remain, who accordingly, with Mr. Morrison, took seats in the tent and ordered himself to the more serious part of the day's performance, in a conference which lasted between 2 and 3 hours. Of what passed during the interview but little of course can be positively known to the world; I can only therefore detail to you the remarks made by the qualification of having been "given to understand" their general conversation. Capt. Elliot on some points had produced before Ke-Shen a fac simile of a map of the great wall of Great Britain, to show the similarity with which the P'ing-poo makes were placed,

He invited him to exhibit a similar proof of delegated power. He then replied that not having expected such demand he had come prepared to produce such proof of his identity, but on Capt. K.'s explaining that in the event of another meeting for the purpose of making conclusive arrangements taking place, it would be necessary that their mutual understanding should be maintained by the possession on both sides of such an instrument, he at once admitted the reasonableness of the demand, and expressed his unwillingness to comply with it. He then entered into the general question, and said the Emperor's wish was that things should at once return to their previous state and the trade be again carried on as of old, avoiding war, from which loss alone could result to both parties. That a high commissioner, (himself he believed) would be immediately despatched to Canton whether the English were invited to repair. That all arrangements and restrictions to proper order might be made upon the spot which had been the scene of the disturbances and of the misconduct of Lin, who "had exceeded his orders and should be punished," or it is reported, "given up to our mercy." Kō-shen intimated, I am told, with great attention and keen interest, to explanations made to him of the present actual hearing of the Suez silver question appearing to engender deeply upon the fact advanced that at the time being, in consequence of the great price of opium, and the impossibility of preventing its sale along the coast for specie alone, a far greater amount of silver was being drained out of the country than during the time of open trade, when their teas and silks tended most materially, by barter to check its stream. He asked whether the British Government were prepared or disposed to put an end to their side to the opium trade, and doubtless was made to understand for the first time, the impossibility of altogether preventing its export from India by any means we could legitimately use. And many more things he said and listened on which I was not at all length the conclusion broke up, Kō-shen promising that for the better and more explicit information of the Admiral, and for the satisfaction and convenience (for reference to their Government) of the Plenipotentiaries, he would on the following day send off a letter embodying the views of the Emperor and the measures which the Celestial Government proposed to adopt under existing circumstances. Throughout the whole conference it was remarked that he invariably made use of terms, the most correct and respectful, both in speaking of our Sovereign and the British nation, applying always the same terms expressive of rank and dignity when the occasion called for an allusion to the former, as when speaking of the Celestial Emperor. In and about the forts, and encampments also upon the occasion of this interview, no displaying of colours, marching of soldiers, sounding of drums, or any illustration of the national homing were witnessed; but all seemed to address themselves to the business on hand as one of an ordinary business importance. Many attempts were made by the party on the "outside" to penetrate into the fort and see how matters looked in the enemy's defence, but they were invariably resisted and the only information obtained, was as to the number of tents visible and of guns mounted, of these latter 15 heavy pieces (including the 6 European looking brass guns supposed to have been Lord McCartney's present) and which were mounted on a sort of earthen cavalier, without parapet, and about 20 ball-pieces were counted, so that a couple of broadsides from the *Maltese* would have decided the affair as far as the works—so to call them—were concerned. The party at length took leave of Kō-shen, returned to the boats and pulled back to the fleet, and soon after a welcome supply of live stock, consisting of 20 bullocks, 20 sheep, and 398 cows with oil, flour, &c. &c. was sent off. On the following day the promised statement was brought on board the *Maltese*, and after consideration of its contents and of

the substance of what was brought forward by Kō-shen at the interview on the 30th, a letter was sent back by the Plenipotentiaries, stating that as no definite answer had been given to the proposals and demands of His Britannic Majesty's Ministers, and as the arrangement proposed appeared to hold out but a vague promise of concession on the part of the court of Peking, they must, unless some decided pledge should be given to them that the Celestial Government were prepared to authorize their future commissioner at Canton to accede to certain terms, and carry out the measures contingent upon them, put an end to the negotiation and proceed, according to their orders in carry on the war. This peremptory communication produced a prompt rejoinder from Kō-shen, entreating the Plenipotentiaries to delay yet a little while their final decision, and to allow him time to make another reference to Peking, from which he did not doubt that an answer in all respects satisfactory would speedily be returned. This was acceded to, and a period of 6 days—subsequently extended, at the urgent request of Kō-shen to 10 was allowed, during which part of the squadron again started in various directions to cruise, and the Admiral in the steamer paid a visit to the great "lion of the north." The wall, the description of which by those who were fortunate enough to accompany H. B. is abundantly interesting. The steamer was able to approach within about 2 miles of the coast on which its eastern terminus rested, a distance which admitted of a minute examination of a great extent of its range: it was seen to run along the summit of a range of hills parallel to and about 5 or 6 miles distant from the coast, and descending the northern extreme feebly entered the flat which intervened between it and the sea, close to which it terminated in a square fort of some extent having a gateway—that of Tartary—in its northern wall high towers were seen at intervals projecting somewhat from, along the whole line, and . . . served in that part, part of which afforded a sort of sectional view that the wall had parapet on either verge—exterior and interior. The position of the fort on the shore was determined by observations on board the steamer to be in lat 40° 4' N. and long 121° 2' E. Tents and soldiers were seen inside the fort, and also a small encampment on the Tartary side near the gate, most likely posted there "pour l'occasion."

The final despatch was brought out to the *Wellington* by the A. D. C. on the 1st September, containing a copy of the instructions of the Chinese Government to Kō-shen and a letter from him to the Plenipotentiaries communicating the same. An answer was immediately prepared, and sent on the following morning by the steamer by the A. D. C. who, I understand, urgently begged the Admiral to delay his departure until Kō-shen could have time to write one more rejoinder: this however was refused, and on the same day the whole fleet got under weigh and stood towards a small group of islands near the entrance of the bay, off one of which (Pō K'ang) the ships anchored and a party went on shore and procured some stock. Whilst wandering about Mr. Morrison found a proclamation posted on a wall, which appeared to be one of many circulated by the Governor of the province since the arrival of the expedition at Chusan. It referred to the capture of that island by the British troops, and stated the imperial pleasure had been received, directing that along the whole coast preparations should be made to resist them—that where there were fortifications they should be strengthened, and where there were none, works should be erected; that if at any town or village on the coast there should be few or no soldiers, the strong and vigorous young men should be ready, and the rich in arms and money sent to be employed by the authorities in furtherance of the national object of defence. There is a town on the main land, a few hours sail from these islands, called Tungshu-ho, hitherto accounted a

place of some importance and strength, from which a junk was sent off to the fleet with a man, a sort of mandarin, on board, who spoke some English. He brought the compliments of the Governor of the place, who was anxious to conciliate the strangers and supply them with what they wanted, and proved to be a person formerly employed in an English house at Canton, a colonnade or head Dubush, during the troublous times of '39 so that he was thoroughly acquainted with all the particulars of the momentous quarrel "Elliot versus Lin." He gave much interesting information regarding the present state of the country, and the means to which the Chinese Government are resorting to defend its coasts against the incursions of the barbarians. He stated that they considered the Yang-tze Keang (river) by far the most valuable point or channel of attack in the Empire, and that great exertions were in consequence being made to collect troops and make preparations for resistance in and about Nankin and the towns on the river; it was given out that 50,000 men had been assembled in the province but that without doubt the major part were "paper soldiers," i. e. men mustered and retained on paper, but wanting in the body, and that the remainder must be but poorly armed and without artillery. Speaking of Peking he said, that it was a much poorer place and contained much fewer fine buildings, the Imperial and other palaces excepted, than Canton, upon which town an attack had been expected, and great many troops collected in its neighbourhood. Through this individual a communication was opened with the town of Lung chow, and the *Modore* having been sent in to make observations, great civility was shown on the part of the authorities, Capt. Eyres having passed the night on shore near an encampment of troops in a tent which they pitched for him and where the main fire waited upon him.

The town appears to be of considerable extent and surrounded by a wall rather of older one angle at which was washed by the having rich soundings. Use is that the Mother and have blown up with in half of the rampart.

"Captain Elliot went over on the 2d., to the A. S. Straits Street, to the mouth of the Ning-po river, and had an interview at Chiao at Chi ho with "E." the Chinese at war who arrived in Ning po from Peking, a short time since. Whatever may have taken place at the conference, the result seems plain, that Captain Anson's demand for surrender is refused, and as nothing whatever has been done by the Plenipotentiaries since, and as the whole of the troops are getting into winter quarters in the town and suburb, with all despatch, it appears that 'bear and forbear' is still to be the order of the day, though all on our side. It is said that the authorities (our Capt. Elliot says), declare that not one individual (not even the unfortunate Mrs. Noble) should be given up until the British troops have evacuated Chinin, and a strange sort of fact told,—by taking all the commanders of the 29 sugar junks now lying in the harbor," over to Ning po and proposing to exchange them, guns and all, if necessary, for then presentment with an ensign, and it only furnishes additional matter for regret that these attempts should have been made, to gain and end by a peaceful and circumstantious sort of means, which we are not ready and resolve to follow up by proceedings more worthy of the nation's name. It is more than probable that any of hostile measures carried out against the town of Ning-po just now, would wantonly interfere with an interest the most important of the stream which is to lead us—not to honor and glory, but to optimum compensation—restoration of trade, &c., but such is the case, it is surely most unwise and ill-advised to repeat a demand already repeated and humbly urged, and to support it by the use of force as I cannot even call it—of the

(Continued)

and Makomed Shaw, if not in the least intention exists of enforcing it, in the event of an apparently insulting refusal.

· Captain Behne, with the Conway and Algerine, returned to this bay on the 1st after a successful and profitable cruise up the Yang-tze-kang, which he explored to within about 50 Miles of the junction of the great canal, turning in long. 126° 26' and lat 31° 40', at which point the river was 7 to 8 miles broad, and had a 6 fathom channel 1½ to 2 mile in width, with every appearance of its continuing. The town of Nankin is situated about 12 miles from the South bank of the Yang-tze keeping about 50 miles west of the junction of the canal (according to Barrow.

The Admiral and Captain Elliot are expected (according to the last letters from the fleet at Chusan) on the 28th at Macao.

The 37th Regt. Madras N. I., with the detachment of Volunteers are encamped on a small island called San Chow, a few miles N. and W. of Lantau at the mouth of the Cap-sing moon—they were healthy.

The *Columbia* with the Head-Quarters of the 37th had, however, not been heard of up to the 18th October, and fears were entertained for her safety.

Provisions and supplies of all sorts continued plentiful at Macao, and since the receipt of the Imperial edict, a less hostile feeling had been perceived at the Bogue forts and at the Barrier. H. M. S. *Calliope*, 28, had arrived from *Vulgarisa*, and her commander, Cap. Herbert, 29 senior, had assumed command. Lin had left Canton on his way to Peking two days, so when the last accounts received at Macao left the former town, and it is said that Ke-shen had arrived in the neighbourhood, but had not yet made his public entry, for which great preparations had been made.

The Sylph passed at sea near the entrance to the Straits, the French frigate, *Magicienne*, bound to Macao, and also left at Singapore the armed Steamer *Nemore* which was to sail from Singapore--economizing fuel--to join the Admiral on the 31d or 4th.

Officers who have obtained leave from Chusan.

Col. Barry, 49th.

Major Cooper, 10.h.

Capt. Peers, Madras Engs.

Lieut. Ouchterlony, ditto.

Capt. Sir H. Duell, 18th.

Capt. Sir W. McGregor, 18th.

"Mr. King, a partner of Ruan Co., Agents
for Baining Road and Co.
the largest shop here; he
owns a boat on the river to be
used for supplies of tea coming
down, and that by the Chinese themselves.

[illegible]

The same letter also adds that, "It is ascertained that the demands made by the British Commissioners on the Chinese Government, do not include any request for the repayment of the 20,000 chests of Opium delivered over to (Capt. Elliot."

A letter of 12th October says—"Some circumstances, and some conversations of the Admiral at Chusan, convince me his views of the conference at or near Canton are not for final settlement—that probably in endeavour to get out on amicable terms, the fears of the season, and continuous final adjustment next spring near Peking."

IMPERIAL EDICT.—On the 9th day of the 9th moon of the 20th year of Tanukwang, (Oct 4: 1840) the governor of Canton opened the following despatch from the piny council.

On the 22d day of the 8th moon (September 17) the following Imperial Edict was received.

"Truly because the English, Barbarians came to Tientsin and presented a document of complaints: and I perceiving that (in style) was respectful and obedient craving with the utmost degree of earnestness for the despatch of imperial labour and kindness, it was right for me to order Keshen to prepare with greatest attention and give a perspicuous edict, disallowing—or forbidding—(the English to cause) any disturbance or confusion; but to allow them to go to Canton, and thence to knock he if and state their complaints; and if really any just causes of complaint appeared, the said great minister should enquire in their behalf make and transmit a report, and beg for the imperial favour.

It is authenticated that formerly Keshen reported, saying, that the said Barbarians heard and received the (imperial) instructions and commands.

Now the whole of the English squadron have already moved their helms and returned to the southward after having made a report saying—"that along the whole coast hostilities should cease on both sides, and that they dare not produce causes of disturbance, but if they were attacked, then their power and strength would make it difficult for them to refrain from returning the blow. And one-half of the Tinghai troops also may be first withdrawn. Such are the words."

The said Barbarians for their former (for late) disobedient and insolent conduct, which although it has been caused by excitement, is deserving of that indignation which sets the hair on end and raises the cap from the head—ought to have been immediately exterminated (had they continued it.)

At present Tientsin in Fuhkeen, Tientsin in Chaka ang, Paoshan and Sungming in Keungsoo all sea port towns, have successively with their thundering cannon attacked the Barbarian ships, and crushed their daring spirit; and the said foreigners having already assented—or expressed their desire to come and represent (their complaints) and beg for (imperial) favour;—certainly the causes of what has passed must be searched to the bottom.

To-day I have directed Keshen to assume the rank and power of an imperial envoy (qumchue) and to travel post-haste to Canton to enquire into and manage the circumstances of the business; after his arrival there he must certainly manage and settle every thing securely.

Yet I am apprehensive that the governors and lieutenant-governors of the maritime provinces may be ignorant of the present state of circumstances. I therefore especially order F. Lepo, &c. to send a five-hundred-league-a-day-proclamation, that all may accordingly obey

and that it may be seen at all important places; and that they may acknowledge the truth in God's eye, and waiting off. If one or more sails of those barbarian ships are anchored at sea, it is not necessary to open fire upon them; but it is of importance to keep a strict guard, and not to be the first to attack; but the severest and most secret arrangements must be established; there must not be the least appearance of disorder or remissness: this is of the utmost importance;

To order that to-day Keshen's original document with the English Barbarians' rough draft (to keep not a respectful term) with the said Barbarians' reply be copied and sent to F. Lepo to be by him examined;—and let these orders be forwarded at the rate of 500 leagues a day, that all may know them.

WRECK OF THE CORONET YOUNG.—During the whole of last week it has been blowing hard from the Eastward, and on Monday last the 20th, at night, the *Colonel Young*, broke from her anchor in the roads, and went on shore on the N. W. side of the Tupa Island. As will be seen from Mr. Jones' card the greatest part of the valuable cargo has been saved; the hull almost entirely under water, but it is hoped that she may be floated again in moderate weather, and that the damage she has sustained will not prove very great. It has been blowing very hard during the last week in the China sea; H. M. S. *Hypocrite* on her way from Manila, encountered very severe weather and had all her boats carried away; the *Thetis*, transport, is reported to be outside with loss of masts; the *Sphinx*, transport, has by reason of weather been obliged to put into the Caping-moon, as also the *Kabel*, 11, Spanish, bound from Manila for Chusan with stores.

Letters have been received from Chusan, to the 24th of October, and from Macao to the 4th of November. At Chusan matters were improving, the Chinese were daily returning to the town, and a larger supply of provisions was daily supplied, than had been received up to the date of our last advice. A truce had been declared between the Chinese and English, pending the Canton negotiations. Admiral Elliot was to leave Chusan for Canton in the first week in November. Trade was at a stand still at Macao, and every thing else in statu quo.

We have received our own correspondent's letter, dated Chusan 20th October, and though it contains little additional news, yet the details it gives are sufficiently interesting, to warrant our giving it a conspicuous place, by inserting it in our editorial columns;—

Tientsin (Chusan, Oct 17, 1840)—"Nothing of interest has occurred since the departure of the *Cruiser* with the last government mail. The views, too, of the Admiral, and the opinions of the favoured few who are behind the scenes, are kept so secret, that nothing but vague reports, and, now and then, the surmise of some knowing one ever reach the ears of the profane vulgar. It was believed for some time, that the admiral has given up his intention of going to Canton, and that the Chinese delegates would come here to settle the terms of a treaty. There was probably no further ground for this report, than an utter denial to the *Wallerley* and other vessels to subside, and there is no doubt, that the Admiral will sail for Canton on or about the 25th instant. The *McKillop* is now ready for sea, having even taken in her lower-deck guns, and some 68 pounds brought out of the *Leander*. She will carry the Admiral. The other men-of-war which are to go to Macao, are the *Blanchet*, *Volage*, *Algerine*, *Matte* and *Madagascar*, &c. The *Wallerley* will winter here. The *Tamag* and *Albatross* steamers, are to return to the Yang-tse-kung, and finish the important survey commenced by the former vessel. The entrance to the

great river has been discovered, and the Colony has been apprised of 100 miles above it. The connection of the river with the great canal was not discovered, but the survey was necessarily hasty, as the time was limited, and thirty six weeks were consumed in finding the mouth of the river. There is no doubt, that all the desired information will be obtained on this second trip. The channel, although intricate and deep, and appeared to deepen as the *Chingay* ascended. The Chinese are said to be much dismayed by the achievement of this important service. The coast is said to have been every where placed in a state of defence, every village having some apology at least for a fortification. This, however, the only warlike appearance in the horizon. Several officers have obtained private leave of absence, which certainly looks rather peculiar. The "season" at Chusan is over, and our fashionable are leaving us. Two *Marquises* started last week, and a Viscount goes to day, and there has not been a single arrival of note, excepting the last importation of commissariat bullocks. As far as regards the health of the troops, no improvement has yet taken place, although the weather is much more salubrious. The thermometer is now at 60 in the morning, and the air dry and bracing. Still the fever and dysentery continue, and the men, worn out by repeated attacks, die off very fast. The Volunteers have lost upwards of one hundred men, the 20th nearly 70 and the other corps about the same proportion. The Sappers and Miners, however, have only buried two of their number. Nothing as yet has been done to ameliorate the wretched condition of the troops, although the admiral talks of sending detachments to Manila and Macao for change of air. Unfortunately this taking will do no valid in good, if, like on other occasions at Chusan it ends only in talking. However, the Admiral has been inspecting some of the military hospitals, which look humanely like. After being an eye witness at the disease and misery they contain, he cannot well refuse to do something for the troops. We are all heartily sick of Chusan, but our residence here will have at least one good effect, not one of us will *grumble* far at least ten years after a return to Birmah, even at a half batta station. We are but a few days for fresh provisions, and the troops have beef twice a day. The *Pygmalion* which the *Haughty* transport has been dispatched to the Northward for more bullocks. Captain Anstuther, Lieut Douglas, R.N. the captain and crew of the *Kite*, but, with the captain's wife and child, are all prisoners at Ning-po. There is also a party of marines. The *Kite* was taken while a large party were foraging on shore. The prisoners have been kindly treated, and suffered to make known their wants to their friends here. The Chinese at first refused to deliver them up until we left Chusan, but it is now understood, that they are to be forwarded to Canton and there set at liberty. There is a report, that Capt. Noble, of the *Kite*, is not among the prisoners, having been killed when his vessel was boarded, but this requires confirmation. An army of 5,000 foot, and 2,000 horse is said to be assembled at Ning-po.

October 20. — I wrote you a hurried letter the other day, when we received two hours' notice, that the mail vessel about to be closed. The vessel does not sail until this evening, and I write you a few more lines to give you any items of intelligence which I may have omitted in my letter. It was settled some days ago, that twelve of the ships in harbour were to be paid up and discharged, but this has since been countermanded, and they are to be retained at least for the present. The reason probably is, that more invalids are to be sent away than was at first contemplated, although some attribute the counter-orders to intelligence of an important voyage said to have been received yesterday from Ning-po. A ship was received by the Admiral, but there is no reason to believe, that it contained anything momentous, or likely to induce the Government to take up more shipping. The *Clifton* has been dispatched south for the accommodation of troops, and is about to sail direct for Bombay. An invading force

has been sitting for some time, and medical certificates have been granted to several officers. A considerable number of men are to be landed and sent to Calcutta, with the view of being exchanged by the coast there, and discharged as unfit for service. I dare say sixty men might be selected from the canteenman's mess, who will never again be fit for service, without including those who are dying in hospital. The Surgeons say, that there are at least thirty or forty of these poor fellows in such a hopeless state, that removal on boardship would now be of no service to them. It is not yet settled, what ships or how many are to take invalids; but one is talked of for Calcutta, and two for Manila. *Seldom* have regiments been in the lamentable state that those now at Chusan are in, especially the 26th. In all alone, there are 550 men sick, 80 buried, many dying, and more still utterly disabled. Still the authorities are only now talking of doing what ought to have been done weeks, if not months, ago. Certainly, there has been great sacrifice of life here, which might have been avoided by merely making use of ships that have been lying idle in harbour. There is a grant consent to be held to day, a meeting having been called by the Admiral of all the big-wigs and heads of departments in Chusan. It is to be hoped, that some decisive measures will be adopted—either to abandon this infernal island before the Military force is annihilated, or at least to send a large number of men to Manila, for a few weeks, to try the effect of a change of climate. It is said, that only the *Isabella*, *Robertson* and the *Medusa*, the two smallest transports, will be employed on this service; but this is too ridiculous for belief, for there are five or six large ships engaged. The *Defiance*, it is supposed, will carry invalids to Calcutta, but it is impossible, that she can contain them all. It has been in contemplation to form outposts on the island, and Col. Montgomery has been employed in selecting convenient stations. This might easily have been done some time ago, but there are so few effective men now, that the force cannot well be divided. If outposts are formed, it will probably be by the 18th Reg.

We hold the city of Tientsin by rather a frail tenure. It might be set on fire, on any dark night, in twenty different places at once, without a chance of the incen- fires being detected. There cannot be a doubt, that there are many conspirators in the city, who, having no property to lose, would willingly engage in such an act, on receiving the order from a mindless. There are patrols every night on the watch, but this must be more for the purpose of giving timely notice of a fire, than to prevent its occurrence; for, if he had double the number of men in the city, the Chinese might set it on fire every night for a week, if they were so inclined. The houses are almost entirely composed of wood, and in the event of a fire, we might think ourselves fortunate, if we escaped with our sick, ammunition, and provisions. The removal of the troops into the city has not been productive of further benefit than affording protection from the cold (which we now begin to feel,) and rendering the sick more comfortable or rather less uncomfortable, than they were in tents. The officers have been much more unobtrusively removed into the town as many as three and four unfortunate soldiers, living in the same house, being frequently attacked by the fashionable complaints at the same time. A man thinks himself extremely fortunate in England, if he and his servant have the agree on alternate days, and only grumbles when both are laid up together. The same agree is rather an awkward custom, but affords some amusement by the punks he plays. A friend of mine was occupied a whole morning in making some uncommonly fine soup for his dinner—just as it was ready his teeth began to chatter, and he was obliged to call in a friend to do the needful for the soup. It is too hard to laugh at so serious a subject, but we have nothing to laugh at but our miseries. If, had it we did not do so, we should lack amusement in Chusan.

What need we fiddles, funny songs, or sherry ?

While our own miseries can make us merry

Fiddles there are none attached to the expedition excepting one belonging to Lord Jocelyn, which he has taken away with him. No one sings "funny songs" here. We have all lost our voices—(not certainly, "from hollaring and singing of anthems," but from commiseration bread which sticks in our throats)—and sherry is twenty dollars per dozen. I trust however, that we shall all be at Calcutta again ere long, after having achieved all the objects of the expedition and, above all, secured a regular supply of their favorite beverage to the tea-drinking anility of old England. Then shall we have some consolation for the miseries of our sojourn here. For six months at least, we shall be privileged to draw the long bow, and tell long stories without interruption. I'll tell thee, Dirk, where I have been,

Where I the sweet things have seen,

O! things beyond compare!

The following advertisements put forth by Mr. James Innes, we have extracted from the Canton Register of the 3d of November, with which we were favored by a friend. Captain Elliot will do well not to test in person the correctness of the aim of Mr. Innes's "well practised rifle."

ADVERTISEMENT.—A threat in the *Blue Book*, held out by Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston (page 421), appears to me to involve the liberty of the subject, and as I am named, I feel it my duty to state the threat, and how it would most assuredly have been met.

"Whether he does so or not is matter which will need further interference or not as his conduct once affects the general safety of his own. But I have long since determined to incur the responsibility of apprehending his person, whenever I see reason to think, that his defiance of the authority of the Chinese government is dangerous to the safety of the community and public interests under my superintendence, and I depend, with confidence, on the support of H. M.'s government in all such emergencies."

Now any party coming to my mind for such a purpose, the officer leading the party (if possible, Captain Elliot himself) would have been shot through the head or heart, by a well practised rifle, and then the party allowed to perform their last duty.

On the contrary, if an order from the constituted authority, the Governor of Macao, was produced, instant obedience to it would have been granted, however procured by false pretences.

A British subject
JAMES INNES.

Macao, October 25th, 1840.

Egypt.

The following items of intelligence have been received from Egypt during the week.—War is raging in Egypt but the Overland communication has not been stopped by Mohammed Ali, though Admiral Sir John Lewis has detained the Mails at Malta. News has been received from Bagdad in 41 days, which states that the combined English and Austrian fleets, including 7 steamers, had taken Beyrout and Latakia on the coast of Syria, captured 8 or 10 Egyptian vessels of war, and St. Jean d'Acre, and had proceeded to join the naval forces at Alexandria, to enforce a rigid blockade. From Damascus, we learn, that on the 19th of September, 2 of the persecuted Jews had died in prison from ill treatment. On the 1st of October, however, 5 others who had been incarcerated were released. Since then Mr. Waring, the English Consul, had been put in confinement on the news of the taking of Beyrout arriving there, and the Syria mails had been stopped.

The mail stopped, by Sir John Lewis, at Malta, is to come forward via Tichrout and the Persian Gulf.

The Consuls Genl. of the four powers have left Alexandria and are on board the Squadron off the coast of

Syria, Mohammed Ali was persuaded to defer for a time the sending his fleet to sea, to M. Cockeist the French Consul General.

The British Merchants are all at Alexandria under special protection from the Pacha and even Mr. Larkins the B. Consul had not left.

Some of the passengers who arrived from England with the mails to Malta came on to Alexandria, and were allowed to pass on through Egypt to Suez, by Mohammed Ali who is described as being still willing to afford every facility to the passage of the Indian Mails.

The Allied Forces have got possession of the whole coast of Syria. Ibrahim Pacha and Suliman Pacha had retreated.

Mohammed Ali has been formally deposed by the Sultan.

Alexandria was blockaded on the 6th October, but noon the remonstrance of the British Merchants and the Foreign Consul General's and Consuls, the blockade was postponed to the 14th; but on the 21st it was enforced with all rigour.

On the 25th of October a Steamer had reached Alexandria with a declaration from the French Government that that nation was preparing to give every assistance to Mohammed Ali.

Ibrahim Pacha was said to have been totally defeated in two battles and was obliged to fly alone on foot for his life.

An express of December 15, from Bombay, announces the arrival of the *Victoria* from the Red Sea, with the following important intelligence from Vixardix, under date November 19, from a source of which much reliance may be placed.

Mahomed Ali had, for some time, shown symptoms of dissatisfaction with the prospect of his affairs, on account particularly of the absence of the collective support on which he seems to have relied from France. On the 6th of November, he openly expressed this feeling in public Divan. On the next day, he received the intelligence of the fall after a bombardment of six hours, by the English of the important Fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, which added to his disquiet, and a courier was immediately despatched to Ibrahim Pacha directing him to evacuate the whole of Syria. This intention was shortly afterwards announced by Mahomed Ali, of giving up the Turkish Fleet, and complying with all the demands of the Sultan, on his being assured of continuance in the Government of Egypt.

The disposable crew of the ship and the artillerymen of the arsenal, were then incessantly occupied in dismantling the Fleet, which had been prepared to proceed to sea for employment against the naval forces of the Allies; on the completion of which, it is said, they are intended, in case of necessity, to man the batteries on shore, that all intention of resistance is described as being abandoned, unless Egypt itself should be attacked.

The arrival of a French Post office Steamer on the 15th of Novr., with the intelligence of a change of ministry in France (no further particulars are given in the latter) confirmed Mahomed Ali in his previous resolution.

The letter concludes with these words.

"The Oriental Steam Ship, arrived yesterday, November 18, and was readily admitted into Port. Mahomed Ali affording every facility for getting the Mails on shore, and appointing persons to escort them to Suez; and he has this evening reiterated his previous assurances, that in the event of either war or peace, every facility will continue to be given for the transmission of the Indian Mails through Egypt."

This Express from Bombay has brought only the letter of which the substance has been given above. The light packet may probably have passed the heavier express on the road.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1839.

JANUARY.

1. Medical Hall established by Messrs. Scott, Thomson and Co.

— Meeting of the Civil Service Annuity Fund; when it was resolved "to memorialize the Court of Directors that the indulgence of retiring upon reduced Annuities now granted to Subscribers who have been more than 10, and upwards of 15 years in the service, upon certified inability from ill health to remain here, may be extended to all Subscribers of the period of actual residence respectively, who may wish from whatever cause to retire."

— Sir Jasper Nicholls assumed the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

2. Pettab's trial continued in the Hoogly Court. Dr. Leonard, Lewis Alexander Frederick Thesis, and many native witnesses for the defence, examined.

— *Bark Rising Star* launched from the Bankahal, Chittagong.

— Meeting of the Asiatic Society—announcement of the arrival of a collection of French works on Natural History—ditto of Government measures for the protection of the Black Pagoda, against further demolition. A letter read from Major Hay relating to his splendid collection of objects of Natural History valued at 20,000 Rs.

3. Pettab's trial continued - D. Hare, Esq., Rajah Kichan Mubun Sing and others, examined.

— Two draft Acts promulgated by the Government, one abolishing Stamp Duty on papers connected with appeals from the Local Courts to the Queen in Council, and the other declaring that any individual, who may wage war or attempt to wage war, shall be imprisoned for fourteen years.

— The provincial command of the Army devolved on Major General Ramsay.

4. The *Friend of India* commences the disinterested discussion, in regard to the publication of the *Government Gazette* in the Bengallee language.

— Intelligence of a venous dacoity perpetrated in the vicinity of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, when a chowkidar was killed.

— Intelligence of a dacoity committed at Chunarh - several houses robbed, the sudden thanah plundered, and a goldsmith murdered.

— The Resumption question revived after a short pause, to be continued with redoubled ardour and might.

5. The discharge of James Jacobs, an insolvent, opposed by Mr. Clarke, on behalf of Bruce, Shand and Co.

— Jhansi taken—not a soul found in either town or fort the old Ranees with her liege subjects having bolted, through the various arrangements of our agent.

— The extraordinary case mooted, of Mr. Martin's horse taking "French leave."

6. The prisoners of the Nuddseah jail attempted an escape.

— Seventy one natives tried for piracy and acquitted, owing to a flaw in the indictment.

7. Charles D'Cruze, executed for the murder of his cousin.

— At a meeting of the Metcalfe Testimonial committee, it was resolved, to resign their funds to the Metcalfe Library Fund, on certain conditions.

— News of the western countries all testifying against us. Lieut. Penlinger left Herat.

— Sale of 5,966 chests of Opium, at the average price of 800 Rs. the chest.

— The Governor-General arrived at Lahore, and was sumptuously entertained by the Maha Rajah.

— Fate of the *Protector's* cargo picked up, on the coast of Ceylon, two months after that vessel had been wrecked.

8. Harlequin represented for the first time in Calcutta.

9. Mr. Ogilvy found guilty of falsely imprisoning Mr. Shaw, an Attorney of the Supreme Court.

— The suggestion for the establishment of a "Staff Postical," put forth by BARNABY BARNES.

— Honorable Mr. Ross took his passage on the *Hungerford*.

— The Rajah of Nagpore arrived at Benares on his way to Gya, and distributed three lakhs of rupees among the Brahmans of various shramas.

10. The second count against Mr. Ogilvy withdrawn.

— The *Friend of India* comes out with a lengthy leader on the reorganization of the Mutual Police—a subject rendered entirely threadbare by subsequent discussion.

— At a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Dr. py was unanimously elected the Secretary.

11.— General Ventura entertained at Bombay.

14. Mr. Ogilvy received his sentence and fined 2,000 rupees.

— The Mechanic's Institute proposed.

15. Mr. Halliday's able minute on the Police, given to the world.

— His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland embarked for Madras on board the *Columbo* for Suva.

16. The Union Bank declared a dividend of 11 per cent. per share for the last half year.

— Government liberally reward the crew of the floating light, who were instrumental in saving the survivors of the *Protector*.

17. Full of bad news Runjeet reported to be very ill, and in case of his death the probability of Lord Auckland being taken state prisoner by the Sikhs. Intelligence also received of the Resident of Ava being subjected to additional humiliation.

— Conclusion of the trial of Pettab at Hoogly, when nothing was concluded.

— Agra relief society abolished.

— Intelligence received of Dr. Richardson being despatched to the Capital of Siam to endeavour to form a commercial Treaty with that Court, for Chinese trading caravans coming direct to Moulmein.

— News from Ceylon to the effect of efforts being in progress, for the establishment of steam Communication between that Island and Bombay.

— The Honorable Mr. Ross embarked under a safe Jute.

18. Intelligence received that Runjee still continues

alarmingly ill, and that Lord Auckland has very discreetly marched out of Lahore.

— The building of the Great Eastern mooted.

19. Aden captured.

— Portab admitted to bail.

21. The *Englishman* on table talk authority, announces the proclamation of war with Burmah.

22. Intelligence received of the Hong Merchants threatening to unroof the foreign factories. Stoppage of trade with China.

— Intelligence of the loss of the *Kallia Castle* at Sea.

— Commencement of influenza in Calcutta.

24. The *Englishman's* insertion of an unwarrantable attack on the Rev. Mr. McDonald.

— The Cosmopol Foundry opened to receive work.

25. Confirmation at the Cathedral.

26. GAUNTZER's last words, about the Resumption Question.

— The 6th and 9th regiments ordered up to Cawnpore.

28. The fort of Bukkhar taken.

— A Treaty established with the Scindians of their immediately coming down with 28 lakhs cash down on the nail, and agreeing to defray the expenses of a force not exceeding 5,000.

29. Refreshing news. The *Norfolk* announced laden with Ice.

31. General Orders issued for breaking up the reserve troops which were left at Ferozepore.

— Two Acts published, containing the revised charter of the Bengal Bank, and the new charter of the Bombay Bank.

— Reply given by Government to the petition of the Landholders' Society on the question of Resumption.

FEBRUARY.

2. Diplomas granted to two students of the Medical College.

— Kurrceah taken.

— Intelligence received of great commotion at Assam. Col. White killed.

— The first issue of *Greenway's Agra Journal*.

— Mr. McNaghten entered Shikarpore.

3. Kurrachee capitulated.

4. Intelligence received of Bukkur being ceded to us *pro tempore*.

— Intelligence received that the tea sent home from Assam had been tried in London, and was pronounced by the brokers to be good, strong, highburnt, rather smoky, Pekoe kind.

6. The *Commercial Advertiser* amused his readers with a fable, about W. H. McNaghten being killed and quartered at Cabool.

— The cholera appears at Arcot and makes serious ravages in that contention.

7. The *Friend's* lament on the demise of the *Political Register*.

— A prime new editor arrived for the *Englishman*, expressly imported from home by the proprietor.

8. Meeting of the Asiatic Society, resolved to appropriate 7,000 rupees for the erection of four additional rooms.

— A meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Bank held, and a dividend of 11 per cent. declared on the capital.

9. An association of tag-rags and bobtails formed, cyclopt the "Patriotic Association."

— A Native Public Library established.

— Major Sleeman appointed Commissioner for the suppressing of Dacoity as well as fugitives in the N. W. Provinces.

11. The Ameers of Scinde refuse to allow a free passage to the British troops through their territories in Affghanistan, and it was expected Sir John Keane would immediately invest Hyderabad, which was garrisoned by a large body of Beluchees.

12. The Governor General arrived at Delhi.

13. The heavy equity suit of Rajah Goopemohun Deb vs. The East India Company, concluded after pending upwards of 14 years.

14. Bad news from China respecting the disensions between the British and Chinese. Capt. Elliott's public "Notice."

— Major General Nott crossed the Indus with the Infantry division of the Army.

— Colonel Spiers, Mr. Fraser and Capt. Ross, appointed a commission to adjust the disputes which led to the expensive demonstration at Jhansi.

— Snow had fallen at Darjeeling and lay deep on the ground.

15. News received of an engagement between the Bombay troops and the Ameers of Scinde at Hyderabad.

— The *North West Englishman* incorporated with the *Delhi Gazette*.

— Meeting of the Bengal Bank, resolved to accept the proposed charter of the Government with only one proviso.

16. Sir Henry Fane took leave of the Army of the Indus.

19. Half yearly Steam Fund meeting, Mr. Pattle in the chair, and great expenditure of eloquence ament "unanimity," and the "Comprehensive Scheme."

— Dacoity in a native house in Hooghly Zillah.

20. Review at Dum-Dum attended with a serious accident by the bursting of a Shell, which caused fatal consequences to several persons.

21. The publication of Dr. McKinnon's affectionate letter to Joakim Habert Stoeckner, Esq.

— A rebellion reported to have taken place in the southern province of Burmah, headed nominally by the young hereditary Prince, supposed to have been made away with by Tharawadee.

25. Portrait of Lady Wm. Bentinck arrived at Calcutta.

26. Meeting for the establishment of a Mechanic's Institute. Mr. G. W. Johnson made his debut as a public speaker, and delivered a lecture to the Institution.

MARCH.

1. The first installation in the new order of British India, took place this day at Agra. A Sahadar of the 23d was selected for this honorable distinction.

— The *Courier* taken charge of by Mr. John Currie.

4. The 6th Lancers arrived at Ragh.

7. More unfavorable news from China—another edict against Opium smoking.

8. Mr. H. Piddington addresses an elaborate epistle to the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, in defence of his pamphlet on Agriculture.

— Draft Act published, allowing prisoners the benefit of counsels address.

— The Strand Mill sold for one lakh and twenty thousand rupees.

9. Dacoity in the house of a zemindar at Hooghly.

10. The leading column of the Army of the Indus reached Dadar.

11. Sir John Kane had settled every thing satisfactorily, and was marching with his division up the right bank of the Indus.

— A despatch of letters by the *Berenice* amounted to fourteen thousand, four hundred and fifty!

13. Papers relating to Portab's trial received by the Nizam Adil Shah.

14. Meeting for the organization of a Lascar's Home.
— Warlike demonstrations still making in Burmah and the southern provinces placed on a war establishment.

15. Gloomy prospects announced, relative to the "bright spot," Darjeeling.

— Dacoity in Zillah Biggerah.

16. The *Semiramis* steamer laid high and dry on a sand bank.

18. Proclamation of Lin, the Imperial Commissioner of China, demanding the surrender of all the Opium belonging to Foreigners.

The Bengal Bank Shares had advanced within the last week from £,000 2,400 rupees, and the other securities in proportion.

— The Governor General replied to the appeal addressed to him on the subject of the Bombay Bank, and advises the parties to refer for a decision to the Court of Directors.

19. Edict of the Hoope, prohibiting foreigners from quitting Canton.

— Dr. Richardson left the Court of Siam, failing in the objects of his mission.

20. A French envoy arrives from Bourbon to treat with this Government about the re-establishment of the Cooly trade between Bourbon and Pondicherry.

— The bridge of boats thrown across the Indus by Captains Thomson and Sanders, is declared to be one of the most remarkable constructions ever seen in India.

21. Worse and worse intelligence received relative to the prospects of the Opium trade. The drug perfectly unsaleable at Canton.

— In erection of a Pagoda for Paivees commenced at the expense of Messrs. Rustomjee Cowajee and Co.

— Great scarcity of Enslcep paper felt by Govt employees, owing to the loss of the *Protector*.

— The *Commercial Advertiser* married his brother, the *Only News*, in other words, the latter merged into the former.

22. A Mission from the Rajah of Satara prepared to proceed to England for the purpose of appealing to the Court of Directors against certain proceedings of the Bombay Government.

23. Dacoity in the house of a native zemindar in Dinagore.

— A smart shock of earthquake felt at Kyook Phoo, succeeded by a brilliant burst of fire from the volcanic range of hills. The shock felt at Raungoon also.

24. Captain Elliott landed at Canton.

25. The Foreign merchants pledge themselves not to introduce any more Opium into China.

26. Stoppage of Trade announced.

— Meeting of the Mechanic's Institute—rules proposed and passed.

— Sir John Keane, with the Bombay Army, joined Shah Sooja and Mr. McNaughten near the Bolan Pass.

— Affairs in Assam at rest and everything in a state of quietude.

— Repeated acts of daring piracy and robbery are committed on many of the Goketta canals by the retainers of an opulent native.

— The reconstruction of the Cathedral upon a large scale, does not meet with the approbation of Government.

27. Meeting of the subscribers to Orphan Hobson's Fund. Trustees elected.

28. Government disconnection with Idolatry made known to the public.

— News from the "bright spot," of its prospects again brightening.

29. The Lord Bishop anathematized Sunday Newspapers, which elicited several letters on the subject in the public papers.

— Augmentation of the Assam corps to the extent of 1,000 strong and placed under Capt. Hannay.

30. The Bolan Pass crossed by the army in 6 divisions.

APRIL.

2. The *Englishmen* announced the intention of Government to reduce the salary of Curator of the Botanical Garden from 1,800 to 500 rupees.

3. Captain Elliott announced the completion of arrangements for the delivery of Opium to the Commissioners.

— The Governor General makes an increase to the allowance of the family of Shumsoodeen, Mr. Fraser's murderer.

— Accounts from the Army of the Indus near the Bolan Pass declare the suffering of the troops, on account of the scarcity of water, to be extreme.

4. The *Semiramis* steamer is floated off and laid up.

6. The Governor General reaches Simla.

9. Mr. Johnson's Introductory Lecture delivered gratuitously for the edification of the members of the Mechanic's Institution, and the public in general, all of whom had sufficient cause to respond to Honest Sancho's maxim, "Bid God bless the giver nor look the gift horse in the mouth."

— Dr. W. B. O'Shanghnessy entered an affidavit before the Chief Magistrate, to the purport that he had discovered a large quantity of *White Vitriol*, marked *Epsom Salts*, for sale in the bazaar.

— Abolition of the Persian and substitution of the Vernacular language in Judicial and Revenue Proceedings, publicly notified by the Government.

— Colonel Benson and Dr. Bayfield arrived at this presidency, every body trying to guess what brought them here besides the *Ganges*.

— Captain McLeod remains in charge of the Agra Presidency.

10. Dacoity at Baraset.

11. A severe shock of an earthquake felt at Khyouk Phoo.

14. The Lord *Lowther* arrived at Madras, having had a mutiny on board, the chief offenders in which were prosecuted and sentenced to several periods of imprisonment.

— Intelligence was received at Bombay from Karachi on the 1st April, that the King of Persia was marching troops to Bushire, before which the Admiral's squadron was expected to appear.

15. Steam Meeting.

16. The First Brigade of the Army of the Indus crossed the Bolan Pass.

— News received from China to the 1st March. A Chinese Opium smuggler had been executed before the factories, and a collision had taken place on the Coast, between some English smuggling crafts, and the Chinese war boats, in which several Chinamen were killed. Serious consequences were apprehended.

— At a steam meeting at the Town Hall it was resolved, that it be expedient forthwith to request the London Committee to organise a company on the most beneficial formation. It was announced that 121 subscribers had already been obtained, and had taken among them 1262 shares; the amount already received was £10,732,000.

17. The *Agnes* which cost 100,000 rupees in building, sold for 24,500 rupees.

— The *Lord William Bentinck* with the *Eagle*, proceeded with Capt. Lloyd on board, to complete the survey of the Tenasserim Coast.

— The Court of Directors refused permission to the Agra Bank to have a paper currency.

— A severe bore which occasioned great loss among native crafts on the river.

19. Captain Crane dined his coat and delivered a lecture on Mechanics, to the Mechanics' Institution.

— The project for building the Bishop's Cathedral announced.

21. Daring dacoity in the house of a native cloth dealer in Hooghly.

22. The question about the administration of Herath, then raised by Christian Judges mooted. Mr. J. W. Alexander's resignation of the Commissionership of the Court of Requests, in consequence of conscientious scruples, announced.

25. Candahar surrendered without a shot being fired.

29. One of the buildings connected with the Ishapore Gunpowder Manufactory exploded.

— The Court of Directors determine to abolish the ranks of senior merchant, junior merchant, factor, and writer, and to substitute a scale of rank suited to the importance of the empire.

30. Last of the *East India United Service Journal*.

MAY.

1. Pertab enters the Sudler Nizamut Adawlut, amid the acclamations of the native throng, crying joy *Maharaj*.

— The Law for the abolition of all drawbacks on goods imported into this presidency takes effect.

2. Accounts from Burmah state, that the general feature of affairs is satisfactory and pacific. Captain McLeod had obtained an audience with the King and had received several presents.

3. Mr. Middleton delivered a Lecture on Astronomy to the Members of the Mechanic's Institute which elicited a long controversy, in which two writers, under the name of *de guerre* of GAMMONEN WALL, and A MAN, took the most prominent parts.

— The gentlemen composing the firms of Dent and Co. and Jardine, &c. are ordered to quit Canton without delay.

— Orders passed by Government, directing the entire abolition of the taxes on Pilgrims now levied at Juggernaut and Gya.

— Accounts received of a dreadful earthquake at Amerapoorah.

— Information received that in consequence of Sir John Keane's having seized upon 1,500 camels loaded with grain belonging to the Bengal Army, both men and cattle were suffering greatly from want of food.

4. The first issue of the *Calcutta Christian Advocate*.

4. The *Hugh Lindsay* put back.

6. Lord Auckland determines on enlarging the Botanic Gardens at Shaharunpore.

— An Act passed, authorising the Government to reduce the postage rates.

7. The *Englishman*, for a change, treated his readers to a nice morsel of plagiarism from the *Spectator*, in his editorial column.

— Rumours afloat again of a war with Burmah.

8. Installation of Shah Sooja.

— Colonel Sutherland had disposed of the Joudpore difficulties in a most summary manner, having intimated that unless 5 lakhs were forthcoming in 4 days, he would strike his tents and return with a force sufficient

to bring the Rajah to his senses.

9. Intelligence received of the imprisonment by the public authorities, of the printer of the *Moorshedabad News*, for printing his paper without conforming to the Press Regulations.

13. News from China of the trade being stopped in toto, and the British factory being surrounded by Chinese troops.

— The political resident at Lahore applies for a medical officer to attend Runjeet Singh.

14. Intelligence received of Runjeet Singh's death.

15. The shock of an earthquake felt in Calcutta.

16. The *Courier* announced, that Runjeet had not kicked the bucket.

— The control of the stationery department conferred on the Military Board.

18. Termination of the two Parsee converts' trials at Bombay.

20. The late intelligence depresses the money market. Four per cent are down at a discount of six per cent., and Bank shares are correspondingly falling.

22. Letters received from America via Europe by the overland despatch, in the incredibly short period of 68 days.

23. Intelligence received of a new Company being formed in Liverpool, for the construction of a rail-road between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour.

23. The number of persons forming the camp of the British army at Quetta, did not fall far short of 80,000 souls.

24. Captain Elliott left Canton.

28. Steam Meeting at Berhampore.

— The trial of an atrocious murder referred to the Nizamut Adawlut by the Commissioner in Assam. An

adopted son of one of the wives of the Garrow Chief named Jugget, not having a hum an scalp wherewith to perform the ceremony of his mother's interment, came down to the plain, killed the first sauth he met with, and cut off his head. He was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life.

— A scale is held at the Exchange of 2 400 chests of opium, and well sold upon an average of 235 rupees for Behar and 196 for Benares.

29. *Lady Wallace* launched.

30. A melancholy catastrophe occurred this night. The Chowringhee Theatre was totally destroyed by fire. The Poets of the Ditch wrote verses in commemoration of the occurrence.

— The Docking Company received Government contract for the repair of the vessels belonging to the state for three years.

— A junction formed between the Calcutta Tea Association and the London Assam Company.

— A great discussion in the papers commences on the subject of Sir John Krane having superseded Major General Nott by Major General Willshire.

JUNE.

2 Meeting of the British Indian Society in Devonshire-house, Bishopsgate Street.

3. A native paper of this day reports no less than thirteen dacoities at Jessore.

4. Steam Meeting at Berhampore.

— Ninety seven of the gang of robbers who some time since attacked the Madwa Treasury, were arrested, after making a desperate resistance.

5 Mr. Piddington made some scientific suggestions for the improvement of Opium smuggling.

6 The discussion of the One-Magistrate Act commenced.

— The Proprietors of the Union Bank resolved to raise their capital to the sum of one crore of rupees.

7 The *Commercial Advertiser* loses the distinction of suspension sentences, the Editor being changed.

— The Proprietors of the late Chowringhee Theatre disprove of the ground on which it stood, to Dwarkanath Tagore.

— The total amount of shares taken in the New London Steam Company is Rs. 9,27,500 by 322 firms and individuals. Several influential native gentlemen are shareholders to a large amount.

10. Orders issued for the formation of a depot for arms and ammunition at Cherra Poonjee.

11. Tranquility restored at Poona.

— The letter addressed to Lord Auckland by the Hoonlook of Rangoon, in pursuance to Chattrawallie's orders, was returned unopened, by H. M. Ship Favorite.

— A statistical account of Ticea Hearers in, and about Calcutta, gives the number eleven thousand five hundred, which divided by four gives two thousand eight hundred and seventy, as the number of Palankens in Calcutta.

— Reported shocks of earthquake are felt at Agra.

— Cornet Chappman, who had been apprehended and placed in confinement for swindling to an enormous amount, again makes his escape by giving the sentinels drink infused with an opiate.

13 The *mis-diasat* Pertab Chund found guilty of "Personation" by the Nizamut Adawlat.

— The *Agia Ukhbar* records 144 children to have been carried away by wolves in that district, during the last two months.

14 Foundation stone laid of the Pautshala, or new Hindoo School.

— The *Water Witch* taken up by Government for the conveyance of the mails from hence to Aden.

15. The Army of the Indus broke ground en route to Cabul.

17. Colonel Morrison vacated his situation as President of the Council.

19. Accession of the Hon'ble T. C. Robertson to the Deputy Governorship.

— Three dacoities reported this day, one at Dum-Dum, the other in Rangpur, and another at Huggowah.

20 A draft act for the regulation of bills of Exchange published.

25 The subscription of the Medical Service for Miss Emma Roberts, amounted to 100 rupees.

— An awful thunder storm.

21 The papers state that the report of the Municipal Committee is completed.

24. The *Englishman* reported the intended establishment of a Military depot for arms at Sylhet.

27. Runjeet Sing defunct at last in right earnest.

28. The papers are filled with the report of a *crim con* case tried at Bombay, in which the plaintiff was Mr. J. P. Larkins, and Mr. H. C. Lewis the defendant. A verdict was returned for the former—damages 2,000 rupees.

29. Nawab Thawar Jung left for Dacca.

30. A severe shock of earthquake felt at Gowhaty in Assam.

JULY.

1. Pertab's petition, praying for a suspension of that part of the sentence of the Nizamut Adawlat relating to his identity, thrown out by that court.

— About this time the Turkish army was defeated by the forces of Ibrahim Pasha, of Egypt.

2. The *Bengal Catholic Expositor* established.

4 The Bank of Bengal declares a dividend of eight per cent per annum on its past six months' transactions.

5. A case of *crim. con.* between native plaintiff and defendant, decided in the Supreme Court for the first time.

— The Supreme Court decides that one Hindoo can maintain an action against another for *crim. con.*

6 The house of a Bahon at Gorah, plundered by a band of dacoits, consisting of a hundred in number.

13 Kurruk Singh, Runjeet's eldest son, ascended the throne of the Punjab.

— Runjeet Singh bequeathed the large Koh-i-noor diamond, in the temple of Juggernaut in Orissa, but his successor resolved on withholding it.

— The Union Bank declares a dividend of eight per cent. on its last half year's transactions.

14 The Englishman turned Robert Hall, a dissenting divine, into a Bishop.

15 Memorial of the Calcutta Merchants to the Lord of the Treasury, praying for some kind of compensation for the surrender of opium to the Chinese authorities.

— The *Rustonjee* *Cowwajes* launched.

23. A hostile meeting between Lieutenant Hollings and Capt R. A. McNaghten.

24 The memorable *frances* at Dupuis' *series*, at which Lieutenants Hervey and Richardson, and Messrs. Plue, Asher and Hamilton distinguished themselves. Plenty of black eyes and bloody noses.

— Ghuznee taken by our troops.

24. The *Vulgar* despatched to Canton.

29. A copper plate had been dug up in Guzerat, dated A. D. 812 the era of Charlemagne.

31 The *Commercial Advertiser* furnishes his readers with "news extraordinary," of a calf being suckled by a goat.

AUGUST.

1. The *Zenobia* left Bombay without the Calcutta, Mail.

3 Sha Sonja entered Kila Kazei

4 Groups from Jamulpore reached Gowhatta again.

5. An attempt made to destroy the Arsenal in Fort William.

— Six regiments ordered to assemble at Barrack pore, which circumstance was thought by the knowing ones as an indication of war with Burmah.

7. Triumphant entry into Cabul.

— The steamer *Dwarkanath* launched.

9. Ali Musjud, seventy miles west of Peshawar taken by Colonel Wade.

13 The *Antelope* saved by the exertions of Mr. Hudson, belonging to the *Hope*, Floating Light.

14. A dacoity committed in the house of a native Brahmin at Panbatty, attended with wounding and maiming.

— The Agra Bank declared a dividend of nine per cent.

16. Public orders issued for the establishment of a secondary School in connection with the Medical College.

17. The Insolvent Court decided, that an Indigo Planter was not a trader within the Indian Insolvent Act,

— The new species of stock yecept "Opium Scrip." first brought to public notice.

18. Food and servants denied to the Merchants at hima.

19 New Bengal Steam Meeting. The Lord Bishop in the Chair.

21. The *Sans Souci* opened this evening. A prologue from the pen of Captain McNaghten delivered by the Prima Donna.

— The Court of Requests pronounce the comfortable doctrine, that a husband is responsible for all debts, on account of his wife, contracted previously, up to the day of marriage.

24 The atrocious massacre of the crew of the *Black Joke*.

25. The *Berenice* put back.

26 The construction of a Floating Bridge in Calcutta attracts general attention.

27 Paler, of plague notoriety, taken possession of by our troops.

— Fall of Mattal.

29. Termination of the discussion between Messrs W. D. Shaw, and E. A. Samuels regarding certain charges of mal practice brought against the latter in reference to Pertab Chund's case.

30. Letters state that Dost Mahomed had fled towards Bamian with only four pieces of artillery and 6 or 700 of his more immediate followers, having left the residue of his guns and heavy stores behind him.

SEPTEMBER.

2 About thirty sepoy of the 24th N. I. attacked the Town of Midnapore in consequence of some discord with the town people.

3. The *Englishman* published a Prospectus of the Calcutta and Diamond Harbour Railway Company.

— The Government issued a notification for the investigation of the law of Storms.

— Colonel Herring killed at Hyder Kail, five marches from Calul.

5. The *Ganges* and *Enterprise* steamers followed by two Company's war boats proceed hence fully armed to the Arracan coast.

6. The Que Magistrate Act came into operation.

11. Promulgation of a Government enactment regulating the general administration of Darjeeling.

— Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The following items were part of the proceedings.—Introduction of foreign seed corn into India; A new Horticultural Garden at Darjeeling; Progress of the foreign cotton cultivation in Central India; Value of Guzerat as a cotton province.

12. The *Berenice* put back again.

— The report that Government relinquished the monopoly of salt, disproved.

— The Spanish Brig *Bilbao* burnt by the Chinese Government cruisers.

13. The *Berenice* started from Bombay, leaving the Calcutta mail in the lurch.

14. An English lad murdered by the Chinese.

15. The *Englishman* practically illustrates that a great newspaper is a great bore.

16. The equinoctial gale.

17. Maun Sing, of Joudpore, accedes to the conditions imposed by Colonel Sutherland.

18. The 22d N. I. received orders to march on the Joudpore Fort.

19. Maun Sing shows unwillingness to make all the concessions required—he refuses to surrender the fort on guns.

— The Dewan of the ex-Rajah of Sattarah, released from prison.

20. The *Paragon* launched.

— This day died the much abused Flora Hastings.

21. The *Friend of India* publishes a prospectus for the establishment of a Mont de Piété.

22. Consecration of the Christian Church, Cornwallis Square.

23. The Joudpore Fort at length taken.

24. The *Englishman* dubbed himself representative of the Calcutta editors, and appealed to Government in that capacity.

25. The report of 13 crores of rupees being discovered at Bhurtpore, authenticated.

26. Thirty gentlemen waited in deputation on the Deputy Governor, to present the petition on Siam affairs.

27. The *Atalanta* burnt.

28. Messrs. Thacker and Co. reduce the price of their publication 50 per cent.

29. The rest of the craft, catch the reduction contagion of Thacker and Co.

— Sir W. Cotton left Cabul with the Cavalry.

30. The Lord Bishop ordained two Ministers, and left Calcutta with a military escort for the protection of his most holy person.

— Lieut. Col. Dyce, after a hard fight, thrashed the Runillahs and captured the Newab of Kurmo whom they had taken charge of.

— The model of the Moonshehabad Palace by Colonel D. MacLeod, was publicly exhibited at the Asiatic Society's rooms.

31. The Floating Bridge question referred to the Government.

32. Sir John Kean's column reached Gundamark.

— Sir Hugh Gough assumed command of the Madras army, in consequence of the departure of Sir Jasper Nicolls.

— Draft Act abolishing oaths, published.

— The Siam petition presented to the President in Council, and his answer to it published.

33. Sir Jasper Nicolls landed in Calcutta.

— A new Police Committee formed for the purpose of reporting on the organization of a force for the Bungal districts.

34. James Jacob, who was found guilty of embezzlement and had pleaded guilty, got off through a flaw in the indictment.

NOVEMBER.

1. The *Englishman* asserts the justice of hanging a Brahman to propitiate the Chinese.

— The Government of Chandernagore published an edict prohibiting the sale of butcher's meat.

2. A valedictory address presented by the Zemindars of Hoogly to Mr. E. A. Samuels on the eve of his retiring from that station.

3. The Museum entered by thieves.

— The second Light Cavalry and 37th Native Infantry, reached Jullahabad.

4. Dacoity in a village called Zaro, in Dacca.

— A new journal started, under the title of the *Legal Observer*.

— The *Comet*, iron steamer, launched at Bombay for service on the Indus.

OCTOBER.

1. The reduced postage rate came into operation.

— Dr. Corliss, of ungrammatical English notoriety, establishes his reputation as Grammarian and Critic general of the Calcutta press.

2. The addition to the Indian army confirmed—and also the appointment and despatch of 800 cadets to India.

— The detachment of the army of Indus for Baman crossed the Itak Pass.

3. The *Equitable* wrecked, off Fulish point.

4. Grand Steam Meeting. The foundation laid of the Precursor Scheme by Mr. Tutton.

— The petition of the Pleaders of the Sudder praying for a monopoly, published.

— The son-in-law Pertab Chund got drunk and committed outrages against the public peace.

5. A perfect Arsenal and no less than about 600 pieces of artillery, discovered in the Newab's zenana at Kurnool.

6. The promotions, on account of the new regiments, date from this day.

— The foundation stone of the New Cathedral laid by Mrs. Forbes.

7. All but regular Attorneys excluded from the Police.

5. An association is formed at Calcutta, having for its object the conversion of the Jews, whose number it is said exceeds a thousand.

7. The leading column of the Commander in Chief reached Peshawar.

— Rumour of levying a tax on wheeled carriages.

— A serious dacoity in Baranagore, three miles from Town.

8. Another dacoity at Cumirpara, Baranagore.

9. A report current, to the effect that Sir Henry Fane intends to put Sir Jasper Nicolls under arrest.

11. The British possessions at Aden attacked by about 6000 Arabs, headed by the ex Sultan. The assailants totally defeated in the engagement.

— War actually commenced in China.

12. The Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the Government, suggesting the despatch of the *Enterprise* to China, for the protection of British subjects there.

— The request of the Chamber of Commerce respecting the despatch of the *Enterprise*, refused.

16. Dacoity in Cumberhilly, Hooghly.

17. Death of Lord Bentinck.

18. The Rajah of Sattarah placed on the Guilder.

— Report current of the Judges of the Sudder coming to the resolution, that no person shall be admitted as a petitioner in the Court without being proficient in the native languages.

19. Mr. Anderson, paid lecturer of the Mechanic Institution, delivered his first discourse on Mechanics.

22. The alleged massacre at Ghuzni contradicted.

23. The Governor General and suite arrived at Delhi.

— The East India Steam Association formed.

— Lord Auckland arrived at Delhi.

26. Sir John Keane's column reached the Attock.

— 30. The *Courier* farmed out to Mr. Hutiman.

— Pyrotechnical display by Prince Giam Mahomed.

DECEMBER,

2. Burmese Indigo offered for sale in Calcutta for the first time.

— Intelligence received of our worthy Diocesan proceeding on his visitation in an *Ek-ka*.

— The *Englishman* gave the forthcoming *Eastern Star* a desperate puff.

3. The *Englishman* put forth a lugubrious leader touching a disgraceful defeat of a strong escort by a party of Khyberees!

4. The *Englishman* announced that the Khyberees affair was in reality nothing more nor less than the taking away of a few maunds of Ghce.

— Intelligence received to the effect, that a small body of our troops were forced to retreat into Ali Musjed, before a body of Khyberees, and that 25 or 30,000 of the Russians are assembled at Kliva.

— Dacoity at Barsah Bauleah, a few miles from Allipore.

7. The ex-Rajah of Sattarah took his departure for Benares.

8. Sir Jasper Nicolls sworn in Commander-in Chief.

9. An attempt made to blow up the *Equitable*, but without success.

12. Intelligence is received of the death of Admiral Sir Fredrick Maitland, at Bombay.

13. Fall of Khelat, the place being most gallantly carried by the column under General Willshire.

— A protest against Oratorios circulated, signed by nineteen Clergymen and thirteen laymen.

14. Another attempt to blow up the wreck of the *Equitable* was made this day and crowned with entire success, 2,500lbs. of powder were exploded.

16. Intelligence received from Bameen, of the defeat, on the 24th November, by our Horse Artillery, &c. of a body of Tartars, who had, under the son of the Wullee of Kooloon, besieged the fort of Lygham.

17. Intelligence received of the troops under Col. Wheeler having thrashed the Khyberees in the Khyber hills, on the 9th Nov., our sepoy's behaving in the most gallant manner.

18. Two draft Acts published extending the law of Dower and amending the law of Inheritance.

19. Meeting of the Planters to form a Society for the protection of their interests as a distinct body.

21. The Landholders published their remarks in the sale law.

— The *Englishman* states, that a work popular in my age will be popular in every age, and improves upon Johnson.

23. Mr. Matthew Johnston tried for perjury and acquitted.

— Report received of the Guzman state prisoners having escaped.

— The *Englishman's* grammar and arguments impugned. The papers enter into a grammatical controversy.

30. No less than six dacoities reported.

— Meeting of the Provincial Committee of the Indigo Planter's Association.

— A report in town, that in consequence of a squabble of Chinese Junks having engaged the British Frigates *Hyacinth* and *Volage*, about 8 or 900 Chinese were slain, the Chinese Admiral wounded, and Commissioner Lin was forced to report to the Emperor, his inability to deal with the barbarians, and recommended the shutting up of the Chinese ports to all foreigners for three years.

GENERAL REGISTER. GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT Nov. 6 1839.—Mr J. A. Terran, Superintendent of Marine salt chokes, is hereby vested under Section XXV. Act XXIX of 1833, with the full powers authorized by Regulation X of 1819, to be exercised by Salt Agents, and Superintendents of chokes, in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the Salt Revenue.

November 17.—The leave of absence granted under the orders of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, dated the 16th ultimo to Mr H. M. Parker, first Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium and of the Marine Board, for one month, is cancelled from the 16th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his Office.

H. T. PRINSEP.
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER, 26 1839.—Mr W. J. Allen, Magistrate of Tipperah (officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna) is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs to commence from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. R. M. Skinner.

Mr C. McKay, Subder Amoen and moonshiff in Dinagapore, has obtained leave of absence from the 4th instant to the 9th of December ensuing, on private affairs.

OCTOBER 28.—Mr. H. C. Hilkett, exercising powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Jessore, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, to the 4th proximo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 30th ultimo.

Mr A. E. Donnelly, magistrate and collector of Cuttack is allowed leave of absence from his station, on medical certificate for two months, from the 1st proximo. Mr W. Tyler will officiate as magistrate and collector of Cuttack during Mr. Donnelly's absence, or until further orders.

OCTOBER 29.—Mr W. Onslow is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Midnapore. This cancels his appointment of the 19th ultimo to officiate as magistrate and collector of Sarun.

NOVEMBER 1.—Sham Doozer Charn Chatterjee and Maulvie Meer Ally Ashraf, deputy collectors under Regulation IX of 1833 in Dacca, have obtained leave of absence from their stations—the former for three weeks from the 14th ultimo, the latter for a fortnight from the 11th instant.

Baboo Dirm Choud Ghose, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in Mymensingh has been allowed leave of absence for one month and six days from the 14th ultimo.

The appointment on the 14th ultimo of Mr G. F. Morris, to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr K. P. Chaffin is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, until further orders.

NOVEMBER 2.—Mr J. H. O'Byly, civil and sessions judge of Berhampur is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, to commence from the date of his making over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr C. Whitmore, who is empowered to conduct the same during Mr O'Byly's absence.

NOVEMBER 3.—Mr E. Mackinnon, assistant surgeon of Fitchburg, is permitted to be absent from the station for three months, on medical certificate. Doctor Dunn MacKee, who has been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal in General Orders dated 4th instant, will officiate for Doctor Mackinnon during his absence.

Mr Henry Walker, assistant surgeon, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in General Orders dated 4th instant, is appointed to the medical charge of the civil station of Gowalparah in Assam.

Mr S. H. Watson, assistant surgeon of Shahabad, is allowed leave of absence for eight days.

NOVEMBER 4.—The leave of absence granted to Mr T. Young, assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Nuncilly, under date the 1st October, is to take effect from the 1st instant, instead of from the 30th ultimo.

NOVEMBER 6.—Mr J. H. Young, deputy secretary to the Government of Bengal in the judicial and revenue department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 11th instant.

NOVEMBER 12.—Mr R. J. Rose, executive officer of Hidgee Division, will continue to officiate as superintendent of roads and conservancy in Calcutta until further orders.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr A. Turabull, assistant to the joint magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, under date the 29th August last, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr H. J. Thoratun, assistant surgeon of Pubna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs commencing from the 3rd instant.

Mr J. McCann, assistant surgeon East Burdwan, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

Mr C. T. Davidson, officiating civil and sessions judge of Bahar, is permitted to be absent from his station for fifteen days from the 16th instant.

Mr A. Grant, officiating civil and sessions judge of Tirhoot, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 13th to the 27th instant, on private affairs—the principal sudder ameen, Manlie Syed Abdul Wahid, will conduct the current duties of the judge's office during Mr Grant's absence.

Lieutenant Henry Siddons, revenue surveyor in Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence, in extension, until the 16th proximo.

Mr H. M. Reid, officiating superintendent of khas and resumed mohals in Farnack, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks from the 15th ultimo, on medical certificate.

Baboo Radhanath Dey, deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, is transferred from Midnapore to Tipperah, and placed under Mr Special Deputy Collector Bidwell.

NOVEMBER 11.—The leave of absence granted to Mr W. A. Law, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Boggerah, under date the 19th September last, is to take effect from the 26th ultimo.

Mr T. Young, assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noarali is allowed leave of absence for six days, to enable him to rejoin his station, in addition to the leave granted to him under date the 29th October last.

NOVEMBER 10.—Mr A. Grant is appointed civil and sessions judge of Tirhoot Mr H. S. Oldfield is appointed civil and sessions judge of Midnapore.

NOVEMBER 21.—Mr R. F. Nisbet, civil and sessions judge of Nuddea is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 25th instant, to repair to the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea. Mr J. G. Brown will officiate as civil and sessions judge of Nuddea, until further orders.

NOVEMBER 22.—Mr. A. Long is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Rajshah bye, until the arrival of Mr. C. O. Uday, or until further orders.

Captain J. C. Hannington stationed at Maunbhoom, principal assistant to the agent to the Governor General South Western Frontier, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, commencing from the 10th January ensuing.

NOVEMBER 23.—Notification.—The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under the authority vested in him by Act No. XXII. of 1836, to alter the rule for measuring boats passing into the Calcutta canals specified in orders of the 1st November, 1836, and to explain the practice that will be followed in case of loss of tickets as follows:

The tonnage of a boat is measured now considered as equivalent to half the product of the length, breadth and depth of the boat measured on the load water line (in feet) rejecting the fractions of a foot in making the measurements, shall in future be considered as equivalent of half the product of the length, breadth and depth of the boat measured as before, rejecting fractions of a foot only in the length, and estimating to quarters of a foot in the breadth and depth. Tables of measurement calculated for the above rule will be printed for general use.

If any person in charge of a boat on the canal shall refuse to show the collector his ticket, or shall state that he has lost it, the collector is authorized to grant him a renewal of the ticket, charging him for such renewal the wharf toll, half toll, or making no charge at all, according to the circumstance of each case brought under his notice.

The above orders will take effect from the 1st January 1840.

The honorable the Deputy Governor has also been pleased under the same Act to sanction the removal of the Dhapha chowkey to a point a little to the south eastward of its present position.

NOVEMBER 28.—Mr E. T. Trevor, assistant under the commissioner of the 19th or Cuttack division, is allowed leave of absence for one week in extension of that granted to him under date the 19th September last.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr C T Sealy, vested with the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Burdwan, is allowed leave of absence for three weeks in addition to the leave granted to him under date the 7th ultimo.

Mr Welbi Jackson, commissioner of revenue of the 14th of Moorshedabad division, is allowed leave of absence for a week on private affairs.

Mr W. P. Good, special deputy collector in Midnapore and Hugliettee, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate until the sailing of the ship Serampore, on which vessel he has taken his passage for England.

Musur Ali, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, in Cuttack is allowed leave of absence for four days on account of illness, in addition to one month's leave of absence granted to him by the commissioner Mr Hils, during the Musur Ali vacation.

Mr G Lamb, civil surgeon of Dacca, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from 1st January next, preparatory to his taking furlough to Europe.

Mr E Deedes, civil and sessions judge of Jessore, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th proximo, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough in January 1840.

Moulvie Kamber Ali, sudder ameen, is appointed to officiate until further orders, as principal sudder ameen of Midnapore in the room of Moulvie Abdul Samund, who is placed under suspension. Moulvie Akbar Ali, mooniff, will officiate as sudder ameen and mooniff vice Moulvie Kamber Ali.

Raboo Dhurm Chund Ghose, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Mysore, is allowed leave of absence for five days, in addition to the period of one month and five days obtained by him from the commissioner of the 15th of Dacca division under date the 25th ultimo.

Raboo Gouropersaud Bose, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Mysore, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 7th ultimo instead of six weeks originally granted to him by the commissioner of the 15th of Dacca division.

November 29—Mr J H Crawford, special deputy collector in Dacca and Mysore, is allowed leave of absence for one month on private affairs.

DECEMBER 2—Mr J French a judicial judge of Shihabad, has been directed to receive charge of the judge's office from Mr Udhar and to officiate as civil session judge of Shihabad, until the arrival of Mr Dent or until further orders.

Mr T A Shaw, special commissioner under Regulation III of 1828, for the Cuttack division, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs.

Mr C. MacIntyre, civil assistant surgeon of Ferozepore is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs from the 1st of January 1840.

Mr G L Martin is appointed to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy collector of Shihabad.

DECEMBER 1—Mr W. M. Drum, Collector of Rajeshdy is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 15th inst. Mr G G Mackintosh, the magistrate, will conduct the duties of the collectorate in addition to those of the magistracy until Mr Drum's return.

Mr G. G Mackintosh, magistrate of Rajeshdy, has obtained leave of absence for one month from the 15th proximo. Mr W. M. Drum will conduct the duties of the magistracy in addition to those of the collectorate during Mr Mackintosh's absence.

The appointments of Messrs. A Grant and H S Oldfield, as civil and sessions judges, the former of Titnoot, the latter of Vidnapore, are to have effect from the 1st inst. and from the 15th November last, as published in the Gazette of the 27th inst., page 931.

Mr R. C Rankes, assistant to the magistrate of Nudera, is vested with the special powers described in Regulation II of 1831.

DECEMBER 5—The leave of absence for one month granted on the 19th September last, to Mr J K Enant, magistrate and collector of the southern Division of Cuttack (Poores, is cancelled at his own request.

The honorable the deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased at the recommendation of the Court, of Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, to raise the salaries of the undermentioned nonmofussil magistrates 100 to rupees 150 per mensem each, in his majesty's service in the first grade in that class of officers, caused by deaths and promotions, viz:

1. Tarraknath Bhatya Sargor, Mooniff in Cuttack.
2. Gobind Bahadur Bose, Ditto in Ditto.
3. Naumohun Mokerjee, Ditto in Burdwan.
4. Mr W Noury, Ditto in Purneah.
5. Lalita Harpeshad, Ditto in Titnoot.

Mr J Alexander is appointed as Officiating collector of Moorshedabad during the absence of Mr P Taylor on leave granted to him under date the 4th October last to take effect from the 15th instant.

Mr O Herkholz, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Jessore, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days on medical

certificates in addition to the leave for one month obtained by him from the commissioner of the 18th Division.

DECEMBER 5—Mr G D McPherson, civil and session of Moorshedabad, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th December 1839 to the 15th February 1840 preparatory to his making application to proceed to England on medical certificate.

Mr R B Cumberland, civil assistant surgeon of Poores Southern Division of Cuttack is allowed leave of absence for one month to proceed to the presidency for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant C Scott, assistant to the commissioner of Assam, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for four months, commencing from the date of his relief by Lieutenant Sturt from charge of the Durrone district.

Mr J M Brander, assistant surgeon, is appointed as a temporary arrangement, to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Dacca.

Two months leave of absence out of the three granted to Mr W A Low, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Burghul, under date the 19th September last, have been this day commuted from "on private affairs" to "on medical certificate."

DECEMBER 7—The leave of absence for two months granted under the 19th September last to Mr I Davidson, principal assistant to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, will take effect from the 5th January next instead of from the 15th instant.

FRED JAS HALLIDAY

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

MILITARY DEPARTMENT NOVEMBER 18 1839—Notice is hereby given, that the pay, bounty and other Allowances for November, 1839, of the troops of the presidency and of the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Tuesday the 19th proximo.

By order of the Honble the President in Council,

WM CURRIE Major,

Offy Secy to the Govt of India, & Dy Depty.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 14, 1839—The Honble the President in Council with the concurrence of the Right honourable the Governor-General for the North Western Provinces, is pleased to re-transfer the services of Mr S Dowling, of the civil service, to the Bengal presidency.

NOVEMBER 20—Messrs C W Trevel and W F Thompson of the civil service reported their return to the President from England on board the ship "London" on the 13th inst.

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs C W Trevel and W F Thompson of the civil service, the former to the Bengal presidency and the latter the North Western provinces.

The Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr George Alexander, post master general leave of absence for 18 months in preference to ten for the benefit of his health the leave to take effect from the date of Mr Alexander's departure from the presidency.

R. T PRINSEP,

Secy to the Govt of India.

GANJAM REVENUE AND JUDICIAL ACT.

The following Act is passed by the Honble the President of the Council India in Council on the 24 October 1839 with the assent of the Right Honble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No XXIV. DATED OCTOBER 2, 1839.

An act for the administration of justice and collection of the revenue in certain parts of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of December 1839 Act XXIII of 1839 shall be repealed.

II And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said first day of December 1839, the operation of the rules for the administration of civil and criminal justice, as well as those for the collection of the revenue, shall cease to have effect, except as hereinafter mentioned, within the undermentioned tracts of country at present included in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam,

In the district of Ganjam.

Zemindaries.

Pauloor
Hoonahib
Borrider,
Khollicottah,
Pratapogry,
Mohury,
Vizaynagar,
Hautghur.

In the District of Vizagapatam

Ancient Zemindaries.

Vazdeanagar,
Sohelly,
Thill Zemindaries,
Jeyapur,
Chimray,
Sungumralsah,
Channodon,
Pauchepentah.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Brammorchee
Cheates
Mandana
Sourraighi
Joradab.
Jaluntra
Hosiarn Singhy.
Dharmadab.
Badagodab.
Sarc hur
Turiah
Furiah Khinedy.
Aumany Estates
Goommar.
Booradab.
Aakab
Purnary.
Coorlaw.

Andra.
Somo-sully Bhomsaram.
Salore
Mandhogie
Belam
Marinyhy.
Under Aumany.
P. Hoosadab.
Oolundab.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information
Act No XXVI, DATED DECEMBER 2.

An Act for regulating inquiries into the truth of matters implicating the public conduct of officers not removable without the sanction of Government within the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

1. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the enactments contained in the Regulations concerning inquiries into the truth of matters implicating the public conduct of European officers, and to amend the same in various particulars, and to extend the same to all officers not removable without the sanction of Government.

It is hereby enacted, that such parts of Sec. 10 Reg. V of 1793, and of Sec. 11, Reg. IV, of 1833, as relate to charges of corruption;

Sec. 8, Reg. VI of 1798 :-

Sec. 8, Reg. V of 1793,

Clauses 9, 10, and 11 and such other parts of Sec. 9, Reg. XIII of 1793 as relate to circumvented Servants of the Company,

Clauses 9, 10, and 11 and such other parts of Sec. 12, Reg. XII of 1803 as relate to circumvented servants of the Company,

Sec. 4 and all the following Secs. of Reg. VIII of 1806,

Reg. X of 1806, excepting so much Sec. 10 of that Regulation as relates to security of persons, and certain provisions relating to charges against Hindu or Mohammedan Law officers, or Native ministerial officers of courts,

Regulation XVII of 1814,

Regulation VIII of 1817,

And Secs. 5 and 6 of Reg. VIII of 1825 of the Bengal Code

Together with so much of any Regulations as extends any of the above Regulations or parts of Regulations to any places within the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, be repealed.

2. And it is hereby enacted, that in the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which have fallen to the Sudder Board of Revenue, or the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall be of common, that substantial grounds exist for making an inquiry into the public conduct of any officer, or for the removal of such officer, and not removable without the sanction of Government, they shall submit the document on which it is based to the Sudder Board of Revenue, or the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, as the case may be, and shall also submit a statement of the charges and the grounds of the particular allegations in the document, and the Sudder Board of Revenue, or the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall examine the same, and if they are satisfied that the charges are well founded, they shall forward the same to the Government of Bengal, or to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, or to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, as the case may be, for their consideration and order.

3. And it is hereby enacted, that any charge or information, of the description aforesaid, may be preferred in either of the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, or in the Sudder Board of Revenue, or the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, respectively, who shall examine the complaint, and if they are satisfied that the charges are well founded, they shall forward the same to the Government of Bengal, or to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, or to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, as the case may be, for their consideration and order.

4. And it is hereby enacted, that any charge or information may also be made before any Judge, Magistrate, Commissioner of Revenue, or any other officer, who shall examine the complaint, and if they are satisfied that the charges are well founded, they shall forward the same to the Government of Bengal, or to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, or to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, as the case may be, for their consideration and order.

5. And it is hereby provided, that it shall not be lawful for the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, or the said Boards, respectively, to act upon any such charge or information, until the person preferring the same shall make oath, and affirm the truth of the same, and shall submit the same to the Government of Bengal, or to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, or to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, as the case may be, for their consideration and order.

6. And it is hereby provided, that it shall be lawful for the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, and for the said Boards, respectively, to dismiss any such charge or information, where they do not see any substantial reason for entering further into the inquiry. Provided, that in every instance when they shall dismiss any such charge or information, they shall submit the same, together with all the circumstances of the case, in like manner as is provided in Section 11 of this Act.

7. And it is hereby provided, that the said courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, and the said Boards, respectively, may, at any stage of the inquiry into such matters as aforesaid, require the person preferring such charge or information as aforesaid, to furnish such evidence as may be deemed reasonable that he will attend and prosecute the charge to a conclusion, and in the event of security being required, all proceedings shall be stayed until the same shall be furnished accordingly.

8. And it is hereby provided, nevertheless, that if any matter of the nature aforesaid, affecting such an Officer or as is mentioned in the second section of this Act shall appear in the course of any proceedings, whether preliminary or otherwise, which shall come before or be reported to either of the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, or any of the said Boards, respectively, those authorities shall act upon such matter, or institute an inquiry, upon oath or affirmation as aforesaid, in the same manner as they shall deem proper for the purpose of such inquiry, as if referred to the Governor of Bengal, or to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, or to the authority exercising the powers of Government in those

11. And it is hereby enacted, that the administration of civil and criminal justice, (including the supervision of the Police and the collection and management of the revenues of every description, within the limits of country specified in the foregoing section, which are now included in the district of Ganjam, shall be vested in the collector of Ganjam, and within a zone which is now included in the district of Vizagapatnam, and the collector of Vizagapatnam, and shall be exercised by them respectively as agents to the Governor of Fort St. George.

12. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an order in council, to prescribe the rules as he may deem proper for the guidance of such Agents, and of all the officers subordinate to their control and authority, and to determine to what extent the decision of the Agents in civil suits shall be final, and in what suits in appeal shall be the Sudder Adawlut, and to define the authority to be exercised by the Agents in criminal trials, and what cases he shall submit for the decision of the Sudder Adawlut.

13. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the receipt of any criminal trial referred to the Agents under the rules which may be hereafter prescribed by the Governor in Council, the Sudder Adawlut shall proceed to pass a final judgment, or such other order as may, after a due consideration, seem to the court requisite and proper, in the same manner as if the trial had been sent up in ordinary course from a Judge in circuit.

14. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the receipt of any appeal from a decision of either of the Agents, under the rules to be prescribed as aforesaid, the court of Sudder Adawlut shall proceed to try and determine it in the same manner as appeals from the Provincial Courts.

15. And it is hereby enacted, that each of such Agents as aforesaid, shall have the power of making appointments and dismissals under his hand, which is given to him by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council by virtue of Resolution 11 of 1891 of the Madras Code, provided that the third month, with six and a half months of that regulation shall remain in force and be applicable to appointments made under this Act. Provided also, that in every case in which either of such Agents shall make any such appointment, he shall transmit immediately a report to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George for his orders.

16. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an order in Council, to make from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, such alterations in the limits of the districts within the said Agents placed under the jurisdiction of the said Agents respectively, as he may deem expedient.

LIMITS OF POWER OF COLLECTION MAGISTRATES, &c., IN HONNAY

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 26th November 1891, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information
Act. No XXV NOVEMBER, 25, 1891

An Act for the presidency of Honnay, limiting the powers of collection as magistrates and assistant collectors as Deputy magistrates in certain cases.

It is hereby enacted, that Reg. IV of 1871 be repealed and that cl. 4 of Reg. XI and cl. 3, sec. XXVI of 1871, cl. 4, sec. XVI of Reg. XVII of 1872, and cl. 2, sec. VIII of Reg. XII of 1872, in the Bombay Code, as far as they relate to the powers of collection of collectors as magistrates be repealed. Provided always, that the offences specified in the said sections, viz. sections XI and XXVI of Reg. XVI of 1871, sec. XVI of Reg. XVII of 1872, and sec. VIII of Reg. XII of 1872 shall be cognizable by magistrates and assistant magistrates under the general powers which or hereafter may be vested in them by the Acts and regulations applicable to the Bombay presidency.

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India

ACT FOR ENQUIRING INTO THE CONDUCT OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 26th December 1891, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

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Provinces as aforesaid, although no charge or information be preferred as aforesaid, and in such cases it shall not be necessary, before acting upon or instituting any inquiry concerning any matter appearing in the course of proceedings, to require any oath or affirmation in regard to the truth of such matter.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that if the Governor of Bengal, or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, or the Authority exercising the powers of Government in those Provinces as aforesaid, upon such reference as is mentioned in the second Section of this Act, shall concur with the authority by which it may be submitted, or if such Governor or Lieutenant Governor or authority exercising the powers of Government at, shall, from information of the description aforesaid that may be laid before him in respect to such officers as aforesaid not directly subject to the Courts or Boards above named deem it necessary to institute proceedings against any such Officers, he shall appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners for making a regular and formal enquiry into the truth of the matters referred.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that on the appointment of every such Commissioner, the said Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, shall direct whether the Commission shall be placed under the control of any of the Authorities aforesaid, or shall act immediately under the authority of Government, and all Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, shall be guided by the instructions which they may receive in this behalf from the Government to which they may be respectively subordinate.

XI. And it is hereby enacted that the Commissioner or Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, before entering on the discharge of his or their duties, shall take the following oath—

I A B, Commissioner for the purpose of (here state the object of the Commission) do solemnly swear, that I will be truly and impartially perform the duty committed to me without fear, favor, or bias, to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment, so help me God.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a charge shall be referred for investigation to a special Commissioner, the said Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, shall determine whether the conduct of the prosecution shall be left to the accused, or be undertaken on the part of Government. In the latter case, the said Governor or Lieutenant Governor or Authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, will nominate such person or persons as may be deemed proper to conduct the prosecution on behalf of Government.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be the duty of Commissioners appointed under this Regulation, after receiving the plaint or charge and the documents from which the same may have been prepared, to call upon the person accused for his reply to the accusation, to examine upon oath, or under a solemn declaration, the witnesses named by the accused or the accused, to receive any further written documents offered in support of, or against the accusation, and to call and take any further evidence which may be indicated by the witnesses adduced or documents exhibited by either party, and may appear to be necessary for the ascertainment of facts, or the discovery of the truth in the matter of the charges, or of any part thereof.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that for the discharge of the duties specified in the preceding section, or any other functions which may be delegated to a Commissioner under this Act, such Commissioner shall be vested with the same powers as are exercised by the Zillah and City Courts, except that all process to cause the attendance of witnesses, or other compulsory process, shall be served through the Zillah or City Judge, in whose jurisdiction the Commissioner may be held, and executed by the Zillah or City Judge in whose jurisdiction the witness or other person upon whom the process is to be served may reside.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that on the close of the evidence for the prosecution, and when the accused shall be at liberty to read and any observations upon the case in the inquiry which he may think necessary for the vindication of his conduct and character. The accused, or the person appointed to conduct the prosecution on the part of Government, shall also be at liberty to record any remarks on the subject of the prosecution which may deem requisite.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that as soon after the conclusion of the proceedings as the Commission shall permit, the Commissioner or Commissioners shall, under the authority of Government, be instructed to act immediately under the authority of Government, and in other cases to which they may be subordinate, and in other cases to the controlling Court or Board, the proceedings under the commission, accompanied by translations of papers not in the English language, together with a summary of the pleadings and evidence, and his or their opinion of the merits of the case.

XVII. And it is hereby provided, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, or the Controlling Court or Board, upon consideration of the report of any such Commission as aforesaid, to direct the Commissioner or Commissioners to take further evidence, or to give further explanation of his or their opinion or opinions connected with the case investigated, and the Commissioner or Commissioners are authorized and required to take such further evidence, and to give such further explanation.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, or the Board to which any report of a Commissioner or Commissioners may be submitted as aforesaid, after due consideration of the same, and after obtaining such further evidence or explanations as they may require, shall submit the whole of the proceedings and documents received by them to the Government to which they may be subordinate, together with their opinion whether any and what charges have been established against the accused.

XIX. And it is hereby provided, that whenever a special Commission may be appointed under the Provisions of this Act, the

said Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, will determine, on a view of the nature and circumstances of the case, whether the accused officer shall be suspended from the discharge of the functions of his office, and if so, whether he shall be permitted to draw the established allowances of his office, or otherwise.

XX. And it is hereby provided, that the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor or Authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, on consideration of the report and proceedings submitted to him in pursuance of Sections XVI and XVIII of this Act, will pass such decision on the case as may appear to him most consonant to the principles of justice, and consistent with the powers possessed by Government in matters of this description and in the event of his deeming it necessary that the party accused should be brought to trial, by a public prosecution before a competent court of law, will issue the necessary instructions for that purpose to the law officers of Government. And whatever proceedings may be held, or whatever decision or order may be passed by Government, individuals deeming themselves aggrieved by any public officer, will be at all times at liberty to seek redress according to the ordinary forms prescribed by law.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal the provisions respecting the dismissal and suspension of Principal and other Sudder Ameen contained in Section XXVI of Reg V of 1831, or the provisions respecting the dismissal of Deputy Collectors contained in Section XXV of Reg IX of 1833. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bengal, or the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, or the Authority exercising the powers of Government in these Provinces, respectively, upon any such reference as is mentioned in Section XXVI of Reg V of 1831, and Section XXV of Reg IX of 1833 at his discretion, to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners for making such regular and formal inquiry touching imputations of official misconduct against any Principal or other Sudder Ameen or any Deputy Collector as he shall think fit in manner as is directed by this Act, and subject to its provisions.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 2, 1859.

The following regulation made and passed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company under the authority given to them by the Act of the 57th Geo. III cap 117, is published for general information by order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

A regulation relating to the Trade of foreign ships with India.

Preamble. Whereas a regulation was made and passed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company and transmitted to the Council by a despatch dated the 28th day of July 1857, and promulgated by the Supreme Government on the 19th day of December 1857, for extending and re-enacting with modifications certain provisions contained in a Regulation made and passed by the said Court of Directors on the 18th of August 1829, for regulating the Trade of foreign nations with the British nation in the East Indies, and which said provisions have since been amended and amended at certain parts, and such Regulation and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, the Court of Directors of the said company, by virtue of the powers granted to them by the Act passed in the 7th year of the reign of our late Majesty King George the Third, entitled an Act for regulating the Trade to be carried on with the British possessions in India by the ships of nations in amity with his Majesty, have reconsidered the whole of the said Regulation and in lieu thereof have framed the following Regulation.

Foreign Ships belonging to any nation or country in Europe or in America or long as such states or countries respectively remain in amity with her Majesty, may freely enter the British sea ports and harbours in the East Indies, whether they come directly from their own country or from any other place, and shall be there hospitably received and shall have liberty to trade there in Imports and Exports conformably to the Regulations established or to be established in such sea ports, provided that it shall not be lawful for the said ships to receive goods on board at one British port of India to be conveyed to another British Port of India on freight or otherwise, but nevertheless the original inward cargoes of such ships may be discharged at different British ports, and the outward cargoes of such ships may be laden at different British ports for their Foreign destinations. And provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British Government and any state or Power whatever, to export from the said British territories without the special permission of the British Government any military or naval stores, sulphure or gunpowder.

EXTENSION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF REQUESTS.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council in India in Council on the 18th December, 1859 with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information :

Act No. XXVII. Dated December 18.

An Act for authorizing the Court of Requests for the town of Gwalior, to execute decrees passed by the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the 21 Pergunnahs in certain cases.

GENERAL REGISTER

6. Whereas execution of the decrees of the Courts of Justice of the island of the 24 Pergunnahs is often defeated by the parties against whom the same have been obtained absconding from the limits of the said island into the town of Calcutta; and whereas by Regulation XVI of 1819 of the Bengal Code, provision is made, where the like inconvenience occurs by parties absconding from the town of Calcutta into the said island for the Judge of the said island enforcing the judgments of the Court of Requests of the town of Calcutta:

It is hereby enacted, that if the defendant in any suit decided by any Court of Justice of the island of the 24 Pergunnahs, the plaintiff in which shall have obtained a decree, shall retire before execution of the same into the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests, that court, upon receiving a written application from the Judge of Duanany Adawlat of the island of the 24 Pergunnahs, setting forth the above circumstances, and accompanied by a copy of the decree duly authenticated, is hereby authorized and directed to proceed to execute the said decree in the mode prescribed for the execution of judgments obtained in the Court of Requests, and on payment of the like costs as are demanded for the execution of such judgments in ordinary cases. Provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall be held to authorize the said Court of Requests to execute any decree except the cause of action in respect of which such decree was obtained were such that if it had occurred within the local jurisdiction of the said Court it would have been cognizable by the same.

BOMBAY BUILDING REGULATING ACT.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 9th December, 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India which has been read and recorded.

Ordered that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XXVIII, Dated December, 9

An Act for the regulation of buildings in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba.

It is hereby enacted, that the first twelve articles of rule or distance and Regulation III of 1812, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, and the 18th, 24th, and all following articles of the same rule, ordinance and regulation and the 1st, 2d, 5th and 7th articles of rule or ordinance and regulation III of 1812, passed by the said authority, be repealed.

I. And it is hereby enacted, that, all persons intending to erect or rebuild any building within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba which shall approach in any part within twenty-five feet of the edge or side of any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, or intending to alter any building within the said Islands by extending the foundation thereof, that any part of such foundation shall approach within the same distance of the edge or side of any such public place shall, before commencing to do so, obtain from the collector of land revenue in Bombay a certificate of the proper ground intended to be used, and from the Surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions in Bombay, an endorsement on such certificate, of the nature of the work which, consistently with the provisions of this Act, and with public convenience, and according to the intention of the party, can and is proposed to be executed.

II. And it is hereby enacted that in all cases in which the surveyor to the said court of Petty Sessions shall be satisfied that the intended building or alteration is in compliance with the provisions of this Act, and that no part of the ground to be covered thereby is wanted for public purposes, he shall endorse the said certificate as above enacted, and in case any party shall feel aggrieved by the withholding of such endorsement, or by the terms or extent of any such endorsement, he shall be at liberty to bring the matter of his complaint before the said court of Petty Sessions, whose decision thereon shall be final, provided always that no certificate, and no such endorsement thereof as aforesaid, and no decision of the said court of Petty Sessions thereon, shall be continued as an adjudication upon or as in any way effecting the right or title of any person in the ground or building referred to in such certificate and endorsement or any part thereof.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that should any person, having obtained a certificate and endorsement as aforesaid, find it desirable during the progress of the work, to deviate from his original plan, he shall not be at liberty to do so without the sanction in writing of the said surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions to such proposed deviation, with his say, however, to the party to appeal to the said court as provided in Section III of this Act.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that should the erection, rebuilding, or such alteration as aforesaid, of any such building be commenced without such certificate and endorsement and without being required, or contrary to the terms of any such certificate and endorsement (such deviation not having been duly sanctioned as aforesaid), every person offending herein shall be punishable on conviction before the said court of Petty Sessions, by fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever shall alter any such certificate as aforesaid without the sanction of the collector of the Land Revenue and of the surveyor to the court of Petty

Sessions, or shall alter any endorsement thereon without the sanction of the surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions, shall be punishable on conviction before the said court of Petty Sessions, by fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or by imprisonment in the house of correction for any time not exceeding four calendar months, with or without hard labour.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no building hereafter to be erected within the walls of the Fort of Bombay shall be erected higher than 50 feet measured from the surface of the street to the extreme of the roof, provided that the open balustrades or railings of any material not inflammable may be added round the outer edge of the roof for the purpose of guarding against accident, but such balustrades or railings shall have no roof or covering; and all persons offending herein shall, on conviction before the said court of Petty Sessions be punishable by fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that on *chattans* or other inflammable materials shall be made use of in the external roof of walls of any building within the Fort walls of Bombay, nor in the external part or any building without the Fort walls of Bombay in any place or places within the Island, a fire-alarm to be declared by the Governor of Bombay in Council by proclamation in the Government Gazette, and that every person offending herein, shall on conviction before the said court of Petty Sessions, be punishable by fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that no building of any description shall be erected in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, in such manner as shall destroy, injure, or prejudicially interfere with any of the water courses or the drainage of the said Islands, or either of them, and upon notice being given by the said Surveyor of the court of Petty Sessions to the owner or other person under whose directions any work may be going on, that such work is injurious to and does or will interfere with any water course or the drainage of the said Islands, or either of them, such person shall immediately thereupon discontinue such work, and if he fails to do so, he shall be liable to be punished by the said court of Petty Sessions, whose opinion and adjudication thereon, shall be final; and in case such person shall not, on receiving such notice as aforesaid, discontinue the said work, he shall be punishable on conviction before the said court of Petty Sessions, by fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that in case the said Court of Petty Sessions, on any appeal to them under the last preceding section, or upon special application in their surveyor, and after hearing the parties concerned, shall be of opinion that the work deemed objectionable by the said surveyor will destroy or be injurious to or prejudicially affect any of the water courses or the drainage of the said Islands, or either of them, then the said court shall make an order for the discontinuance and immediate removal of the said work, or of so much thereof as is objectionable, and in case the owner or other person conducting such work shall not obey such order, he shall be punishable on conviction before the said court of Petty Sessions, by fine not exceeding 500 rupees; and such work, or so much thereof as shall have been found to be objectionable, shall be forthwith taken down and removed by the surveyor of the said court, and the materials shall be sold and disposed of in the like manner as is hereinafter directed concerning the taking down of ruinous buildings.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that when any building within the Islands of Bombay or Colaba shall be erected, rebuilt or altered in any manner contrary to the provisions of this Act, except as in the 9th section is mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions to give notice to the person or persons so offending, forthwith to discontinue such work, and to pull down and clear away the same by a fixed day, and in the event of such work not being immediately discontinued, or of such order of removal not being complied with by the expiration of the time so fixed upon, the person or persons so disobeying such notice, shall be punishable, on conviction before the said court of Petty Sessions by fine not exceeding 500 rupees, and the Surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions shall have power to cause the work to be taken down and removed, and to sell and dispose of the materials thereof in the like manner as is hereinafter directed concerning the taking down of ruinous buildings, provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent the person or persons to whom such notice shall be given, appealing therefrom to the said court of Petty Sessions, which court shall have power to quash, alter or confirm the same, and to extend the time named therein, and to punish any frivolous appeal with double costs.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that every person rebuilding any building of which any part is situated within twenty-five feet of the edge or side of any public road, street, or other thoroughfare within the island is formerly, shall be liable to be required, for the purpose of widening such road, street or other thoroughfare to carry back his building so far, and to give up so much of the site of the old building, or of the compound in which the same was standing, or of the unenclosed ground, if any lying in front of the old building and between the same and the road, as shall be specified in the endorsement to be made on the certificate of the collector of land revenue under this Act, but such endorsement shall be subject in all cases to the review and final decision of the said court of Petty Sessions, in the event of an Appeal thereon from the terms of the same, and the party so required shall be entitled to such compensation as is hereinafter provided.

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XIII. And with the view of preventing fraudulent encroachments as to the giving up of ground under the last section, it is hereby enacted, that every person rebuilding, repairing, altering, or in any way strengthening the front wall or lower part of any building within twenty-five feet of the edge of any public road or street within the Islands aforesaid, and then within three years thereafter, a substantially rebuilding the remaining part of the said building upon the old foundation or lower part as rebuilt, repaired, altered or strengthened as aforesaid shall be deemed to have rebuilt the entire building within the meaning of the last section.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that should any steps project into any public road, street, or other thoroughfare in front of any house, the steps covered by any steps shall not be ornamented as part of the ground to be given up under this Act, but the ground to be given up shall be measured from the exterior of the building itself.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that the court of Petty Sessions, with the sanction of the Governor or Bombay in Council, shall at all times have power and authority to require any ground within the Islands of Bombay or Colaba to be given up for the purposes of widening or altering any existing public road, street or other thoroughfare, or for making any new public road, street or other thoroughfare, or drain.

XVI. And it is further enacted, that wherever valuation required to be given up under any of the preceding provisions, or any building thereon, shall be or be of the nature of private property, or when being ground of the Public Company, any substantial improvement shall have been made in the value thereof, the surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions shall cause an estimate to be made of such private interest, or of any such improvement, and the amount of such estimate, if duly sanctioned by the Governor in Council, or such other authority as that authority shall sanction, shall be offered by the said surveyor to the owner or other person in possession of the said ground or building, and such order be accepted the amount thereof shall be paid to such owner or other person whose receipt for the same shall be a sufficient release, and the rate to the said court of Petty Sessions, and thereupon the said court of Petty Sessions shall become and be the legal owners of the said ground, or building, for the purposes of this Act, and all and every person or persons interested in the premises shall be thenceforth to all intents and purposes divested of all right, title, and interest of, in or to the same, provided always that nothing herein contained or hereby authorized shall have the effect of deciding that the person to whom any money shall be paid as aforesaid, is in law or equity the owner of any part of such money, and in case any conflicting claims shall be set up thereon before the same shall have been paid over, a person shall be then dealt with in the manner provided in section XXI, hereinafter contained.

XVII. And it is further enacted, that where such offer shall be made as aforesaid, and the person or persons to whom the same shall be made, shall refuse to accept the same as being less than the value of the said property or interests, then and in such case the court of Petty Sessions shall cause the value of the property or interests for which such consent is to be given to be ascertained by a jury of twelve indifferent men resident on the Island, and the said court of Petty Sessions is hereby empowered to call before the said Jury before a written notice for that purpose to be given, and to examine upon oath, all persons who shall be thought necessary and capable of giving evidence concerning the premises, and the said court shall cause the said Jury to view the property in question, and shall hear all other relevant matters as well for their own use for the said Jury's information on the premises, and after the said Jury shall have given notice of the value of the said property or interest, such valuation made shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes against all persons, and the amount thereof shall be paid as hereinafter mentioned.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that for summoning and returning a Jury under the last preceding clause the said court of Petty Sessions shall have authority from time to time to issue their warrant to the said Bar-officer of the Town of Bombay, thereby requiring him to summon and return an indifferent Jury of twenty-four persons resident on the Island of Bombay, to be selected from the Petty Jury list for the time being to appear before the said court of Petty Sessions at such time and place as the said warrant shall be appointed, at which time and place all persons interested shall have ten days notice in writing to be given to the said parties personally, or left at their usual place of abode, and the said sheriff is hereby required to summon and return such twenty-four persons accordingly, and out of the persons summoned and returned, or out of such of them as shall appear, the said court shall cause to be sworn twelve, who shall be the Jury for the purpose aforesaid, and all persons concerned shall have their lawful challenges against any of the said Jurymen when they come to be sworn, and the said court acting in the premises shall have power to impose any reasonable forfeiture, not more than 200 Rupees upon any person who shall be summoned and returned on such Jury and shall not appear, or who shall refuse to be sworn on such Jury, or in any manner wilfully neglect his duty therein contrary to the meaning of this Act, and also upon any person who, having been duly summoned to give evidence touching any matter in question, shall refuse to appear, or appearing shall refuse to be examined or give evidence,

which said forfeiture shall be and is hereby made payable to the court of Petty Sessions for and on account of the county fund,

XIX. And it is hereby enacted that the said Sheriff shall be allowed for every warrant to his Bailiff summoning for every Jury ten rupees and no more, and for every return of a jury four rupees and no more, and for attending the court of Petty Sessions on the summoning of every jury fifteen rupees and no more, and such fees and other expenses of and attending the assembling the said jury shall be borne and paid by the court of Petty Sessions out of the county fund, if the valuation fixed by the said jury shall exceed the original estimate under section XVI of this Act and by the other party if such valuation shall be equal to or less than the said offer, and in all cases where the said court of Petty Sessions shall be entitled to receive any costs or expenses under this clause, the said court shall be empowered to levy and raise the same in the same manner as if the same were a fine or other penalty.

XX. And it is further enacted that in all cases where money shall be paid to any person or persons as a compensation under this Act, the same shall be paid out of the county fund, and shall be subject to the same use or uses, and the same charges, fees, or emoluments in all respects as the interests or property for which such compensation shall be paid were subject to at the time of the payment thereof.

XXI. And it is further enacted that in every case wherein conflicting claims are set up to any property or interest which the court of Petty Sessions may require for carrying into execution the purposes of this Act, and for which under the provisions thereof any compensation shall be payable, such compensation shall be paid into the hands of the Accountant General of the Supreme Court of Bombay, for the use and benefit of such persons as shall appear entitled thereto by any decree or judgment of the said Supreme Court, and the receipt of the said Accountant General shall be a sufficient discharge to the court of Petty Sessions, who shall from the date thereof become and be the legal owners of the said ground or building for which such money shall be so paid.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Surveyor to the said court of Petty Sessions shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier of any building or land within the islands aforesaid from which any gallery, balcony, roof, weather frame, awning, gutter or other thing shall in future be made which shall overhang or project into or upon any public road or street upon any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, that he do take down, remove, alter, or regulate the same in such manner as not to inconvenience the public. And in case such owner or occupier shall refuse or neglect to do so for the space of fifteen days next after such notice shall have been given to him, the person or persons disobeying such notice, shall be punishable on conviction before the said court of Petty Sessions by fine not exceeding 500 rupees. And the said surveyor shall have power to cause the same to be taken down and regulated and to the same purpose of the notice, and the taking down of the same shall be done in the manner as is hereinafter provided, concerning the taking down of houses but altered provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the person or persons to whom such notice shall be given appealing therefrom to the said court of Petty Sessions, which said court shall have power to quash, alter, or confirm the same, and to punish any wilful disobedience with double costs. Provided also that tiled roofs or weather frames of at least twelve feet high above the surface of any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, may be projected to the extent of two feet above the same.

XXIII. And it is hereby provided, that it shall be lawful to the surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions, with the approbation of the said court, to give permission in writing to the owner or occupiers of buildings in public thoroughfares twenty-five feet in width and upwards within the islands aforesaid, to project tiled roofs or weather frames from the upper stories of their houses to the extent of three feet beyond their foundation, or over any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, and to the occupiers of buildings in exposed situations facing between the south and west in streets of the above width to make such projection to the extent of five feet.

XXIV. And it is further enacted, that where any scaffolding shall be used in or near any public road, street, or other thoroughfare in buildings, repairing, or altering any house, or building, within the islands aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions, if he shall think fit so to do, to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or building, or other person directing the work, to take such scaffolding to be removed, or covered on the outside thereof so as to prevent any thing falling therefrom to the injury of persons passing below, and if the owner, occupier, or other person as aforesaid shall neglect to obey such notice within a reasonable time after receiving the same, such officer shall be punishable on conviction before the court of Petty Sessions by fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

XXV. And it is further enacted, that the tiles of roofs within the said islands shall be properly secured, so as to prevent their falling to the injury of passengers on any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, and the owner or occupier of any house the tiles of which are not so secured shall, if he neglect to remove the same within one week after having received notice so to do

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from the said surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions, he shall be liable to a conviction before the said court by a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house, or building, within the Islands aforesaid, from which water may fall on any public road, or ground, to put up such gutters or channells for carrying and conveying the water elsewhere as may be necessary, and on non-compliance with such notice within one week from the time of receiving the same, the offender shall be punishable before the said court of Petty Sessions by a fine not exceeding five rupees.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that when any building or any part thereof or any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, in any part of the said Islands, is in a ruinous condition, it shall be lawful for the said surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions to cause a sufficient boarding or protection to be put up for the safety of all passengers, and the said surveyor shall cause notice in writing to be given to the occupier if any, and if not, cause it to be affixed to the door or other exposed part of such building, in respect of which the same within fourteen days from the date of such notice, and if such occupier or the owner do not begin to repair or take down the same within such term of fourteen days, and complete the same as soon as the work will admit, it shall be lawful for the surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions to cause such building, or so much thereof as may be ruinous, to be taken down and removed in such manner as shall be requisite, and to sell and dispose of the materials thereof, and of all the monies arising by the sale thereof to reimburse himself and all persons by him employed for the purpose, all the charges of putting up such boarding, and of taking down and removing such building, and of selling the said materials as aforesaid, and the surplus of such monies if any, shall be paid to the owner of such house or building upon personal demand thereof made by such owner; and if no such demand be made, then to the court of Petty Sessions for the benefit of the person or persons entitled thereto, and if no demand shall be made to the said court for the money so paid in before the expiration of twelve calendar months from the receipt thereof by the said court, the same shall be added to an account borne of the county fund.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the money produced by any sale to be made by the surveyor to the court of Petty Sessions under this act shall be sufficient to cover the expenses of the said Surveyor, and the persons employed by him, then the said court of Petty Sessions shall pay such deficiency to the said Surveyor out of the county fund, and shall have power to levy and raise the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender in the same manner, in all respects as fines and penalties are levied by the said court.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that in case any part of the land constituting the public streets, or roads, or other thoroughfares of the said Islands beyond the limits of the town of Bombay, shall become neglected and unnecessary for the purpose of a public highway, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor of Bombay in Council to direct the collector of land revenue of Bombay to take possession thereof for the use of the Honorable Company, and the collector of land revenue shall take possession thereof accordingly.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that every head builder, master carpenter, master mason, or labourer who shall be employing or employing, hiring or adding to any building in Bombay or Cochin known to offend against the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable on conviction before the said court of Petty Sessions by a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the amount of all fines and penalties, and costs in the nature of fines and penalties, that may be incurred and payable under this Act, shall be levied by warrant under the hands and seals of two or more of the Magistrates in Petty Sessions, and when received shall be added to and form part of the county fund, and if on such distress property belonging to such offenders sufficient to make good the penalty be not found, such offender shall be committed by the said court to the house of correction, with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the said court, for any time not exceeding three months, unless the said penalty be sooner paid.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that where any distress shall be made for any sum or sums of money to be recovered by virtue of this Act, the distress itself shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect of form in any proceedings relating thereto, nor shall the party be deemed a trespasser at law on account of any irregularity afterwards done by the party making such distress, but the person or persons aggrieved by such irregularity, may recover for the special damage only by action on the case, and not by any other action whatever.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no plaintiff shall recover in any action for any such irregularity or other procedural defect, if tender of sufficient amount be made by or on behalf of the party or parties who committed or caused to be committed any such irregularity or wrongful proceeding before such action be brought, and in case no such tender shall have been

made, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant or defendants in any such action, by the leave of the court where such action shall depend, at any time before issue joined, to pay into court such sum of money as he or they shall see fit, whereupon such proceedings or order and judgment shall be had, made, or given, and by such court as in other actions when the defendant is allowed to pay money into court.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that an action or suit shall be commenced against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, within twenty-one days after notice in writing of an intention to bring such action or suit has been given to the person or persons against whom such action or suit shall be brought, nor after the expiration of three calendar months next after the fact committed, and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit, may, plead the General Issue, and give this Act and any special matter in evidence at the trial, and that the matter or thing for which such action or suit is brought, was done in pursuance and by the authority of this Act, and if the said matter or thing appear to have been done, or if it shall appear that such action or suit was brought before the expiration of twenty-one days after such notice was given as aforesaid, or that sufficient satisfaction was made or tendered before such action was brought, or if any such action or suit be not commenced within the time herein for that purpose limited, then the court, in every such action or suit, shall find for the defendant therein, and if a verdict be found for the defendant, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any such action or suit, become non-suited, or discontinue, or suffer a discontinuance of any such action or suit, or if in any such action or suit judgment be given for the defendant therein, on demurrer or by default or otherwise, then and in any of the cases aforesaid the defendant shall have judgment to recover treble costs of suit, and shall have such remedy for recovering the same as any defendant or defendants may have by law for costs in other cases.

DOWER ACT.

The following Act is passed by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council on the 16th December 1877, with the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India who has been read and recorded.

Enacted that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XXIX. — DATED Dec 16.

An Act for the amendment of the Law relating to Dower.

I. Whereas it is expedient to extend the Amendments in the English Law of Dower contained in the Statute 3d and 4th William IV chapter CV, to the territories of the East India Company in cases which, but for the passing of this Act, would be governed by the English Law of Dower as it existed previously to the passing of the said statute.

It is hereby enacted, that the words and expressions hereinafter mentioned, which in their ordinary significance

Meaning of the words in the act shall have a more confined or a different meaning, shall in this Act, except where the nature of the provision or the context of the Act shall exclude such construction, be interpreted as follows, that is to say, the word "land" shall extend to messuages, and all other hereditaments, whether corporeal or incorporeal (except such as are not liable to dower), and to any share thereof, and every word importing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as one person or thing.

II. And it is hereby further enacted, that when a husband shall die, lawfully married to his wife, and she shall be entitled to dower out of the same at Law, and at Equity, whether wholly equitable or partly legal and partly equitable, shall be an estate of inheritance in possession, (other than a life estate in joint tenancy,) than his widow shall be entitled in equity to dower out of the same land.

III. And it is hereby further enacted that when a husband shall have been entitled to a right of entry or action in any land, and his widow would be entitled to dower out of the same if he had recovered possession thereof, she shall be entitled to dower out of the same, although her husband shall not have recovered possession thereof, provided that such dower be paid for or obtained within the period during which such right of entry or action might be enforced.

IV. And it is hereby further enacted, that no widow shall be entitled to dower out of any land which shall have been absolutely and lawfully sold by her husband in his life time, or by his will.

V. And it is hereby further enacted, that all part of estates and interests, and all charges created by any person or persons with or without a husband, and all debts, liabilities, charges, and all other engagements in, upon, or against any land which his husband shall be subject or liable shall

be subject or liable to the same extent and in the same manner as if the husband had been alive at the time of the death of the husband.

VI. And it is hereby further enacted, that no widow shall be entitled to dower out of any land which shall have been absolutely and lawfully sold by her husband in his life time, or by his will.

VII. And it is hereby further enacted, that all part of estates and interests, and all charges created by any person or persons with or without a husband, and all debts, liabilities, charges, and all other engagements in, upon, or against any land which his husband shall be subject or liable shall

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be valid and effectual as against the right of his widow to dower.

VI. And it is hereby further enacted, that a widow shall not be entitled to dower out of any land of her husband, when in the deed by which such land was conveyed to him, or by any deed executed by him, it shall be declared that his widow shall not be entitled to dower out of such land.

VII. And it is hereby further enacted, that a widow shall not be entitled to dower out of any land of which her husband shall die wholly or partially intestate, when by the will of her husband, duly executed for the devise of freehold estates, he shall declare his intention that she shall not be entitled to dower out of such land.

VIII. And it is hereby further enacted, that the right of widow to dower, shall be subject to any conditions, restrictions or directions which shall be declared by the will of her husband, duly executed as aforesaid.

IX. And it is hereby further enacted, that where a husband shall devise any land out of which his widow would be entitled to dower if the same were not so devised, or any estate or interest therein, in or for the benefit of his widow, such widow shall not be entitled to dower out of or in any land of her said husband, unless a contrary intention shall be declared by his will.

X. And it is hereby further enacted, that no gift or bequest made by any husband to or for the benefit of his widow of or out of his personal estate, or of or out of any of his lands not liable to dower, shall defeat or prejudice her right to dower, unless a contrary intention shall be declared by his will.

XI. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any route of equity from enforcing any covenant or agreement entered into by or on the part of any husband not to bar the right of his widow to dower out of his lands or any of them.

XII. And it is hereby further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with any rule of equity, or of any ecclesiastical court by which legacies bequeathed to widows in satisfaction of dower are entitled to priority over other legacies.

XIII. And it is hereby further enacted, that no widow shall hereafter be entitled to dower against ecclesiastical or dower ex assensu patris.

XIV. And it is hereby further enacted, that this Act shall not extend to the dower of any widow who shall have been or shall be married on or before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty, and shall not give to any will, deed, contract, engagement, or charge executed, entered into, or created before the said first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty, the effect of defeating or prejudicing any right to dower.

XV. And it is hereby provided, that this Act, shall not be construed to effect any right of property in land, otherwise than by modifying the law of dower in cases governed by the English Law of Dower, or to extend or alter the jurisdiction of any of her Majesty's Courts of Justice.

LAW OF INHERITANCE.

The following Act is passed by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council on the 16th December 1879, with the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India which has been read and recorded.

Ordered that the Act be promulgated for general information

ACT No. XXX, DATED DEC 10,

An Act for the amendment of the Law of Inheritance.

I. Whereas it is expedient to amend the amendment in the English law of inheritance contained in the Statute 3rd and 4th William IV chapter CVI to the territories of the East India Company in cases when, but for the passing of this Act, would be governed by the English law of inheritance as it existed previously to the passing of the aforesaid statute

It is hereby enacted, that the words and expressions herein after mentioned, which in their ordinary signification have a more confined or a different meaning, shall, in this Act, except where

the nature of the provision or the context of the Act shall exclude

such construction, be interpreted as follows:—
 (1) the word "land," shall extend to messuages, and all other hereditaments, whether corporeal or incorporeal, and whether freehold or of any other tenure, and to money to be laid out in the purchase of land, and to chattels and other personal property transmissible to heirs, and also to any share of the same hereditaments and properties or any of them and to any estate of inheritance or estate for any life or lives, or other estate transmissible to heirs, and to any possibility, right or title of entry or action, and any other interest capable of being inherited, and whether the same estates, possibilities, rights, titles, and interests, or any of them, shall be in possession, reversion, remainder, or contingent; and the words "the purchaser or shall inherit the person who last acquired the land otherwise than by descent, or than by any estate, partition, or enclosure, by the effect of which the land shall have become part of or descendible in the same manner as other land, acquired by descent, and the word "descent" shall mean the title to inherit land by reason of consanguinity, as well where the heir shall be an ancestor or collateral relation, as where he shall be a child or other issue, and the expression "descendants" of any ancestor, shall extend to all persons who must trace their descent through such ancestor; and the expression "the person last entitled to land" shall extend to the last person who had a right thereto, whether he did or did not obtain the possession or the receipt of the rents and profits thereof; and the word "assurance" shall mean any deed or instrument other than a will by which any land shall be conveyed or transferred at law or in equity, and every word importing the singular number only, shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as one person or thing and every word importing the masculine gender only, shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

"The purchaser." shall mean the person who last acquired the land otherwise than by descent, or than by any estate, partition, or enclosure, by the effect of which the land shall have become part of or descendible in the same manner as other land, acquired by descent, and the word "descent" shall mean the title to inherit land by reason of consanguinity, as well where the heir shall be an ancestor or collateral relation, as where he shall be a child or other issue, and the expression "descendants" of any ancestor, shall extend to all persons who must trace their descent through such ancestor; and the expression "the person last entitled to land" shall extend to the last person who had a right thereto, whether he did or did not obtain the possession or the receipt of the rents and profits thereof; and the word "assurance" shall mean any deed or instrument other than a will by which any land shall be conveyed or transferred at law or in equity, and every word importing the singular number only, shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as one person or thing and every word importing the masculine gender only, shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

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"Persons last entitled." shall mean any deed or instrument other than a will by which any land shall be conveyed or transferred at law or in equity, and every word importing the singular number only, shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as one person or thing and every word importing the masculine gender only, shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

"Assurances." shall mean any deed or instrument other than a will by which any land shall be conveyed or transferred at law or in equity, and every word importing the singular number only, shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as one person or thing and every word importing the masculine gender only, shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

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II. And it is hereby further enacted, that in every case descent shall be traced from the purchaser, and to the intent that the pedigree may never be carried further back than the circumstances of the case and the nature of the title shall require the person last entitled to the land shall, for the purpose of this Act, be considered to have been the purchaser thereof, unless it shall be proved that he inherited the same, in which case the person from whom he inherited the same shall be considered to have been the purchaser, unless it shall be proved that he inherited the same, and in like manner the last person from whom the land shall be proved to have been inherited, shall in every case be considered to have been the purchaser unless it shall be proved that he inherited the same.

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GENERAL REGISTER.

[VI. And it is hereby further enacted, that every lineal ancestor shall be capable of being heir to any of his issue, and in every case where there may be heir in preference to any person, who would have been entitled to inherit, either by tracing his descent through such lineal ancestor, or in consequence of there being no descendant of such lineal ancestor, so that the father shall be preferred to a brother or sister, and a more remote lineal ancestor to any of his issue, other than a nearer lineal ancestor of his issue.

VII. And it is hereby further enacted and declared that none of the maternal ancestors of the person from whom the descent is to be traced, nor any of their descendants, shall be capable of inheriting until all his paternal ancestors and their descendants shall have failed; and also that no female paternal ancestor of such person, nor any of her descendants, shall be capable of inheriting until all his male paternal ancestors and their descendants shall have failed; and that no female maternal ancestor of such person, or any of her descendants, shall be capable of inheriting until all his male maternal ancestors and their descendants shall have failed.

VIII. And it is hereby further enacted and declared, that where there shall be a failure of male paternal ancestors of the person from whom the descent is to be traced, and their descendants, the mother of his more remote male paternal ancestors, or her descendants shall be the heir or heirs of such person, in preference to the mother of a less remote male paternal ancestor, or her descendants; and where there shall be a failure of male maternal ancestors of such person, and their descendants, the mother of his more remote male maternal ancestor, and her descendants, shall be the heir or heirs of such person in preference to the mother of a less remote male maternal ancestor, and her descendants.

IX. And it is hereby further enacted, that any person related to the person from whom the descent is to be traced by the half blood, shall be capable of being his heir, and the place in which any such relation by the half blood shall stand in the order of inheritance, so as to be entitled to inherit, shall be next after any relation in the same degree of the whole blood, and his issue, where the common ancestor shall be a male, and next after the common ancestor where such common ancestor shall be a female, so that the brother of the half blood on the part of the father shall inherit next after the sisters of the whole blood on the part of the father and their issue, and the brother of the half blood on the part of the mother shall inherit next after the mother.

X. And it is hereby further enacted, that when the person from whom the descent of any land is to be traced shall have had any relation, who, having been attainted, shall have died before such descent shall have taken place, then such attainted relation shall not prevent any person from inheriting such land who would have been capable of inheriting the same by tracing his descent through such relation if he had not been attainted unless such land shall have escheated in consequence of such attainted relation, before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty.

XI. And it is hereby further enacted, that this Act shall not extend to any descent which shall take place on the death of any person who shall die before the said first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty.

XII. And it is hereby further enacted, that where any assurance executed before the said first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty, or the will of any person who shall die before that time, shall contain any limitation or gift to the heir or heirs of any person under which the person or persons answering the description of heir shall be entitled to an estate by purchase then the person or persons who would have answered such description of heir if this Act had not been made, shall become entitled, by virtue of such limitation or gift, whether the person named as ancestor shall or shall not be living at the time aforesaid.

XIII. And it is hereby provided, that this Act shall not be construed to affect inheritances of land, which are not subject to the English law of inheritance, or to extend to, after the jurisdiction of any of her Majesty's Courts of Justice.

NEW COINING ACT,

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 23d December 1859.

with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India which has been read and recorded.

Ordered that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XXXI Dated December 29.

An Act for remedying certain defects in the statute 9th George IV ch 74, relating to the coin.

I. Whereas it is expedient to remedy certain defects in the statute 9th George IV ch 74, of which the inconvenience is particularly experienced relating to injuries to the coin.

It is hereby enacted, that if any person shall fraudulently clip, file, drill, deface, or debase any current gold or silver coin issued from any mint of the East India Company, or actually received as money in any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, with intent to make the coin so clipped, filed, drilled, or defaced, pass for his current gold or silver coin, so issued, or actually received as money as aforesaid, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable on conviction, at the discretion of the court, to be transported to such place as the court, shall direct, for life or any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

II. And it is hereby provided, that it shall not be lawful for any court, under the authority of this Act, to order the transportation of any person being a native of the East Indies and not born of European parents, to the eastern coast of New South Wales, or any of the islands adjacent thereto.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that this Act shall extend to all persons and over all places over whom or where the criminal jurisdiction of any of her Majesty's Courts of Justice within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, extends, but not further, or otherwise.

TRADESMEN'S INTEREST ALLOWING ACT.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 23d December, 1859, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

Act No. XXXII Dated December 29.

An Act concerning the allowance of interest in certain cases. I. Whereas it is expedient to extend to the territories under the Government of the East India Company, as well within the jurisdiction of her Majesty's Courts as elsewhere, the provisions of the Statute 2d and 4th, William IV. Chapter 42, Section 28, concerning the allowance of interest in certain cases.

It is, therefore, hereby enacted, that upon all debts or sums certain payable at a certain time or otherwise, the Court before which such debts or sums may be recovered, may, if it shall think fit, allow interest to the creditor at a rate not exceeding the current rate of interest from the time when such debts or sums were payable. If such debts or sums be payable by virtue of some written instrument at a certain time, or if payable otherwise than from the time when demand of payment shall have been made in writing, so as such demand shall give notice to the debtor that interest will be claimed from the date of such demand until the term of payment; provided that interest shall be payable in all cases in which it is now payable by law.

J. F. GRANT, *Off. Secy to Govt of India*

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

General Department.

CAMP AT PANMIT, NOVEMBER 18.—Captain J. R. FAYE, of the Nizam's service, has been appointed to officiate as pay Master of the Hyderabad division of the Nizam's army, during the absence on furlough of Captain A. Motter.

CAMP AT PANMIT, NOVEMBER 18.—Lieutenant George Gordon, 4th regiment native Infantry commanding the escort of the resident at Nipat, has obtained three months leave of absence on private affairs, from the 15th December to the 15th March 1860.

Captain J. FAYE, of the artillery, and 1st assistant to the resident at Lucknow, has obtained six months leave of absence from the 1st March 1860, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service.

CAMP AT BANOTAN, NOVEMBER 21.—Captain J. Whiteford, 6th regiment native Infantry, has this day been appointed as a permanent assistant to the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Revenue. Debee Dyal is appointed to be a deputy collector, under the provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833, in latter Chacopou.

CAMP MEER, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 29

Judicial and Revenue.—Captain M. Smith, principal assistant of Hissulnabad, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, for three months from the 1st instant, to visit the presidency preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

The following arrangement made by the commissioner of the Sagar division has been sanctioned, viz. Lieutenant and Browne, first junior Assistant at Secre, to relieve Major Low at Jubbulpore; and Captain Warley to officiate for Lieutenant Browne, as first junior assistant.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted under orders of 11th October last to Mr. H. G. Astell, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly, is cancelled from the 4th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

Judicial.—Gungadhar Rao, sudder ameer of Jubbulpore, has obtained leave of absence for one month and a half, from the 31st instant, and Malik Lal Ojha has been appointed to officiate, as sudder ameer during Gungadhar Rao's absence.

General.—Mr. R. B. Denham, civil assistant surgeon of Azra has obtained leave of absence on his private affairs, for four months, from the 1st of January next, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for Enlistment to Europe.

CAMP FULWUL NOVEMBER 30.

Judicial.—Mr. W. Manclon, judge of the Sadder Dowsnaw and Nizamut Adawlat, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, for the purpose of proceeding to the hills, for one year to commence from such date in January next, as he may leave his station.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. W. Wynyard is appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moradabad. Mr. H. Wilson is appointed to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Meerut division.

Mr. E. Thornton officiating magistrate and collector of Moradabad, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for 25 days, from the 1st proximo.

The commissioner of the Meerut division has been instructed to make such arrangements for the duties of Mr. Thornton's office, during his absence, as he may think fit, and he is authorized to make use of Mr. Voderley's services for the purpose if he considers it necessary to do so.

CAMP MOHIL, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 2.—With reference to Orders of the 7th ultimo, Mr. F. Currie has this day delivered over a charge of the secretariat office in the judicial, revenue and general department, to Mr. J. Davidson.

F. CURRIE Secy to the Govr Genl N W I

CAPTURE OF THE FORT AND CITADEL OF KHELAT!

Political Department, Fort William, December 11 1859.—The inside the President in Council has much satisfaction to publish that the following dispatch from Major General Willsie, C. S. (with the addition of a note) reporting the capture of the fort and citadel of Kelat on the 10th November, which is thought to be a great success, was effected by a force consisting of 100 men, with the loss of his honor in Council gives to say at 10 killed and wounded, including amongst the latter, an Officer Lieutenant Givalt, of the 17th Hussars, and a Queen's regiment, and amongst the latter, eight officers.

Major Michael Khan himself, and eight other soldiers, were amongst the slain of the enemy.

The General Order issued by the right honorable the Governor General on the receipt of this intelligence is published, and His Honor in Council wishes with His Lordship in recording his high admiration of the signal gallantry and spirit of the troops engaged, and in offering his thanks to Major General Willsie, and to the officers and men who served under him on this occasion.

A Royal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William at noon this day, in honor of the event.

H. T. POINSEP,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

(COPY)

Secret Department, Camp Dothanee, December 4.—The many outrages and murders committed, in attacks on the followers of the Army of the Indies, by the plundering tribes in the neighbourhood of the Afghan Pass at the instigation of their chief, Mir Mehrab Khan of Khelat, at a time when he was professing friendship for the British Government, and negotiating a Treaty with its representatives, having compelled the Government to direct a detachment of the Army to proceed to Khelat

for the exaction of retribution from that Chieftain, and for the execution of such arrangements as would establish future security in that quarter. Since, under the orders of Major General Willsie C. S. was employed by this service, and the right honorable the Governor General of India having this day received that officer's report of the successful accomplishment of the objects intrusted to him, has been pleased to direct that the following copy of his despatch dated 14th ultimo, be published for general information.

The right Honorable the Governor General is happy to avail himself of this opportunity to record his high admiration of the signal gallantry and spirit of the troops engaged on this occasion, and offers, on the part of the Government, his best thanks to Major General Willsie and to the officers and men who served under him.

By Command, &c.

(84) T. R. MADDOCK.

Offy Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl. (Copy.)

Camp near Keel November 14, 1859.
To the right Honorable Lord ALBANY, G. G. S.
Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord.—In obedience to the joint instructions furnished to me by his excellency the commander in chief of the army of the Indus, and the E. Vay and Minister to his majesty Shah Shooja, under date C. S. 17th September 1859, despatching to me the story of deposing Mehrab Khan of Kelat, in consequence of the avowed hostility of that chief to the British nation during the present campaign, I have the honor to report that on my arrival at Quetta on the 21st ultimo, I communicated with Captain Bann, the political agent in Shool, and arranged with him the best means of giving effect to the orders I had received.

In consequence of the want of public carriers and the limited quantity of commissariat supplies at Quetta as well as the reported want of forage on the route to Kelat, I was obliged to dispatch to

Kutch Gondawa, the whole of the cavalry and the greater portion of the artillery, taking with me only the troops noted in the margin, and leaving Quetta on the 3d instant.

Two guns Bombay
4 ditto Shah's ditto
2 Bannasha local
horses
Queen's royal
His Majesty's 17th
regiment

1st regiment Bengal
Native Infantry
Bombay Engineers,

During the march the communication received from Mehrab Khan were so far from agreeing to the terms offered but he threatened resistance if the troops approached his capital. I therefore proceeded and I found at the village of Gunnee within eight miles of Kelat on the 12th instant.

As I found from the following particulars, a body of horse were gathered on the night of the 10th, which continued firing on the advance of guard commanded by Major Pennycook, he says 17th regiment, as the column advanced and the skirmishers then then commenced firing we were in sight of Kelat, rather less than a mile distant.

I now discovered that three heights on the north-west face of the fort in position to the north were covered with artillery with 3 guns, in position pointed by small parties of the

Captain Pitt chief engineer immediately transmitted and having reported that nothing could be done until those heights were in our possession I directed some of our strongest troops to attack them and I particularly ordering the 1st with the fugitives to the gate in the southern face was accordingly ordered to keep up the communication between the fort and the heights.

To effect this object I detached a company from each of the European regiments from the advanced guard with Major Pennycook's 17th's regiment for the purpose of occupying the heights and embankments to the north-east of the fort, and two more companies the plan and orders being to take the fort and citadel, at the same time I ordered three companies under their respective commanders, officers Major and Captains of the Queen's Lancers and Colonel Leakey, his majesty's 17th regiment and Major Western 1st Bengal native infantry, the whole under the command of Brigadier Haumez, the commander of the regiment to follow three columns of assault under my own direction to move in support.

A hill being allotted to each column, Brigadier Stevenson commanding the artillery moved quickly forward in front towards the base of the heights, and when within the required range opened fire upon the infantry and guns, under cover of which the columns moved steadily on and commenced the ascent for the purpose of carrying the heights exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns, which had commenced while the columns of attack were forming.

Before the columns reached their respective summits of the hills, the enemy, overpowered by the superior and well directed fire of our artillery, had abandoned them, attempting to carry off the guns but which they were unable to do, at this moment, it appearing to me the opportunity offered for the troops to get in with the fugitives and if possible gain possession of the gate of the Fortress I detached orders to the Queen's royal and his majesty's 17th regiment to make a rush from the heights for this purpose, following myself to the summit of the nearest to observe the

GENERAL REGISTER.

Yours: at this moment the four companies on my left which had been detached to the gardens and plain, seeing the chance that offered of striking the hill moved rapidly forward from their respective points towards the gateway under a heavy and well-directed fire from the walls of the fort and citadel, which were thrown by the enemy.

The rain having been closed before the troops moving towards it could effect the descent of the hill, the position strengthened by the enemy driven from the heights, they were compelled to enter themselves as far as practicable behind some walls and ruined buildings to the right and left of it while Brigadier Stevenson having ascended the heights with the artillery opened two guns under the command of Lieut Forster, Bombay horse artillery, upon the defences above the gate and its vicinity, while the fire of two others commanded by Lieut Major Shah's artillery, was directed against the gate itself. The remaining two, with Lieutenant Creed, being sent round to the road on the left leading direct up to the gate, when within 200 to two hundred yards commenced fire for the purpose of compelling it blowing it open, and after a few rounds they succeeded in knocking in one of the gates; on observing this I rode down the hill towards the gate, pointing to it, then by announcing to the Troops it was open they instantly rose from their cover and rushed in, thus under the command of Major Pennycuik being the nearest, were the first to gain the gate which by that officer, the whole of the storming columns from the three regiments rapidly following and gaining an entrance as quick as it was possible to do so, under a heavy fire from the walls and from the interior the enemy making a most gallant and determined resistance, disputing every foot of ground up to the walls of the inner citadel.

At this time I directed the reserve column to be brought near the gate and within one company of the 17th regiment under Captain Darby to the western side of the Fort, followed by a portion of the 31st Bengal native infantry commanded by Major Western, conducted by Captain Outram, acting as my extra Aide-de-camp for the purpose of securing the heights under which the southern wall is situated and intercepting any of the garrison escaping from that side, having driven off the enemy from the heights above, the united detachments then descended to the gate of the port battery and forced it open before the garrison (who closed it as they saw the troops approach) had time to secure it.

When the party was detached by the western face I also sent two companies from the reserve of the 17th under Major Deahong, and two guns of the Shah's artillery under the command of Lieut Creed, Bombay artillery, by the Eastern to the Southern face for the purpose of blowing open the gate above alluded to, had it been necessary, as well as the gate of the inner citadel, the Infantry joining the other detachments making their way through the town in the direction of the Citadel.

After some delay the troops that held possession of the town at length succeeded in forcing an entrance into the citadel, where a desperate resistance was made by Mirab Khan at the head of his people, he himself with many of his principal chiefs being killed sword in hand, several others however kept up a fire upon our Troops from detached buildings difficult of access, and it was not until late in the afternoon, those that survived were induced to surrender themselves up on a promise of their lives being spared.

From every account, I have reason to believe the garrison consisted of upwards of two thousand fighting men, and that the son of Mirab Khan had been expected to join him from Nowaky with a further re-inforcement, the expected return will show the strength of the force under my command, present at the capture.

The defence of the fort as in the case of Cawnpore, far exceeded in strength what I had been led to suppose from previous report, and the towering height of the inner citadel was most formidable both in appearance and reality.

I lament to say that the loss of killed and wounded on our side has been severe, as will be seen by the accompanying return, that on the part of the enemy must have been great, but the exact number I have not been able to ascertain, several hundreds of prisoners were taken from whom the Political Agent has selected those he considers it necessary for the present to retain in confinement, the remainder have been liberated.

It is quite impossible for me sufficiently to express my admiration of the gallant and steady conduct of the officers and men upon this occasion, but the fact of less than an hour having elapsed from the formation of the columns for the attack to the period of the troops being within the fort, and this performed in the open day and in the face of an enemy so very superior in numbers, and so perfectly prepared for resistance, will I trust convince your Lordship how deserving the officers and troops are of my warmest thanks, and of the highest praise that can be bestowed.

To Brigadier Braungardt, commanding the storming column my best thanks are due, and he reports that Captain Willie acting assistant adjutant general, and Captain Gifford his Aide de Camp, ably assisted him and zealously performed their duties, also to Brigadier Stevenson commanding the battery, and Lieutenants Forster and Cowper, respectively in charge of the Bombay and Shah's artillery. I feel greatly indebted for the steady and scientific manner in which the service of dislodging the enemy from the heights and afterwards effecting an entrance into the fort, was performed. The benefit has brought to my notice the assistance received from Captain Mighlin his brigade major, Lieutenant Woodman, his aide de camp, and Lieutenant Creed, when in Battery yesterday.

To Lieutenant Colonel Croker, commanding her majesty's 17th regiment, Major Carruthers, commanding the Queen's royal, Major Western, commanding the Bengal 31st native infantry, I feel highly indebted for the manner in which they conducted their respective columns to the attack of the heights and afterwards to the assault of the town, as well as to Major Pennycuik of the 17th, who led the advance guard companies to the same point.

To Captain Peat, chief engineer, and to the officers and men of the engineer corps, my acknowledgments are due—to Major Neil Campbell, acting quarter master general of the Bombay army, to Captain Hogart, acting deputy adjutant general, and to Lieutenant Ramsay, acting assistant quarter master general my best thanks are due for the able assistance afforded me by their services.

It is with much pleasure I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to Major Campbell for relieving me from the necessity of returning by the route by which the army advanced to Cabool which being entirely exhausted must have subjected the troops to great privations and the prospect to absolute starvation; the quarter master general took upon himself the responsibility of leading my column through the heart of the Ghilzes and Koroker countries, never hitherto traversed by Europeans, by which our route was considerably shortened, a sufficient obtained, and great additions made to our geographical knowledge of the country, besides great political advantages obtained in peaceably settling those districts.

To my Aide-de Camp, Captain Robinson, and Lieutenant Halket, as well as to Captain Outram, who volunteered his services on my personal staff, I received the utmost assistance, and to the latter officers I feel greatly indebted for the zeal and ability with which he has performed various duties that I have required of him upon other occasions as well as the present.

It is with much satisfaction I am able to state that the utmost cordiality has existed between the political authorities and myself, and the great assistance I have derived from Captain Bean in obtaining supplies.

After allowing time to make the necessary arrangements for continuing my march, I shall descend into Cashi Gumbaz by the Moons Pass, having received a favorable report of the practicability of taking guns that way.

I have deputed Captain Outram to take a duplicate of the despatch to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, by the direct route from hence to Sonmaceo Bandar, the practicability or otherwise of which for the passage of troops, I consider it no object of importance to ascertain.

I have, &c.
(sd) T. WILKINS, Major General,
Commanding Bombay Column
Army of the India

COBPS.									
Detachment 3d troop of B. use artillery.									
1st troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21st troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22nd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23rd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31st troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32nd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33rd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41st troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42nd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43rd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51st troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52nd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53rd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61st troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62nd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63rd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71st troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72nd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73rd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81st troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82nd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83rd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91st troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92nd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93rd troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100th troop of B. use artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Return of Casualties in the force under the command of Major General W. L. L. on the 17th November, 1859

* 1 Corporal since dead.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Ranks.	Corps.	Rank and name.	Wounded.	Rank and name.	Remarks.
Kuzas.	Corps.	Rank and name.	Wounded.	Rank and name.	Remarks.
Wounded.	Corps.	Rank and name.	Wounded.	Rank and name.	Remarks.

(Signed)

C. HAGART, Captain,
Adj. Genl. Adjt. Genl. B. C.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

List of Belated Soldiers killed in the assault of Kelat on the 13th November, 1839.

Names.	Remarks.
Weer Mirab Khan,.....	Chief of Kelat.
Weer Walloo Mahomed,.....	The Mungool sirdar of Wadda.
Ahmed Kurram,.....	Ruhannoo sirdar.
Dad Kurram,.....	Shahwanee sirdar.
Mahomed Ruzab,.....	Nephew of the Wazoor Mahomed Hussain.
Khair Khan,.....	Abschie sirdar.
Dewan Buchah Muli,.....	Financial ministry.
Noor Mahomed and Tajoo Mahomed,.....	Shagunee sirdars.

Prisoners.

Mahomed Hussain,.....	Wazoor.
Moola Kubeemad,.....	Ex-Nab of Shawl.
With several others of inferior Rank.	

(3d)

J. D. D. SEAN,

Political Agent.

(True Copies)

T. H. MADDOCK,

Off. Secy. to Govt. of India,

with the Govr. Genl.

MILITARY.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, November 20.—No. 201 of 1839. Major-General William Keith Elphinstone whose appointment to serve on the staff of the army in Bengal in succession to Major-General the Honourable John Ramsay, was announced in General Orders to her majesty's forces dated 15th July last, having reported his arrival, is admitted on the staff of this presidency, from the present date.

November 22.—No. 202 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Regiment of artillery—Captain and Brevet Major Roderick Roberts to be major; 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Henry Ludlow to be captain, and 2d Lieutenant Wm. Henry Delamain to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 20th October, 1839, in succession to Major G. M. C. Campbell, deceased.

Lieutenant Wm. Jarvis, of the 43d regiment native infantry, is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 14th Nov. 1839.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry and as assistant surgeons on this establishment. The undermentioned are promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commission for future adjustment:

Infantry—Messrs. Samuel Ramsey Jenkins, date of arrival at Fort William, 15th November 1839. Wm. Charles Clifton, do. 15th do.; Henry Robt. Shawr, do. 15th do.; James Marquis, do. 24th do.; Reginald Ouseley, do. do.; Robt. Nixon Trowson, do. do. and John Cameron Remington, do. 23d do.

Medical Department—Messrs. George Harper, date of arrival at Fort William, 17th November, and Wm. Hamilton Brown Ross, do. 18th do.

The following commissioned and warrant officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Lieut. Col. Philip Bräwer, 60th regiment native infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 26th November, 1839.

Captains Jas. Ramsay Birrell, 11th regiment native infantry, do. 18th do.; Chas. Chester, 23d do., do. 21st do.; John Bracken 29th do., do. 18th do., and James Crofts Crawford Gray, 18th do., do. 21st do.

Lieutenants Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, 1st regiment native infantry do. 18th do.; E. F. Bragg, 60th do., do. 22d do., and G. O. Walsh 14th do., do. 17th do.

Ensign Chas. Richd. Woodhouse, 63d regiment native infantry do. 17th do.

Conductor Thos. Lithgow, ordce. commiss. dept., do. 17th do. Riding Master Uriah Jordan, 7th regt. light cavalry, do. do.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain G. H. Dike, of the regiment of artillery, in General Orders No. 63, of the 29th April, 1839, on medical certificate, is cancelled at the request of that officer, from the 26th October last.

Notes.—Two illustrations of the Bengal Local House remained in charge of the baggage during the attack.

Ranks.	Corps.	Rank and name.	Wounded.	Rank and name.	Remarks.
Kuzas.	Corps.	Rank and name.	Wounded.	Rank and name.	Remarks.
Wounded.	Corps.	Rank and name.	Wounded.	Rank and name.	Remarks.

State of the Corps engaged at the Storming of Kelat, on the 13th November, 1839, under the Command of Major-General Willshire, G. B.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieut and Honet Captain Charles Graham, of the 55th regiment native infantry in General Orders No. 256, of the 14th December, 1837, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales, on medical certificate, is cancelled at the request of that officer, from the 3d instant.

Ensign P. C. Clark, of the 41st regiment native infantry is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The leave of absence granted to Major A. Goldie, of the 47th Regiment native infantry superintendent and pay master of native invalids in the Dinagpur division, in General Orders No. 24, of the 18th February, 1839, to proceed to the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, is extended for one year, with permission to remain on the hills, from the 1st March 1840 to the 1st March, 1841.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to make, the following promotions in the Calcutta Native Militia :

Jemadar Derndial Sing to be subadar, and Havildar Dhoorhul Tewarry to be jemadar, in succession to Subadar Gajraul Sing deceased.

The promotion of Havildar Khlesoo, of the Arracan local battalion, to the rank of jemadar published in General Orders No. 150 of the 26th August last, is cancelled.

No 263 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Lieutenant G. H. Whistler, of the 73d regiment native infantry, to do duty with the Arracan local battalion.

Major General Alexander Lindsay, of the 1st regiment of artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ross, of the 74th regiment native infantry and political agent at Jypore, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Assistant Apothecary John Tynan is permitted to resign the service of the East India Company from the 4th July 1839.

The following promotions, transfer and alteration of rank in the subordinate medical department, have been made by the Hon'ble the President in Council.

Hospital Apprentice Henry McMullen to be assistant apothecary, vice J. Tynan, resigned, with rank from the 5th August 1839, for the augmentation.

Hospital Apprentice Jis Coles to be assistant apothecary, from the 6th September 1839, vice J. Hnruby, resigned.

Assistant Apothecary George Higginson to be steward, from the 9th September 1839, vice M. Maycock, dismissed by sentence of a general court martial.

Hospital Apprentice Charles Oakley to be assistant apothecary from the 9th September 1839, vice G. Higginson, promoted to steward.

Steward Charles Fernien to be apothecary, from the 9th October 1839, vice J. Douglas, deceased.

Assistant apothecary James McGlone to be steward, from the 9th October 1839, vice G. Fernien, transferred as apothecary.

Hospital Apprentice John Gorman, (late) to be assistant apothecary, from the 9th October 1839, vice J. McGlone, promoted to steward.

Assistant Apothecary Michael Healy to rank from the 4th July 1839, vice J. Tynan, resigned.

December 2.—No. 264 of 1839.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to their duty, on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors :

Lieutenant Valpy Francis Thos. Turner, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, date of arrival at Fort William, 22d Nov. 1839.

Lieutenant Saml. Bollean Goad, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, and Lieutenant Jeremia Edward Grounds, of the 40th regiment native infantry, ditto ditto 23d ditto.

The following commissioned and warrant officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough :

Major Robt. Law, of the 34th regiment native infantry and principal assistant to the Governor General's agent at Jubbulpore, on account of his private affairs.

Captain Thos. Wallace, of the 3d regiment native infantry, and sub conductor Peter Caulfield, of the invalid establishment, on medical certificate.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain A. H. E. Bollean, of engineers, and superintendent of the circular and eastern canals, &c. in General Orders No. 157, of the

9th September 1839, on medical certificate is cancelled from the 23d ultimus, at the request of that officer.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain George Burrow, of the 38th regiment native infantry, in General Orders No. 138, dated 31st September 1838, on medical certificate, is cancelled from the 13th ultimus, at the request of that officer.

No. 265 of 1839.—Major Malcolm Nicolson, of the 30th regiment native infantry, and commanding the Nerbudda Seindry corps, is permitted to resign the service of the East India Company on the pension of his rank, from the 1st instant.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :—

30th Regiment No. 1.—Captain Thomas McSherry to be major Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Malcolm Edward Eastin to be captain of a company, and Ensign George Elder Nicolson to be lieutenant, from the 1st December 1839, in succession to Major Malcolm Nicolson retired.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brandier, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal for temporary employment, as officiating assistant surgeon of Dacca.

No. 266 of 1839.—Assistant Surgeon J. Lamb, of Mhila was allowed, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 2d September last, a further, extending a leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate from the date of expiration of the leave granted to him on the 15th August, to enable him to proceed to Singapore, and eventually to China, for the benefit of his health.

Assistant Surgeon C. G. Andrews was appointed, in the Judicial and Revenue Department under date the 7th September last, to the medical charge of the civil station of Hauree, in Arracan.

Lieutenant H. Siddons, revenue surveyor in Chitauong, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 26th September last, leave of absence for six weeks, on private affairs, the same to take effect from the date of his quitting the district.

December 7.—No. 267 of 1839.—His excellency the hon'ble Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, knight commander of the most honourable military order of the Bath having been appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their letter in the public department, dated the 14th September 1839, to be commander in chief of the Company's forces in India, and also to be an extraordinary member of the council of India, which appointments are to take effect upon and from his assuming the command of her Majesty's forces in the East Indies, which Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls has reported, in the letter of his excellency's military secretary, that he has this day done, the Honorable Court's Orders and the commission appointing Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls received with a letter from the secretary to the East India House, dated 16th September, are now read.

The oaths of office being administered to Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, his excellency takes his seat as a member of the council of India, under the usual salutes from the ramparts of Fort William.

Ordered, that the appointment of Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls be communicated to the army in General Orders, and that the commissions constituting his Excellency the commander in chief, be read with the usual ceremonies to the troops in Garrison, and at the different stations of the army.

Ordered, that all returns of the army be made in the usual manner to Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, as commander in chief.

THE HON'BLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

To all to whom these presents shall come, send greeting. Know ye, that we the said Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, Knight Commander of the most honorable military order of the Bath, commander-in-chief of our forces on the Fort Saint George establishment—do by these presents constitute and appoint him the said Sir Jasper Nicolls, to be commander-in-chief of all our military forces which now are or may hereafter be employed in the East Indies, except such forces as are or shall be employed in our service within our fort and garrison of Fort William in Bengal and the town of Calcutta, and in our fort and garrison of Fort Saint George and town of Madraspatnam, and of our fort and garrison of Bombay, and except such forces as shall from time to time be employed in our service within the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, or within any settlements or place, subordinate thereto, respectively, when he the said Sir Jasper Nicolls, shall not be resident within such last mentioned presidencies or places, respectively, which office of commander-in-chief aforesaid the said Sir Jasper Nicolls is to take upon him, and from his assumption of the command of her majesty's forces in the East Indies. And to hold and enjoy the same during our pleasure, and until the contrary shall be

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sterilised under our common seal, or under the hands of thirteen or more of our Court of Directors for the time being. And we do hereby authorise, empower and require him, the said Sir Jasper Nicolls, as commander-in-chief aforesaid, to the utmost of his skill and power to do and perform all such offices and services as appertain to the post of commander-in-chief of all our military forces in the East Indies, except as aforesaid, subject to such removal or recall as can or may be made by any law now in force. And subject also to all such rules, orders and instructions as he shall from time to time receive from our Court of Directors in writing, under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor General of India in council, or from the Governor in council of Fort Saint George, or the Governor in council of Bombay, whenever he shall be present at or within either of these presidencies respectively, or at or within any settlements or places subordinate thereto according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in him. And we do hereby strictly require, charge and command all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and others belonging to our Military forces in the several places before mentioned, except as aforesaid, to yield to him, the said Sir Jasper Nicolls, as their commander-in-chief, during his residence at or within such presidencies or places as aforesaid, due obedience accordingly. And we do hereby revoke and annul all and every former commission or commissions, to any other persons or persons whomsoever to act as commander-in-chief of our force in the East Indies, from the time that this present commission shall take effect. Given under our common seal, this thirteenth day of September, in the third year of the reign of our sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

Signed by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, East India House, 13th September, 1839.

(L S)

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East India House, London, 16th September, 1839.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) J. D. DICKINSON, Deput. Secy.

December 9—No 208 of 1839—The hon'ble the President in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

25th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant Arthur Crowe hereby to be captain of a company, and Ensign Frederick Hayley Wardrop to be lieutenant, from the 21st November 1839, in succession to Captain Thomas Crosby O'Brien deceased.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Seale, of the 20th regiment native infantry, is promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the 7th December 1839.

Major General Alexander Duncan, Colonel of the 6th regiment native infantry is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough on account of his private affairs.

Captain William Charles Hicks, of the 34 regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

Conductor Edward Townsend, of the department of public works, has returned to his duty, on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank by permission of the hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 30th November 1839.

Surgeon William Dyer, of the medical department, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of his rank, from the 16th instant.

No 209 of 1839—The following Lists of rank of cadets of cavalry and infantry and of assistant surgeons, appointed for the Bengal presidency, are published for general information.

No 4 of 1839—List of rank of cadets for the Bengal cavalry and infantry.

For the Cavalry—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Francis Robert Tottenham, *Scotia*, sailed 11th August.

William Maximilien George Macconchie, *Vernon*, 4th Sept.

To rank from the date of his departure from England via Malta, viz.

Amyand Powney Charles Elliott, 28th September.

For the Infantry—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Henry Robert Shawe, *London*, sailed 6th July.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the Overland mail of the paragraph announcing their appointments, and in the following order, viz.

Anthony DeLacombe Pefonger, (abroad) via Malta, 6th July.

Henry Meln Wilson, (abroad) ditto ditto.

John Frederick Pagon, (abroad) ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Henry Erie Read, *Madagascar*, sailed 10th July.

John St George, ditto ditto.

Walker Robert Front, ditto ditto.

Charles Plowden St. John Law ditto ditto.

Henry Dinning, ditto ditto.

John Cameron Kemmington, *Duke of Bedford*, 16th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Liverpool of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Robert Nixon Travers, *Stirling*, 24th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Samuel Rumsey Jenkins, *Earl of Harwich*, sailed 26th July.

William Wright Aubert, ditto ditto.

Theophilus Green, ditto ditto.

Richard Hens Gennys, ditto ditto.

Thomas Whitaker Seager, ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Reginald Ouseley, *Duke of Bedford* sailed 29th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Edmund Disney Byng, *Robert Small*, sailed 31st July.

James Young, *Wellington*, ditto 10th August.

Julius Arthur Mackeson, *Windsor*, ditto 19th ditto.

Hugh Murry Davidson, *Richmond*, ditto 21st ditto.

John Milford, *Vernon*, ditto 8th Sept.

James Snow Davies, *Marion*, ditto 18th ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Bristol of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

John Lock Llewellyn, *St George*, sailed 21st Sept.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

John Beck Eaton, *Repulse*, sailed 30th Sept.

(Signed)

PHILIP MELVILL,

East India House; 2d October, 1839 Secy. Milly Dept.

(True Copy)

(Signed)

J. C. MELVILL, Secy.

East India House; London, 11th October, 1839.

No 4 of 1839—List of Rank of Assistant Surgeons for Bengal—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

William Hamilton Brown Ross, *Wm Jardine*, sailed 19th July.

George Harper, *Duke of Lancaster*, ditto 22d ditto.

George Smyth Mann, *Edinburgh*, ditto 23d August.

James Hay Lathney, *Essex*, ditto 4th Sept.

Theodore Canlor M D M St Edipinstone, ditto 12th ditto.

Alexander Ross, *Morton M D, Walmer Castle*, ditto 26th ditto.

(Signed)

PHILIP MELVILL,

Secy. Milly Dept.

East India House; 2d October, 1839.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

JAS. C. MELVILL,

Secy. Milly Dept.

East India House, London, 14th October, 1839.

December 9—No 211 of 1839—Assistant Surgeon K. MacKinnon, of Tirhoot, obtained, in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 7th ultimo, permission to be absent from his station for three months, on medical certificate, and Dr. Duncan MacRae was appointed to officiate for him during his absence.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Walker was appointed, in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 5th ultimo, to the medical charge of the civil station of Gownparah in Assam.

Captain J C Hannington, stationed at Maunaboom, principal assistant to the agent in the Governor General South Western Frontier, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 2d ultimo, leave of absence for one month on private affairs commencing from the 16th proximo.

No. 212 of 1839—Assistant Surgeon E. H. Allingham of this establishment, who proceeded to Europe on furlough on the 1st February 1837, having been absent from India for more than five

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years the Hon'ble the President in Council directs, under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that his name be struck off the army list.

(Signed) Wm. CUBITT, major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily, Dept.

Head Quarters Calcutta, December 7 1839.—GENERAL ORDERS.—The Queen having been most graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., to be commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies, by a commission which was received at Calcutta, on the 15th November, and His Excellency having received Her Majesty's Orders, through the general commandor in chief in England dated 1st September last, to proceed to take the chief command without loss of time, the Lieutenant General publishes her Majesty's commission, and directs that all reports and letters intended for his information and orders, shall be addressed, in the absence of the Adjutant General, Queen's troops, to his military secretary, Head Quarters, Calcutta.

The Returns are to be transmitted, as at present, until further orders.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen defender of the faith To Our trusty and well beloved Sir JASPER NICOLLS, Knight Commander of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant general of our forces, Greeting. We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your prudence, courage, and loyalty, do, by these presents constitute and appoint you to be commander-in-Chief of all and singular our land forces serving in the territorial possessions of the East India Company during our pleasure. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the said trust of commandor in chief of our forces by doing and performing all and all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do hereby command all our officers and soldiers who are or who shall be employed in our Land service in the East Indies, to acknowledge and obey you as commander in chief in our Forces aforesaid, and you are to observe and follow such Orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from Us, or from the General commanding in chief of our forces in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the Trust We have hereby reposed in you Given at our court at Buckingham palace, the 15th day of August, 1839, in the third year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command,

(signed) NORMANBY.

Lieut-General Sir JASPER NICOLLS K. C. B. commander in chief of all the Land forces serving in the territorial Possessions of the East India Company.

The following officers are appointed on his Excellency's personal staff.

Lieutenant Colonel John Luard, 21st Fusiliers, to be military secretary.

Captain Gustavus William Nicolls, 21st Fusiliers, to be aid-de-camp.

Lieutenant Gustavus N. Harrison, of the 68d foot, to be aide de camp.

Major J. Byrne, assistant adjutant general of her Majesty's forces, will be pleased to join his excellency at Calcutta by dawn, and to make arrangements for the earliest arrival at Head quarters, by water, of the several establishments under his charge.

On being vested with the command of so large a body of th army in which he has spent his life, Sir JASPER NICOLLS cannot deny himself the pleasure of expressing, though briefly and feebly, his sense of the high honour conferred upon him. He has served at intervals with her Majesty's troops in India since 1804, during which time nearly half the Infantry of the army have aided in the glorious achievements by which this great empire has been gained and secured to Great Britain.

The commander-in chief is certain that the same great qualities of British soldiers will ever be displayed by the corps in India, and it will be as much his pleasure, as his duty, to contribute, by every means in his power, to their comfort, happiness, and honour.

By Order of the commander-in-chief,

JOHN LUARD, Lt.-Col.,

Military Secretary.

December 7.—The Honorable the Court of Directors having, in a despatch dated 4th September last, announced to the Government of India that they had appointed the Honorable Lieut. General Sir Jasper Nicolls, knight commander of the most Honourable military order of the Bath to be commander in chief of the East India Company's forces in India and an extraordinary member of the council of India, and having forwarded the commissions for these appointments to the Government of India to be delivered to Sir Jasper Nicolls when he should arrive in Bengal, and the said Sir Jasper Nicolls prescribing that the said Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls is to take upon him the said command in chief and

office of extraordinary member of the council of India upon and from his assumption of the command of her Majesty's forces in the East Indies," which the said Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls has informed the President of the Council of India in Council that he has this day done, It is hereby notified that Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls has this day assumed the office of commander in chief of the forces of the East India Company in India and has taken his seat and the oaths as an extraordinary member of the Council of India under the usual adjute from the ramparts of Fort William.

H T PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

BULAH, 20TH OCTOBER, 1839—The following appointment was made in the Political Department, on the 30th ultimo:

Lieutenant R. W. Ellis of the 23d regiment native Infantry, and officiating assistant to the regiment at Gwalior, to be assistant.

CAMP BUSSER, NOVEMBER 5.—With reference to General Orders No. 63 and 94, of the 17th April and 1st May 1837, the Right Honorable the Governor General has much pleasure in admitting from the 23rd July 1839 to the 31st class of the "order of merit" the undermentioned native commission and non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal and Bombay corps of sappers and miners, recommended by His Excellency the commander in chief of the army of the India in that distinction, for their gallant conduct, on the occasion of the assault of the strong fortress of Ghazee in Afghanistan.

Bengal Establishment—No. 3 Subadar Durey Sing, 3 Sepoya Baram Sing, 11 Kullio, Beg; 15 Shukh Kugzeb, 35 Kadhancus; 36 Dyai Sing, (1st.); and 47 Goordail.

3rd Company. 7 Sepoya Bhuk, 11 Bahlum, 17 Gurdie, (1st.), 18 Sinaubuy, 19 Sewantion, and 26 Gurdie (2d.)

Bombay establishment, 1st company.—Jumdar, Bhuanay Nagl Nalique Gurmaz, 1 Privies Neryy viuz, Shukh Ahmeer; and Soetal Sing, (2d.); and 1 Ram Persaud

Lieutenant W Jones, of the corps of engineers, 1st assistant great Trigonometrical survey, is permitted to proceed to the Hills, on medical certificate and to be absent from his duty, on that account, for six months.

Camp Kurnaul, November 19.—The Right Honble the Governor General has been pleased to confirm the following General Orders issued by his Excellency the commander in chief of the Army of the India.

Camp near Cabool, October 3.—Captain J. Nash, of the 43d native infantry, is placed at the disposal of the envoy and minister at the court of his majesty Shah Shoojah-Ool-Mookh, and directed to report himself to Mr. Macnaghten

Camp near Cabool, October 4.—1st Lieutenant John Anderson, 2nd troop, 2nd brigade horse artillery, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the envoy and minister at the court of his majesty Shah Shoojah-Ool-Mookh, with a view to his employment under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Wilde

Lieutenant Stuart, of the engineers, is placed at the disposal of the envoy and minister at the court of his majesty Shah Shoojah-Ool-Mookh and directed to report himself to Mr. Macnaghten.

October 5.—Lieutenant Durand, of engineers, who was placed at the disposal of the envoy and minister, in General orders of the 23d of August last, is with the sanction of Mr. Macnaghten, and at his own request, permitted to resume his duties as surveyor in the army of the India, and directed to rejoin Captain Thomson's detachment.

Camp at Boothak, October 15.—Captain Hopkins, of the 27th regiment native Infantry, is placed at the disposal of the envoy and minister at the court of his majesty Shah Shoojah-Ool-Mookh, and directed to report himself to Mr. Macnaghten.

J STUART, Lt Col.

Secy to the Govt of India, Mily Dept

with the Rt Honble the Govr Genl.

Secret Department, Camp Panipat, November 18, 1839—Intelligence was this day received of the arrival, within the Peshawar territory, of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. B., Commander in Chief of the army of the India, with a portion of that force on its return to the British Provinces.—The military operations under the direction of His Excellency having now been brought to a close, the Right Honble the Governor General has, on the part of the Government of India, to acquit himself of the gratifying duty of offering publicly his warmest thanks to His Excellency, and to the officers and men

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who have served under his command, for the soldier like spirit and conduct of all ranks, throughout the late campaign, and he again cordially congratulates them on the attainment of the great objects of mutual security and honour, for which the expedition was undertaken.

The plans of aggression, by which the British Empire in India was dangerously threatened, have, under Providence, been arrested—the Chiefs of Caboul and Candahar, who had joined in hostile designs against us, have been deprived of power, and the territories which they ruled, have been restored to the Government of a friendly monarch. The Amerees of Scinde have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government, and placed themselves under its protection.—Their country will now be an network of defence, and the satisfaction of the Indus within their dominions, exempt from all duties, has been opened to commercial enterprise. With the Allied Government of the Sikhs the closest harmony has been maintained—and on the side of Herat, the British Alliance has been cordial, and a good understanding with a view to common safety, has been established with that power.

For these important results, the Governor General is proud to express the acknowledgments of the Government to the Army of the Indus, which alike by its valour, its discipline and cheerfulness under hard-labour and privations, and its satisfactory conduct to the inhabitants of the countries through which it passed, has earned respect for the British name, and has manifested, in Central Asia, a just impression of British energy and resources.

The Native and European soldiers have vied with each other in effect and endurance. A march of extraordinary length, through difficult and untried countries, has been within a few months successfully accomplished, and in the capture of the one strong-hold where resistance was attempted, a trophy of victory has been won, which will add a fresh lustre to the reputation of the Armies of India.

To Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, the commander in chief of the army, the Governor General would particularly declare his thanks for his direction of these honourable achievements—he would especially acknowledge the marked forbearance, and just appreciation of the views of the Government, which guided His Excellency in his intercourse with the Amerees of Scinde. His faith in the Government to be under the deepest obligations to His Excellency for the unshaken firmness of purpose with which he throughout the whole course of the operations, obstacles and discouragements were disregarded, and the prescribed objects of policy were pursued, and above all he would warmly applaud the decisive judgment with which the attack upon the fortress of Ghuznee was planned, and its capture effected—nor would he omit to remark upon that spirit of perfect co-operation with which His Excellency gave all support to the Political authorities with whom he was associated. Mr. Macnaghten, the envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shouja Ool Noor, and Colonel Pattinson, the resident in Scinde, have been chiefly enabled by the cordial good understanding which has throughout subsisted between them and His Excellency, to render the important services by which they have entitled themselves to the high appreciation of the Government, and His Lordship has much pleasure in noticing the feelings of satisfaction with which His Excellency regarded the valuable services of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes who was politically attached to him in the advance upon Ghuznee.

The Governor General would follow His Excellency the commander in chief in acknowledging the manner in which Lieutenant Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. I., exercised his command of the Bengal division throughout the campaign, and supported the honour of his country on the 31st July, and His Lordship would also offer the thanks of the Government to Major General Wilshire, C. B. commanding the 2d Infantry division, to Major General Thackwell, C. B. and K. C. I. commanding the cavalry division, to Brigadier Roberts, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, to Brigadier Stevenson commanding the artillery of the army, to Brigadier Scott commanding the Bombay cavalry brigade, and to Brigadier Perce, upon whom on the lamented death of the late Brigadier Arnold devolved the command of the Bengal cavalry brigade, as well as to the commanders of corps and detachments, with the officers and men under their respective commands, and to the Officers at the head of the several departments, with all of whom His Excellency the commander in chief has expressed his high satisfaction.

To Brigadier Bala, C. B., already honourably distinguished in the annals of Indian Warfare, who commanded the storming party at Ghuznee, to Lieutenant Colonel Denie, C. B., who led the advance on the same occasion, and to Captain George Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, whose services in the capture of that fortress have been noticed in marked terms of commendation by His Excellency the commander in chief, and to Captain Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, and the other officers and men of the Bombay and Bengal Engineers under their command, the Governor General would especially tender the expression of his admiration of the gallantry and valour which they respectively displayed, in the execution of the important duties confided to them in that memorable operation.

In testimony of the services of the army of the Indus, the Governor General is pleased to resolve, that all the corps, European and native, in the service of the East India Company, which

proceeded beyond the Bolan Pass, shall have on their regimental colours the word "Afghanistan," and such of them, as were employed in the reduction of the fortress of that name, the word "Ghuznee" in addition.

In behalf of the Queen's regiments, the Governor General will recommend to Her Majesty, through the proper channel, that the same distinction may be granted to them.

The Governor General would here notice with approbation the praiseworthy conduct during this expedition of the officers and men attached to the disciplined force of His Majesty Shah Shouja Ool Noor. His force was newly raised, and opportunities had not been afforded for its perfect organisation and instruction. Yet it shared honourably in the labours and difficulties of the campaign, and it had the good fortune, in repelling an attack made by the enemy in force on the day prior to the storming of Ghuznee, to be enabled to give promise of the excellent services which may hereafter be expected from it.

His Lordship has also much satisfaction in adding that the best acknowledgments of the Government are due to Lieutenant Colonel Wade, who was employed upon the Peshawar frontier, and who, gallantly supported by the officers and men of all ranks under him, and seconded by the cordial aid of the Sikh Government—an aid the more honourable because rendered at a painful crisis of its affairs,—opened the Khyber pass and overthrew the authority of the enemy in that quarter at the moment when the advance of the forces of the Shahzadah Tymeer could most conduce to the success of the general operations.

By command of the right honourable the Governor General of India.

T H MADDOCK,

Offy Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr Genl

CAMP PANESPUT, NOVEMBER 12.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General, having taken into consideration the heavy losses and expences incurred by the commissioned officers and European troops serving with the army of the Indus, and being desirous also to mark his admiration of the intrepidity and soldier like bearing evinced by all portions of that Army, European and Native, during the recent campaign in Affghanistan, has been pleased to resolve that a donation of six months' full or field batta shall be granted to the officers and fighting men of every rank attached to the army, who advanced beyond the Bolan Pass.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is requested to issue any subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to His Lordship's resolution.

Camp Sonmika, November 10.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint Major J. Finch, of the 26th regiment native infantry, to command his Lordship's escort.

Surgeon James Ranken, M. D., was appointed in the Gene at Department, North Western Provinces, on the 10th ultimo, to be superintendent of the post office department for the North Western Provinces.

Camp near Allypore Nov 22.—Captain Wm Murray, of the 2d regiment native infantry, junior assistant to the commissioner of the law, or division, has been appointed in the General Department, North Western provinces, under date the 1st instant, to be first junior assistant in succession to Mr. Macleod.

Captain George Thomson, of the 4th regiment native infantry, sub-assistant commissary general, has leave of absence for four months, from the 5th December next, on urgent private affairs.

Captain James Paton, of the regiment of artillery, 1st assistant to the resident at Lucknow, has obtained leave of absence from the political department, under date the 18th instant leave of absence for six months, from 1st March 1844, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the Service.

Lieutenant George Gurfin, of the 50th regiment native infantry commanding the escort of the resident at Nepal, has obtained leave of absence from the political department, under date the 15th instant, leave of absence for three months, on private affairs, from 10th December to 10th March next.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Christopher, attached to the civil station of Meerut, has been placed in the General Department, under date the 19th instant, at the disposal of the commander of the forces, at his own request.

Camp Delhi November 26.—Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brander M. D. is placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Governor General, for civil employment in the General Department, North Western Provinces.

Captain Philip Cortlandt Anderman, of the 64th regiment native infantry, was confirmed in the Political Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 25th instant, in the appointment of commandant of the Palace Guards at Delhi.

Captain Joseph Whitford of the 65th regiment native infantry, was appointed in the Political Department, under date the 31st instant, a permanent assistant in the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee.

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Lieutenant William Young, of the 19th regiment native infantry, was appointed in the secret department, under date the 21st instant, an assistant to the Political agent at Upper Sindh.

Lieutenant James Sleeman, of the 73d regiment native infantry, and assistant to the general superintendent of operations for the Suppression of Thugger, has obtained in the Political department one month's leave of absence, from the 1st proximo, to visit Calcutta on urgent private affairs.

Major Eric Sutherland, of the 27th regiment native infantry late in his blindness the Nizam's service, has been placed in the Political Department under date the 31st instant, at the disposal of His Excellency the commander in chief.

Camp Sikee, November 20—Cornet W F Tytler, of the 9th regiment 19th cavalry, officiating as an assistant in the office of the quarter master general of the army, is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant quarter master general of the 2nd class, as long as his services shall be found necessary in Afghanistan. This appointment is to have effect from the day, Cornet Tytler, was directed to remain at Jellalabad, and place himself under the orders of Captain Paton, assistant quarter master general with the army of the Indus.

The right honorable the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment:

Captain Frederick Watson Assan, of the 18th regiment native infantry, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general on the establishment, vice Major C. Andrews promoted.

J STUART, Lt-Col
Secy to the Govt of India, Udy Dept
with the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov. Genl.

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES

Head Quarters Meerut, November 15—The Dinapore station order of the 3d instant directing Assistant Surgeon K W Kirk, M. D. to receive medical charge of the 3d company 3d battalion of a liberty from Surgeon G Turnbull, of the 24th regiment of native infantry, and proceed with it to Benares, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Division staff,—Captain W G Cooper, deputy assistant Adjutant general 19th division, from 15th November to 1st July 1840, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

24th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant A Q Hopper from 1st October to 1st December, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for leave to proceed to sea.

66th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant A. N. M. MacGregor, (as the adjutant of infantry, Bandolien legion,) from 15th October to 12th December, to proceed to Cawnpore, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Meerut, November 16—Sergeant William Kewhiley, of the 4d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery is appointed quarter master sergeant in the 1st regiment of light cavalry, vice Douglas, who has been permitted to decline the appointment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

39th Regiment native infantry.—Brevet Major W H Erie, from 5th November to 31st January 1840, to visit Agra and Ferozpur, on private affairs.

N B The sanction of leave granted in General Orders of the 19th ultimo.

14th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant W Edwards, from 3d August to ———, to await the arrival of his regiment at Barakpore.

Head Quarters, Meerut, November 18—Ensign E. J. Bouleau, of the 1st European regiment, is, at his own request, removed to the 35th native infantry, as junior of his rank.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

15th Regiment native infantry.—Surgeon G Craigie, M. D. from 30th October to 1st March 1840, in extension, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Meerut, November 19—A committee of horse artillery and cavalry officers will assemble at Hissar, on the 16th proximo, for the admission of such horses into the service as may be presented by the supervisor of the stud, and considered fit for military purposes.

The officer commanding the Sirhind division will appoint the president and members, reporting the names of the officers selected for the duty to the adjutant general of the army.

Surgeon G Baillie (on furlough) is removed from the 62d, and posted to the 14th regiment of native infantry, and Surgeon J Griffiths, from the latter to the former, which he will join on its arrival at Nussurabad.

Ensign H. M. Wilson recently admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 67th regiment of native infantry at Secro, Benares, and directed to join.

November 21—With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, Colonel C. W. Hamilton, of the 61st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the temporary command of the Benares division, during the absence, on leave, of Major General James Colcl.

The Rajpootana district order of the 8th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. S. Haig to proceed to Kotah, and afford medical aid to that agency, is, with the sanction of the right honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

The following appointments are directed:
1st regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. B. Price to be interpreter and quarter master, and Lieutenant W. A. J. Mathew to be adjutant, vice Naylor and Talbot, transferred to the 3d European regiment.

Lieutenant T. Juma, of the 31st regiment of native infantry, is to be adjutant of the Bareilly depot battalion, vice Mayhew.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.
9th Regiment light cavalry.—Captain P. F. Story, from 1st December to ———, to proceed to Muttra, and await the arrival of his regiment at that station.

November 22—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General, the officers and men now at the depots of the several corps, European or native, serving in Afghanistan, are to be held in readiness to proceed and join their respective regiments, according to the arrangements hereinafter detailed.

The several depots, as above, are to proceed under the command of the senior officer serving with each, so as to reach Ferozpur by the 10th of January next, and on arrival at that station, orders for their further progress will be duly furnished.

From Ferozpur carriages will be furnished at the expense of the state in the proportions indicated in Government General Orders of the 2d December 1823, No 360, and in strict conformity with that regulation, are to be forwarded in the commissariat office at Ferozpur, with as little delay as possible.

It is to be distinctly understood, that no women or children, European or native, are, on any pretence whatever, to be allowed to accompany the depots on the present occasion, and the guards originally left behind for their protection, and that of the baggage of regiments, will remain for the performance of those duties as directed on the march of the several corps to join the army of the Indus.

The 31st regiment of native infantry being under orders to return to the provinces, the men of that corps who are attached to the Allypore depot are to be sent to join the depot battalion at Bareilly, with which they will do duty, and be placed under the charge of the officer belonging to the 31st regiment serving there with.

The commandant, adjutant, medical officer, and European non-commissioned staff, now serving with the recruit depot Allypore, will proceed with it to Afghanistan, returning to the provinces when the distribution of the men camp along it shall have been effected, unless hereafter otherwise disposed of.

Ensign J G Stephen, of the 69th, is, at his own request, removed to the 8th regiment of native infantry, as junior of his rank.

Meerut, November 23—The Sanger division order of the 10th instant, directing Sub Conductor J. Leake to do duty in the magazine at that station, during the annual practice of the artillery, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 14th instant, directing Surgeon E. T. Harpur, of the 67th, to afford medical aid to the 41st regiment of native infantry and the artillery at that station, vice Assistant Surgeon D. MacNab, M. D. appointed to the civil station of Ghazepore, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Rich's detachment order of the 13th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon N Collyer, doing duty with the 23d regiment of native infantry, to receive medical charge of the detail of European artillery with the detachment, from Assistant Surgeon A Keir, M. D. of the Joodpore legion, is confirmed.

The Sanger division order of the 20th September last, appointing 2d Lieutenant H. Lewis, of the 2d company 3d battalion of artillery, to the charge of the Sanger magazine, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Buckle, proceeding to join his appointment at Dum-Dum, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 8th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant F C. Macleod, of the 67th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter to a detachment of Her Majesty's troops, proceeding to the upper provinces, vice Lieutenant J. Metcalf,

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of the 14 native infantry, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel R. R. Jenkins is removed from the 46th to the 1st regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel T. Fildes, from the latter to the former corps.

Major G. Brooke, of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, is appointed to the command of the Meywar division of artillery, and directed to join.

Ensign W. S. Ferrie is, at his own request, removed from the 51st to the 15th regiment of native infantry, as junior of his rank. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain H. Clayton, from 30th November to 30th November in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major R. L. Ansdrather, from 10th November to 13th November, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Meerut, November 25—The regimental order of the 13th instant, by Captain L. W. Gibson, commanding the 27th native infantry, appointing Ensign C. Harris to act as interpreter and quartermaster to the corps, vice Fildes, promoted is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Ollivar's regimental order of the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant H. M. Francis to relieve as adjutant to the left wing of the 8th native infantry, during its separation from regimental head quarters, is confirmed.

The Perozepore station order of the 14th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon F. Steel, M.D. of the 27th, to receive medical treatment of native infantry, and Assistant Surgeon J. A. Pringle, M.D. appointed to the 4th regiment of light cavalry, is confirmed.

Surgeon F. Jackson, (on furlough) is removed from the 8th to the 14th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon R. Foley, M.D. (new promotion) is posted to the 8th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon M. Richardson, M.D. is removed from the Sirmoor battalion to the 2d local horse.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Christopher is appointed to the Sirmoor battalion.

The commander of the forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

Wahrawarrah local battalion.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. J. Cade, of the 13th regiment of native infantry, to be adjutant, vice Burnett permitted to resign the appointment.

Lieutenant G. Haife, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, has leave to visit Almora, instead of Darjiling, for a period specified in General Orders of the 3d May last.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to sanction an exchange of corps between Quarter Master Sergeants William Fitzhugh, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, and George Smith, of the Kumaon local battalion; the former is accordingly posted to the Kumaon battalion, and the latter to the 19th native infantry, and directed to join.

Sergeant William Cooper, of the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quartermaster sergeant to the 32d regiment of native infantry, vice Walsh deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Co 6th battery.—Captain H. P. Hughes, from 1st Dec to 10th May 1846; to visit the presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to retire from the service.

17th regiment native infantry.—Captain T. Cooke, from 1st Dec to 31st May 1846, to proceed to Calcutta, and apply for furlough to Europe.

7th regt. L. C.—Veterinary Surg. J. Hough, from 15th December 1839 to 15th April 1846, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Meerut November 24—The Meerut division order of the 22d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Shillito, of the 49th regiment of native infantry, to place himself under the order of the superintending surgeon of the Agra circle, until further orders, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers having been declared by a district committee to be qualified to perform the duties of interpreter, are exempted from further examination in the native languages, except by the examiners of the college of Fort William which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:

Lieutenant G. Ramsay, 15th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant R. Price, 67th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon E. T. Downes (on furlough) is removed from the 15th to the 26th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon J. Wood, who was placed at the disposal of the commander of the forces in Government General Orders No. 19, of the 11th instant, is posted to the 15th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

32d Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant H. J. James, from 1st October to 31st January 1846, to proceed to visit the presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the examiners of the college of Fort William.

26th Regiment native infantry.—Captain J. B. D. Cohen, from 1st May, to 21st May, to enable him to join his regiment.

The undermentioned officers having been declared by a district committee which assembled at Meerut, to be qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter in a native corps, are exempted from further examination in the native languages, except by the examiners of college Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:

Cornet R. Christie.....	5th regiment of light cavalry.
Cornet R. Hamilton.....	7th ditto do.
Ensign J. Gordon.....	6th regiment of native infantry.
Lieutenant G. W. S. Hike..	8th ditto ditto.
Ensign J. O'Sullivan.....	8th ditto ditto.
Lieutenant H. F. Dunford..	50th ditto ditto.
Ensign J. G. Holmes.....	54th ditto ditto.

Meerut November 29—The Kumaon district order of the 19th ultimo directing Lieutenant J. C. Innes, interpreter and quartermaster of the 1st regiment of native infantry, to receive charge of the executive engineer's office, from Lieutenant Glasgow proceeding to Bareilly, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The regimental order dated the 10th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel A. Dick, commanding the 7th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant J. L. Walker to act as adjutant in his corps, during the absence, on leave of Lieutenant Bratton, is confirmed.

The Dacca station order of the 3d ultimo, appointing Meer Dewan Ally to act as native doctor in the hospital of the 3d regiment of native infantry, during the absence of Kaly Khan, native Doctor, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Narmuch station order dated the 31st instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon H. F. Win to afford medical aid to the 49th regiment of native infantry, until relieved by Assistant Surgeon W. Shillito, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Irwin directed, on being relieved from his present charge, to be on duty under the orders of the superintending surgeon of the Agra circle.

The following removals of field officers are directed:

Colonel (Major General) R. Hampton, from the 46th to the 17th regiment of native infantry, and Colonel E. F. Waters, C.B., from the latter to the former corps.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Hall, C.B. (on furlough) from the 53d native infantry to the new European regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel G. Kingston, from the latter to the former.

Lieutenant C. C. Pindt, of the 18th native infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the regiment, vice Norgate promoted.

The suspension from rank and pay of Lieutenant H. I. Mitchell, of the 72d regiment of native infantry, by sentence of a General court martial, will terminate on the 4th proximo, from which date that officer is to resume his duties.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brander, M.D. is removed from the 28th, and posted to the 57th regiment of native infantry.

Head Quarters Meerut, November 30—The 4th local horse, in progress from the army of the Indus, is to be divided between Perozepore and Ludianah: the head quarters and right wing to be stationed at the former, and the left wing at the latter post.

The detachments of the 1st local horse, now at the above posts, will return to Hansi, on being relieved by the 4th corps.

On the arrival at Hansi of the above detachments of the 1st local horse, the two risalahs of the 2d local horse now there will proceed to Bareilly, and join the head quarters of the corps.

The Nussacorabad station order of the 23d instant, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Williams of the 53d regiment of native infantry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a special court of inquiry, directed to be convened at that station, the services of the deputy judge advocate-general of the field force not being available is confirmed.

12th Regiment of native infantry—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain the honorable M. V. Powys to be interpreter and quartermaster, vice Atkinson transferred to the 2d Eur. regiment.

Cornet O. Hamilton, of the 4th, is, at his own request, transferred to the 7th regiment of light cavalry, as the junior of his rank.

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Unposted Rankin A. N. Cole is permitted to do duty with the right wing of the 44th regiment of native infantry at Agra until the arrival at that station in progress in Cawnpore, of the 49th regiment of native infantry, with which he was appointed to do duty in General Orders by the Commander of the forces, on the 9th instant.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

75th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant R. H. Whistler from 5th December to 5th June 1900, to visit the presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Meerut, November 29.—The Cawnpore division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Eustace H. Stretcher, of the 66th regiment of native infantry, to assist Lieutenant H. Fraser, executive engineer, in conducting the details of the road work entrusted to him, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Lieutenant W. Jarvis, of the 42d regiment of native infantry, is appointed adjutant to the Allypore recruit depot, vice Pigott nominated to that situation in his own regiment.

Head quarters, Meerut, December 2.—The brigade order of the 30th October last, by the officer commanding the eastern frontier, appointing Lieutenant W. E. Andrews, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 81st Light Infantry, and directing him to assume command of the four companies of that battalion at the post of Lunkapora, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed as a temporary measure.

Cornels Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, Daniel Bayley, who were brought up the effective strength of the cavalry in Government General Orders No 191, of the 11th ultimo, are posted to the 4th regiment of light cavalry, under orders to proceed to Neemuch.

December 2.—The Futteghur station order of the 6th ultimo directing Captain J. Girard, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, to assume charge of the depot battalion at that post, until the arrival of Major Earle, is, under authority from the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

December 4.—The Meerut station order of the 23d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. C. Brown to make over medical charge of the 7th regiment of light cavalry to Surgeon W. B. Stiven, of the 19th native infantry, and to proceed without delay to Lucknow, and afford medical aid to the recovered men returning to the plains from the depot, is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 24th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Shillito, of the 49th native infantry, to receive medical charge of the right wing of the 34th, and the bulk of the 3d regiment of native infantry left at Agra, from Surgeon Woodburn, is confirmed.

The Saugor station order of the 1st October last, directing Surgeon J. S. Lake, of the 1st, to afford medical aid to the 25th regiment of native infantry, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Davis, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Quarter Master Sergeant J. Munro, of 5th battalion of artillery, to act as Park Sergeant during the practice season, is until further orders, is confirmed.

The regimental order of 17th ultimo, issued by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. C. Costley, commanding the 18th native infantry, appointing Captain C. Norgate to act as adjutant to the corps as a temporary arrangement, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

36th Regiment native infantry.—Eustace R. A. Ramsay, attached to the Hurramnagar light infantry battalion from 21st December to 4th March 1900, in extension of leave granted by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the army of the India, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head quarters, Meerut, December 5.—The Saugor artillery division order of the 10th ultimo, appointing Gunners John Kelley and Charles McCarthy, of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, to act as laboratory-men during the practice season, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 27th ultimo, placing the services of Purnam Singh, native doctor, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, at the disposal of the Staff Surgeon at Cawnpore, for employment in the dispensary attached to the relief society's hospital at that station, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel O. Sinha (new promotion, and on staff employ) is posted to the 53d regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

27th Regiment native infantry.—Captain T. Plumbo, from 1st December 1899 to 30th April 1900, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Subordinate medical department.—Apothecary C. Billings, attached to H. M. 3d dragoons, from 1st December 1899 to 1st December 1900, to proceed to the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

The presidency division order of the 17th ultimo, directing Captain O. Baker, of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, on the expiration of his present leave, to do duty with the artillery at Dum Dum, until the end of the practice season, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 29th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. A. Gifford, on being relieved by Surgeon Macdonald from the medical charge of the right wing 41st native infantry, to proceed to Bandi, and receive charge of the left wing of the same regiment from Assistant Surgeon Macdonald, is confirmed.

The Neemuch station order of the 27th ultimo directing native doctor Chikkar Bux, Supernumerary with the 11th regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the left wing 3d local horse, is confirmed.

The regimental order by Captain E. R. Mahawarin, commanding the 5th native infantry, under date the 1st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant A. J. Mackay to act as adjutant to the corps, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Edleston, is confirmed.

The battalion order of the 1st ultimo by Major Major W. Simpson, commanding the 1st Assam Sc-boundary corps, placing the services of Quarter Master Sergeant Alexander O'Hare, of that battalion at the disposal of the Governor General's agent north east frontier for the charge of gun boats, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The undermentioned Ratings, to whom rank has been assigned in Government General Orders, are posted to the corps indicated opposite to their respective names, and directed to join :

Eustace Lewis Augustus Cook, to the 36th regiment of native infantry at Jumnalpoore.

Eustace Henry John Oulso, to the 38th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Eustace Frederick James Elegg, to the 35th regiment of native infantry proceeding to Barrackpore.

Eustace Edwin Alexander Rowland, to the 21st regiment of native infantry, under orders to proceed to Muradabad.

Eustace William Hampton, to the 14th regiment of native infantry at Futteghur.

Eustace Henry Shepherd Mowry, to the 8th regiment of native infantry at Bareilly.

Eustace Frederick Aubert, to the 30th regiment of native infantry at Neemuch.

Eustace John Nicholson, to the 27th regiment of native infantry at Perozepore.

Eustace William Clay Watson, to the 47th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Eustace Harry Elliott Young, to the 36th regiment of native infantry at Jumnalpoore.

Eustace Horace Watson, to the 41st regiment of native infantry at Secrolo, Benares.

The following non-commissioned officers, of the regiment of artillery, are transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter-master sergeants in the corps specified.

Sergeant Croft, of the 3d company 4th battalion, to the 34th regiment of native infantry, vice Waddington discharged.

Sergeant Francis Colombo, of the 1st company 4th battalion, to the 1st Assam Sc-boundary corps, vice O'Hare placed at the disposal of the Governor General's agent on the north east frontier.

Head quarters, Meerut, December 6.—With a view to provide for the duties of Allypore, and in anticipation of the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, the left wing of the 44th regiment of native infantry will move, as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable, to Mynpoorie, for the relief of the left wing of the 34th regiment, which will proceed to Allypore, for the duties of that post, as a temporary arrangement.

On the arrival of the left wing of the 34th regiment at Allypore, the detail of the 21st native infantry, attached to the recruit depot there, will proceed to Bareilly, pursuant to the arrangement directed in General Orders of the 22d ultimo.

The Barrackpore station order of the 19th ultimo, directing Surgeon J. Row, of the 38th, to receive medical charge of the 57th native infantry from Surgeon C. Mottley, of the 3d regiment, is confirmed.

The Sirhind artillery division order of the 1st instant, appointing Sergeant James Stove, 1st brigade non-commissioned staff, and Gunner John Hoare, of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery, to act as laboratory-men in the artillery division, during the practice season, is confirmed.

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The Presidency division orders of the 20th and 22d ultimo, directing the undermentioned Europeans, recently admitted into the service to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, are confirmed.

Nov. 20—Ensigns D. M. D. Law, and W. R. Pratt, 29th regiment native infantry, Berhampore, C. P. St. J. Law, 56th ditto ditto, Jamnulpore, J. St. George, 59th ditto ditto, Allahabad, and H. Downing, 60th ditto ditto, Berhampore.

Nov. 22—Ensign E. Bradford, 60th ditto ditto, Berhampore.

Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Taylor (new promotion, and on staff employ) is posted to the 10th regiment of light cavalry.

The following appointments are directed:

7th Regiment of light cavalry.—Cornet R. Boulton to be interpreter and quartermaster.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

6th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant W. P. Bignell, from 10th October to 24th October in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

December 7—The Presidency division order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Ensigns T. W. Seager and F. Green recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 6th regiment of native infantry at Berhampore, is confirmed.

The several division orders of the 11th ultimo, directing all reports of the division, to be made to Major General J. W. Frost, in with the sanction of the right honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Bareilly station order of the 27th ultimo, appointing, Lieutenant W. H. Tunby, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, to act as Adjutant in the 4th depot battalion, until the arrival of Lieutenant and Adjutant James, is confirmed.

The Nasirabad station order of the 14th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant G. E. Herbert, of the 9th light cavalry, to act as adjutant to a detachment proceeding on duty to Pakur, under the command of Brevet Major S. L. Thompson, of the 13th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The following removals of division staff officers are directed:

Assistant Adjutant General Captain J. D. Douglas, from the Benares to the Alwar division.

Assistant Adjutant General Captain D. Thompson, from the Meerut to the Simla division, but to continue in his present situation until relieved by Captain Douglas.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Captain W. G. Cooper from the Simla to the Benares division.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Captain F. W. Anson is posted to the Simla division.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Medical staff.—Superintending Surgeon G. King, Cawnpore division, from 1st December to 31st January, 1870, to visit friends, on private affairs.

December 9—The Presidency division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Ensign H. P. St. J. Law, to do duty with the 10th native infantry at Berhampore, instead of the 30th regiment, as directed in General Orders of the 6th instant, is confirmed.

The detachment order of the 26th ultimo, issued by Captain J. Dure, of her majesty's 3d dragoon, directing Assistant Surgeon E. Hare to assume medical charge of the detachment of recruits, proceeding under his command to Meerut, is confirmed.

Captain T. H. Scott, of the 38th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to do duty in the convalescent depot, Landour during the present cold and ensuing hot season.

Captain A. Stewart, of the 1st European regiment, will remain at Agra, in charge of the sick, the women and children of that corps, who may be left at that station on the departure of the depot, under orders to proceed to Afghanistan.

Lieutenant E. C. F. Beaumont is permitted, at his own request, to resign the appointment of interpreter and quartermaster to the 32d regiment of native infantry.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant J. F. Chettham of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside, and draw his pay and allowances, at the Presidency.

Ensign H. Watson is, at his own request, removed from the 4th and posted to the 17th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Gunner Edward Prior, of the 4th company 1st battalion, of artillery, is transferred to the town major's staff, and appointed a laboratory-man in the explosive munition at Dum-Dum, vice Cossio, transferred to the pension establishment.

December 10—The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery.

Captain and Brevet Major G. H. Woodroffe, (on staff employ from the 3d company 1st battalion to the 4th troop 2d brigade.

Captain F. Birch, from the 1st company 4th battalion to the 1st company 1st battalion.

Captain E. H. Ludlow, (new promotion), to 1st company 4th battalion.

1st Lieutenant W. K. Warner, (on furlough) from the 2d company 5th battalion to the 3d company 5th battalion.

1st Lieutenant W. H. Delamain (new promotion, and on furlough) to the 2d company 5th battalion.

2d Lieutenant W. Hay, (on furlough) from the 1st company 1st battalion to the 1st company 5th battalion.

The Presidency division order of the 29th ultimo, directing the following, namely, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed.

Ensign W. C. Chisom, with the 60th regiment native infantry at Berhampore.

Ensign S. R. Jenkins, ditto ditto ditto at Berhampore.

Ensign H. H. Shawe, with 15th regiment native infantry at Chitragong.

Lieutenant E. W. S. Scott, of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, is appointed to act as adjutant to the right wing of that battalion, vice Ludlow promoted.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, Staff Sergeant Stephen Biss, of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's staff, and appointed to the artillery under the command of Captain J. H. Backhouse, in the service of His Majesty Shah Shumsoor-ul-Mouk.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel P. Brewer, from 20th November to 20th January 1870, to remain at the Presidency and apply for permission to retire from the service.

35th regiment native infantry.—Captain A. G. F. J. Y. on furlough from 15th December to 15th January 1870, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Meerut, December 10.—All officers belonging to the 2d European regiment, but on furlough, sick employ, or medical certificate, are directed to proceed towards the Presidency, without delay, to join the drafts for the corps which have been ordered from Europe and conduct them to Agra, where, in accordance to General Orders by the right honourable the Governor General, of the 6th instant, the head quarters of the regiment will be established.

Indents for the established complement of arms, accoutrements, ammunition and clothing are to be prepared, and forwarded as soon as possible, in the manner prescribed by existing regulations.

The following appointments of regimental staff for the corps, are directed:

Ensign F. D. Atkinson to be adjutant.

Ensign M. L. Shaw to be interpreter and quartermaster.

The following removals of field officers are directed:

Lieutenant Colonel D. Harnett, from the 6th to the 9th, Lieutenant Colonel L. J. Honywood, (on furlough) from the 9th to the 7th, and Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Menzies, from the 5th to the 6th regiment of light cavalry.

Lieutenant P. W. Luard, of the 65th regiment of native infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the 2d Assam subsidiary corps, and directed to join forthwith.

Surgeon T. Forrest of the 25th regiment of native infantry, has leave to visit Simla, instead of Mowat, for the period specified in General Orders of the 10th September last.

Sergeant J. McHugh, of the European veteran company, is with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Fathgarh.

Head Quarters, Meerut, December 11.—With the sanction of the right honourable the Governor General, the following alterations in the movements of corps, published in General Orders of the 2d ultimo, are to be carried into effect, as herein detailed:

1st Regiment native infantry, from Nasirabad, to Banda, on being relieved by one of the two regiments now at Jundpore.

5th ditto, from Dehra, to Benares, on being relieved by the 10th regiment native infantry.

4th ditto, from Neemuch, to Cawnpore, on being relieved by the 62d regiment native infantry.

5th ditto, from Maudhah, to Ludhiana, this regiment will move towards its new destination agreeable to the route with which it will be furnished.

62d ditto, from Cawnpore, to Neemuch, this regiment will continue its march towards Neemuch, instead of Nasirabad.

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Routes to be furnished by the quarter master general of the army, according to the mixed destinations and periods for moving.

December 11.—The Arracan district order of the 12th ultimatum, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. C. Morrison, to the medical charge of the station hospital and the 6th regiment of native infantry, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon W. Bogle, M. D. is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 4th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Whiting, of the 49th regiment, to make over jurisdiction of the right wing 34th native infantry to Surgeon G. O. Brown, and of the 3d battalion of artillery, and the sick of the 3d regiment to Assistant Surgeon J. Ballour, of the 23d native infantry, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 3d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D. medical charge of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, in addition medical and in the whole of the artillery assembled at Sahaspore, Benares, for the annual practice, is confirmed.

The Benares artillery division order of the 2d instant, appointing 2d Lieutenant R. R. Bruce, of the 2d company 2d battalion to act as Adjutant and quarter master, Staff Sergeant M. Kerr of the same company and battalion, sergeant-major and quarter master sergeant, and Corporal G. B. Orr, of the 4th company, and Gunner O. Dunn, of the 3d company 3d battalion, as laboratory-men, during the annual practice is confirmed.

Ensign H. E. Young, is at his own request transferred from the 19th to the 6th regiment of native infantry, as junior of his rank.

Gunner George Wallington, of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery having been declared by a medical committee to be in a state of mental derangement, is transferred to the town asylum, and directed to be sent to the lunatic asylum at the presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

8th regiment native infantry.—Lieut. C. A. Landon, from 5th Dec. to 1st February 1840, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

17th regiment native infantry.—Major J. Oliver, from 14th December to 1st February 1840, to visit Benares, on private affairs.

64th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant E. P. Bryant, from 23d December to 25d June 1840, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

December 14.—The Agra garrison and station order of the 2d ultimatum, directing the hire of 1 ship, 2 cooks, 2 gunners, 1 blacksmith, and 1 sweeper, for the sick of the 33d regiment of native infantry, left at that station on the march of the corps for Meerut, is with the sanction of the right honorable the Governor General, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Dussapore division order of the 2d instant, appointing Lieutenant A. De Landon, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 4th native infantry battalion, is with the sanction of the right honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

The Bareilly station order of the 31st instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon S. Wood, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the 2d local house, with the arrival of Assistant Surgeon M. Richardson, M. D. is confirmed.

The Meerut artillery division order of the 10th ultimatum, appointing Hospital Sergeant S. Pender, of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, and Gunner D. Wilson, of the 2d company 3d battalion of artillery to act as laboratory-men, during the annual practice, is confirmed.

The Nainich station order of the 3d instant, directing Surgeon W. Darby, of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, to medical treatment and the 1st native infantry, and Assistant Surgeon J. E. Anderson, M. D. of the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to the left wing of the 3d local house, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon G. Dodson, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 2d instant, by Captain G. Temple, commanding the 23d native infantry, appointing Lieutenant G. S. Mackenzie to act as adjutant to the corps during the illness of Lieutenant and Adjutant Jones, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore artillery division order of the 30th ultimatum, appointing Gunner L. W. of the 2d (1st) 31 brigade of horse artillery and Gunner Green of the 3d company 5th battalion of artillery to act as laboratory-men, during the annual practice, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 2d ultimatum, by Major General J. Cock, directing all reports of the division to be made to

Lieutenant Colonel T. Oliver, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, is with the sanction of the right honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

Under instructions from the right honorable the Governor General, Assistant Surgeon J. C. Brown, of the 2d brigade of horse artillery is appointed to discharge the duties of civil surgeon at Meerut, as a temporary arrangement.

Captain A. L. Campbell, of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Muttra, and there await the arrival of his corps.

Lieutenant C. O. Walsh, of the 14th regiment of native infantry having been pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort William, to be qualified for the duties of interpreter to a native corps is exempted from further examination.

December 16.—The Benares division order of the 5th instant, directing Stewart J. Hunter to continue to act as apothecary in the hospital of the 19th native infantry, and Steward R. Cannon to remain attached to that regiment, during the illness of apothecary H. Leach, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Surgeon H. Bell is removed from the 10th native infantry to the 2d European regiment.

Assistant Surgeon W. Pitt is posted to the 2d European regiment.

Both the above named medical officers will proceed towards the presidency, without delay, and join the drafts which have arrived from Europe for the corps.

Ensign R. C. Wroughton, of the 67th, is, at his own request removed to the 12th regiment of native infantry, as junior of his rank.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

General staff.—Major General H. Ogleman, who is commanding the Cawnpore division from 15th January 1840 to 15th July 1840 to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

50th regiment native infantry.—Assistant Surgeon G. Dodson, from 14th December to 15th March 1840, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to New South Wales.

December 17.—The presidency division order of the 3d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon P. Aubrey, at present attached to the 10th, to proceed to Benares, and to do duty with the 9th regiment of native infantry at that station, is confirmed.

The Jubbulpore station order of the 17th October 1840, directing Oberkirchen Parry to act as the assistant doctor in the hospital of the 19th regiment of native infantry, from the 1st of that month is confirmed.

Captain W. Little's detachment order of the 26th ultimatum, directing Lieutenant E. Marriot of the 57th regiment of native infantry, to perform the duties of adjutant, and of the 1st instant, appointing acting Sergeant Major E. Little, sergeant-major, and acting Quarter Master Sergeant W. Appleby, quarter master sergeant, to the detachment of the 2d European regiment under his command, are confirmed.

Captain McTear's detachment order of the 23d ultimatum, appointing sergeant Adam Davis, of the honorable company's horse artillery, hospital sergeant in a detachment of European invalids proceeding by water to the presidency under his command, is confirmed.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major-General,

Adjutant General of the Army,

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head quarters, Calcutta, December 7, 1840.—The commander in chief, being now for the third time enrolled in the Bengal army, cannot refrain from expressing the pains and satisfaction which he feels in being placed at the head of a body of Europeans well known to him whose labours he has occasionally shared, and whose high military qualities he has long respected and admired.

His excellency is indebted to the Bengal army for the proud eminence to which he has been thus early and most unexpectedly

GENERAL REGISTER.

raised. To their discipline and valor he certainly owes his elevation. If now the soldiers of this army wish that he should remain at the head of his troops—he can materially contribute to that result, by displaying the qualities which he has and adorn the positions in which they may be placed. In peace, by a cheerful submission to the laws by a willing obedience to the rules of the service, and to the authority to every superior, whether a major general, or a non-com, and by an attentive and patient endurance at drill, of the field movements, and practices in ball firing by which great efforts are commonly produced, and in which his high efficiency is never attained without much reputation in war—by a steady enduring zeal, by a firm and willing obedience. When on duty, by vigilance unceasing by implicit confidence in their officers, and when the enemy may be at length approached, by resolution in gallantry and devotion in the state. It was by these qualities that the victories of Lake and of Chatterton were gained,

Sir J Nicolls will ever give a cheerful attention to the comfort and welfare of the Army as he has always done to their habits and ceremonies, even their prejudices - he will not, however, make any compromise with insubordination or disloyalty.

The commander in chief does not address himself to the Europeans in other ways this occasion—he knows what they can do when real energy is called for, or great intelligence required. Then he sends a few cables with the demand.

As, however, eight or ten years generally elapse before a candidate can expect to be placed in any common or a situation likely to lead to distinction, the Exchequer repeatedly reminds him to remember that the two annuities to his tutor are a complete knowledge, and easy colloquialness in the language of their men—and afterwards of persons in their sphere to higher positions. A perfect knowledge of their duty as company officers, is involving not only a perfect mastery of their own language, but a perfect acquaintance with the character of every man in their respective companies.

The record in this case often was questioned when it flowed with gas-
sandy and lumens under the guidance of judgment, mindfully lead
to reward and honor.

This order is to be translated (with the exception of the three preceding paragraphs) into the D'varagree language to every native (and company) at two successive parades, not to be kept by each as a record during his excellency's command.

The following officers are appointed to his excellency's personal staff:

Brevet Captain C. C. Chan, of the 55th regiment N. I., to be
 Prison Interceptor

Captain F E A Nipleton, of the 6th regiment N I to be
Aide de Camp

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Logan, M. D., to be surgeon

His excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls K C B is pleased to direct, that all reports, returns, and correspondence.

tative to the Hon'ble Community, shall be addressed to the assistant adjutant general of the army at the presidency, and the arrival of the adjutant general of the army, at head quarters.

The adjutant general of the army will join head quarters, by water, forthwith.

The quartermaster general and other remaining heads of departments, assistants, and office establishments will march to Alton and thence to proceed by water to the presidency, without delay.

Commanding officers of regiments will report, confidentially through the military secretary, for the information of his excellency the commander in chief, one Captain and two subalterns, whom they consider fit to attend in every respect to his said appointment as they may already have held, either general or regimental, and what Native Languages they can read, write, and speak.

Their general character will, of course, be taken into consideration, and certainly not so exclusively those whose manner is kind and conciliating towards the negroes.

His excellency deems this essential, and will appoint no officer to the head of the army, who does not feel that it is, in part, his duty, while applying the strictest discipline, to use every means in his power for the benefit of the sepoys, and for the comfort of all Natives under his authority.

The Commander in chief directs that officers will discontinue the daily practice of wearing coloured clothes at any time of the day, after their morning exercise.

The uniform of his corps, or of his staff appointment, full dress or undress, according to the place and duty, should be constantly worn, when not of their own banners or lines.

The honor of wearing it is most anxiously sought for by those
 people of our countrymen, and it should not be undervalued.

His excellency dispenses with the wearing of the sword in the Evening Ride.

Officers holding appointments of an unmix'd civil nature, are not required to conform to these rules.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, December 10.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Council.	Adj. genl. of the army from 10 to 11 1/2 A M	Council.	Adj. genl. of the army from 10 to 11 1/2 A. M.	Adj. genl. of the office & adj. genl. of the army from 10 to 11 1/2 A. M	Adj. genl. of the army from 10 to 11 1/2.
	Or. mr. genl. of the army from 11 1/2 to 1 1/2		Adj. genl. of Queen's troops from 11 1/2 to 1 1/2.	Adj. genl. of the rotation of the army from 11 1/2 to 1 1/2.	Or. mr. genl. of the army from 11 1/2 to 1 1/2.
	Under adj. genl. from 1 1/2 to 1 1/2		Other depart-ments of Queen's troops, in arrears from 11 1/2 to 1 1/2.		Under adj. genl. from 1 1/2 to 1 1/2.
					The military exercises will be of the army from 10 to 1 1/2 on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

By order of his excellency the roommaster in chief
J. WELCHMAN Capt in
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army

December 10.—Major General W. K. Eplingstone, C. B. of our infantry service, whose nomination to the Staff of the Chief of Army was notified in Government General Order, No. 901 of the 10th ultimo, is appointed to the command of the Mount division, with further orders, and devoted to you.

Conductor Thomas Lithgow, recently returned from furlough to Enone, is posted to the Delhi magazine, and directed to join

Head Quarters, Calcutta, December 12.—Advices having been received that the brigadier in Tinnahly had conveyed to the presence of the heads of departments, assistants, establishment &c. of the General Staff of the Army at Meerut, have accompanied him, that portion of the General Orders of the 7th instant directing them to be in uniform at the end is cancelled.

Sergeant H. M. Twiddle, (on furlough) is posted to the 21st
regiment native infantry.

Sergeant John McGrath, (new promotion) is posted to the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Surgeon E J Yedon M D (on full right) is removed from the 12d to the 13d argument native industry

Sergeant A. Walker, 1st, (new promotion) is posted to the 12d Regiment Native Infantry

The appointment of Conductor J. Graves as permanent Conductor to the expense magazine, is to have effect from the 19th June last.

MEMORANDUM.
The Commander in Chief will approve as hereby authorized, normal to the following arrangements for transacting business with the Heads of Departments

GENERAL REGISTER.

Unwashed Cornet Daniel Payley is appointed to do duty with the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry at Karnaul, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton now doing duty with his majesty's 21st Fusiliers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gurm regiment native infantry at Khyonk Phyon, in Arracan, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon W. Bogie, M. D., in which further orders, and directed to join.

Harrell Singh, native doctor, is appointed to the station of San doway in Arracan, and directed to join.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, December 14.—All officers of the 2d European Regiment available for regimental duty, with exception to those already with the detachment of recruits in the prison at Fort William, are directed to proceed without delay to Hazareebagh, at which station the regiment is to be cantoned.

The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel John Luard, of her majesty's 21st Fusiliers, as military secretary to his excellency the Commander in Chief, from the 7th instant, is notified for general information.

Major William Thibault, of her majesty's 21st Fusiliers, is appointed sub-de-camp to Major General W. K. Edmonstone, R. A. The undersigned reports, at the 21st regiment in duty, a native, who has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment with labour in iron by the civil power, for being concerned in a riot at Matherpore, are to be struck off the strength of the corps from the 11th November last.

Sewallam Sing, Kasendoo Misser, Sonbaccus Misser, Kulkun Sing, and Rugamook Tiwary.

Gunner Robert Hayton, of the artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed an overseer in the Commissariat Company.

The regimental order, of the 6th August last, by the authority commanding the 15th native infantry, directing the Commissariat staff of the 15th, to furnish additional bullock-carts, in consequence of the increased number of work in their corps, for their conveyance from the town of Jhansi to the regimental hospital, is, with the sanction of Government confirmed.

By order of his excellency the Commander in Chief,

J. WELCHMAN, Captain,

Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, December 16.—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments to the staff of the Army in India:

Lieutenant General Sir Samford Whittingham, K. C. B. and A. C. H., to succeed Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., in command of the army at the presidency at Madras.

Lieutenant General Sir Thos. McMahon, Bart. and G. C. B., to succeed Lieut. General Sir John Keane, K. C. B., &c. in command of the army at the presidency of Bombay.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has received instructions from the General commanding her majesty's army in India, dated Horse Guards, August 14th 1849, to announce to Her Majesty's troops in India, that notwithstanding the circumstances of the case, and in consideration of the strong testimony which has been borne to the character of Lieut. General of her majesty's 56th regiment, by the commanding officer, the Queen has been most graciously pleased on the recommendation of Lord H. M., to command that Lieut. General H. M., shall be replaced in the position which he so long previously to the promulgation of the sentence of the Court Martial, held in Fort St. George, on the 11th November 1849.

Lieutenant Alexander G. Moncrieff of H. M. 26th regiment, is promoted to the lowest rank of a captain in the East India army, only from the 26th May, 1847.

Lieutenant Wm B. Stoll, H. M. 26th regt., is promoted to the lowest rank of captain in the East India army, from the 4th December, 1849.

All officers commanding regiments or detachments are, upon embarkation for England, to prepare a descriptive return of the troops embarked, the return is to be forwarded to the quarter master general. Horse Guards, by the first opportunity, or from the first port the ship may touch at, in England—this report is to be made in addition to the report ordered to be made to the adjutant general of the army, in the regulations and orders for the army.—page 349.

The detachment order of Captain Pizzotti, H. M. 26th regiment dated Fort William 24th November, 1849, appointing 1 sergeant major, 1 quarter master, sergeant, 1 private soldier, 7 sappers and 7 corporals, is confirmed.

Her Majesty's 15th field dragoons having received orders to embark for England, previous to that regiment not exceeding the

age of 38 years, are to be allowed to volunteer their services to any regiment of her majesty's cavalry in India.

The commander in chief desires that upon the volunteering of H. M. 12th light dragoons, the General Order of the 2d November, 1837, and the General Order dated Camp House, 11th November, 1837, may be carefully and strictly attended to, as far as those orders are applicable to the volunteering of H. M. 13th light dragoons.

Leave of absence is granted to Berwet Major (Nacurth, H. M. 20th Foot, to proceed to England, for 2 years, from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, -

JOHN LURD, Lieut. Col.

Military Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head quarters, Poondipoore, November 2, 1849.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has this day received the following notification from the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's army, that Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., is to succeed him as Commander in Chief of all her Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies.

His Excellency therefore in acknowledgement to Her Majesty's troops serving in the several presidencies, that he proposes, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, to resign the command he has the honour to hold on the 31st of the next month, December, and he desires that all returns, reports and other communications be made in duplicate to General Sir Jasper Nicolls, at Calcutta, subsequent to that date.

The Lieutenant General will be pleased to be at Calcutta, and assume the command of Her Majesty's troops, on the 1st January 1850.

The Officers belonging to that staff of Her Majesty's army who are at present in the Bombay presidency, will proceed to join at the Head Quarters of the Commander in Chief, as ordered, as is prescribed after the 31st December, and Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls will give such instructions to the staff who are with the Head Quarters of the Bengal army, as he may deem desirable.

His excellency takes leave of the armies which he has had the honor to command, both her Majesty's and those of the Honourable Company, with feelings of warmest esteem and regard, and with the best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

Head Quarters, Bombay 6th November 1849.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, moved her Head Quarters from Malabarshwar to Bombay, all Reports returns and other communications of Her Majesty's troops, are from the date to be forwarded to the latter place, through the prescribed channels.

R. TORRENS, Major Genl.

Adjt. Genl. H. M.'s Forces in India.

Head quarters, Meerut, Nov. 15 1849.—No. 39. The President's division Order of the 30th October, and 1st and 14th Nov. 1849, directing the following appointments and arrangements to take place on the march of the detachment of recruits her Majesty's service, from Chinsurah to the Port of Pootna, under the Command of Captain G. Baldwin, 11th foot are confirmed subject to the following additions in Government General Order No 279 A of the 26th December 1849, viz:

1. Appointing Lieutenant J. P. Meek, 39th Foot to act as interpreter and obeyed until the separation of the recruits of the corps from the detachment, and Lieutenant Airey, ad foot to act as adjutant.
2. Directing Capt. G. Baldwin to provide for the other staff duties of the detachment according to the provisions of the Government General Order of the 19th December 1849, from the day he assumed the command at the regimental Chinsurah.
3. Appointing Lieutenant H. Pearson, 49th foot, to the charge of the sick of the detachment, proceeding by water.
4. Directing Captain G. Baldwin 31st foot, to continue in command of the detachment, and Lieutenant W. Shelton, 9th foot, to do duty with it until further orders.
5. Directing Lieutenant Ted. Pile, and Lieutenant Shelton, 9th foot, to proceed by water from Calcutta, to join Captain Baldwin's detachment at Chinsurah.
6. Directing the following officers to do duty and march with Captain Baldwin's detachment,

GENERAL REGISTER.

Brevet Captain H. B. Farrant, 9th foot.

Knight S. J. Palmer, ditto ditto.

Lieutenant T. Jones, 16th ditto.

The Brecon division order dated 4th November 1839, appointing Lieutenants Du Bouché, 31st Foot to join and do duty with the invalids &c. proceeding to Calcutta by water, under the command of Captain McOlive, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Du Bouché, 31st foot in the General Order of the 28th August last, is cancelled.

The Cornwall Division Order of the 11th November 1839, appointing Assistant Surgeon Ingram, 19th foot, to the medical charge of the detachment of recruits belonging to the 3d light dragoon, until the arrival of the regiment at Chawpore, is confirmed.

Major Mountain's detachment order dated 11th November 1839, appointing Surgeon Henry Cus, 3d light to be Provost sergeant, vice Ross resigned his regiment, is confirmed.

November 24.—The Records for H. M. 3d light Dragoon, having been directed to return to Chawpore. Major Mountain was pleased to make over the command of the remaining men of his detachment to Captain Dore, 4d foot.

Canton Balaiah's detachment orders, of the 30th October and 4th and 7th November 1839, appointing certain men to act as sergeants and privates, and the uniformed acting non-commissioned staff to his detachment, are confirmed, subject to the regulations of Government.

Acting Sergeants John Hunter, 4th foot, to be sergeant Major, Daniel Coughlin, 4th foot, to be quartermaster sergeant, George Price, 11th foot, to be Hospital sergeant, M. Gaudy, 43d foot, to be quartermaster sergeant vice Coughlin proceeding by water, and John Tilly, 14th foot, to be provost sergeant.

Lieutenant Ximenes 16th foot had leave from the 18th May to the 31st July 1839, to proceed to the presidency, to enable him to avail himself of the leave granted to him in the General Order of the 22d April last, to proceed to England.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant G. Powis, 3d light dragoon in General Order of the 7th instant is to commence from the 1st November 1839.

The leave granted to Lieutenant H. M. Cameron, 3d foot, in the General Order of the 30th October last, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

3d Foot.—Major G. Richfort in extension, from 15th December 1839 to 15th December 1840, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical Certificate.

31st Foot.—Brevet Major H. C. V. Cortlandt, in extension from the 9th April 1840 to the 10th November 1840, on medical Certificate.

31st Foot.—Surgeon H. Hall M.D., from 1st December 1839 to 31st January 1840, to take medical private affairs.

By Order of the Major General commanding,

J. HYNNE, Major,

Asst. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

Ranby, November 10.—No. 4.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India.

3d light dragoon.—Captain Hawke, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Russell, who retires, 16th August 1839.

4th Foot.—Robert Arthur George Shawe, from the 31st foot to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Yea appointed to the 23d foot, 23d August 1839.

Assistant Surgeon James Minitt from the 41th foot to be assistant surgeon, vice Hunter deceased, 9th August 1839.

9th Foot.—Lieutenant Lionel Hook, from the 16th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Price deceased, 9th August 1839.

Captain's promotion.—16th Foot.—Lieutenant Stephen Lawson, vice Ximenes deceased to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hook appointed to the 9th foot, 9th August 1839.

Gentleman Captain Thomas R. Elliot from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Lawson, 9th August 1839.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Pierce from half-pay of the 19th foot to be paymaster, vice John Grant re-placed on the retired list 2d August 1839.

21st Foot.—Captain Gustavus William Nicolls, from the 67th foot to be captain, vice Mackenzie, who exchanges, 30th August 1839.

26th Foot.—Robert Colville Jones, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Lane appointed to the 20th Foot, 9th August 1839.

31st Foot.—Duncan Stewart Robertson, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Douglas promoted in the 9th foot, 30th August 1839.

10th Foot.—Lieutenant John Dawson, from the 8th foot to be lieutenant, vice Brunett, who exchanges, 16th August 1839.

41st Foot.—Ensign Anthony Sadler to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davis, who retires, 30th August 1839.

Ensign Alexander Stewart, from the 9th foot, to be ensign, vice Sadler, 16th August 1839.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K.C.B., from the 16th foot, to be colonel, vice General Lord Howdon deceased, 1st August 1839.

11th Foot.—William Primrose, M.D., to be assistant surgeon, vice Minitt appointed to the 4th foot, 9th August 1839.

62d Foot.—Henry Meade Hamilton, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Keating promoted in the 7th foot, 9th August 1839.

98th Foot.—Major General Sir William Cotton, K.C.B., to be colonel, vice Ross appointed to the command of the 16th foot, 1st August 1839.

MEMORANDA

The Memorandum, advising the date of Lieutenant Heriot's commission, in the 35th foot, from the 5th April 1831 to 2d February 1831, as stated in the Gazette of the 13th July 1839, has been cancelled.

The exchange between Fusina Cava, of the 26th foot and Ensign Dikens, of the 7th foot as stated in the Gazette of the 19th July 1839, has not taken place.

Dorchester Street 17th August 1839

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint to be a knight General Sir John Keane, knight commander of the most honourable military order of the bath, to be a knight grand cross of the said order.

Ranby, 11th Nov. 1839.—No. 5.—With reference to the concluding paragraph of the General Order by his excellency the commander in chief in India, dated Pondicherry August 1839 containing a quotation of instructions received from the right honorable the secretary at war his excellency is further pleased to direct the publication of the following General Order by Government, dated 29th July 1839, No. 124, for the information of her majesty's regiments in India.

No. 1 of 1839

GENERAL ORDER BY THE HONORABLE THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, FOR WILMOT, 29th JULY 1839

The following paragraphs (a letter, No. 11, from the honorable the Court of Directors, in the Financial Department quoted in the 24th April 1839, are published for general information.

"PARA 5. We also direct, that the family remittances of non-commissioned officers and soldiers be restricted, in all their payments to the actual wages from their subalterns, to a period not exceeding one year since their last remittance. This restriction is particularly necessary to prevent the abuse by remittance of other funds at the exchange allowed to the soldiers.

"PARA 6. And we direct that, if the notice of a General Order does not all the foremen, that the family remittances and the officers, and credits of deceased officers and soldiers, will be after the payable, in this country, at twenty-one days after the receipt of the quarterly rolls, instead of forty four days, as at present."

(Signed) Wm CURRIE Major

Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India, Wily Dept

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir John Pelly, G.C.B., K.C.B., to Captain Pelly, 31st foot to proceed to England, on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

3d Foot.—Eugene Stephens, to Kampier, for 2 months, on private affairs.

11th Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Brownrigg, in England, for 2 years, by order of the 23rd October commanding in chief, he has resigned the regimental adjutant.

9th Foot.—Lieutenant Robinson, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

31st Foot.—Lieutenant Du Bouché, to England, for 1 year from the date of embarkation.

MEMORANDA

12th November 1839.—The duplicate half yearly confidential reports of the operations half yearly reports, which were forwarded to be addressed to the assistant adjutant general, Queen's troops, Bengal.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Head Quarters Meerut, November 30—No. 10—In obedience to instructions received from the right honourable the Governor General of India, the officers and men of the 11th light infantry, in the active service, under the Depot at Kurrum, and the officers of that corps who Captain Dorey's detachment, will hold themselves ready to march by the 20th inst., so as to arrive at the place by the 1st inst. next, for the purpose of proceeding thence to join the regiment in Afghanistan. A captain and two subalterns will remain at Kurrum for Depot purposes, and the balance of the detachment of recruits of the corps, on its march from the presidency under the command of Captain Baldwin.

In furtherance of the foregoing arrangements Lieutenant Penwick and King of the 11th foot, now on leave, will join and do duty at the Depot on the arrival of the above recruits at Kurrum.

The officer commanding the 11th division will be pleased to detain on orders of the 11th light regiment, to Benares, to relieve Captain Baldwin, 1st, and Lieutenant Sutton, 8th foot, who will return to their regiments on being relieved.

The order by the officer commanding the Meerut division, of the 23d instant, appointing Lieutenant Smith of the 3d light dragoons, to the command of the party proceeding to Cawnpore by the 1st inst. next, and of the warrant and orders in consequence of it at Surgeon Stevenson's 3d light dragoon regiment, is confirmed.

The order by the officer commanding at Meerut, of the 23d instant, directing Surgeon Henderson, 3d light dragoon, to make the necessary arrangements for the transport of the 11th foot, at that station, to Surgeon A. McKean's 3d foot, is confirmed.

The order by the officer commanding the 11th division of the 26th instant, directing Brevet Captain Dodson, and Lieutenant Hogg, 11th foot, to proceed to Benares, for the purpose of receiving charge from Captain Baldwin, 1st foot, of a detachment of recruits, is confirmed.

The regimental order, by the officer commanding the 11th foot, dated 24th inst., appointing Lieutenant J. D. Young to act in the absence of the commandant, during the absence of Lieutenant Hogg, is confirmed.

The present division order of the 11th instant, appointing Lieutenant J. D. Young to act in the absence of the commandant, during the absence of Lieutenant Hogg, is confirmed.

The present division order of the 11th instant, appointing Lieutenant J. D. Young to act in the absence of the commandant, during the absence of Lieutenant Hogg, is confirmed.

The present division order of the 11th instant, appointing Lieutenant J. D. Young to act in the absence of the commandant, during the absence of Lieutenant Hogg, is confirmed.

Head Quarters Meerut, December 6—No. 11—In obedience to instructions received from the right honourable the Governor General of India, the following staff of the 11th light infantry, and to the military staff of the 11th light infantry, will proceed to the place by the 1st inst. next, for the purpose of proceeding thence to join the regiment in Afghanistan.

The present division order of the 11th instant, appointing Lieutenant J. D. Young to act in the absence of the commandant, during the absence of Lieutenant Hogg, is confirmed.

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Ensign J. L. Croker to be Lieutenant, vice Nagel promoted 21st October 1839.

MUNICIPALITY.

The promotion of Ensign Fildrath, of the 63d Foot, to the Lieutenantcy of the company, in General Order No. 153, of the 16th August 1839, was cancelled on the 2d of July 1839.

Head Quarters, Bombay, November 26—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and Appointments in the regiments, serving in India.

1st Light Dragoons—Ensign George Webb, from the 54th regiment of foot to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Gray deceased, 6th September 1839.

Honourable Alfred Aschelon Harbord to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Webb appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons, 20th September 1839.

2d Foot—Ensign Douglas John Dickinson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sparks deceased, 30th January 1839.

Ensign Thomas Addison to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Nixon deceased, 31st January 1839.

Lieutenant John Macpherson, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Dickinson, 5th September 1839.

Charles Daby, gent. to be ensign, vice Addison, 6th Sept 1839.

4th Foot—Lieutenant James Keating, from the 7th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Shaw appointed to the 21st Foot, 17th Sept 1839.

6th Foot—Brevet Captain William Henry Sewell, from the 31st foot to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Powell, deceased, 17th September 1839.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Arthur George Shaw, from the 4th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong deceased, 17th September 1839.

Lieutenant William Palmer to be adjutant, vice Macgregor, who resigns the adjutancy only, 20th September 1839.

1st Foot—Brevet Major Henry Clinton Van Cortlandt to be without purchase, vice Sewell promoted in the 6th foot, 14th September 1839.

Lieutenant Daniel Benjamin Townsend Dodgin to be captain, vice Van Cortlandt, 17th September 1839.

10th Foot—Ensign James Brockman to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Shell deceased, 24th July 1839.

Charles Evans Esq., gent. to be ensign, vice Brockman, 17th September 1839.

5th Foot—Lieutenant Jasp. Byng Creech, from the half pay, quittance 1, to be Captain, vice Prye Clark, who exchanges, 20th September 1839.

5th Foot—Lieutenant Lewis Wynne, from the half pay, of the 1st foot to be Lieutenant, vice Macquarie promoted, 27th September 1839.

Ensign Edmund Pittman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wynne, who retires, 20th September 1839.

Thomas Othman Garvey Rogers, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Pittman 24th September 1839.

9th Foot—Lieutenant David Fitzgerald Longworth to be captain, by purchase, vice Mordaunt, who retires, 27th September 1839.

Ensign and Adjutant George Abner Kool D'Arcy to have the rank of lieutenant, 26th September 1839.

Ensign William Henry Dore to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Longworth, 27th September 1839.

Thomas Henry Ashton, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Dore, 27th September 1839.

WHITING, 27th September, 1839.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Thomas Mordaunt Macaulay, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Secretary at

Bombay, November 30—Surgeon Arthur Wood, M.D., M.B., 57th regiment, and staff surgeon to the commander in chief will accompany His Excellency, as medical attendant, to Europe.

Head Quarters, Bombay, December 2—No. 12—The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir John P. Grant, to Surgeon M. H. an, 11th foot, to proceed to England on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account, for 1 year, is confirmed.

Doct. ditto, by Major General Sir John P. Grant, to Lieutenant Henry an, 11th foot, for 4 months, to proceed to Calcutta, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Per Airside — P. M. Malston, Esq., country service.

Per Pandharah, Mrs. Gundlur, Mrs. Panch, Mrs. Maraden, Mrs. Monee, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Grims and Mrs. Campbell. Messrs. Hughes and Crawford, Major Gundlur, 14th Regt Bengal native infantry commanding troops, Capt Stevens, 16th Regt Bengal native infantry, Dis Panch and Monee, East India Company's service, Lieut Maraden, 10th Regt Bengal native infantry, Lieut Crawford, 14th Regt in ment, Lieuts Grims, 40th, and Morgan, 11th Regiment Bengal native infantry, Mr. Gordon, merchant, Mr. Minna, East India Company's service, Master Crawford, 374 men, 19 women, and 9 children, East India Company's recruits.

Per Versum from London—Mrs Neuve, Mrs White, Mrs Tucker, Mrs Collyer, Miss Palmer, Miss Hastings, Miss McKenzie and Mrs Chapman, Messrs Huntley, Gregory, Lloyd and Leith bridge, H. Neave Esq, Bengal civil service, Capt White, Hon Company's surgeon Capts Tucker and Collyer, Bengal cavalry Capt Hunter, Bengal native infantry, Lieuts Palmer and Hastings Bengal native infantry, Lieut Debmum, Artillery, H Chapman and W McKenzie, Esqrs, merchants, Messrs Hind Hunter and Hunt writers, Messrs Munro, Maclellan, Milford, Gilman and Hunter, Cadets, children—4 of Mr Da Ilwara's, 2 of Mr Neuve's and 2 of Mr Chapman's *From the Cape*—M and Miss Davison, Bengal civil service, Miss Haugh, Miss Nixon, coming on in the *Richmond*

Per Mount Stuart Flphenstone—Major O nece Ogilvy, Her
majesty's 31st, Ensigns J. O. Smith, 54th and A. W. Riley, 54th
regiment, Dr. I. Carter, assistant surgeon 231 men and 1 woman
Bengal establishment of his majesty 3d and 20th regiments
of foot

Per Allende — J H Astell, Esq, A De Souza, E Brighton and R Oswald, Papas, merchants, Capt Ade, surgeon, Mrs Brighton and family

Per John Hayes — Mrs Wetherell

Per St. George river Bristol—Mrs. Cal Frith, Mrs. H. Colquhann, Mrs. A. H. Harrison, and Miss Major Lloyd, Misses Frith, Mrs. Frith, C. S. and Llewellyn, Hattie Jean Blinn, Harri Colquhann, Esq., Lieut. George Williams, 29th native infantry, Wm. Spranger, M. D., John Cooper, Esq., Messrs. J. Llewellyn, H. Wincier, Chas. Omsie, and Thos. Omsie John Llewellyn, cadet.

Cadogan, Merchant, Mr C Graham, Bengal civil service and
Mr Jundie

Per Republic from London—Henry Lushington, Esq., civil service, Capt G A Smith 9th native infantry, Lieut H C Reynolds 18th native infantry, Lieut P Shantree 17th native infantry, Mr John Eaton, cadet, Mr H H Price, late Chief Officer, Babco, Mr W H Coxon, Mr Lushington, Mrs Smith, Mrs Reynolds, 370 East India Company's recruits, 24 troops' wives, and 12 soldiers' children.

Per Hazen—Mrs. Spence, Major P. Beets, 21st W. B. F., Lieut. C. W. Reynolds 11th Infants, Lieut. F. Hollins, 21st W. B. F. Mr. J. R. Thayer, surgeon East Indian Company, Mr. Wm. Leslie, Mr. Win. Yates, M. D., Mr. G. Stewart, and 200 Her Majesty's Troops.

Per Viscount Melbourne from London—Wm. Jones, Esq. Captain 1st Lt.-Col. H. M. 21st regt., assistant surgeon, Wigan Hill C. S., Ensigns 21st regt. and Lytle, Her Majesty's 94th and Jones 21st Regt., Mr. C. A. Deane, cadet, Man as cadet sh ment, Mr. Gwist—*Detachments*—32 rank and file, Her Majesty 101st, 75th ditto ditto 44th, and 101 ditto ditto, 2nd regt., 6 women and 6 children.

For Ship Rob *t from London* — Captain Hudgen, General
Initive Hudges, Lieutenant J. Teat, B. Engineers
— and D. Reid, B. artillery, Lieut J. Sutherland, Bangit
putive infantry, Mr H. Davids, and Mr J. Messers Polmaird and
Wesley, merchants. *Steering Passengers* — Mr W. Bomer I,
Misses Bennett and Whiston. *From the Cape of Good Hope* —
Mr Scott and 2 children, Mr L. Smith, General Civil Service,
Messrs J. & S. Cadogan, Mr Twycross, Miss Nixon Mr

Prr. Walmer Castle—**Wendamas** Halford, Lloyd, Tweedell, and Lamb, Misses Graham, Batten, Gibbs, Nicoll, Mathies, and Halford.—**Mr. Longhorn**, Eng. civil service; **Capt. Halford** 41st regt native infantry, **Lieut. J. S. Scott**, H. M. 31st regiment tunnelling troops, **Capt. Hunt**, **Declairs** Atte, **Tweedell** Minin in and **Winton**, **Ensign O. Toor**, H. M. 49th regt., **Mr. J. Lamb**, 36 men, 3 women and 3 children, H. M. 31st and 13th legia

Pei Zenobia from London.—Mr Campbell had 3 children, Mrs Stacombe, Mrs Ellis, Mrs Dick, Messrs Shriwell, L. Shriwell, Daniel and Ellis, Captain Campbell, H. M. 9th regiment, Lieutenant Stacombe, H. M. 20th regiment, Messrs Parker, Dent, Ellis, Dick, and W. A. Hickey.

Per Bland from Liverpool—Mr and Mrs Edwards, Mr and Mrs Grant, Mr and Mrs Smith, Mrs Cline, Kneen Tulye H. M. S., Messrs Dallas, Renald, Martin; Grant, Bieumont, Bryant; Scallan and Shipp.

DEPARTURES FROM SAUGOR.

Jan 1.—*Fattay Salom*, Gillett, for Bombay and Colombo, and
Wanderer, Smith, for Hull.

Jan 3—*Stipley*, Steward, for Liverpool, and *Sarah and Caroline*, Davidson, for Boston

4—*Paragon*, Ogilvy, for Mantilly and *Cherokee*, M Kollar, for Cook, *Ottenspool*, Seabury, for Liverpool; *Emily*, Brack, for Liverpool, *London* Shuttleworth for London, and *Helen*, Henderson, for the Captain Hand Hope.

8—*Brarrange*, Banks, for Liverpool and *Carthage* Perry,
for Sub in

11—*Eudora*, Addison, for Holmst Town; *Samuel Baker*,
Wid., for the *Minutius*, *Sarah*, Shears, for Musical, *Date of*
Ridford Bowen, for London, and *Pettie Nancy*, Guetzner, for
Boulder.

15—*Pyral*, Fubre, for *Marseilles*, *Eamont*, *Railroad* for *Hubert* *Erwin* and *Sydney*, *Colombo* *Mackellar*, for *Suez*, *Souff*, *Vander*, for *Singapore*, *Altst* *Rohoman*, *Nicola* for *Muscat*, *Turner* *Smith* for *Singapore*, *Mabile*, *Ogilvie*, for *Glasgow*, and *Patticherry*, *Nicola* for *Jeddah*.

14th—*Rob Roy* Mackinnon, for Singapore and China, *Jessie Logan*, Major, for Liverpool, *Swallow*, Macallister, for Mauritius.

17—*Symph. Viol.*, for Singapore and China.

9—*Mandapane*, Omlett, for Madras, and *William Jardine*,

29—*Danvers*, Carriage for London
12—*Edith*, Baggage, Nautical for London

24—*Mandstone Warbler*, for London and *Earl of Hardwick*,
Hennings per dato.

25—*Ganges*, H. C. S., for— and *Cato*, Kennedy, for Boston
26—*Lea* & *Hungerford*, Samuels, for London

284—*Interpod*, Stuart, for Berlin; *Hammity*, Vancola for
Muscat, *Imogen*, Dawnes, for Liverpool, and *Annamkunder*,
Boyle, for Singapore.

29—*Cubans*, Nacolu, for Murent
DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS

31—*Aet'unga* Chaplain, for Madras, *Melleket Bihar*, Nacoda, for Judda *Duke of Lancaster*, Hingroves, for Liverpool, *Red Rover*, Wright, for Slants *Lemattareddy*, Dalby for Singapore and *Emerald Isle*, Cannara for Bombay.

Peter Mainstone, Major General, Mr and Miss Ramsay, W. A. Shaw, Esq. Lady and family, Miss Dutham, George Collier, Esq. and lady, Miss Bird, Mrs. Captain Whitlow and family, Whetler and child, Mrs. Major McQueen and family, Lieut C.I. Brewer, Mr and Mrs C. Potter and family, 2 Misses, J. and B. De Grauw, 2 Miss Wilkinson, 2 Miss Pannin, Missing Turnbull and Home.

Per Kent's Handbooks - Mrs C. W. Smith, Mr and Mrs A B Young, Mr and Mrs T Tierney, Mrs J P Grant, Mr and Mrs Martin; Mrs H. Strahan, Mrs Folsberg, Mrs. Johnson, Dr D Murray, Capt Wallin, Captain Hanks children - Misses A M Young, J Young, A Martin H Young, E Grant Anna E Young, and S M Young, Masters C. Blair B Blair, E Tierney, J Grant, T Grant, R. P. Martin, Mrs A Martin, W. S. Young, and H C. Young.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTIN.

Aug. 26—At Hong Kong, on board the *Scaleby Castle* the lady of A. C. Macdon, Esq., of a son.

16 At Sea on board the Vernon, off the Cape of Good Hope
the lady of Robert Nave Esq., Bengal civil service of a daughter

Nov 12.—Leela Keeree, in the camp of the right honorable the Governor General, Mrs. W. Blackburn, of a daughter,

2 —Muzapore, the lady of Captain J. H. Hempton, of a son

Dec. 1—Fullagher, mrs. Edmond Jennings, of a daughter.

Stewart, the lady of Captain Chespe, Major of Brigade, of
a daughter

5—Jyepore, Assam, the lady of Lieutenant J. T. Gordon, 2d in command, 1st Assam Infantry Corps, of a son

6—Chittagong, mis A E Menleycutt, of a and

Gornekpore, the lady of Hugh Gibbon, Esq., of a daughter.

7—Delina, the wife of Quarter-master Sergeant Charles Rossiter, 46th regiment native infantry, and a daughter.

9—Barhampton, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq., of a son.

- Near Patna, the lady of Captain R. Turner, British, was, most Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
- Near Patna, Mrs. Nathaniel Lumsley, the lady of Lieutenant J. Nathaniel Lumsley, 5th Native Infantry, of a son still born.

30—Mellary, George S Scott, Esq, assistant surgeon, 10th native infantry, to Helen Lowe, second daughter of the late J. Humphreys, Esq., of Killybegh.

30 At the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. S. Fisher, T. C. Quinlan, Esq of Kungore, to Sarah Lewis a Dairie, of Calcutta, widow.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Bengal Hurkuru Price Current, Feb. 1, 1840.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

INDIGO.—The following are the private transactions during the week

JGA 336 chests.....	Co's	Rs	2 7	8	per	fy	nd
HU 225 do Janghyore.....	"	207	8	"	"	"	"
CD 160 do	"	200	0	"	"	"	"
IBC 234 do	"	210	0	"	"	"	"
C 77 do	"	207	8	"	"	"	"

We have had several public sales since our last report, and the two last went off with more animation, and at an improvement of rupees 5 a 7 per m on the preceding sales. The market may now be considered better than it was a few weeks past owing to there being no more alarm about the scarcity of money or tonnage.

RAW SILK.—We have heard of no transaction during the week and prices have further declined since our last.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Very little doing in these. A parcel of 200 pieces curries at Rs 18, and a parcel of 200 pieces choppalis at Rs 13 per core, are the only purchases reported with the occurrences of the week—prices show no change since our last.

COTTON.—Without report of transaction, and prices continue to give way.

SALTETTES.—Operations for the English market are still limited—the purchases reported during the week, are principally for France and America at prices showing a further reduction since our last.

SUGAR.—Market very quiet, and prices remain as last quoted.

SUGAR LAC.—We have heard of no transaction for the English market. The purchases reported during the week are on F cash and American accounts at low prices.

IRON ORE.—In this article also there is nothing doing for England. The operations during the week are for shipment to America—at prices showing no change since our last.

GRAIN.—Operations in rice for Europe are at present suspended—some par lines of Munghy rice and wheat, however have been made for shipment to the Mauritius. The quotations of the day exhibit a further reduction on all descriptions of rice.

OIL SEEDS.—We have heard of no transaction in Linseed, a purchase of mustard seed is reported, and the prices of the day show a reduction on both.

DAY GROWN.—A purchase for shipment is reported this week at our last quotation.

TEA.—Purchases to some extent for shipment to England and America are reported at steady prices.

HIDES.—Have also been purchased to a fair extent, and prices exhibited a slight fall.

OPPIUM.—Several lots of Patna and Benares have entered bank during the week, at an advance of rupees 50 per chest on the prices quoted in our last. These transactions are merely the result of gambling among the bazaar dealers—i.e., so far from the accounts per Sir Edward Rydals from Simlipora, and Vudhising any rise, they are far less favorable than before and... heavy shipments lately made to the River and... we may expect a further fall in prices there.

ANISE.—A sale is reported at a reduction in price.

BEETLE-LEAF.—We have heard of no sale, and remain at our last quotation.

CASSIA.—Has further advanced in price.

CINNOS.—Have also slightly improved.

CLOVES AND COFFEE.—Remain as last quoted.

MACE, NUTMEG AND PEPPER.—Without sale, and remain at our last quotation.

RATTANS.—We have heard of no transaction, and the price has submitted to a great fall.

TEA (BLACK).—Is quoted at a further advance throughout the assortment.

VERMILION.—Remains at our last quotation.

YARN.—The demand for this Yarn has somewhat subsided, and the prices of the day exhibit a shade of decline on No. 30 a 10, 120 a 114.

COLOR YARNS.—Are in limited request—prices however show no change since our last.

CHINTZES.—We have heard of no transaction during the week in single color, Bengal stripes, neutrals or pines. A few sales of fancy Chintzes are reported for local use at rather low prices.

COLOR COFFERS.—In this sale a re limited, and the prices of Red Twills continue falling.

WHITE COTTONS.—Sales in heavy fabrics are falling off, in consequence of the advanced state of the season. Operations continue active in all sorts of light goods, but at prices showing no improvement since our last.

WOOLLENS.—Large sales of coarse cloths are reported, but they show no encouragement as to prices.

COPPER.—Advices received during the week from Mirzapore indicating rather discouraging our market has been very quiet, and prices nearly throughout the assortments, have experienced a slight fall.

LEAD.—Continues in demand, but at steady prices.

STEEL.—Without sales, and prices may be quoted without alteration.

LEAD.—A sale of Steel is reported at our quotation.

SPRINK.—No sale and remain as last quoted.

THE PLACES AND QUANTITIES.—Remain as last quoted.

F. EIGHTS

The rates have come down in a slight degree in consequence of several arrivals—and the quotations of the day may be reported as below

To London and Liverpool	Saltetre ..	£ 4 10 a 4 15	per ton of 20 cwt.
	Sugar ..	£ 4 15 a 5 0	ditto ditto
	Rice ..	£ 3 0 a 3 5	ditto ditto
	Oil seeds ..	£ 5 5 a 5 10	ditto ditto
	Grain measure ..	£ 4 10 a 5 0	per ton of 50 c ft
	ment goods ..	£ 7 0 a 7 10	ditto ditto
	Raw silk ..	£ 7 10 a 8 0	per ton of 10 cwt.

CHINA.—Opium .. Sp Dis 16 per chest.

SINGAPORE.—Opium .. Co's Rs 10 per chest.

Gummi bales .. 6 0 a 0 0 per bale

Rice and Wheat .. 0 12 a 0 0 per hix

Measurement goods .. 20 p ton of 50 c ft

PENANG.—Opium .. 8 per chest

Measurement goods .. 25 a 31 per ton of 50 c ft

MAURITIUS.—Rice .. 2 1 a 2 2 per bag

Measurement goods .. 25 a 31 per ton of 50 c ft

BOMBAY.—Rice .. 1 2 a 0 0 per bag

Sugar .. 1 8 a 0 0

Gummi bales .. 7 0 a 8 0 per bale

Raw silk .. 2 12 a 3 0 per m

MADRAS.—Measurement goods .. 20 a 22 per ton of 50 c ft

MONEY MARKET

Hurkuru Office, Calcutta, 1st February, 1840.

Since our last our market has undergone no change. Exchange rates continue the same and some trifling operations done in private bills. The demand upon the warehouse continues unabated and large sums have been advanced during the closing week. The amount available is thirty six lacs, nine six thousand and eight hundred and seventy nine.

Bank bills ..	£ 6 1 a 2 0 1/2	p Co. R.
Treasury bills ..	£ 1 11 a 2 0	"

Bank post ditto ..	£ 1 11 a 2 0	"
Bank notes ..	£ 10 a 10 4	per £
Insurance bills ..	£ 2 0 1/2 a 2 0	per Co. R.
Private bills, 10 months date ..	£ 2 1/2 a 2 2	"
Ditto shorter sight ..	£ 2 0 a 2 1/4	"
Ditto family remittances ..	£ 1 10 a 2 1/2	"
Bills on France, according to sight ..	£ 2 10 a 2 10	"

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The 5 per cents are without change, the 4 per cents have advanced to 8 per cent discount.

GENERAL REGISTER.

3811.] (REV.)

Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1850, interest in England	3s. 10 9 a 110 per cent Prem
Second	From No 151 a 15,200 } according to numbers,	3 4 a 41 "
Third	to Bombay 5 per cent 4 per cent	3 0 a 3 " 5 4 a 60 Dist

In Bank Shares there has not been much doing, the value of Union Bank has fallen and stands at 300 to 310 rupees premium. It is possible the value will still higher as there are orders in town for investments in them.

Money, as was anticipated has become scarce and difficult to be had except at a high rate of interest. Ten per cent is common, twelve has been asked, but we have heard of no operations at that rate.

The estate of Ferguson and Co. is about to declare another dividend of two company's rupees per cent of 1000000, about the end of March next.

The Bank rates of discount remain unaltered.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

From France ..	2 60 francs per rupee
Manilla ..	2 50 cents
Canton ..	2 16 a 0 per 100 "
Singapore ..	214 a 240 "
England ..	1 11 a 20 per rupee

COURSE OF HOONDEAN

Amoy .. 51 d 0 11 dist	Indore .. 61 d 1 2 prem
Americ .. 61 " 10 prem	Japan .. 3 4 "
Bombay .. 51 " at par.	K. Rumpura .. 71 " 0 6 "
Bombay .. 51 " 4 dist	Lucknow .. 61 " 1 0 dist
Canton .. 51 " 14	Madras .. 51 " 1 0 "
Delhi .. 51 " at par.	Meerapoor .. 51 " at par
Europe .. 51 " 11 dist	Uttara .. 51 " 0 12 dist
Gwalior .. 51 " 9 0	Patna .. 51 " 1 0 prem
Hyderabad .. 51 " 14 11	Poona .. 51 " 4 0 "

PREMIA OF INSURANCE

To Europe, not north of Great Britain	2 1 a 3 per cent
" Europe, North of Great Britain	3 1 "
" America and New South Wales	3 "
" China, (on opium and specie) and Java, Manila ..	2 1 "
" China on ship and Goods	3 "
" Penang	1 1 "
" Amoy and Singapore	2 "
" Beaulieu and ports on the west coast ..	2 1 "
" Mangona, Amherst Town and Moupin ..	2 "
" Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel ..	2 "
" Madagascar and Bombay ..	3 "
" Bussorah or Persian Gulf ..	3 1 "
" Red Sea ..	4 "
" Bourbon, Mascare, Bombay Colombo Trincomalee ..	2 1 "
" St. Helena or Cape ..	2 1 "

Note: Insurances on bullion have an abatement of 1-4th.

On opium risks to China, 30 days allowed for landing or transshipment, half per cent per month to be paid while on board the receiving ships, and one per cent per month if taken up the coast or adjacent island.

On vessels at the co's moorings quarter per cent.

On ditto at their own moorings at eight per cent.

Polices are granted on time at the following rates.

Four months certain ..	3 1 per cent.
" ditto ditto ..	6 "
Nine ditto ditto ..	7 "
Twelve ditto ditto ..	8 "

An Extra premium of 1 per cent for every time more than once that the vessel leaves the river or Hughly under the same policy.

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bonded to France, to include the war risk.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

Monsieur Felix Niel ..	Registrar Supreme Court
Knights James Keith Fortson ..	Registrar Supreme Court.
Evans Campbell ..	Registrar Supreme Court.
George Scott Mills ..	Registrar Supreme Court.
Mary Catherine Hills ..	Mary Catherine Hills.
Stechunder Rose ..	Registrar Supreme Court.
Ignacio Cronan ..	Registrar Supreme Court.
Rev William G. Leavelle ..	Beata Thesdora Greenwood
George Thomas D'Aunlar ..	Maria Margaret Jackson, (wife of Webb, Esq.)
Thomas Ormsby O'Brien ..	Mary Annur Slater Henry Mountain.
Malcolm McLean ..	Patrick McLean
Thomas Thomas Taylor ..	Henry Meredith Parker.
Henry Douglas Esquire ..	William Lambert, Esquire.
Alexander Falconer ..	Registrar Supreme Court.
Thomas Ferguson, Esquire ..	Registrar Supreme Court
Johanna DeHorne ..	Mr William Smith.
Francis LaValette ..	Mary Eughtine LaValette.
Charles Arnold Doveton ..	Harry Doveton, Esquire.
Johanna Morgan ..	Michael G. Alves.
Samuel Oram ..	Alfred Oram.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Registrar Supreme Court
Registrar Supreme Court.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Mary Catherine Hills.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Beata Thesdora Greenwood
Maria Margaret Jackson, (wife of Webb, Esq.)
Mary Annur Slater Henry Mountain.
Patrick McLean
Henry Meredith Parker.
William Lambert, Esquire.
Registrar Supreme Court.
Registrar Supreme Court
Mr William Smith.
Mary Eughtine LaValette.
Harry Doveton, Esquire.
Michael G. Alves.
Alfred Oram.

GENERAL REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE DEPUTY-GOVERNOR

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY, 1839.—Mr G. M. Berford reported his arrival as a writer on the Bengal establishment on the 3d instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 18, 1839.—The honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to Mr. C. W. Fagan, from the 29th instant, one month's leave of absence in extension of the leave granted to him by the Right Honorable the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, on the 12th October last.

December 18.—Notice is hereby given that the Salaries and allowances of the civil and marine departments for December, instant, will be discharged by the *exchequer* and marine pay master, respectively, on or after Wednesday the 15th proximo.

The leave of absence granted to Mr George Alexander on the 30th October last, for six weeks, is extended from the 15th instant to the 1st proximo, or until the sailing of the "*Futty Salaam*," in which vessel he has taken his passage.

The honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has the satisfaction in publishing for general information, the following correspondence regarding the conditions and privileges under which officers of the Indian army or navy, in common with officers of her majesty's service are permitted to settle in her majesty's colonies of New South Wales, that of South Australia excepted.

By order of the honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

H. T. PRINSEP, *secy to the govt. of India*

JAMES MELVILLE, Esq., *East India House.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby to transmit to you, for the information of the chairman and Court of Directors of the East India Company, the copy of a despatch of the 4th March, 1839, from the Governor of New South Wales requesting to be informed whether a remission in the purchase of land in that colony extends to officers of the company's late maritime service, and I am to request that you will state to the Court of Directors that H. M. Government, in acceding to the application of the court, for granting this indulgence to officers of the "Indian navy" intended to supply only to that portion of the navy which might be considered as analogous to the royal navy, and which would appear to be more properly designated as the "Bombay marine."

Lord Normanby therefore, proposes to convey instructions to this effect to the Governor for New South Wales.

With reference to the question proposed in the 3d paragraph of the Governor's despatch, the Court of Directors will perceive by the 5th section of the accompanying regulations that officers of the army or navy, who have quitted the service for the express purpose of settling in the colonies, are required to furnish the Governor with a certificate to that effect within a specified time.

This rule must of course apply to the Company's officers.

I am, &c.,

(Sd) JAS. STEPHENS.

Downing Street, 23d August, 1839.

No. 43.

COPY

Executive Government House, Sydney, 11th March, 1839.

The Right Hon'ble LORD GLENELG, &c. &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 29th March 1837, No. 353, which grants to officers of the East India Company's maritime service, the same advantages in the Australian colonies, as are allowed to officers of the royal navy, I beg leave to report to your Lordship, that the following question have occurred in this colony in settling the claims of officers under these Regulations, and to request your Lordship's decision thereon.

1st Whether it be the intention of her majesty's Government to confer these advantages to the small body of East India officers, who belong to what is called the Bombay marine, and who are supposed to be engaged in services analogous to those of the royal navy, or to extend them to the whole body of officers, lately engaged in the East India Company's commercial service about

2ndly. In the latter case the way in which the relative ranks for officers are to be settled, and whether an officer who may have obtained the rank of commander of an Indiaman is to date his services from the time of his first embarkation or from that of his being rated either as a mate or as a commander.

3rdly Whether officers are required to make their applications within any limited period, from the time of their quitting the service as is the case with military officers in the Queen's service, who are required, not only to show that they left the army for the purpose of becoming settlers, but also to arrive in the colony within a year from the time of their having parted with their commissions.

The case on which these questions have arisen is that of Captain Edward Lambert Adams's claims to rank as a lieutenant colonel from the time at which he was sworn in to the command of a vessel, namely the 2d October 1822, but who first went to sea on the 27th March 1815.

I should observe that Captain Adams has been allowed, subject however to your Lordship's approval, a remission of £250 being that of a field officer of more than 22, but less than 25 years service 22d June, 1839. I enclose copies of the document 19th January, 1839, on which the claim of Captain Adams has been admitted.

Other claims of the same nature or from officers of the same service will in all probability, be shortly received, and it is on this account that I am desirous of being honored with your Lordship's commands.

I have, &c.

(Sd) GEORGE GIPPS

Copy. H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy.*

East India House, 23d June, 1839.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, requesting a certificate of the service of Captain Adams, made a commander in the Company's maritime service, I am commanded by the Court of Directors to state that Captain Edward Lambert Adams was first employed in the maritime service of the East India Company as midshipman on the 27th March 1815, that he performed seven voyages in that service in various grades, and succeeded to the rank of Commander in the year 1822, having been sworn as commander of the *Kellie Castle* on the 2d of October in that year. Captain Adams was granted a pension on the 5th October 1836, as compensation for loss of employment under the East India Company, in common with other commanders in accordance with the provisions of Act 3 and 4 William IV. Cap 85 Sec. 7.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILLE.

Messrs. GLENELG, BARR and CO.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—To Wit

Edward Lambert Adams late commander in the honorable East India Company's maritime service, appeared before me, one of her majesty's justices of the peace for the colony of New South Wales, and made oath and said that his comparative rank in India as a commander with officers of her majesty's force on that station is that of lieutenant colonel from the date he was sworn in.

(Signed) E. L. ADAMS

Sworn before me at Sydney, New South Wales, this 19th day of January, 1839.

Signed) A. B. SPARK, J. P.

Copy. H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy.*

Information for the use of military and naval officers proposing to settle in the Australian colonies

1. Military and naval officers cannot receive free grants of land, but, in buying freehold land, they will be allowed a remission of the purchase money, according to the undermentioned scale:—

Field officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole £700
Field officers of 20 years' service and less than 25, in the whole 250

GENERAL REGISTER.

Field officers of less than 20 years' service, in the whole... 200
 Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole... 300
 Captains of less than 20 years' service, in the whole... 150
 Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole... 150
 Subalterns of less than 20 years' service in the whole... 100

Regimental staff officers and medical officers of the army and navy will be deemed to come within the benefit of this rule, and also retired officers of the East India Company's service, both navy and military, on producing a certificate of their rank and length of service signed by competent authorities.

2. Officers of the army or navy, who propose to proceed to the colonies in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide the vessels with certificates from the office of the general commandant in chief of the master general and Board of Ordnance or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, showing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

3. Officers on half-pay, residing in the colony where they propose to settle, may be admitted to the privileges of military and naval settlers, without referring to this country for testimonials provided they can satisfy the Governor that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that their return to their rank and length of service is accurate, and provided if they belong to the navy, that they produce their letter of leave of absence from the Admiralty.

4. Military chaplains, commissariat officers and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the Army, cannot be allowed any privileges in the acquisition of crown land. Purveyance chaplains, undischarged, warrant officers of every description, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the navy must also be considered as not qualified for these privileges, although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly and under a different state of circumstances.

5. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to her majesty's service cannot be allowed the advantages which they were entitled while in the army or navy. It is not, however, proposed to object by this rule officers who desire to quit the service for the express purpose of settling in the colonies. It is only required, that when they resign their commissions, they should apply for a certificate from the general commandant in chief, or from the master general of the Ordnance, or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they do so with the view of emigrating, and such certificate, if produced to the Governor of any colony, with one year to run its date, but not otherwise, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers still in her majesty's service.

6. Medical officers of the army who have commuted their Half Pay, will be entitled to the same advantages in the purchase of land as subaltern officers who have sold their commissions for the purpose of emigrating.

7. Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of land in any colony unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that colony. In order to ensure the observance of this rule, the title to lands obtained by officers who take advantage of the regulations existing in their favour will be withheld for two years from the date of sale.

Note. These regulations are not applicable to the colony of South Australia.

Downing Street, 1st August, 1839.

Information respecting the sale of crown lands in the Australian colonies.

1. Crown lands in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia, are disposed of only by sale at public auction in the colonies, at an upset price fixed by the Government.

2. A deposit of £10 per cent. on the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of the sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land, and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple in the purchase at the nominal quit rent of a pepper-corn.

3. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile or 640 acres.

4. Further details relating to the sale of the crown lands in the Australian colonies, must be procured at the office of the surveyor general in each respective province.

5. There are no crown lands in South Australia. Information respecting the sale of land in that province, may be procured at the office of the colonization commissioners, No. 6, Adelphi Terrace.

Downing Street, 1st August, 1839.

J P GRANT,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

December 28.—The honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased, with reference to the leave granted to Mr A C Heyland, by the right honorable the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, under date the 7th ultimo, and under the medical certificate submitted by him, to permit him to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and to be absent on that account for a period of 18 months.

Mr. William St Quintin, of the civil service, reported his arrival at Poona (within the limits of the Bengal presidency) from England on the 19th instant.

Messrs R P Nisbet and J H Crawford, of the civil service embarked for England on board the ship *Plantagenet*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 24th instant. Mr Crawford however reported his departure on the 19th, from which date his furlough will commence.

Mr W. P. Good of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship *Seringapatam*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 24th instant.

The honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr T P Marten to act for Mr H S Lane, as Opium agent at Benares.

Mr A C Birwell to officiate for Mr T P Marten, as salt agent at Tumlook.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1, 1840.—Messrs G Malwarwar, J Stanforth G Gough, and J Dunbar, of the civil service, reported their return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship *Robert Small* on the 27th ultimo.

January 8.—The Honorable the deputy governor of Bengal has been pleased in reference to the leave granted to Mr M. Pierney, by the right honorable the governor general for the North Western Provinces, under date the 26th July last, and under the medical certificate submitted by him, to permit him to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and to be absent on that account for a period of 18 months.

The Honorable the deputy governor of Bengal has been pleased, with reference to the leave granted to Mr H W. Deane, by the right honorable the governor general for the north western provinces, and under the medical certificate submitted by him, to permit him to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and to be absent on that account for a period of 18 months. His honor the deputy governor of Bengal is pleased to extend the leave granted to Mr Deane by the Governor General for the north western provinces until the sailing of the ship *Robert Small*, in which vessel he has taken his passage for England.

January 11.—Mr D C Smyth, of the civil service, reported his arrival from England at Calcutta, within the limits of the Bengal presidency, on the 8th instant.

January 15.—The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal directs, that the following Order No 39 of 1839, from the honorable the court of directors in the public department, dated the 30th October, be published for general information.

H T PRINSEP,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, NO 39 OF 1839.

Our Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal

An arrangement having been made some years ago between us and the late commissioners of H W's treasury, under which all payments to the company's pensioners, who may be resident at the Cape of Good Hope, are made through the commissariat department at the colony, you will be useful in order to preserve uniformity of system and to facilitate the settlement of the accounts here with her majesty's Government, that in the event of any person being admitted a pensioner at your presidency and being desirous of receiving his pension at the Cape the commissariat there is furnished with full information to enable that officer to make the necessary payments.

We are, etc

(Sd) Wt Jenkins, W. B Bayley H. Lindsay, W. Stanley Clarke, Henry Willcock, Hy Alexander, John Loch J. Thornhill, Robert Campbell, John Masterman, H. Shank, John Cotton, John Shepherd

London, 30th October 1839.

January 9.—Notice is hereby given, that Saturday, the 29th of February has been fixed on by the Bombay government as the latest safe date, for the departure from Bombay of the steamer with the mail, to arrive at Suva on the 19th of March next.

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to Govt of India.

JANUARY 22.—Mr J A Dorn, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship *Madagascar*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 26th instant.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. E. S. Ellis, marine pay master and naval store keeper, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship *Madagascar*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 20th instant.

H. V. SAYLEY,

Offy. Dy. Secy. to Govt. of India.

JANUARY 2nd.—Mr. J. P. Grant is appointed deputy accountant general and accountant in the judicial, revenue, commercial, marine, salt, and opium departments, vice Mr. Dorin departed for Europe.

January 22.—Mr. W. N. Garrett has been appointed to take temporary charge, until further orders, of the office of marine paymaster and naval store keeper from Mr. H. Palmer.

Mr. Robert Noble, of the civil service, reported his arrival at the Saint Heads on return from England on the 17th instant.

Messrs. O. Uday, J. Canine and C. W. Fagan, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship "*Colombo*," which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 14th instant.

Messrs. W. H. Brinhurst and A. Ross reported their arrival as Writers on the Bengal Establishment, on the 19th instant.

Messrs. J. R. Barnes and A. Raikes writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

The honorable the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. J. R. Barnes and A. Raikes, writers, reported qualified for the public service, to the North Western Province.

JANUARY 23.—Mr. T. R. Davidson, of the civil service, reported his arrival, at the sand heads on board the ship *Vernon* on return from the Cape of Good Hope, on the 17th instant.

The office of private secretary had been transferred ad interim to the charge of Mr. H. V. Sayley, officiating deputy secretary to government.

JANUARY 27.—The honorable the president in consultation in publishing the following despatch after the Court of Directors, dated 4th ultimo, with the enclosed.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT NO 22 OF 1839

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. It is with the highest satisfaction that we transmit to you a copy in the packet, a copy of a letter addressed to our chairman and deputy chairman by the right honorable the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, in which you will observe that it is the queen's most gracious intention to advance Lord Auckland to the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom, and to confer the undermentioned honors and distinctions upon persons who have been recommended to her majesty by the Governor General of India, for their services during the late expedition into Afghanistan, viz.

Sir John Keane to be created a baron of the United Kingdom
Mr. Macnaghten to be made a baronet.

Colonel Pottinger to be made a baronet
Lieutenant Colonel Wade to be knighted and made a companion of the Order of the Bath.

Brigadier Sale to be made a knight commander of the order of the Bath.

Captain Thomson to be made a Major and a companion of the Order of the Bath.

2. We also enclose copies of the reply which was addressed to the president of the Board.

3. You will publish this despatch and the correspondence referred to in the Gazette.

London, 4th December, 1839.

We are, &c ,

Your affectionate Friends,

RD. JENKINS, W B RAYLEY, H LINDSEY, WM. STANLEY CLARK, J W HOGG, HENRY WILKIN, JNO. WATKINSON H SHANK, HY ALEXANDER, JOHN O. RAVENSHAW, JOHN SUTHERLAND, J. THORNHILL, AND RUSSELL ELLICE.

India Board, November 21st, 1839.

GENTLEMEN.—I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you, that I have this day received her majesty's most gracious commands to announce to you her royal will and pleasure, that the honors, of which I append a formal list, shall be conferred upon those eminent persons, who have been recommended to her majesty's notice by the Governor General of India, for their services during the late expedition into Afghanistan.

I have, if possible, a humble agreeable duty to perform in acquainting you with her majesty's most gracious intention to confer on Lord Auckland the Dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom.

Allow me, gentlemen, to congratulate you and the Court of Directors most sincerely on these distinguished marks of royal regard and favor, bestowed upon the united efforts of the two services, and believe me to remain,

Your very faithful Servant,

(Sd.) JOHN HOBHOUSE.

*The Chairman and Deputy chairman
of the East India Company.*

Sir John Keane to be created a baron of the United Kingdom
Mr. Macnaghten to be made a baronet.

Colonel Pottinger to be made a baronet.

Lieutenant Colonel Wade to be knighted, and made companion of the order of the bath.

Brigadier Sale to be made knight commander of the order of the Bath.

Captain Thomson to be made a major and a companion of the order of the bath.

East India House, 27th November, 1839.

SIR.—We have had the honor to receive and lay before the Court of Directors of East India Company, your letter dated the 2nd instant, announcing to us, by her majesty's most gracious command, her royal will and pleasure to confer honors upon the undermentioned eminent persons who have been recommended to her majesty's notice by the Governor General of India, for their services during the late expedition into Afghanistan, and stating that it is her majesty's most gracious intention to confer on Lord Auckland the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom, viz.

Sir John Keane to be created a baron of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Macnaghten to be made a baronet.

Colonel Pottinger to be made a baronet.

Lieut. Col. Wade to be knighted and made a companion of the order of the bath.

Brigadier Sale to be made a knight commander of the order of the bath.

Captain Thomson to be made a major and a companion of the order of the bath.

The court request that you will have the goodness to convey to her majesty the expression of their humble and dutiful acknowledgments for the condescending communication of Her Royal pleasure, and for the highly gratifying marks of regard so graciously bestowed upon the united efforts of her majesty's and the company's services.

We beg leave in the name of the court, to thank you for the real and promptitude with which upon this and upon all occasions you have manifested in promoting the just claims of the Company's officers to participate with those of her majesty in proof of the Royal favour.

It will be the pleasing duty of the court to communicate your letter to the Government of India.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Sd.) R. JENKINS.

W B. RAYLEY.

*The Right Honorable Sir John C. Hobhouse, Bart, M P
&c. &c. &c.*

January 25.—W. Blunt, Esq., of the civil service, reported his return from England on board the ship *St George*, which reached Kidderpore on the 24th instant.

January 29.—Mr. W. R. Young, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship "*Earl of Hardwicke*," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 23d instant.

Mr. M. J. Tierney, of the civil service, embarked on the same vessel for the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. A. C. Heyland, of the civil service, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship "*Lord Hungerford*," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 25th instant.

Mr. F. C. Smith has been permitted to resign the East India Company's civil service from the date on which the Pilot may quit the ship "*Vernon*" at Sea.

January 29.—The honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased, in furtherance of the leave granted to Mr. F. Staines, in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 27th ultimo, and under the medical certificate submitted by him, to permit him to proceed to Suez, and to be absent in Egypt and Syria for a period of 18 months.

GENERAL COMMENTS

February 2, 1954. E. H. Smith, Jr. (2124) arrived at the
Ft. Belvoir, Colorado, on the 2nd day of February
the 1954 time

10. Admission to the rank of private.

At Washington, January 23 1945. Mr. L. Williams, an Italian agent at Napoli, has obtained leave of absence for two months on private affairs.

Colonel W. Riddell, 40th regiment United States Infantry, in
of the political agency at Bhopal, will administer justice as a
officer during his absence

February 6 - His Excellency the President in Council has decided to appoint Mr. John Fortson, an Indian Planter, as European to be post master at that station;

Mr Edgar Frederick Bette, appointed by the Governor of the Court of Directors a witness on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival at Dacca (within the limits of the Bengal presidency, on the 18th ultimo

February 6—Messrs H W Deane and A P Donnelly, of the civil service, embarked for the Days of Good Hope, and Mr G McInerney of the civil service, Mr Edwards; as board the ship Robert Small, which vessel was left by the pilot afternoon on the 8th instant.

Feb. 7.—The Hon. Mr. the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to grant to Mr. John Trotter leave of absence, under medical certificate, in respect to the Daps of Good Hope, and to be absent on that account for a period of two years.

December 26, 1939. - Mr. G. Uday, secretary and treasurer to the Bank of Bengal, was obtained from the Directors of the Bank leave of absence for a period of one month, from the 23d instant, making such charge of his office to Mr. J. B. Flaherty, the deputy secretary.

Mr. W. T. Taylor, acting second member of the honorable Company's financial agency at Canton, is permitted to proceed to Manila, on urgent private affairs, for a period of one month, from the 10th September inst.

Financial Department January 1 1945.—Mr. J. A. Doris, the deputy accountant General and Assistant in the revenue and judicial departments is permitted to be absent from office for some months, remaining at the Presidency, preparatory to his departure for Europe on business and medical certificate. Mr. F. G. McGinnis will conduct the duties of those offices and officiate for him until such orders.

January 20. — The following rules for the grant of leave of absence and for regulating deductions from salaries and dearness allowances during periods approved and passed by the honorable board of directors are published for general information, and will take effect in all the presidencies, settlements and stations under the government of India from the date of the arrival of the *Gazette* containing them in respect to all leaves of absence granted after that date. The a/c^{ts} show the interpretation put by the Council of India upon the rules in their application to cases not specifically mentioned

Rules for application for leave of absence and for fixing the local limits within which it may be granted

Sec. 2. No leave of absence from any office or station can be granted, but by the government of the presidency under which

Notes.—This fund must be contributed to by supervising the rate of interest on the bonds, which commencing on the first revenue and other charges have heretofore been allowed to grant loans of absence in England.

Sec. 13. The official allowances of the holder of a civil office quitting his station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return or in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Sec III No leave of absence shall have any retroactive effect except in cases of serious illness, to be attested by medical certificates, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in section V

Sect. IV. Upon application duly made the government of each territory may grant leave of absence to any person or persons residing in said territory, whether within the territories subject to the government of the East India Company, or not to any civil or military servant holding a civil appointment, subject to all the conditions prescribed in the rules that any be applicable to his case. Upon similar application the government of each territory may also grant leave of absence to any person or persons residing in said territory, who are not subject to the government of the East India Company, to any place situated between the 60th degree of north latitude and the 50th degree of south latitude.

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Sec. 5. When an application for a passport is made from the British colony of India, the applicant having been for some time afflicted with leprosy, the symptoms by which it is manifested, and which have existed as far as the applicant is concerned, and the necessity for his removal to some place other within the territory of India, in the East India Company's Colonies, or elsewhere, to be laid down in section 4, of the said Act, must be submitted to the Government of India. If satisfactory proof is made to the satisfaction of the Government of India, an application for an extension of the passport, if the passport is accompanied by a certificate from the medical officer by whom the applicant is attended, showing sufficient reason for the extension applied for, and such certificate is not disapproved and countersigned by a member of the medical board, the application will be rejected, leaving the applicant to the management of the East India Company, or other authority, as the case may be, to the required effect from the Government of India to the place of his temporary residence, or where he is apprehended such attendance and the period of his stay, and the certificate will be countersigned by the principal medical authority of the colony or country. When any of the medical authorities so neglected leave will be refused.

Sec. VI Civilian males above twenty years of age who are drafted into military service shall be entitled to the following benefits: In addition to the allowances provided for in the preceding articles, the following shall be granted: If the soldier receives 2 000 per month, one sixth for the first year and for the second year one-fourth. If the salary is not more than 2 000 per month, one eighth for the first year and one sixth for the second. But if the salary of office be not more than 2 000 per month no deduction shall be made for the first year, and if it be only one sixth more than the lowest rank deduction of a month would reduce the allowance below subsistence allowance, only the excess beyond 2 000 shall be deducted. For the second year the allowance shall become liable to the deduction of one eighth. An absent soldier shall in no case retain pay office or employment, nor be permitted to draw any portion of official salary for a longer period than two years, but a civil servant who may on account of sickness duly certified, obtain an extension of leave beyond two years will, if below the rank of a senior merchant be allowed to draw the subsistence allowance of a junior merchant, and if a senior merchant the subsistence allowance of his rank, but if he continue absent in disobedience of an order to return or without sufficient cause shown, *his allowance shall be forfeited.* The period of absence shall be computed from the date at which the absence shall, *quit the limits of the territory subject to the presidency to which he may belong, to the date of his return within such limits, or if he shall proceed beyond such limits from the date of his embarking at any place or port in India; which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own presidency, but if the place to which he shall proceed shall be within the territory subject to such presidency, his period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his station to the date of his return thereto.*

Sec VII Civil servants absent on leave on account of sickness, duly certified if they proceed to England without return air to their presidency, may as heretofore, apply to be admitted to furlough for the honorable seat of directors, and the furlough will in such cases take effect from the date of leaving their presidency, consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or by their agents, after their departure, must in that case be re-adjusted, and the difference refunded

Note.—This rule applies to all descriptions of leave on account of health excepting those granted under sec. XII.

Thus a second leave within the preliminary six days' leave allowed to a soldier who is compelled as forming part of the period of two years is taken before three years have elapsed must be treated from the first leave, and the duration will be made upon completion of the second term of service before a third leave can be granted. (Leave may be granted on the expiration of three years of consecutive service.)

Sec. VIII. No second leave will be granted to any civil or military servant holding a civil or military commission granted under the above rules for two years, until three years at the least shall have passed after the date of such servant's return; but if such a servant is compelled by sickness again to absent himself from his station within three years after his return, he shall be allowed leave for not less than two years, and will be allowed to resume his post, subject to the sanction and compliance heretofore prescribed at leaving, and promotion at leaving, and shall be entitled to the same.

been confirmed.

Sec. 17. Military officers employed in the civil departments and drawing a civil allowance, may obtain leave under medical certificate on precisely the same conditions as civil servants except as to allowances. Such officers, in common with those holding

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ture, such place being likewise between the 30th and the 18th degrees of longitude east of Greenwich, excepting however any islands in the Mediterranean or Levant, and excepting all place within the said geographical limits which may form part of Europe. Provided also, that if at any time the government of India shall deem it expedient to exclude any place or places within the limits above described from the operation of these provisions in the military department, it will draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent on leave under medical certificate, in the form and manner prescribed in general orders in the military department, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil pay of the officers to which they stand appointed.

Sec. X. Civil or Military servants holding civil appointments who may desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act 1 Vic. Cap. 47, and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security to such amount and form as may be fixed by the Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by the attendance in Europe on furlough or otherwise coming under retrenchment.

Sec. XI. The government of each presidency may grant to civil or military servants holding civil appointments leave of absence for one month in each year without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants. Such leave however will only be granted when the government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of 12 months from the termination of their former leave, and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may be likewise granted at the expiration of 31 months from the termination of the last preceding leave. But no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule he shall if absent on private affairs, be subjected to the deduction of one third of his salary and allowances for the entire term of absence, and if he shall continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant. If this protracted absence be occasioned by sickness, the case must be determined under the provisions of Chapter II.

Sec. XII. The government of each presidency may on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a civil or military officer holding a civil office, special leave of absence on private affairs. Provided however that if any officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which under the last rule he may be entitled without deduction the absence of a civil servant shall for the period in excess draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances, and if a military officer only so much of the salary and allowances of any civil office to which he may be appointed as added to the military pay and allowances which he may be entitled to draw shall equal one-half of the emoluments of such civil office. After an absence of three months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Sec. XI) any office held by the absentee shall become vacant. No second leave under this rule can be granted until after the expiration of five years from the termination of the former leave, and the government is specially to report each case with all the attendant circumstances to the court of directors.

CHAPTER IV.

" Rules for leave preparatory to embarkation and for joining stations "

Sec. XIII. For embarkation to Europe on furlough or with leave under medical certificate, or preparatory to retrenchment from the service, a civil or military servant holding a civil appointment may take leave under such of the preceding rules as may apply to his case. If an officer desirous of retiring or about to proceed to Europe on furlough, shall not under the previous rules be entitled to any leave of absence, special leave may be granted him for one month if the distance of his station from the presidency or port at which he shall intend to embark shall not exceed 100 miles—for two months if the distance be more than 100 and less than 600 miles, or if for three months if it shall exceed 600 miles; but such leave can only be granted under medical certificate—and the absentee, if a civil servant, shall be subject to the deduction of one third of his salary and the allowances if not more than 2,000 rupees per month, and if one half if they exceed that sum. At the expiration of such special leave it may be renewed for one month, subject to the same deductions on satisfactory evidence either by severity of illness or by the difficulty of procuring a passage, but no further leave can under any circumstances be granted. A military officer holding civil employment who may obtain special leave under this rule shall draw only so much of the salary of his civil

office as added to his military pay and allowances will equal one half of his civil emoluments. If a civil or military servant holding a civil office who may have obtained leave with the intention of embarking for Europe on furlough, or retiring from the service, shall subsequently abandon the intention and return to his station, his absence will be regulated under such of the rules in chapters 2 and 3 as may be applicable.

Note.—This rule is only applicable to civil servants. Military officers appointed to civil offices will draw salary only from the date of joining as herebefore, the rule in force in respect to such situations being applicable to them.

Officers not joining their station within the said periods respectively, shall forfeit their salary for the time delayed in excess of the above periods, and if such excess shall exceed one month, the office shall be vacated unless otherwise specially ordered by government.

Sec. XV. Upon the first appointment of any civil servant who shall be reported qualified for the public service by the examiners appointed by the government, to any civil situation, there shall be allowed for travelling expenses to the station an allowance at the rate of 8 annas per mile by the direct post road, according to the polymetrical table of the post office, the bill for which allowance will be presented by the civil auditor after the officer shall have joined the station. If required in advance an order of the government shall be necessary.

Sec. XVI. The salary of an officer will be payable from the date only of the officer joining, but in the case of joining civil stations, the salary of assistant will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited under the preceding rule through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

Note.—This rule also is only applicable to civil servants. Military servants drawing as in the case of civil situations no civil salary from the time of leaving one office till the date of joining the other.

Station shall be applicable, and the officer will, in the period allowed in that case respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join a sum equal to that of his previous station.

CHAPTER V.

" Rules for deputation allowances "

Sec. XVIII. The sum of company's rupees 52,200 per annum having been fixed under the orders of the Court of Directors as the maximum salary of civil office for the officers of government under the situation of member of council—civil and military servants holding office in the political department, who may draw larger allowances than this annual sum as consolidated personal and assumption allowance in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, with in all cases of absence be limited in respect to deduction as drawing only the allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by this annual sum, shall remain as a local addition to the deputation allowance to be drawn by the officer performing the duties to meet the necessary expenses of his position.

Note.—This rule will equally apply in the case of a political resident taking a leave of three months for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction. The excess above the maximum monthly salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge.

Sec. XIX. Deputation allowances shall be granted to civil servants temporarily performing the duties of an office according to the following scale, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down.

To cut off servants out of employ

When the salary of the office does not exceed	Per centum	When deputation allowance shall be in excess of any subsistence allowance of the civil or military officers according to his rank
Company's rupees. 800	400	
Exceeding 800	500	
Not exceeding . . . 1,000		
Exceeding 1,000	700	Idio ditto
Not exceeding . . . 2,000		
Exceeding 2,000	1,500	Idio ditto

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To civil servants holding an office of inferior emolument when absenting for a season.

When the salary of the office does not	If the office is at a distance	When the salary of the office does not	If the office is at a distance
Exceeding Rs. 800	Rs. 160	Exceeding Rs. 1,600	Rs. 320
Not exceeding Rs. 800	Rs. 160	Not exceeding Rs. 1,600	Rs. 320
Exceeding Rs. 1,600	Rs. 270	Exceeding Rs. 2,900	Rs. 430
Not exceeding Rs. 1,600	Rs. 270	Not exceeding Rs. 2,900	Rs. 430
Exceeding Rs. 2,900	Rs. 375	Exceeding Rs. 2,900	Rs. 525
Not exceeding Rs. 2,900	Rs. 375	Not exceeding Rs. 2,900	Rs. 525

Note.—Military persons acting for other military persons holding civil office, will, when the case of staff, if any, half the difference between the incumbent military allowance, and the consolidated civil salary is present. That is, will draw the amount deducted from the absence, but when with the civil servant, they will draw at the rate of this table and not the same rules as civil servants.

A civil servant acting for another will have no claim to compensation or less, where any such allowance of emolument is present. These will be regarded as forming part of the income of the officer to be relieved by the incumbent subject to the prescribed deductions. The amount of special allowance of allowances to commissaries and other officers for a riding expenses, and to officers of districts in assuaults, when, in the case of settlement on special provisions, will be regulated by a supplemental set of rules.

Sec. XX. No civil servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount in excess of the entire emoluments of the office in which he is officiating, and if the amount of the deputation allowance or other as prescribed is added to the permanent emoluments of the incumbent, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an officer, holding two appointments, being deputed in full rate for another shall be relieved only in one, shall receive no deputation allowance unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointments, and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Sec. XXI. No subordinate officer acting for his principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment to the same office or establishment, at the same station, shall be entitled to any deputation allowance until after the expiration of three months, and then the allowance is not to be drawn in excess. But a servant previously out of employment or who may be deputed to act from a different station, shall be entitled to deputation allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Sec. XXII. A civil servant out of employment if deputed to act at a distance and civil servants having permanent employment, who may be so deputed and who may be restricted by any provision in these rules to the allowance of their own office, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowances at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment. When the entire sum received on deputation allowance may fall short of that which, according to the distance would be allowed for travelling expenses, the difference may be drawn. In all cases of absence under medical certificate and in cases of absence on private affairs, when the absent officer shall not be subject to deduction, such payments shall be made at the charge of the government.

CHAPTER VI

"Rules for chaplains and assistant chaplains."

Sec. XXIII. Chaplain and assistant chaplains may under certificate obtain leave of absence subject to all the conditions, and all the limitations prescribed in this case of civil servants but no chaplain or assistant chaplain shall be permitted to draw any allowance, when his period of absence shall have exceeded two years.

Sec. XXIV. The government of each presidency may grant to chaplains and assistant chaplains special leave of absence on private affairs, but if such absence shall exceed the period to which the absence may be entitled under the following rule, they shall for the period in excess be subjected to the deduction of one-half of their allowance, and after an absence of six months (in addition to any leave granted under the succeeding rule) all allowances shall be discontinued.

Sec. XXV. Leave of absence for one month in each year, or for two or three months in the case may be under the principle sanctioned in Sec. XI may be granted to chaplains or assistant chaplains by the bishop of the diocese, or when the diocese may be vacant (but not otherwise) by the archbishop or other ecclesiastical functionary performing the duties of an archbishop or

commissary; and such leave being consistent with the rule will be recognized by the civil auditor after it has been published in the Government Gazette of the presidency with the authority of government information of every leave so granted by the bishop or other ecclesiastical officer above mentioned, shall be immediately transmitted to the proper secretary to government for the purpose of notification in the Gazette.

Sec. XXVI. For embarkation on full leave, or sick leave, or with the intention of retiring from the service, chaplains and assistant chaplains are entitled to the benefits of Sec. XIII on the same conditions on which they are enjoyed by civil servants.

Sec. XXVII. On joining a station in the interior after arrival in India, a chaplain or assistant chaplain shall be allowed the same rate of travelling charges, and be subjected to the same rules in respect of joining his station as a civil servant. On any subsequent transfer from one station to another, the same allowance will be made if the transfer take place not at the desire of the chaplain removed, but by order of government.

Offices of the assay department

Sec. XXVIII. The assay master and deputy or assistant assay master of any mint in India may obtain leave of absence under sick certificate or on private affairs, subject to the conditions in the rules governing chapters I to V. The absence if in the employment of any military pay or allowance will, during his absence, be subject to the deductions prescribed in the case of military officers holding civil employments. If not a military officer, the absence will be subjected to the same deductions as a civil servant under similar circumstances, but no officer of the assay department can be permitted to draw any portion of salary for a longer period than two years if absent under sick certificate, nor for a longer period than three months (exclusive of any period granted under Sec. XI) if absent on private affairs.

February 5.—Mr. G. F. McClintock received charge of the Government agency office from Mr. F. Muncighen on the 31st ultimo.

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy to Govt of India

Judicial and Revenue Department, December 2, 1839.—Bahadur Jada Chander Chatterjee, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1838 in Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence in extension for one month, from the 31st ultimo, on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 6, 1839.—Mr. T. Sandya, officiating magistrate and collector of Jessore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate. Mr. C. B. Trevor will officiate as magistrate and collector of Jessore, during Mr. Sandya's illness, or until further orders.

Mr. C. T. Seely has been appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banaset, until the return of Mr. Trevor, or until further orders.

DECEMBER 11.—Mr. W. H. Smolett is appointed to officiate as Clerk of the Peace in the room of Colonel James Young, who resigned that office on the 7th instant.

DECEMBER 12.—Mr. O. W. Mallet, officiating special deputy collector of Cuttack is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, Mr. F. A. E. Duryan will conduct the current duties of Mr. Mallet's office, during his absence.

DECEMBER 13.—Messrs. Suer All and Syed Inad All are appointed Deputy collectors under Regulation IX of 1833, the former at Tirhoot, the latter at Bhagulpore.

DECEMBER 16.—Mr. James Anderson, M.D. assistant surgeon at Jessore, is allowed leave of absence for seven days, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. R. Barlow, civil and sessions judge of Hooghly, is permitted to be absent from his station, for fifteen days, from the 20th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. A. F. Donnelly, magistrate and collector of Cuttack, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or to New South Wales, for two years, for the benefit of his health.

DECEMBER 18.—The leave of absence granted to Doctor G. Lamb, of Dacca, under date the 20th ultimo, for three months from the 1st January next, "preparatory to furlough," is commuted to "private affairs," for the same period.

DECEMBER 19.—Mr. H. Alexander, special deputy collector of Hooghly, is allowed leave of absence for seven days from the 9th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, magistrate and collector of Sylhet, is permitted to be absent from his station from one month, from the 17th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. H. F. James, magistrate and collector of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 20th proximo, preparatory to furlough.

Mr. F. A. E. Duryan, assistant in the 19th or Cuttack division is allowed leave of absence for ten days, to enable him to join his station.

DECEMBER 19.—Mr. J. Reid, officiating deputy superintendent of Khairabata in Behar is allowed leave of absence in extension from the 9th to the 23rd ultimo, to enable him to join his station.

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DECEMBER 19.—Baboo Goluckchand Ball is appointed deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in zillah Dacca, vice Meer Ali Ashraf resigned.

DECEMBER 24.—Mr A. Forbes, officiating collector of Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate. Mr R P Harrison will conduct the duties of the collectorate until further orders.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, DFO 24.—Mr J C. Dick, officiating superintendent of khushchals in Panna and Behar, has obtained leave of absence for one month to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Mr C. Chapman will conduct the duties of superintendent during Mr. Dick's absence.

DECEMBER 25.—Mr A. Grant, civil and sessions judge of Tirhoot, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs—the principal sudder ameen Syed Akdool Wahid will conduct the current duties of the judge's office during Mr. Grant's absence.

DECEMBER 27.—Mr Jas Grant, civil and sessions judge of Dinagore, is permitted to be absent from his station, for one month, on private affairs, commencing from the 3d proximo, or from the date on which he may make over charge of his office to Mr R C Halkett, who will, in addition to the duties of the magistracy and collectorate, conduct the current duties of the judge's office during Mr. Grant's absence.

Mr F Gouldsbury, civil and sessions judge of West Burdwan, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, from the 15th proximo, or from the date on which he may make over charge of the current duties of his office to the principal sudder ameen Baboo Doorga Narain Roy, who will conduct the same until Mr. Gouldsbury's return.

Mr J F Calhoun, civil and sessions judge of Purneah, is permitted to be absent from his station, for one month, from the date on which he may make over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr H M Reid, who will conduct the same during Mr. Calhoun's absence.

Mr W A Law, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Burdwan, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate, for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and to New South Wales, for the recovery of his health.

Mr F Stainforth, additional judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to go to sea. Mr P Skipling will act as additional judge of Chittagong.

Mr H Atherton is appointed to act for Mr. F. Skipling as collector of Myinsingh.

Mr. S. Bowling is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.

DECEMBER 27, 1839.—Mr W S Hudson, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in zillah Myinsingh, is allowed leave of absence for four days from the 4th October last, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 4th July last.

DECEMBER 30.—Mr C R Quintin, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Champagnon, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st proximo, until the sailing of the *Termon* in extension of the leave accorded to him under date the 18th October last.

The following appointments are to take effect from the 12th instant.

Mr H Moore to be special commissioner under Regulation III of 1824 for the division of Moorshedabad, vice Mr. T H Medley.

Mr H T Haikes to be civil and sessions judge of Chittagong, vice Mr. Moore.

Mr A Sconce to be magistrate and collector of Chittagong, vice Mr. Haikes.

Mr R M Skinner to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malidah, but will continue to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Dacca.

Mr W J Allen to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pabna, vice Mr. Skinner.

Mr. A. S. Assand to be magistrate of Pippurah, vice Mr. Allen.

DECEMBER 27.—Mr T. Murray, officiating assistant surgeon at Beerbhoom, is permanently appointed to that station from the 1st January 1840.

DECEMBER 30.—The appointment on the 5th ultimo of Mr Assistant Surgeon J M. Brander, to perform temporarily the medical duties of the civil station at Dacca, is cancelled. The medical officer attached to the native regiment quartered at that station will, in addition to his own duties, also the medical duties of the station during Dr. Lamb's absence.

JANUARY 2.—Baboo Womakant Sein, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, in zillah 21 pergunnahs, is allowed leave of absence for twenty days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28d October last.

Mr. CG Uday, civil and sessions judge of Rajshy, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, in addition to the period allowed for joining his station.

JAN 2.—Mr W St. Quintin is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as civil and sessions judge of Tirhoot.

Mr W Bradton, a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dowanry and Nizamut Adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 7th instant, on private affairs.

Moulvie Syed Jonab Ali, principal sudder ameen, East Burdwan, is permitted to visit the presidency for four days, viz. from the 6th to the 9th instant, on private affairs.

JANUARY 7.—Mr T Hu on, sub assistant to the commissioner of Assam, is allowed leave of absence in extension up to the date of his arrival in Calcutta.

Mr J H D'Oyley, civil and sessions judge of Beerbhoom, has obtained leave of absence for ten days, on private affairs, from the date on which he may quit Beerbhoom. Mr C Whitmore will conduct the current duties of the judge's office during Mr. D'Oyley's absence.

JANUARY 9.—Mr T. Sindia, late magistrate and collector of Jessore, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, in extension for one month, from the 11th instant.

Mr H. Stainforth, officiating civil and sessions judge of Silhet, is allowed leave of absence for thirteen days, in extension to that granted to him on the 14 October last.

JAN 6.—Mr W J Allen, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pabna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate. Mr A. Turuball will officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector during Mr. Allen's absence.

Mr. H J. Thornhill, assistant surgeon at Pabna, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th November last.

Mr J B Ogilvie, magistrate and collector of Jessore, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for a further period of six months, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 26th June last.

JAN. 7.—Mr G P Leycester, officiating magistrate of Hooghly, is allowed leave of absence from his station for fifteen days, on private affairs. Mr R C. Raikes will officiate as magistrate during Mr. Leycester's absence.

The leave of absence granted on the 3d ultimo, to Mr. G. Herk-hits, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Jessore, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

JANUARY 13.—Baboo Ramchurn Ghose, sudder ameen of Tipperah, is permitted to be absent from his station for one month and fifteen days, on private affairs.

JANUARY 16.—Mr A. P. Donnelly, magistrate and collector of Cuttack, is allowed leave of absence, in extension, until the sailing of the ship *Robert Smull*, on which vessel he has engaged his passage to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr J Dela Coudamine, principal assistant to the commissioner in the Transcon provinces, has obtained leave of absence for one month, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, from the date of the sailing of the honorable company's steamer *Ganges*. Dr Richardson will conduct the duties of principal assistant during Mr. Dela Coudamine's absence.

The following transfers have been made by the sudder board of revenue and reported to government under date the 31st ultimo.

Baboo Joy Gopal Binhetjeer, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, from Hooghly to the 24 pergunnahs.

Baboo Ramprasad Ray, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, from Nuddea to Hooghly.

Pandit Hurroo Goupt, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, from Chittagong to Nuddea.

JANUARY 16.—Mr T. Wyatt is appointed civil and sessions judge of Rungpore.

Mr J Dunbar is appointed civil and sessions judge of East Burdwan.

Mr J Knott and Moulvie Pongoonce are appointed deputy collectors under Regulation IX of 1833—the former at Backergunge—the latter at Paricepore.

The leave of absence granted under date the 12th ultimo, to Mr. O W. Water, officiating special deputy collector in Cuttack, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr J. C. Brown is appointed civil and sessions judge of Nuddea, from the 24th ultimo, the date of Mr. R. B. Nisbet's departure for Europe.

Mr R Torrens is appointed civil and sessions judge of Behar.

Mr J. Stainforth is appointed civil and sessions judge of Myinsingh.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr A. Grole is appointed special deputy collector of Midnapore and Hidgee, from the 26th ultimo, the date of Mr. W. P. Goad's departure for Europe.

Mr. W. Hunt is appointed deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Zillah Rajshahy.

January 16—Captain William Hunter, of the 15th regiment native infantry is appointed to the command of the Khoorda Pyke Company at Balasore.

Messrs. W. F. Lettbridge and George Cooper are appointed deputy collectors under Regulation IX of 1833 in Tirhoot.

Maulvie Serferaj Ullce is appointed deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in the districts of Bhawalpore and Monghyr.

January 20—Mr C. Whitmore, exercising powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Beerbhoom, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from or after the 24th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

January 21—Mr T. Sandys, late officiating magistrate and collector of Jessore is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, in addition to the period granted to him on the 9th instant.

January 23—Mr. F. O. Smith, superintendent of police lower provinces, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st proximo, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Mr W. Dampier will relieve Mr. Smith on that date, and officiate as superintendent of police until further orders.

Mr T. R. Davidson is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the 18th or Jessore Division, vice Mr Dampier.

Mr. Surgeon G. Craigie, M.D., is appointed, as a temporary measure, to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Dacca, during the absence on leave of Dr G. Lamb.

The leave of absence for one month, granted on the 19th ultimo to Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, mag. strate and collector of Sylhet is to take effect from the 30th instead of from the 17th of December 1839.

January 23—Mr P. G. E. Taylor, collector of Moorahabad, is allowed leave of absence for fourteen days, from the 17th proximo, in addition to the leave granted to him under date the 4th October last.

Mr. J. C. Dick, officiating superintendent of revenue settlement in Patna and Behar, is permitted to remain at the presidency for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave of absence obtained by him from the commissioner of the division.

Mr J. S. Torrens, special deputy collector of the 24 Pergunahs Nuddea, &c., is allowed leave of absence for ten days, on private affairs.

Fundit Harryhar Goopt, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, late of Chittaugong now of Nuddea, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate, for three weeks, in extension.

Bahon Govindpersaud Pundit, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in Sylhet, is allowed leave of absence in extension to the 7th October last.

January 30—The leave of absence for two years, granted under date the 4th July last, to Mr. R. H. Payne, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in Cuttack, will take effect from the 3d proximo.

January 30—Maulvie Syed Sudter-on Hussain principal sudder ameen in Rungpore is allowed leave of absence, for four months, on medical certificate.

Maulvie Syed Hussain Bakhsh, sudder ameen of Beerbhoom, is allowed leave of absence, for fifteen days from the 5th to the 19th proximo, on private affairs. Sheikh Ullceen Ogilsh, the serishtadar of the judge's court, will conduct duties of the sudder ameen's office during his temporary absence.

The leave of absence, for one month, granted on the 19th ultimo to Mr H. F. James, magistrate and collector of Bhawalpore, is cancelled.

February 4—Mr. O. W. Bailye, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr, is allowed leave of absence, for two months, on medical certificate, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe.

Mr T. A. Shaw, special commissioner under regulation III of 1828 for the Cuttack division, is allowed leave of absence, in extension for ten days, from the 1st ultimo, to enable him to join his station.

February 6—Bahon Khetteromohun Mookerjee, deputy collector under regulation IX, of 1833 in Chittagong, has obtained leave of absence, for one month, on medical certificate.

Baboo Chunder Sekar Chowdry, principal sudder ameen in Burkergunge, has obtained leave of absence, for one month, from the 1st instant, on private affairs.

The order of the 16th ultimo, appointing Mr. R. Torrens, civil and sessions judge of Behar, is hereby cancelled.

The Honorable the deputy governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. J. Stanforth to be civil and sessions judge of Behar; the order of the 16th ultimo, appointing him civil and sessions judge Mymensing, is cancelled.

Mr. H. H. Bronlow, to be additional judge of Behar.

Mr. R. Hampton to be special deputy collector in Rajshahy, &c.

Mr G. U. Yale to be ditto in Dacca and Mymensing.

Mr O. W. Malet to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cuttack, but will continue to officiate, until further orders, as special deputy collector in Cuttack.

FRED JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Eccelesiastical Department, December 18—The honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to permit Reverend Henry Fisher, senior presidency chaplain, to proceed to the Moonsoorie hills, on medical certificate, for a period of one year.

The Reverend H. Fisher, Junior, is permitted to officiate at the Cathedral during the absence of the senior residency chaplain.

ECCELESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—Leave for one month has been granted to the Reverend F. Fisher, Assistant Chaplain of Chinsurah, by the Archbishop of Calcutta, to take effect from the 30th ultimo.

Mint Department, December 11, 1839—Mr. John Cunmin is appointed assay master and secretary to the Mint committee of Calcutta vice Mr J. Prinsep admitted to Furlough by the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

J. H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Department, December 9 1839.—The Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Thomas Blacken, Esq., one of the gentlemen nominated by her majesty's judges of the Supreme Court, to be Sheriff of Calcutta, during the ensuing year.

J. P. GRANT,
Offy Secy to the Govt of India

Military Department, December 16—Notice is hereby given that the pay, batta, and other allowances for December, 1839, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Friday, the 10th proximo.

January 15—Notice is hereby given, that the pay, batta and other allowances for January, 1840, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after the 10th proximo.

WM. CUBITT, Major,
Offy Secy to the Govt of India, Mily Dept.

Legislative Department, December 23 1839.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been pleased to recommend the appointment of Mr Harry Bottrall, of the Bombay civil service, to be a member of the Indian law commission. The Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council has this day been pleased to appoint that gentleman to be a member of the said commission.

Legislative Department, January 27, 1840.—The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 27th of January, 1840, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT No 1 of 1840

An Act for regulating the Procedure on Trials referred to the Court of Foujdaree Udaiut at Madras.

Enacted, that the dispensing with a Futwa, in cases referred to the Court of Foujdaree Udaiut at Madras, will be attended with great convenience; and the Futwa may be dispensed with to that Court, without altering or impairing the authority of the Mahomedan Law.—It is therefore, hereby enacted, that in trials referred to the said Court of Foujdaree Udaiut at Madras, that court shall not be required to take a Futwa from their law officers. Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall authorize the said court to dispense with the mahomedan law in any case, which, before the passing of this act, would have been determinable according to that law by the said court.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr J Baker to be superintendent of the Bullooa and Megua salt chokes.

Ecclesiastical Department, January 23—The honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to the Reverend James Charles, senior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, leave of absence for one month, on private affairs from the 24th instant.

The leave of absence granted under the orders of honorable the deputy governor of Bengal dated the 22d ultimo, to the Reverend James Charles, senior chaplain of St. Andrew's church, for one month is cancelled from the 1st instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

Ecclesiastical department, Feb 12 1839—The Right Honble the Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint the Revd R. E. E. to the station of Dinapore.

H. TORRIS,
Offg. Secy to the Govt of India

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Political Department, Camp at Chowmahal December 5—The Board of Directors being about to proceed to Calcutta and to Madras, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India is pleased to direct that the officers civil and military, of the districts and stations visited by the Board, in order to show them every appropriate mark of attention and respect. On the Board's entering any station, the commanding officer will cause a salute of 13 guns to be fired and the like salute on the occasion of his departure from the station.

Captain J. E. Burns, of the 11th regiment native infantry, has been ordered to attend the Board during his absence, and it is requested that all authorities, civil and military, will promptly comply with any requisition which they may receive from that officer connected with the subject of his appointment.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, CAMP AT CHOWMAHAL, DECEMBER 5 1839—Major General J. S. Emsay, in his command of Madras native infantry, has this day been appointed to assist at Hyderabad and vice lieutenant Colonel Stewart proceeded to Europe, from the Cape of Good Hope.

CAMP AT GOV. HOPE, DECEMBER 9—Lieutenant O. Stubbs, commanding Madras native infantry, has this day been appointed to assist at the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate.

Captain W. Munn, in command, is to officiate for Brigadier Stubbs until further orders.

Mr L. Wilkinson, political agent at Bhopt, proceeding on duty to the camp of the right honorable the Governor General, has made over charge of the office temporarily to Captain Ridell, of the 60th regiment native infantry.

Camp Deeg, December 10, 1839—Assistant Surgeon Wm Lewis Macgregor, M.D. was appointed to the General Department of North Western provinces, to be postmaster at Mofin, from the 21st ultimo.

Captain William Maule Ramsay, of the 62d regiment native infantry, and assistant in the Thuggee Department, ordered in the Political Department, leave of absence on medical certificate for one month, from the 21st instant, for authority to applying for permission to proceed to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Brevet Captain John Howard Wakefield, of the 17th regiment native infantry, lately employed in the survey of the lands lying along the course of the Cawnpur river, is placed at the disposal of the commander of the forces.

North Western Provinces, Camp Bhurtpore, December 12 1839—Captain W. A. Indlaw, 12th native infantry and second in command of the 1st regiment of infantry Onb, Madras force, is appointed to the command of the Northbudda auxiliary corps, vice Major M. Nicolson, resigned.

Major G. M. Wade took charge of the Louisiana Political agency from Mr G. R. Clark on the 3d instant.

Mr W. P. Edgeworth (holding assistant Political agent at Louisiana), made over charge of the agency and civil duties of his office to Lieutenant J. D. Cunningham on the 7th instant.

CAMP AT MERRAHOOR, DECEMBER 16—Ensign F. F. Hayes, of the 64th regiment native infantry, is appointed to officiate as an assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, vice Ensign.

December 18—Mr Henry Innes, assistant to the political agent in the Cawnpur hills, has obtained leave of absence six days, commencing from the 9th instant, for the purpose of visiting the plains and the persons, on urgent private affairs.

CAMP AT AGRA, DECEMBER 19—Captain J. Mackenzie, of the 5th regiment light cavalry, to take charge of the 1st regiment of cavalry, Oude auxiliary force, until further orders.

Lieutenant W. O. Hollings, of the 47th regiment native infantry, to be assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee.

CAMP AT AGRA, DECEMBER 19—Lieutenant A. Cunningham, of the engineers, has been placed under the orders of the resident at Lucknow, for employment in the service of his majesty the King of Oude, in the construction of public works in the Oude territory. The appointment is to take effect from the date of Lieutenant Cunningham's quitting his lordship's camp.

DECEMBER 21—Lieutenant L. T. Forrest, of the 40th regiment native infantry and adjutant in the 1st brigade, has obtained leave of absence for the month, from the 15th proximo to proceed to London, principally to applying for passage to Europe, on sick certificate.

CAMP AT AGRA, DECEMBER 26—Lieutenant H. E. S. Abbott, of the 11th regiment native infantry, has been appointed to assist as a joint civil and military agent, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant L. F. Forrest as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant A. D. D. is, 1st Subaltern of the 1st regiment of infantry, has this day been appointed to resign his post in the 1st and 1st Subaltern of the 5th regiment native infantry at Lucknow.

DECEMBER 30—Lieutenant Jasper Tower, of artillery, was appointed on the 24th instant, to the command of the artillery Company Auxiliary force, vice C. Hamilton deceased.

CAMP AGRA, DECEMBER 26—The Board of Oudepore being about to proceed to Benares and Gwal, the right honorable the Governor General of India is pleased to direct that the officers civil and military, of the districts and stations visited by the Board, be caused to show them every appropriate mark of attention and respect. On the Board's entering any station, the commanding officer will cause a salute of 15 guns to be fired and the like salute on the occasion of his departure from the station.

DECEMBER 30—Captain L. F. Lumsden, of the 9th regiment native infantry, received charge of the Bhoptal command on the 21st instant.

JANUARY 1—Captain J. O'Brien, 23d regiment Bombay native infantry, has this day been appointed political agent in Lower Sindh.

Camp at Tehara, January 2—The leave of absence, for one month, granted to Lieutenant James Stewart, a warrant in the 1st regiment of infantry for the suppression of Thuggee, under orders of 2d November last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Camp at Agra, December 31—Captain A. Monnelly, of the 6th regiment light cavalry, had this day been appointed to be an assistant to the survey and minister at the court of his majesty Shah Shoojaool Mulk.

Camp at Thara January 2—Lieutenant W. Yancey, of the 38th regiment native infantry, and assistant political agent at Upper Sindh, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, for one year to visit the Hills for the benefit of his health.

Camp at Dilemra, January 6—The right honorable the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following appointments in the Oude auxiliary force.

1st Regiment of Cavalry—Lieutenant R. Hill, 1st subaltern, to be 2d in command.

1st Regiment of Infantry—Lieutenant W. H. Nicholls, adjutant to be 2d in command.

Lieutenant G. M. R. ex 2d subaltern, to be adjutant.

2d Regiment of Infantry—Lieutenant G. E. Hollings, 1st subaltern, to be 2d in command.

CAMP AT MERRAHOOR, JANUARY 9—Ensign H. Young, of the 63d regiment native infantry, was appointed to be an assistant to the command of the 1st and 1st subaltern at Kaimur, during the absence of Lieutenant G. Gordon.

Camp at Jhansi January 16—Mr W. Strachey, of the civil service, Camp at Jhansi, has been appointed to the agent to the Governor General for the affairs of the province.

Mr Stephen William Stevens is in command of the Lucknow hills, has been a day of absence, on medical certificate, to visit the hills for the benefit of his health, from the 1st March to the 1st December next.

Mr Asst. Surgeon J. Meekins, of the 5th regiment native infantry, has been ordered to perform the duties of assistant surgeon during Mr Stevens's absence.

DECEMBER 20—Lieutenant O. Stubbs has received his leave of absence on medical certificate, and has returned on duty on the 19th instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to direct Lieutenant J. D. Cunningham, of the Engineers, to proceed to Harwar on special duty.

JANUARY 15—Mr Henry Innes, assistant political agent to the Cawnpur hills, has obtained a certificate of absence for 6 days, commencing from the 20th current to enable him to join his station.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Hoppers and miners, killed, 1 sepoy, severely wounded, 1 naick and 1 sepoy, slightly wounded, 1 sergeant.
 1st European regiment killed 1 private, severely wounded, 1 ensign and 3 privates, slightly wounded, none.
 37th regiment N. I., killed 1 havildar and 6 sepoys, severely wounded, 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 1 naick and 9 sepoys; slightly wounded, 1 drummer and 5 sepoys.
 H. M. Shah Shany's 3d regiment, killed 1 jemadar and 9 sepoys, severely wounded, 2 havildars, 3 naicks and 10 sepoys, slightly wounded, 7 sepoys.
 Total killed, 16; severely wounded, 20, slightly wounded, 11.
 P. S. The trumpet of Captain Christie's horse wounded. Seven horses drowned in crossing the fords.

Nominal roll of officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Collinson, 37th regt., severely wounded; Ensign Hicks, 1st eur regt. ditto ditto, jemadar Ghouse Tewary, H. M. Shah Shany's 3d regt., killed.

(3d) J. R. FORD, *Lieut.*

Detachment Staff.

(3d) J. OGDEN, *Lt. Col.*
commg detachment

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

T. H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to Govt. of India*

CAMP BOMBAY, DECEMBER 12.—Mr. T. H. Maddock, officiating secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, is appointed secretary to the Government of India in the Secret, Political, and in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments and secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Secret and Political Department, in succession to Mr. W. H. Ashmeaden, envoy and minister at the Court of Shah Soojah at Mecca.

DECEMBER 23.—Ensign W. L. Mackintosh, of the 43d regiment Bengal native infantry, is appointed to be an assistant to the Political agent in Upper Sind.

CAMP AT Gwalior, January 18.—Lieutenant Hynesley Marsh of the 3d regiment light cavalry, at present employed under the orders of Major Nicolson, is placed at the disposal of the envoy and minister at the Court of Shah Soojah at Mecca.

Mr. J. W. Grant, export warehouse keeper, was permitted on the 19th ultimo, to be absent from his office for two months, from the 14th instant, to enable him to visit Allahabad on private affairs. Mr. J. B. Thierahill will conduct the duties during Mr. Grant's absence, or until further orders.

February 11.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Blunt junior member of the board of customs, salt and opium and of the revenue board, vice Mr. J. Trotter proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, under medical certificate.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Offy. Secy. to Govt. of India,

with the Govt. Genl

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL N. W. P.

General Department. Camp Rindrabun, December 6, 1830 — Revenue.—And Alire Ruzza Khan is appointed to be a deputy collector, in Zillah Agra, under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1813.

CAMP MUTTRA, December 7.—Judicial.—Mr. F. Currie is appointed to officiate as a judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat in the North Western Provinces during the absence of Mr. Turnbull, or till further orders.

CAMP MUTTRA, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 7.—Judicial.—Mr. F. Currie is appointed to officiate as a judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat in the North Western Provinces during the absence of Mr. Turnbull, or till further orders.

CAMP BOMBAY.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 13 1830.—Ecclesiastical.—Appointment.—The Reverend H. Pratt to be chaplain at Nussurahad.

The Reverend W. J. Jennings to be chaplain at Kurnaul.

The Reverend R. Elson to be chaplain at Cawnpore.

The Reverend Mr. Jennings has been desired to join his station on the expiration of his leave of absence, and the Reverend Mr. Elson to proceed to Cawnpore, on being relieved at Kurnaul by Mr. Jennings.

General.—Mr. J. M. Brander, M. D. Assistant surgeon of the 87th regt. N. I., has been appointed civil assistant surgeon of Gorakhpore, vice Mr. Assistant surgeon J. Steel, resigned.

Judicial.—Mr. C. P. Thompson, officiating civil and sessions Judge of Jounpore, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate for one month. Mr. Thompson has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the civil court, to the

principal sudder ameen, who will conduct those duties during the period of Mr. Thompson's absence.

Revenue.—Appointments.—Mohammad Hussun Khan to be deputy collector in Zillah Allahabad, under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1830.

Mr. J. O. Beckman to be deputy collector in Zillah Mirzapore under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1830.

CAMP AGRA, DECEMBER 19.—Ecclesiastical.—The Revd A. Hammond to be chaplain at Allahabad. Mr. Hammond has been directed to join his station on his return from the army of the India.

The Revd A. H. Spry to be chaplain at Ghazepore.

The Revd C. Gerhart to be chaplain at Cawnpore.

The Revd R. P. Brooks, officiating chaplain at Cawnpore, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for twelve months, to proceed to the Hills. Mr. Brooks has been appointed to perform the Ecclesiastical duties at Simla, during the period of his leave of absence.

General.—Mr. J. F. Bicon, civil assistant surgeon of Moradabad, has been appointed to be post master at that station, to have effect from the 1st October last, the date on which he relieved the collector from that office.

Judicial and Revenue.—The following arrangements made by the Commissioner of the Sagar division, have been confirmed as a temporary measure.

Mr. D. P. McLeod to make over charge of the Sagar district and take charge of the Jubbulpore one from Lieutenant C. H. Browne.

Mr. V. C. Ommaney to make over charge of the Rushongahad District to Lieut. C. R. Browne, and assume charge of the Sagar one from Mr. McLeod.

Lieutenant C. R. Browne to make over charge of the Jubbulpore district to Mr. McLeod, and assume charge of the Rushongahad one from Mr. Ommaney.

CAMP AGRA, DECEMBER 21. Judicial.—Mr. C. H. Cartwright, civil and sessions judge of Allahabad, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate for twelve months, from the 1st February next, to proceed to the Hills. Mr. Cartwright has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the civil court to the principal sudder ameen, should no other arrangement be made, in the mean time, for the conduct of the duties of his court.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. J. H. Taylor, unopposed assistant to the commissioner of the Delhi division, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for three months, in extension of the leave obtained by him in orders of the 7th June last.

General.—Mr. D. Butler, civil assistant of Benares, has been appointed to be post master of that station, from the date when he received charge of that office, on the departure of Dr. Lindsay.

CAMP AGRA, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 27 1830.—Ecclesiastical.—The leave of absence granted to the Reverend J. Whiting, chaplain of Meerut on the 23d October last, is to commence from the 29th January next.

Judicial.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. W. Lambert in order of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat for the N. W. P. is to commence from the 1st instead of the 6th of the current month.

Mr. C. Lindsay, civil and sessions judge of Delhi, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, for one month, from the 1st proximo. Mr. Lindsay has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the civil court, to the principal sudder ameen who will conduct those duties during the period of Mr. Lindsay's absence.

Mohammad Ullsem Ooden Khan, principal sudder ameen of Etawah, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days.

The leave of absence for seven days granted by the officiating judge of Jounpore to Wazir Goolam Moostaffa Khan, sudder ameen of Jounpore, has been sanctioned.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. W. F. Thompson to officiate as joint magistrates and deputy collector of Jounpore.

Mr. A. Shank to officiate as magistrate and collector of Etawah. Mr. Shank has been directed to proceed and assume charge of the above offices, on being relieved at Gorakhpore by Mr. W. F. Thompson.

Mr. W. DeH. Routh has been directed, on being relieved by Mr. Shank from the office of magistrate and collector of Etawah, to return to Allahabad and resume charge of his appointment of joint magistrate and deputy collector of that district.

Revenue.—Eugene Sherwill, Assistant Revenue Surveyor of Gorakhpore has obtained twelve months' leave of absence, on medical certificate to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

CAMP AGRA, DECEMBER 26.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. C. Grant to be Magistrate and Collector of the Hills.

Mr. M. P. Edgeworth to be joint magistrate and deputy Col. lector of Delhi. Mr. Edgeworth will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Saharanpore till further orders.

Mr. W. M. S. Cunningham to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The above appointments are to have effect from the 19th instant.

Camp Asra, December 30th.—Revenue.—Lieut. J. Anderson has been appointed to the duty of surveying the rivers and streams in Rohilkhand.

Camp Asra, January 1.—Mr. C. Crichton has this day been confirmed in the appointment of post master at Delhi.

Camp Muzoon, January 3.—Judicial.—Mr. R. Armstrong, officiating judge of Ghazipur, has obtained four days leave of absence, in extension to the period allowed him for joining his present appointment.

Judicial and revenue.—Mr. R. B. Thornhill has been appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bhojlandshahr.

Erratum.—Camp Dholpoor, January 4.—Judicial.—In the order of the 27th ultimo, respecting leave of absence granted to Mr. W. Lambert, judge of the under dewanry and nazam adawlat for the north western provinces, for "in to commence from the 1st inst. of the 6th of the current month," read "in to commence from the 6th instead of the 1st of the current month."

Camp Dholpoor, January 6.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. H. S. Boulderson has been authorized, as a temporary assistant, to undertake charge of the office of commissioner of the Meerut division to Mr. G. F. Franco, officiating commissioner of the Jharkhand division, to enable him to avail himself of the leave of absence granted in Orders of 7th November last.

Mr. Franco will conduct the duties of both the Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions until further orders.

Camp Dholpoor, January 8.—Mohammed Lutef, under ameen of Chitrakoot, has been deputed to officiate as principal ameen of Azamgarh, during the absence of Maulve Mohammad Ulee Nuckee Yeawas, on leave granted to him on the 23d ultimo.

Camp Dholpoor, January 8.—Judicial.—Mr. B. Taylor, judge of the under dewanry and Nazamut Adawlat, has obtained leave of absence for six weeks, on his private affairs. Conditional upon Mr. Lambert's return to Allahabad, from the leave of absence granted to him on the 14th November last.

Camp Gwalior, January 13.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. R. B. Thornhill to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Meerut, until further orders. The order of the 3d instant, appointing Mr. Thornhill to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bhojlandshahr, has been cancelled.

Mr. A. Row to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut, until further orders. Mr. Row has been deputed to Meerut on being relieved at Bynore by Mr. G. H. Clark.

Mr. G. H. Clarke to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bynore, until further orders.

Camp Gwalior, General Department the 14th January, 1879.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. C. W. Fagan, of the civil service has obtained from the Government of 902d, leave of absence for one month, from 20th December, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Right honourable Governor General on the 12th October last.

The 15th January 1879.—Ecclesiastical.—In modification of the Orders of 14th ultimo, directing the reverend H. Pratt to proceed immediately to Nussereabad, in pursuance of his appointment to be chaplain at that station, Mr. Pratt has been this day appointed to officiate, until further orders, as chaplain at Cawnpore, to which station he has been directed to proceed, with as little delay as may be practicable.

Judicial and Revenue.—Lieutenant R. Robertson, of the 70th regiment native infantry, attached to the Oude auxiliary force has been appointed to be junior assistant under the commissioner of the Saugor division.

North Western Provinces, Camp Gwalior, January 16, 1879.—Mr. G. Manuwarung agent to the Governor General at Benares, has in anticipation of obtaining leave to proceed to Europe on furlough from the Bengal Government, been permitted to remain at the presidency until the sailing of the ship *Robert Small*, expected to leave Calcutta on or about the 1st proximo.

January 17.—Mr. G. Manuwarung, civil and sessions judge at Benares, reported his return to India on board the ship *Robert Small*, on the 11th ultimo.

General Department, Camp Gwalior, January 16.—General.—Mr. E. H. Moirand, civil assistant N. W. P., has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs for one month from the 20th instant, or such date as he may make over charge of his

office, which he has been authorized to do to Mr. Wells, the Accountant, who will conduct the duties thereof, during the period of Mr. Moirand's absence.

Captain J. W. Ludlow, of the 12th regiment native infantry, commanding Verba idia sanitary corps, has been appointed to officiate as post master at Jabulpoor.

Judicial.—Mr. G. Lindsay, officiating additional judge of Benares, has obtained leave of absence to the date on which he rejoins his station, viz. the 30th December in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of 15th August last.

Judicial and Revenue.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. R. B. Thornhill officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Meerut, on the 8th October last, has been cancelled from the date on which he may have joined the station of Bhojlandshahr, under the orders of 2d instant cancelled on the 8th idem.

Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, of the 46th regiment native infantry and officiating assistant in the agent to the governor general and the commissioner of the Delhi division, has been appointed to be a junior assistant under the commissioner of the Saugor division.

Camp Gwalior, January 17.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. E. Thornton, officiating magistrate and collector of Mozuffernagur has obtained leave of absence to the 8th proximo, in extension of the leave allowed him in orders of the 30th November last.

Camp Rooster, January 19.—Mr. C. Paton, M. D., has been re-appointed to be civil assistant surgeon of Aligarh.

Camp Ratwah, January 20.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. J. F. W. Tinton, magistrate and collector of Namergaon, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, for twelve months, to visit Simla—to take effect from such date as an officer may be available to relieve him from his office.

General.—Mr. A. Vans Dantop, civil assistant surgeon of Jounpoor, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for nine months, from the 1st February next, to proceed in the Hill. The leave of absence for six months, on his private affairs, granted to Mr. Vans Dantop, in orders of 2d ultimo, has been cancelled.

Camp Saundah, January 21.—Revenue.—Mr. J. May has been appointed to officiate as civil deputy collector in zillah Meerut, on completing the duty on which he is now employed in zillah Saharunpoor.

General.—Mr. C. Madlen has been appointed to be civil assistant surgeon of Meerut.

Camp Feroz, January 22.—Captain J. Fardver, revenue surveyor in the Agri district, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate to the 19th November next, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th August last.

Mr. H. Milford, appointed in orders of 30th November last, to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Meerut division, has been directed by the officiating commissioner on the 9th instant to place him at his present, under the officiating collector and magistrate of Meerut.

Mr. H. C. Cunningham, of junior assistant to the commissioner of the Saugor division, has been promoted in the grade of a principal assistant to the commissioner in succession to Major Low, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Brevet Major W. E. B. Leadenster, of the 53d regiment native infantry, has been appointed post master at Ludlow to have effect from the 31st December last the date of the station order by the commanding officer appointing him to that office.

Camp Fardver, General Department, January 24.—Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. R. B. Thornhill is appointed to exercise the powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Ferozkabad, in succession of the order of the 13th instant.

Camp Calpee, January 30.—Mr. J. Davidson, a civilian secretary to the Government of the North Western provinces, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

The above leave is in charge of the secretary's office to his government.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. P. H. Robinson in officiate as commissioner of the Bhojland division on the completion of his settlement duties in zillah Ferozkabad.

Mr. R. H. Campbell to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ferozkabad, on Mr. Robinson's proceeding to take charge of the office of commissioner of the Rohilkhand division.

Mr. A. B. Thornhill to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ferozkabad on Mr. Campbell's taking charge of the offices of magistrate and collector of that district.

Camp Calpee, January 30.—Ecclesiastical.—The reverend R. Elean, officiating chaplain at Kuttal, has been placed at the disposal of the honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Mr. G. A. Buxby of the Bengal civil service, reported his arrival at Bombay, from England, on the 10th instant.

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Judicial and Revenue—Mr. D. Robertson to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares, until further orders.
Mr. J. P. Gubbins to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Gorakhpore, until further orders—from the date on which Mr. Harrison may make over charge to him of that office.

Mr. H. H. Hamilton to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Allahabad during the period of Mr. C. K. Cartwright's absence on leave granted to him on the 21st ultimo or until further orders.

Mr. H. B. Morgan to officiate as magistrate and collector of Benares, during the period of Mr. J. W. Tannion's absence on leave granted to him on the 24th instant, or until further orders.
Mr. Morgan has been authorized to make over charge of the office of collector of Mirzapore to Mr. W. S. Donalldhorne, who will continue to officiate both as magistrate and collector of the 24th until further orders.

General—Brevet Major G. Rogers of the 24th regiment native infantry, deputy judge advocate general, has been confirmed in the appointment of post master at Cawnpore, in the room of brevet major Mackenzie proceeded to Europe.

Judicial and Revenue—Mr. A. Shank to be magistrate and collector of Etawah.

Mr. W. P. Thompson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Gurmukh.

The above appointments are to have effect from the date on which the pilot left the vessel in which Mr. J. Cumings embarked for England at sea, viz. the 14th instant.

Separate—Revenue—The arrangement effected by the Commissioner of the Benares division for relieving Mr. H. S. Linn from the charge of the Benares opium agency, deputing Mr. R. F. Tucker to officiate joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazipur, to officiate as Agent till the arrival of Mr. T. P. Marten, has been approved.

Judicial—Mr. G. Mainwaring, civil and sessions judge of Benares, arrived at the agent lands in the ship *Robert Small* on the 27th ultimo and not on the 24th idem, as stated in the notification of the 17th instant.

Kazee Surfraz Ali, principal adviser ameen of Allahabad has obtained leave of absence from the 19th to the 24th of February.

Camp Cooch, January 30—Mr. R. Foley has been appointed to be civil surgeon of Agartala, to take effect from the date on which he received charge of that office from Mr. Duncan.

Camp Cooch, February 10—Notification—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that all references and letters to the private secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces be addressed to Captain H. Rutherford, with the camp of the Lieutenant Governor, till further orders.

February 15—Lieutenant Oldfield, 7th regiment native infantry, has been this day appointed adjutant to the infantry Sudan's reformed contingent.

J. DAVIDSON,

Offg. Secy to the Govr. Genl. N. W. P.

MILITARY.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William December 16—No 217 of 1839—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

Medical Department—Assistant surgeon Robert McIntosh to be Surgeon from the 10th December 1839, vice surgeon William Dyer retired.

The following officers of the artillery, cavalry and infantry are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names.

Artillery—1st Lieutenants to John Anderson, Charles Samuel Reid, Edward Sutherland, and Edward Pelham Moutet, 10th Dec. 1839.

Cavalry—Lieutenant Robert Selousbury Trevor, of the 3d regiment light cavalry, 11th December 1839.

Infantry—Lieutenant James Thom is Colonel, 15th regiment native infantry, Lieutenant Yusef Lumb 5th regiment native infantry and Lieutenant Charles Wyndham, 25th regiment native infantry, 1st December 1839.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Captain William Francis Grant, 63d regiment N. I., and Lieut. Frederick Smith, 10th regiment N. I., date of arrival at Bombay, 24th November 1839.

Ensign Robert How, of the 2d regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Captain J. L. Mowatt, deputy commissary of ordnance, Cawnpore, has leave of absence for six months, from the 20th ultimo, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Captain James Maclean, of the 11th regiment native infantry having been declared incapable of performing the duties of his profession, at his own request, transferred, to the invalid establishment.

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the ordnance commissariat department.

Senior Sub conductor and Acting Conductor John Harrison to be conductor and Acting Sub-conductor Sergeant Samuel Tyler Cooper, of the Arsenal establishment, to be sub conductor, from the 27th November 1839, in succession to Conductor Jeremiah Leary, deceased.

No 214 of 1839—The pay, bounty and other allowances, for December 1839, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Friday, the 16th proximo.

No. 215 of 1839—Lieutenant the Honorable R. B. Byng, of the 62d regiment native infantry, who was appointed in General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General, under date the 3th September 1838, to act as sub-assistant in the ordnance department, having the absence of Captain Spalding and on field service, will continue to act in that capacity from the date of Captain Spalding's return, during the absence of Captain Thomas on sick leave to the Cape, or until further orders.

No. 216 of 1839—Captain and Brevet major J. R. Colnett, barrack master of Fort William and superintendent of gentlemen cadets, being about to proceed to Europe on furlough, the following arrangements will take place until further orders, viz.—Captain Fitzgerald, barrack master, will immediately relieve major Colnett from his duties as barrack master, and the officiating Fort Assistant will take charge of the cadet establishment, on major Colnett's embarkation.

Fort William Dec. 18 1839—No 217 of 1839—Lieut. George Frederick Whitehouse, of the 13th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

No 218 of 1839—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the department of public work.

Lieutenant Henry Rigny, of engineers, is appointed executive engineer of the Calcutta division of public works, in succession to M. R. Bocher proceeding to Europe.

Captain Finnis, of the 51st regiment native infantry, on being relieved from the Dinapore division by Major Sage, will proceed to Barhwan and perform the duties of the 7th division of public works, during the absence of Lieutenant Graham on leave at the Cape.

Until the arrival of Captain Finnis at Barhwan the duties of the 7th division of public works will be performed by Lieutenant Pitt, of engineers in addition to those of the Eastern division of the Benares Road.

December 20—No. 219 of 1839—Brevet Major James Richard Colnett, of the 17th regiment native infantry, Barrack master of Fort William and superintendent of cadets, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

December 23—No 220 of 1839—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Regiment of Artillery—2nd Lieutenant Alexander Kirby to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 14th of December 1839, vice 1st Lieutenant Charles Boulton deceased.

11th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Henry Thomson, to be captain of a company, and Ensign Colin Charles Robertson, to be lieutenant from the 10th of December 1839 in succession to Capt. James Maclean, transferred to the invalid establishment.

Mr. Nathaniel Robert Snow, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as a cadet of infantry on this establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 24th December 1839.

Lieutenant Thomas Coldecott Walker, of the 26th regiment native infantry has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 24th October 1839.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Lieutenant Colonel James William Robeideau of the Invalid Establishment, is Lieutenant John Hawdon Oldfield, of the corps of engineers, returning from Bombay, Captain Charles Norgate, of the 18th regiment native infantry, and Surgeon Alexander K. J. Lamleau. Attached to the civil station of Benares, on account of private affairs.

Ensign Alexander Deacon Caulfield, of the 62d native infantry, on medical certificate.

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Lieutenant Colonel C P King, 4th Regiment light cavalry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, in, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel Pauls Brower, of the 69th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company; after the 1st proximo, from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe, on the pension of a Colonel, in conformity with the regulations of the 29th December 1839.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Major H C Mox of the 58th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders No 126, of the 30 September 1839, on medical certificate is cancelled at the request of that officer, from the 21st instant.

No. 223 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major Alex Pope to be Lieut Col, Captain Olan Davyines Blair to be Major, Lieut Martin Hunter Blair to be Captain of a troop, and Colonel Edward Harvey to be Lieutenant, from the 23d of Decr 1839, in succession to Lieutenant Col. Chas Peger King, transferred to Invalid establishment.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment, by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as agents of artillery, cavalry and infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, cornet, and ensign leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjournment.

Artillery.—Mr William Olpheris, & Henry Alan Olpheris date of arrival at Fort William 24th Decr 1839.

Cavalry.—Mr Francis Robert Tottenham, ditto ditto 21st December, 1839.

Infantry.—Messrs. George Henderson, ditto ditto 21st Decr 1839 and Donald James ditto ditto 24 Decr 1839.

The following officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, where applicable to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Captain Wm Hunter 15th Regiment N 1, date of arrival at Fort William 20th December 1839. Lieut Col Joseph Harris 6th Light Native Infantry. Capt John Rowe Flower, 25th Regiment N 1, Capt Richard Hill, 70th Regiment N 1 and Lt Chas Elliot Gaud, 67th Regiment N 1, ditto ditto 15th December 1839.

Lt Augustus Hawell Shepherd, 11th Regiment N 1 and Lt John Fench 14th Regiment N 1, ditto ditto 26th Decr, 1839.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Colonel Rich Bens a resident at Ava, Lt Col of the 68th Regiment N 1 and Lieut Colonel Robert Keane, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, on medical certificate.

Lieut Col Chas Field Wind, of the 10th Regiment N 1, commanding from Bombay and Captain and Brevet Major Jas Houston at Mysore, at the 1st proximo of the 1st proximo and post master of Calcutta, on account of their private affairs.

Lieutenant E L. Cunningham, of the Corps of Engineers, his leave of absence from the 1st December 1839 to the 10th March 1840, to visit the presidency, permission to apply to the Court of Directors to proceed to Europe on account of his private affairs.

Captain Richard Woodman, of the 2d Regiment N 1 and Deputy Asst Commisary General, his leave of absence from the 1st March to 30th November 1839, to visit similar medical certificate.

Comptroller William Hunt, of the Ordnance Commissariat department, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The following promotions and transfers are made by the Hon'ble the President in Council in the subordinate medical department.

Assistant Apothecary W G Garrison to be Apothecary, and Hospital Apothecary Edward Fyfe to be assistant Apothecary, from the 11th Nov 1839, vice Purkis transferred to the pension establishment.

Edward John Hindes to be Apothecary, Hospital Apprentice John Gorman (2d) to be assistant Apothecary and Assistant Apothecary Samuel Slater to be steward from the 10th Nov 1839, for the augmentation authorized on account of the 2d European Regiment.

Assistant Apothecary Jas George Scott to be steward, from the 10th Nov, 1839 vice Hindes appointed to the same duty.

Hospital apprentice McLaughlin to be assistant Apothecary, from the 10th Nov 1839, vice Slater promoted.

Hospital Apprentice Wm Winton to be assistant Apothecary, from the 10th Nov 1839, vice Scott promoted.

Hospital Apprentice F Snook to be assistant Apothecary, from the 10th Nov 1839, vice Slater deceased.

December 30, 1839.—No 224 of 1839.—Lieutenant Colonel David Rait, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company from the 1st proximo, 1840, on the pension of a Colonel, in conformity with the Regulations of the 30th December 1839.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Ordnance Commissariat department.

Sub conductor and acting conductor Robert Tibbory to be conductor and acting Sub conductor, Mr Martin Lacey, Carpenter Sergeant of the Arsenal established, to be Sub conductor, from the 14th December, 1839, in succession to Conductor Andrew Fyfe deceased.

Sub-Conductor William McKelvey to be acting conductor, vice Tibbory promoted, and during the absence of Conductor Keenan on furlough.

No. 225 of 1839.—Captain Charles Norgate, of the 18th Regiment N 1 is appointed in the charge of the Hon'ble Company's Invalids of the season, under orders for Europe.

January 6.—No 2 of 1840.—Captain John Leonard Mowatt, of the Regiment of Artillery, and Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

No 3 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

42d Regiment N 1.—Lieutenant James Irish Mawaring to be Lieutenant from the 1st of December, 1839, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Henry Phillips deceased.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment, by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as agents of artillery, cavalry and infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, cornet and ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjournment.

Artillery.—Messrs Thomas Walter Polman, and James Young date of arrival at Fort William, 1st Jan 1840.

Cavalry.—Mr Amyand Powney Charles Elliott, ditto ditto 30th Decr 1839.

Infantry.—Messrs Charles Milford, Charles Pringle Davis, and Edmund Disney Bang, ditto ditto 1st Decr 1839.

Mr Julius Arthur Mackeson, ditto ditto 1st Jan 1840.

The following officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant Robert Trotter Knox, of the 6th Regiment light cavalry, Lieutenant Thomas Hubbard, of the 4th Regt N 1 and Assistant Surgeon Harrison Reid Bond, of the medical department, date of arrival at Fort William 31st Decr, 1839.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Anthony Hodgson, of the 26th Regiment N 1, Lieutenant Andrew Macdonald, of the 7th Regiment N 1 and Assistant Surgeon James Thompson, of the medical department, ditto ditto 1st Jan 1840.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Captain Robert Garrett, 60th Regt N 1 and Gass Keenway, of the Invalid Establishment, Lieutenant Matthew Richard Doshaw, of the 4th Regiment light cavalry, and Surgeon Charles Henry, of the medical department, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Whistler, 22d Regiment N 1, attached to the Arracan Local Battalion, on account of private affairs.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Major General John Andrew Bices, of the Regiment of Artillery, in General Orders No 47, of the 1st April 1839, on medical certificate, is at the request of that officer, cancelled from the 1st instant. The furlough to Europe, obtained by the above named officer from the Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca which was granted in General Orders No 145, of 14th August 1839 is also cancelled.

The following officers are permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of their rank, from the 1st instant.

Medical department.—Surgeons Peter Carruthers and Thom is D over.

Sergeant Patrick Govey, attached to the Calcutta Town guards, is admitted to the pension sanctioned by members of Council of the 11th January 1797, and in General Orders dated on February 1826 subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his pension in Europe.

No 1 of 1840.—The following appointments made by the medical board, were confirmed by Government on the 23d ultimo.

Mr James George Scott, of the subordinate medical department, to be Lieutenant assistant in the Hon'ble Company's dispensary vice Linton deceased.

Mr J Fyfe to succeed Mr. Scott as assistant in the compound shop.

January 6.—No 5 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to appoint Sergeant John Taylor, of the medical department, to act as conductor to the Invalid Commissariat department, from the 1st December 1839, vice McKelvey appointed to act as conductor.

January 11.—No 6 of 1840.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names.

Lieutenants John Campbell Cunningham 21th Regiment Native Infantry, William Russell Holmes 42th ditto, Augustus Howell Shepherd, 11th ditto, Robert Ramsay 10th ditto David Grieve, 15th ditto, Frederick William Hurrells 17th ditto, and Gilbert Hamilton, 53d ditto, 8th January 1840.

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Lieutenants William Moultrie 57th ditto, Henry Charles Gilmore, 60th ditto, Rawdon White Miles, 4th ditto Charles Apthorp, 41st ditto, and John Richard Tinsden, 63d ditto, 9th January, 1840.

The hon'ble the president in council is pleased to make the following promotion.

Medical Department.—Assistant surgeon Joseph Warrall, M. A., to be surgeon from the 1st January 1840, vice surgeon Peter Cornterth retired.

Assistant surgeon William Jacob to be surgeon, from the 1st January 1840, vice surgeon Thomas Brewer, M. A., retired.

The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Major Thomas Dickinson, of the 55th regiment native infantry, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant and brevet captain Henry Charles Gilmore, of the 59th regiment native infantry, and surgeon George Gordon McPherson of the medical department, attached to the civil station of Moorabadah, on medical certificate.

Captain William Maule Ramsay, of the 62d regiment native infantry, attached to the Thangoe department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Captain Joseph Whiteford, of the 65th regiment native infantry, and assistant in the Thangoe department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Lieutenant and brevet captain Matthew Smith, of the 3d regiment native infantry, principal assistant to the commandant Saccor Terrero, is permitted to proceed to Van Diemen's Land and the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for fifteen months.

Major Eric Sturibland, of the 27th regiment native infantry, has leave of absence on account of his private affairs, for four months, to proceed to Bombay from Thangoe, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

No 7 of 1810.—The services of Captain William Hunter, of the 11th regiment native infantry, are placed at the disposal of the hon'ble the deputy governor of Bengal for employment as commandant of the Khosibh park company.

Lieutenant Josiah Smith, of the Madras army, and adjutant of the Indian corps, is permitted to proceed to sea, on medical certificate, and to be absent from his duty on that account for four months.

Conductor E Townsend having returned from furlough, the temporary arrangements made in general orders No 19, dated 3d April 1839, promoting sub-conductor W. Smith to the rank of acting conductor, and overruling Pigott to that of acting sub-conductor, hereby cancelled from the 15th December 1839, the date on which conductor Townsend joined the barracks department at Murrupore.

January 13.—No 8 of 1840.—The following paras of a military letter, No 63, dated the 21st October 1839, from the hon'ble the court of directors, are published for general information.

Para 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty viz.

Captains G. A. Smith, W. H. Halford, and R. M. Hunter.
Lieutenants W. H. Dittman, H. C. Reynolds, W. M. Smyth, (overland), Thos S. Horsburgh, W. R. Dunmore, W. Lindsay, and Pringle Shillcock.

Ensign H. S. Hastings, and assistant surgeon E. Mitchell.

Conductor Alexander Grant has been permitted to return to his duty.

We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.

Majors G. H. Robinson and W. C. Orrell, leave ext. Captains Hamilton, Smith, and D. B. Tremblay, Lieutenants Charles Haggart and R. H. M. Mockett, for six months.

The following officer has been permitted to return from the service, viz.

Captain T. B. Festing invalid establishment.

Lieutenant C. D. Bailey.—This vacancy has effect from the 11th September 1839.

Assistant surgeons J. H. W. Waugh and Ailene Thompson.

January 20.—No 9 of 1840.—The following military letter from the hon'ble the court of directors to the governor general of India in council No 3, dated the 11th September 1839, is published to the army.

"Military Department
No 3 of 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

I forward to you the copy of a letter from lieutenant general Lord Ezzro Somerset, dated the 5th instant, and of the enclosures bringing to our notice that the arrangements are adopted and authorized for the promotion and employment of her majesty's lieutenant colonels serving in India who are senior as much to our officers promoted to be colonels and in general, have not been exactly under

20th July, 1831, paras 1 to 9
10th Dec. 1837, para 8

stood. It will be apparent on referring to our letters of the dates noted in the margin that those officers of her majesty's service who have been promoted to be local major generals are entitled to be appointed to brigades commands in Divisions whether their regiments may be serving in

those divisions or not, "provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the general staff allotted to the major generals or brigadier generals and brigadiers of the Queen's and company forces respectively."

2. In our letter of the 26th January 1836, we stated that, if it shall be found impracticable to make either of the arrangements then suggested for the employment of officers of her majesty's service who might be senior in a division to an officer appointed to the command of that division, it would "be indispensably necessary that the officers so situated should be called upon to condescend to the course they would have to take, and they must have the option of retiring from the country as they would do if promoted to be major generals on a general brevet and not appointed to serve on the staff." We have now to apprise you that local major generals so situated may continue to reside in India unaccompanied like major generals in our service, receiving the pay and halft of their regimental rank, but with the understanding that the brigade commands usually allotted to the Queen's service shall be given to the Queen's officers available for them at each presidency according to seniority.

We are, &c."

I, Adon, 11th September, 1839

With reference to the above letter the honorable the president in council is pleased to declare—

1 That local major generals of her majesty's service are eligible under the appointment of Government for employment as brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that such appointments shall not interfere with the commands on the general staff allotted to company's officers.

2 That the senior local major generals (of the regiments at each presidency) are in preference to be so employed.

3 That the brigadiers terms of serving shall be limited, as in the case of major general, to five years, and half the number of years which any officer may have served prior to the promulgation of this order, in command of a brigade, including any temporary command of a division, shall be deducted from that term.

4 That local major generals of her majesty's service who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by seniority in brigade commands, may do so—selecting their residences within the presidency in which their regiments are serving, and receiving the pay and full halft of their regimental rank.

5 That local major generals of her majesty's service, must hereafter be held to be ineligible to retain the command of their respective regiments and must vacate their brigade commands on the departure of their regiments from India, or from one presidency to another.

6 That local major generals of her majesty's service who have served five years as brigadiers, are not, without special sanction, to remain in India in receipt of full halft, although the regiments in which they belong may still continue on the Indian Establishment.

7 That these rules shall have effect from the date of this general order.

No 10 of 1840.—The hon'ble the president in council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d lieutenants, captains and ensigns, and assistant surgeons, from the dates expressed opposite to their names.

Artillery.—2d Lieutenants: Thomas Walter Polman, lancee Young, William Opherts, Robert Saul Gilmore, (not arrived) and Henry Allen Opherts, 11th June, 1839.

Cavalry.—Captain Richard Richardson, Alfred Wrench and William Alexander, 26th March 1839, Thomas Rochford Snow, 16th June 1839. Ensigns: Robert Tottenham, 11th August 1839, Wm. Maximilian George Macanuche, (not arrived), 8th September, 1839, Amy and Parny Charles Elliot, 28th ditto.

Infantry.—Ensigns: Fred. Wm Dunne Lloyd and William Fullerton, 6th March, 1839, Dunsany Mount Charles Daniel Law, George Hamilton, Charles Holroyd, Michael James, Evelyn Halford, Chas. Fougner Davis, Nathaniel Rold Smyd, Andrew Han et, (not arrived), Robert Bruce Ma ton, and James Mayne, 11th June 1839, Chas. Jas. Roberts, Augustus Niel Cole, Chas. Fidd, Philpotts, Douglas Chas. Tottin, Basilson, Darry Little Wak, John Nash H. John Fawcett, Wilton Graydon, Rudl Chas Gorman, and Edwin Thomas, 14th ditto. The hon'ble Edward Plantagenet, Robin Hood Hastings and George Coore, 10th June, 1839, And ew Macquenn and Wm. Charles Clifton, 14th ditto, Henry Robert Shaw, 5th July, 1839, Anthony Delamotte Poltenger, Henry Wm Wilson and John Pickle Pigman, (not yet admitted) 6th ditto, Henry Earl Road, John St George Walter, Robert Prout, Chas. Plowden St John Lew, and Henry Dimming, 10th ditto, John Cameron Remington, 10th ditto, Robert Nixon Frayson, 24th ditto, Saml. Ramsey Jenkins, Wm Wright Aulrich, Theophilus Green, Rudl Henn Gennery, and Thos Wilfater Seager, 24th ditto, Reginald Ormley, 24th ditto, Edmund Doney Hyng, 31st ditto, James Young, (not arrived), 10th August 1839, Julius Arthur Maclean 19th ditto, Hugh Murray Davidson, (not arrived), 21st ditto, John Miford, 10th 8th Sept. 1839, James Snow Davies, (not arrived), 18th ditto, John Lock Llewellyn (not arrived), 21st ditto, John Beck Eaton (not arrived) 30th ditto.

Medical Department.—Assistant surgeon Wm. Pringle, M. D., 25th March, 1839, Henry Walker and William Graham 5th May, Wm. Hamilton Brown Ross 19th July, George Harper, 23d ditto, Geo. Smyth Thomas (not arrived), 22d ditto, Jas. Hay Holmes (not arrived), 10th Sept. 1839, Theodore Cantor, M. D. ditto, 12th ditto, Alex. Ross Morton, M. D., ditto, 23th ditto.

GENERAL REGISTER.

No 11 of 1840.—The honorable the president in council is pleased to make the following promotion and alteration of rank
56th regiment N I—Ensign Francis Beavan to be lieutenant vice lieutenant Charles Drummond Bailey retired, with rank from the 8th October 1839, vice lieutenant Hugh Mackenzie transferred to the 2d European regiment.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieut. M T Blake to rank from 4th Sept, 1839, vice lieutenant G D Bailey retired.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough

Major general John Andrew Biggs, colonel, 6th battalion artillery, and veterinary surgeon John Purves, 4th regt, light cavalry, on account of private affairs.

Captain Henry Goodwin of the corps of engineers, and lieutenant Alfred Henry Colfield of the 2d European regiment on Medical certificate.

Lieutenant colonel Thomas Chadwick, of artillery, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment, from the 31st December 1839.

The leave of absence granted to major general W G Baddeley C B colonel of the 74th Native Infantry, in general orders No 197, of the 18th November last, to proceed to New South Wales, via the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

No. 12 of 1840.—The honorable the president in council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Duncan Stewart, M D, to be a president surgeon, vice J. R. Martin resigned.

The services of surgeon George Craigie, M D of the 21st regiment native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the deputy governor of Bengal, for temporary appointment to the medical duties of the civil station of Dacca, during the absence on leave of Dr G Linn.

Captain Michael Hughes, of the 41th regiment native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

January 20.—No 13 of 1840.—The following appointments and arrangements are sanctioned in the department of public works

Mr Pennington to be executive officer of the Ranghur division on the departure of Lieutenant O'Malley for Europe

Lieutenant Lightham of engineers, to be executive engineer of the Ranghur division of public works.

To enable Lieutenant O'Malley to take advantage at once of the leave of absence granted to him, Lieutenant Alcock is temporarily appointed to conduct the duties of the Ranghur division, until relieved by Mr Pennington.

After Mr Pennington assumes charge of the Ranghur division the supervision of that division will continue in Lieutenant Alcock superintendent of roads, until further orders.

January 23.—No 14 of 1840.—With reference to General Order No 9 of the 20th instant, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments

Major General Sir E K Williams, K B, to be a brigadier on the establishment, and to command the Cawnpore division, during the absence of Major General Sir Wingham Cotton, K B, and K C, on leave, or until further orders.

Major General J Thackerell, K B, to be a brigadier on the establishment, and to command the station of Cawnpore.

Major General G W Walker to be a brigadier on the establishment, and to command the station of Meerut, during the absence of Major General Sir E K Williams, to command a division, or until further orders.

January 21.—No 15 of 1840.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as assistant surgeons on this Establishment, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Medical Department.—Mr George Smith Mann, date of arrival Port William 23d January, 1840, Thendro Cantor, M D ditto 23d ditto.

The following officers have returned in their duty on their establishment, without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieut. Frederick Collyer of 5th regt light cavalry, date of arrival at Port William 21st January 1840.

Assistant Surgeon James Morice, of the medical dept ditto 22d ditto.

No 17 of 1840.—The honorable the president in council is pleased to make the following promotions

Regiment of artillery.—Major Edward Rudolph to be lieutenant colonel, captain and brevet captain George Gifford Deane to be major, 1st lieutenant and brevet captain Harcourt Nicholson Popple to be captain, 2d lieutenant David Reid to be 1st lieutenant, from the 31st of December, 1839, in succession to lieutenant colonel Thomas Chubbuck, transferred to the invalid establishment.

Lieutenant John Graham, of the 6th regiment native Infantry, is promoted to the rank of captain by Brevet, from the 19th January 1840.

Rank is assigned to the undermentioned 2d lieutenants of engineers, from the date expressed opposite to their names

Engineers.—2d lieutenants John Rehl Becker and John Staples Alexander, 18th June 1839.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as cadets of artillery, cavalry and infantry, on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant and ensign. Rank was assigned to them in general orders No. 10, of the 30th instant.

Artillery.—Mr Robert Scott Gilmore, date of arrival at Port William, 29th Jan 1840.

Cavalry.—Mr William Maximilian George Macconachie, ditto 20th Jan 1840.

Infantry.—Mr Andrew Hunter, ditto 20th Jan. 1840 and Mr. John Milner, ditto 23d ditto.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Captains James Stephens, of the 6th regiment native Infantry, and captain Robert Mackilloch Hunter, of the 73d regiment native Infantry, 1st lieutenant William Henry Delamain, of the regiment of artillery, lieutenant Anthony Tucker, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, lieutenant Nathaniel Palmer, of the 54th regiment native Infantry, and ensign Henry Calhoun Hastings of the 56th regiment native Infantry, date of arrival at Port William, 26th Jan 1840.

Lieutenant Henry Shackley Grimke, of the 10th regiment native Infantry, assistant surgeon Carlisle Finch, M D, the medical department, ditto 23d ditto.

Major William John Gardner of the 11th regiment native Infantry, and lieutenant Thomas William Morgan, of the 14th regiment native Infantry, ditto 23d ditto.

Lieutenant Frederick Christian Marsden, of the 20th regiment native Infantry, ditto 2d ditto.

The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough

Lieutenant and brevet captain William Aldon, 68th regiment native Infantry, 1st lieutenant and brevet captain Fiam is Dush wood, of the regiment of artillery, on account of private affairs.

1st lieutenant John Wedderburn Fraser, of engineers and lieutenant Richard Lowry, of the 21st regiment native Infantry, on medical certificate.

Captain John Welchman, of the 10th regiment native Infantry, assistant adjutant general of the army, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to lieutenant James Ramsay, 8th native Infantry, and deputy assistant commissary General, in General orders No 87, of the 26th May 1839, on medical certificate, is cancelled at his own request, from the 17th instant.

Assistant surgeon A M Aazaly, doing duty with the 14th light cavalry, is permitted to return to and join his appointment at His Highness's court at that station.

The undermentioned men of her Majesty's 3d Mad, are permitted to reside in India as out patients of Civil Hospital, and draw their pay at the station opposite to their respective names according to the 55th article of the pension warrant of the 11th November, 1829 pending a reference to the home boards as to the amount of their Pensions

Sergeant George Miles, Bhatnagore.
Private John Allen, Putna.

No 18 of 1840.—The honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and alteration of rank

Medical department.—Assistant surgeon Richard Lanchester to be surgeon, vice surgeon A Walker deceased, with rank from the 1st January 1840, vice surgeon Thomas Dwyer M D, retired.

Alteration of rank.—Surgeon James Wood, M D, to rank from the 21st December 1839, vice surgeon A Walker deceased.

Surgeon William Dugli, to rank from the 1st January 1840, vice surgeon P Cantelero retired.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Captain S. G. Gray, of the 68th regiment native Infantry, date of arrival at Bhatnag, 23d November 1839.

Superintendent surgeon F Fawcett, of the medical department, captain W P Matur, of the 31st regiment native Infantry, captain J P Wade, of the 18th regiment native Infantry, lieutenant W Lindsay, of the 10th regiment native Infantry, and lieutenant W R Danmore, of the 31st regiment native Infantry, ditto 26th January, 1840.

Surgeon John Davidson, principal assistant to the Governor General's agent with Western India, is permitted to go on furlough to his home on that account for two years.

Lieutenant colonel S Hawthorne, of the 2d regiment native Infantry, is permitted to return from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of his rank, from the date of sailing of the ship on which he may embark.

Sleek Hala Bakshi, native doctor, is appointed to the Upper Assam sanitary corps.

No 19 of 1840.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions

Infantry.—Major Robert Wintonhall Poisson to be lieutenant colonel, 7th regiment native Infantry, captain and brevet major Andrew Goldie to be major, lieutenant David Pitt to be captain of a company, and ensign William Hallie to be lieutenant, from the 21th of January 1840, in succession to lieutenant Philip Bowers retired.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite their respective names

Lieutenant William Eyre Andrews, 73d regiment native Infantry, 23d Jan 1840.

Lieutenant Alexander Mackenzie, 26th regiment native Infantry, and lieutenant George Frimans, 11th regiment native Infantry, from 26th ditto.

No 20 of 1840.—In continuation of general orders No 198, of the 14th September 1837, the following letter (No. 37) from

GENERAL REGISTER.

the Honble the court of Directors, in the public department, dated the 24th September 1839, and its annexments, are published in General orders.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, No. 37 of 1840
OUR GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF FORT WILLIAM IN
BENGAL.

We forward No. in the packet copy of a letter, with enclosures, from James Stephens, Esq. of the colonial office, relating to the privileges with respect to settlement in certain colonies of the crown granted to officers of the Indian army and navy in connection with those of her majesty's service. You will observe that the advantages do not extend to the officers of our late mercantile maritime service, and it is further requisite to notice, that officers of the Indian army or navy, quitting the service for the express purpose of settling in the colonies, must provide themselves with a certificate of good conduct with the approval of section V. of the paper entitled "Information for the use of military and naval officers proposing to settle in the Australian colonies," and which must be produced to the governor of the colony, within one year of its date.

We are, &c.

London, 24th September, 1839.

Downing Street, 23d August, 1839

To JAMES MELVILLE, Esq., East India House.

Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Normandy to transmit to you, for the information of the Chairman and Court of Directors of the East India Company, the copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, requesting to be informed whether a remission in the purchase of land in that colony is to be allowed to officers of the company's maritime service, and I am to request that you will state to the court of directors that her majesty's government is in accordance to the application of the court for granting this indulgence to officers of the Indian navy, and also to apply only to that portion of the navy which might be considered as analogous to the royal navy, and which would appear to be more properly denominated the "Home navy."

I am, Sir, to request that you will convey instructions to this effect to the Governor of New South Wales. With reference to the question proposed in the 3d paragraph of the governor's despatch, the court of directors will persevere by the 9th section of the accompanying regulations, that officers of the army or navy who have quitted the service for the express purpose of settling in the colonies are required to furnish the Governor with a certificate of good conduct within a specified time.

This rule must of course apply to the company's officers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES STEPHENS.

COPY.

EXECUTIVE

Government House, Sydney 11th March, 1839

To THE RIGHT HONBLE LORD DUNSTON & Co. &c. My Lord,—With reference to your lordship's dispatch of the 24th March 1839, No. 282 which grants to officers of the East India Company's maritime service, the same advantages in the acquisition of land in the Australian colonies, as are allowed to officers of the royal navy, I beg leave to report to your lordship that the following question has occurred in this colony in settling the claims of officers under those regulations, and to request your lordship's decision thereon.

1st. Whether it be the intention of her majesty's government to confine these advantages to the small band of East India officers who belong to what is called the Bombay marine, and who are supposed to be engaged in services analogous to those of the royal navy, or to extend them to the whole body of officers lately engaged in the East India Company's commerce and service abroad.

2dly. In the latter case, the way in which the relative rank of officers are to be settled, and whether an officer who may have obtained the command of an Indiaman is to date his service from the time of his first embarkation or from that of his being rated, either as a mate or as commander.

3dly. Whether officers are to make their applications within any limited period from the time of their quitting the service, as is the case with military officers in the queen's service, who are required not only to show that they left the arms for the purpose of becoming settlers, but also to arrive in the colony, within a year from the time of their having parted with their commissions.

The case in which these questions have arisen, is that of Captain Edward Lambart Adams, claims to rank as a lieutenant colonel from the time at which he was sworn in to the command of a vessel, namely, the 2d October 1829, but who first went to sea on the 27th March 1835.

I should observe that Captain Adams has been allowed, subject however to your lordship's approval, a remission of £200 being that of a field officer of more than 20 but less than 25 years' service.

I enclose copies of the documents on which the claim of Captain Adams has been admitted.

Other claims of the same nature, or from officers of the same service, will in all probability be shortly received, and it is on this account that I am desirous of being informed with your lordship's commands.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE GIFTS.

COPY.

East India House, 23d June 1838.

To ALFRED, CHRISTIANES KERR and Co.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, requesting a certificate of the service of Captain Adams, late a commander in the company's maritime service, I am commanded by the court of directors to state that Captain Edward Lambart Adams was first employed in the maritime service of the East India Company, and shipped on, on the 27th March 1835, that he performed service in consequence of a vacancy in the command of a vessel, and that he was promoted to the rank of commander in the season 1832, having been sworn in

commander of the "Kallie Castle" on the 2d of October in that year. Captain Adams was granted a pension on the 1st October 1836, as compensation for loss of employment under the East India Company, in connection with other commutations, in accordance with the provisions of act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cap. 86, Sec. 7.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILLE.

COPY.

NEW SOUTH WALES

To wit.

Edward Lambart Adams, late commander in the honorable East India Company's maritime service, appeared before me, one of her majesty's justices of the peace for the colony of New South Wales, and made oath and said that his comparative rank in India as a commander with officers of her majesty's forces on that station is that of lieutenant colonel from the date he was sworn in.

(Signed) E. L. DAVIS.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, New South Wales, this 19th day of January 1839.

(Signed) A. B. SPARK, J. P.

Information for the use of military and naval officers, proposing to settle in the Australian colonies.

1st. Military and naval officers cannot receive free grants of land; but, in buying crown land, they will be allowed a remission of the purchase money, according to the undermentioned scale. Field officers of 25 years' service and upwards in the whole £300. Field officers of 20 years' service and less than 25 in the whole...

2dly. Field officers of less than 20 years' service in the whole... 200. Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole... 200. Captains of less than 20 years' service in the whole... 150. Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole... 150. Subalterns of less than 20 years' service in the whole... 100.

Regimental staff officers and medical officers of the army and navy will be deemed to come within the benefit of this rule, and also retired officers of the East India Company's service, both naval and military, on producing a certificate of their rank and length of service signed by competent authorities.

2. Officers of the army or navy who propose to proceed to the colonies in order to take advantage of these indulgences should provide themselves with certificates from the officers of the general commanding in Chief, or of the major general and head of ordinance, or of the lords commandants of the admiralty, stating that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the office of the secretary of state is necessary.

3. Officers on half pay, residing in the colony where they propose to settle, may be admitted to the privileges of full pay and naval settlers, without returning to this country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the government that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that their return of their rank and length of service is accurate, and provided, that if they belong to the navy, that they produce their letter of leave of absence from the admiralty.

4. Military chaplains, commissariat officers, or any of the civil departments, connected with the army cannot avail themselves of the acquisition of crown land—provision chaplains, schoolmasters, warrant officers, or crew detachment, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the navy must also be considered as not qualified for them, although a large number of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under different state of circumstances.

5. Gentlemen who have claimed to belong to her majesty's service cannot be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the army or navy. It is not however proposed to affect by this rule officers who desire to quit the service for the express purpose of settling in the colonies, it is only required, that when they resign their commissions, they should apply for a certificate from the general commanding in Chief, or from the major general of the ordinance, or from the lords commandants of the admiralty, that they do so with the view of emigrating, and such certificate, if produced to the governor of any colony, within one year from its date, but not otherwise will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers still in her majesty's service.

6. Medical officers of the army who have commuted their half pay, will be entitled to the same advantages in the purchase of land as subaltern officers who have sold their commissions for the purpose of emigrating.

7. Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of land in any colony unless they intend to reside in that colony. In order to ensure the observance of this rule, the sales of lands obtained by officers who take advantage of the remissions existing in their favor will be withdrawn for two years, from the date of sale.

Note. These regulations are not applicable to the colony of South Australia.

Downing at, 1st August, 1838.

Information respecting the sale of crown lands in the Antipodes.

1. Crown lands in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia are disposed of only by sale at public

GENERAL REGISTER.

2. A deposit of £14 per cwt on the whole value of the purchase tender be paid down at the time of the sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land, and time of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited—on payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the nominal quit rent of a peppercorn.

4 Further details relating to the sale of the crown lands in the Australian colonies, must be procured at the office of the surveyor general in each respective province

5 There are no crown lands in South Australia. Information requesting the sale of lands in that province, may be procured at the office of the colonization commissioners, No 6, Adelaide Terrace.

Downing street, 1st August, 1938
 Fort William, January 27.—No. 22 of 1939.—With reference to Government General Orders dated 27th January 1929 constituting the permanent select committee of artillery officers at the presidency, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the commissary in ordnance expenses magazine shall be a member of that committee.

No. 28 of 1910.—At the recommendation of the military board Mr. H. Gouwke is appointed an assistant overseer in the department of public works and placed under the orders of the superintendent engineer Lower Provinces, for employment in the Arakan division.

Wm CURRIE, Maj
Offg Secy to the Govt of Indus, Mil. Dept

Fort William, February 3—No 24 of 1940—The Hon the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank

Infantry—Lieutenant colonel and brevet colonel John Anthony Higgins to be colonel, from the 28th November 1899, vice colonel (colonel) Samuel Bradshaw Howard.

Major James McLaren to lie lieutenant colonel, vice lieutenant colonel and brevet Colonel John Anthony Henderson promoted, with rank from the 24th January 1840, vice Lieutenant Colonel Philip McLaren.

10th Regiment N I—Captain Lawrence Nelson Hull to be major, lieutenant David Fairbairn Evans to be captain of a company, and Edwin Abbotall Wilks to be lieutenant, from the 24th Jan 1840, in succession to Major James McLaren (died 24th Aug 1840, N I)—Ensign George Quellos Nesmit to be lieutenant, from the 10th of January 1840, vice Lieutenant George John Hrivetzke deceased.

Attorneys of rank—Infantry Lieutenant Col R W Pagnon
47th Regt. N I., Major A Goldie, ditto, Captain D Post, ditto
Lieutenant W. Baillie, (transferred 26th Nov 1869 in succession
to Capt. Col. and brevet Colonel) L. A. Hurling promoted.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Govt of India.

Lieut. Geo. Walter Williams, 25th regiment native infantry
date of arrival at Fort Williams 29th January, 1841, Capt Alex
Holmes, 25th e giment native infantry, Lieut John Trill, of the
corps of engineers, and Lieut David Reid of the regiment of
artillery, ditto 30th ditto, Lieut and Brevet Captain John Suther-
land, 26th regiment native infantry, date 31st ditto

Lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel George Hunter, r. s. of the 24th regiment native infantry and brigadier commanding the troops at Ferozepore, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, embarking from Bombay.

Lieutenant Charles Gordon, of the 7th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, and to be absent on that account for three months, from the 20th ultimo.

No. 25 of 1944 — The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Infantry—Major Archibald Fullerton Richmond to be lieutenant colonel, 4th regiment N I—and in honor Major George Barker to be major, lieutenant George Tibbs to be captain and Company and Ensign Thomas Watson to be lieutenant, from the 1st February 1910, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel David Croft as retired.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the high and the court of directors, as aides of ministry in this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign. Itank was assigned to them in General orders No. 10, of the 29th ultimo.

Air John Jack Llewellyn, date of arrival at Fort William, 29th January, 1940

Hugh Murray Davidson ditto 30th ditto
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Matthew Taylor, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, a member of the military board, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Mentioned sergeants John Fitzpatrick and J. Jeffries are permitted to proceed to Europe and draw their stipends there.

February 9 - No 26 of 1940 - The following circular letter, issued by the Ministry's secretary of war, No 88, bearing date the 27th Aug. 1939, conveying instructions relative to the issue of good conduct pay to the officers and soldiers of her Majesty's service in India, is published for the information and guidance of all parties concerned.

Copy.
CIRCULAR No. 819.

43.—In consideration of the length of time which must elapse before the special authority of the Secretary of War for the issue of good-conduct pay can be received by regiments serving at and in the rearward of the Cape of Good Hope, I have the honor to request you, that when the commanding officer of a regiment so situated shall have accurately attested his men by careful inspection of the records of service, and of the regimental distributor book that the claimants for such rewards are properly entitled there to, he may direct them to be provisionally issued, taking care at the same time to forward to this office, as usual, the prescribed attestments of the claims, with the requisite vouchers in order that such further steps may be taken thereupon as the case may require.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) **HOWICK.**

No. 13, of the 20th inst., appointing Lieutenant Laughton to be executive engineer of the Midnapore division departmental in pub-
lic works, and to general orders No. 7, of the same date, by the
Hon'ble the Governor General, in the North Western Pro-
vinces, directing Lieutenant Laughton to proceed on special duty
directed that Lieutenant J. Trail, of engineers, shall perform the
duties of executive engineer, of the Midnapore division, as a tem-
porary management, until further,

Lieutenant Trull is directed to proceed to take charge of the Madanpore division without delay.

February 7 — On 28 of 1840 — Mr John Beek Eaton is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the honorable the court of directors as a cadet of infantry in this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign — (this rank was changed to Mr Eaton in general orders No 10, of the 24th January 1840, date of arrival at Fort William 3d February 1840)

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the honorable the court of directors.

Lieutenant and brevet captain John Hunt, of the 22d regiment native infantry, Myron Hlubertay Moulden Twombly, of the medical department, date of arrival at Fort William, 3d Febu. ary, 1849

Assistant surgeons Robert White Wrightman, of the medical
department ditto 3d ditto and William Springer ditto 11th ditto
R J H BIRCH Captain,
Assist Secy to the Govt of India, Mys Dept

February 12—No. 33 of 1810.—Captain Wm Carleton Ormsley, of the 4th regiment of native infantry is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his private affairs.

February 17.—No. 7 of 1810.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Thomas Gordon of the 15th Regiment of Foot Infantry, and 2d in command, at Assam's boundary, to be temporary assistant to the commandant at Assam.

Lieutenant and brevet Captain Henry William Matthews, of the 4th regiment native infantry and adjutant 1st Assam school corps, to the 2d in command to the 1st Assam school corps vice Gordon.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the honorable the court of directors, as cadets of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign leaving the date of Mr. Cassin's commission for future adjustment. rank was assigned to Messrs. Young and Davies in general orders No 10, of the 29th ultimo.

Immigration—Mr. James Young, date of arrival at Fort William, 8th February, 1910
Mr. Jas. Stuart Davies and Mr. Wm. Thos. Garrett, ditto, 1910

The following commissioned and warrant officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the honorable the court of officers: George A. Nathaniel Dunbar, Boston, of the 6th regiment, 11th Maine.

Captain Nathaniel Dimsie Barton, of the 6th regiment light cav-
and Captain Chas. Gasset, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, date
of arrival at Fort William 11th February, 1840.
Commander Alexr Grant, do do 3d ditto

The undermentioned officers are authorized to proceed to Europe on furlough

Parasantry Jones of the 22nd regt N Y, embarking in a Bomboey, Lieutenant Field Adams, of the 24th regiment native infantry, and veterinary Sur. J. M. Bisset Lewis, of the 3d brigade horse artillery on medical certificate.

Captain Jno. Moore, of the 10th regiment Irish Cavalry, via New South Wales, and Lieutenant Charles Hamilton Wake, of the 30th regiment native infantry, on private illness.

The leave of absence granted by the Ministry Government to Assistant Surgeon Henry Hawkins Dowling, of the Bengal Establishment, to proceed to sea in the eastward, for the benefit of his health, for three months, is confirmed by the Government of India.

Major General Barker, of the Madras Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company on the

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promotion of his rank, from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may sail for Europe.
 * Captain William Barnett, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to retire the service of the East India Company on the pension of a major in conformity with the regulations of the 26th December 1817, from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

No 35 of 1810.—The undermentioned officers of the infantry are promoted to the rank of captain by law, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names.

Lieutenant Henry Adolphus Blackthorn, 40th regiment native infantry, Lieutenant William Hamilton Nijbetta, 26th regt. N. I. Lieutenant John Hure Hatfield, 19th regt. N. I. and Lieutenant Joseph Tucker Gribb, both regt. N. I., 4th Feb'y 1810.
 Lieutenant George Short, 15th regt. N. I., ditto, 12th ditto.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the service in reformation with their appointment at the Honorable the Court of Directors as right of infantry, and assistant surgeon on the establishment. The credit is given to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Mr John Matthew Crisps, date of arrival at Fort William, 15th February, 1810.
 Medical Department.—Mr William Sharlock, ditto, 14th February 1810.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough.
 Captain Curwen Gale, of the invalid establishment, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Edward Lacun Ommanney, of the corps of engineers, on account of private affairs.
 Lieutenant Richard Salabary Simpson, of the 27th regiment native infantry, and sub-assistant commissary general, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

No 17 of 1810.—Lieutenant Colonel J Stuart having arrived at the presidency, the appointment of Major Chubb in general orders No 2 A, dated 13th February 1810, to officiate as secretary in the government of India in the military department, ceased from the 26th instant.

R J H BIRCH, Capt
 Asst Sec. to the Govt. of India Mil Dept

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Camp Muzil, December 3.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant V Jones, of the corps of engineers, as assistant general trigonometrical survey, in General Orders dated 6th November last, is extended to one year, instead of the period therein mentioned on medical certificate.

Private Captain Matthew Smith, of the 23d regiment native infantry, principal assistant of Hushnabad, has obtained in the general department, North Western Provinces, leave of absence on medical certificate, for three months, from the 1st November last in view the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

Camp Bunderah, December 6.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General directs the publication of the following orders for the formation of the new European regiment.

The regiment is to be formed into ten companies; it is to be armed, and (with exception to the fencibles, which are to be white clothed, precisely the same as the present European regiment, and the establishment is also to be in all respects similar to that of the old corps.

The European corps are in future to be numbered the 1st and 2d Bengal European regiments.

41 Sergeants.	Drafts to the extent noted in the margin, will be furnished from the 1st European regiment to aid his supplying efficient non-commissioned officers for the 2d corps.
10 Corporals for sergeants.	
10 Acting corporals for corporals.	
10 Privates.	
49 Privates.	

The head quarters of the 2d Bengal European regiment are to be established at Hazratnagar.

Camp Agra, December 27.—The following appointments were made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in the department, under the dates specified.

December 16, 1810.—Ensign F. F. C. Hives of the 63d regiment native infantry, to officiate as an assistant to the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of thuggee, vice Lieutenant Ramsay.

December 19.—Captain J Mackenzie, of the 8th regiment light cavalry, to take charge of the 1st regiment of cavalry Oude auxiliary force, until further orders.

Lieutenant W C Holmes, of the 47th regiment native infantry, to be assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of thuggee.

Secret Department, December 23.—Ensign W L Mackintosh, of the 43d regiment native infantry, to be an assistant to the Political agent in Upper Schude.

North Western Provinces, 12th December.—Lieutenant H. Barry, of the 71st regiment native infantry, to alternate as second in command of the Bundelcund Legion until further orders. This

temporary appointment to have retrospective effect from the date Lieutenant Barry may have joined and done duty with the Legion.

Lieutenant A. Cunningham, of the corps of engineers, was placed in the political department, on the 19th instant, under the orders of the resident at Lucknow, on employment in the service of his majesty the King of Oude, in the construction of public works in the Oude territory.

The appointment to take effect from date of Lieutenant Cunningham's quitting his Lordship's camp.

Lieutenant L F Forest, of the 4th regiment native infantry and adjutant of Joudpore Legion, has obtained in the political department, three months' leave of absence from 15th January next, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on sick certificate.

The following medical officers have obtained leave of absence in the General department, north western provinces.

Assistant surgeon R H Duncan attached to the civil station of Agra, on account of private affairs for four months from the 1st January next, to proceed to Oahutta preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Assistant surgeon Vans Dunlop, M. D., attached to the civil station of Joudpore on account of private affairs, for six months, from the 25th January next, to proceed to the hills.

Captain J. H. Handcomb, of the 16th regiment native infantry late of his majesty Shah Sooja's Force, has been placed in the secret department, under date the 19th instant, at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief.

The leave of absence granted by his Lordship in general orders dated the 22d ultimo, to Captain George Thomson, of the 19th regiment native infantry, sub-assistant Commissary General, on account of urgent private affairs, is cancelled at his own request.

Camp Agra, December 31.—In consideration of the difficulties and delays in which officers serving with corps or departments beyond the India, are unavoidably subject, while reporting on leave of absence to, or in returning from the company's provinces, the right honorable the governor general is pleased to extend to them the indulgence granted by general order governor general of the 24th November 1810, to officers proceeding on leave of absence on account of private affairs, from certain remote stations to the presidency, of being permitted to draw full regimental allowances, and in the case of staff officers a minority of staff salary, for the period of nine months from the date of quitting their corps or department.

Camp Bhalpoor, January 7.—Captain A Connolly of the 6th regiment light cavalry, was appointed in the Secret department, under date the 30th ultimo, to be an assistant to envoy and minister at the court of Shah Shajah-ool Moolk.

Lieutenant W Young of the 34th regiment native infantry, assistant political agent in Upper Schude, has obtained in the Secret Department, leave of absence for 12 months from the 1st ultimo, to visit the hills for the recovery of his health.

Memorandum.—In General orders of the 5th November last admitting certain native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal and Bombay corps of sappers and miners in the 4d class of the Order of Merit the names of private Shrikh Karam and Ludoon Begum (5th) of the 2d company of Bombay miners, are to be substituted for those of Privates Setool Sing (2d) and Ram Persaud of the sappers of that establishment.

The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

Camp Meerut, January 3.—The undermentioned officers who were temporarily placed at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief in general orders of the 24th August and 21st September 1810, are ordered under the orders of the right honorable the governor general for civil employment.

Assistant surgeon G Paton, M. D., in the general department north western provinces.

1st Lieutenant John Anderson, of the corps of engineers, in the revenue department north western provinces.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to admit subadar Syed Ahmad, of the 23d regiment light infantry, on the Madras establishment, in the second class of the "Order of the British India" with the title of "Bahadur" from the 10th October 1810, vice posthumous subadar major Shalck Ibrahim deceased.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment.

Brigadier J T Fremont, of the Madras establishment, to the command of the Mysore subsidiary force, vice major general Woulfe who vacates the appointment.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on his lordship's personal staff.
 Lieutenant George Mytton Hill, of the 17th regiment native infantry, to be an aide de camp, vice lieutenant W L Mackintosh.
 Lieutenant Walter Key Haslewood of the 1st European regiment, to be an aide de camp, vice lieutenant A Cunningham.

The following appointments were made in the political department under the dates specified.

26th December, 1810.—Lieutenant H R S. Aldott, of 71th regiment native infantry, to act as Adjutant in the Joudpore legi-

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on during the absence of Lieutenant L. S. Forest, as a temporary arrangement.

30th December 1939—Lieutenant Jasper Trower, of artillery, to the command of the artillery Oude auxiliary force vice Lieutenant C. B. (1939) deceased.

Leave of absence on medical certificate for twelve months was granted in the revenue department, north western provinces, under date the 27th ultimo, to Ensign W. S. Sherwill, of the 66th regiment native infantry assistant revenue surveyor, to proceed to Java for the benefit of his health.

Ensign Sherwill is directed to furnish the prescribed Certificate from the pay department.

Camp Dunalia, January 10—The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to confirm the General Order issued by Major General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. S. and K. C. M., Commanding in Afghanistan, under date 19th ultimo, placing Colonel Tams, of the 2d regiment light cavalry, temporarily at the disposal of the envoy and minister at the court of his majesty Shah Soojah-nol-Nouk.

Camp Dunalia, January 10—The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. M. Hill, of the 17th regiment native infantry, permanently to his Lordship's personal staff as aide de-camp. This appointment to have effect from the 9th November last.

Camp Gortior, January 14—Ensign H. Young, of the 67d regiment native infantry, was appointed in the political department, under date the 8th instant to the command of the resident's escort at Katmaniboo, during the absence of Lieutenant G. Gordon.

Camp Jinal, January 17—The following arrangements were made in the political department under date the 6th instant in the Oude auxiliary force:

1st regiment of Cavalry—Ensign R. Hill, 1st subaltern, to be 2d in command.

1st regiment of infantry—Lieutenant W. H. Nicholls, adjutant, to be 2d in command.

Lieutenant C. M. Rees, 2d subaltern, to be adjutant.

2d regiment of infantry—Lieutenant G. E. Hollings, 1st subaltern, to be 2d in command.

The leave of absence for one month granted in the political department to Lieutenant James Sleem in, of the 73d regiment native infantry, and assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of Tuggeor, published in general orders of the 26th November last, has been cancelled at that officer's request.

Camp Jinal, January 17—The Right Honourable the Governor General was pleased in the secret department, under date the 13th instant, to appoint the undermentioned medical officers permanently to His Majesty Shah Soojah-nol-Nouk's service:

Assistant Surgeon George Rac

Assistant Surgeon Archibald Colquhoun

The following appointments were made by his Lordship in the General Department, North Western Provinces, under the dates specified:

January 15—Lieutenant R. Robertson, of the 70th regiment native infantry, attached to the Oude Auxiliary force, to be a junior assistant under the commissioner of the Sangar division.

January 16—Lieutenant A. Herbert, of the 40th regiment native infantry, officiating assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, and to the commissioner of the Delhi division, to be a junior assistant under the commissioner of the Sangar division.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Madden is placed at the disposal of the Governor General for civil employ in the North Western Provinces.

Camp Saundah, January 21—Assistant Surgeon George Paton M. D. was re-appointed in the general department North Western Provinces, under date the 19th instant, to the medical duties of the civil station of Attygub.

Captain Charles Newberry of the 9th regiment light cavalry, commanding the 1st cavalry Oude Auxiliary force, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Camp Koonch, January 24—Captain J. Fendye, of artillery, and revenue surveyor in the Agra district, has obtained in the leave of absence published in general orders dated the 11th October last, until the 13th of November of the current year.

Assistant Surgeon Vans Dunlop, M. D., attached to the civil station of Jomper, has obtained in the general department North Western Provinces, under date the 20th instant, nine months leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 1st of February next, to proceed to the 11th. This cancels the leave published in general orders dated the 27th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon C. Madden has been appointed in the general department North Western Provinces, under date the 21st instant to the medical duties of the civil station of Meerut.

February 17—Notice is hereby given, that the pay, batta, and other allowances for February 1940, of the troops at the presidency and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after the 10th proximo.

J. STUART, Lt Col
Secy to the Gov. of India, Milly Dept
with the Rt Honble the Govr Genl

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Meerut, December 17—The Sangar division order of the 15th of October last, directing Surgeon J. S. Toke, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the civil establishments at Sangar and Deewar, is confirmed.

The Subulpoore station order of the 25th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Arthur, M. D., of the 11th regiment Madras native infantry, to afford medical aid to the prisoners in the jail, and the Najeer corps, from the 2nd idem and during the absence, on duty with the Governor General's agent, of Surgeon C. Spilbury, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 18th ultimo, placing the services of assistant Apothecary D. Wedgberry at the disposal of the medical officer in charge of the staff at Cawnpore, is confirmed.

The following removals and postings of subordinate medical staff are directed:

Apothecary C. Farnum, new promotion, to her majesty's 16th foot.

Steward J. Hennessy, to the 2d European regiment.

Steward E. Kew, new promotion, to her majesty's 3d buff.

Steward G. Higginson, new promotion, to her majesty's 15th foot.

Steward S. McGlass, new promotion, is directed to do duty with her majesty's 3d light dragoons, but will continue with the artillery at Sangar until relieved.

Assistant apothecary W. Overill, new promotion, to the artillery hospital at Sangar.

Assistant apothecary H. McMullen, new promotion to the 3d European regiment.

Assistant apothecary C. Oakley, new promotion, to do duty under the order of the superintending surgeon of the Cawnpore division.

Assistant apothecary J. Gorman (1st) new promotion, is directed to do duty under the orders of the superintending surgeon of the Dinapore division.

Assistant Steward R. Rivers, now at the general hospital, will act as steward to the 2d European regiment until relieved by Steward Hennessy, when he will return to his former situation at Buxar.

Apprentices J. Easton and D. Mayne, now at the general hospital, are directed to join the hospital of the 3d European regiment.

The following individuals, who were appointed hospital apprentices in General orders of the 6th and 23d August last, having failed to report themselves to the superintending surgeon with in whose circle they are residing, are struck off the list of subordinate medical servants.

Robert N. Burgess, Edward V. Housden, Edward Goodall, John Roper, Edward Scott and Edward Padan.

The following individuals are appointed hospital apprentices, to fill existing vacancies in the subordinate medical department, and directed to report themselves, within two months from this date, to the nearest Superintending Surgeon:

David Harrison, Bernard McCannish, William Miley, James Clermont, John Collins, Frederick Parker, George Delapallas Delak, William Wright, Michael Twomey, J. B. Collins, John Cleghorn, Joseph Huan, James Sylvester, Peter Harrington, Henry John Simmonds, Charles Jeffries, Alexander Stewart Martin, and John Price.

After these youths shall have served six months in any European hospital, special reports of their talents and acquirements are to be made to head quarters, by the superintending surgeon of the division in which they may be employed, and should appear that any of them are not likely to become efficient subordinate medical attendants, such individuals as may be so considered, will either be discharged the service, or disposed of as may hereafter be determined.

This is to be distinctly explained to the apprentices, on their joining an hospital.

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General
Adj. General of the Army.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Meerut December 17—The presidency division order of the 3d instant directing the undermentioned ensigns, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed.

Ensigns J. Marquis, 19th native infantry, Dinapore, W. C. Cliff, 30th ditto, ditto, instead of the 69th regiment R. Ousely, 4th ditto ditto, R. W. Trowson, 56th ditto, ditto, and J. G. Remington 69th ditto, Berhampore.

The order issued on the 4th instant, by Captain C. Jordan, commanding the depot of the European regiment, making the following acting appointments of non-commissioned officers with the detachment proceeding to Afghanistan, is confirmed.

Acting Corporal John Woolley and Private Patrick Mardock to be Sergeants.

Privates William Pullin, and Thomas Woolger, to be corporals.

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Staff—Private Eliasus Bonelli, to be sergeant major
Sergeant John Woolley, provost sergeant.

The Cawnpore division order of the 13th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon W Pitt (doing duty with her majesty's 161st foot) to the medical charge of the left wing of the 16th regiment of native infantry, and directing him to proceed and join without delay at Mysore, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Bangalore depot battalion order of the 15th instant, appointing Lieutenant H E. Pearson, of the 48th regiment of the native infantry, to act as adjutant to the battalion, vice Metcalf, nominated to the adjutancy of his own corps, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Major G Young's regimental order of the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant R. B. Gurnell to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 68th native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Alton, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 14th ultimo, appointing Hospital Apprentice W. Barker to act as assistant apothecary to the detachment of her majesty's troops proceeding towards Meerut under the command of Captain Dure, is confirmed.

The Allahgur station order of the 9th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Herrell to relieve Assistant Surgeon W. Skitt to from the medical charge of the detachment of the 1st European regiment in proceeding to Afghanistan, and appointing the latter officer to afford medical aid to the sick of the depot and of the 8th regiment of native infantry, remaining at Allahgur, as well as to the jail and civil station, is confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 11th instant direct that Lieutenant B. Kendall, of the 1st European regiment, to receive charge of the depot of that corps, from the officiating major of brigade, is confirmed, as a temporary arrangement, or until the arrival of Captain Stewart; on being relieved by whom, Lieutenant Kendall is to proceed without delay to join his regiment.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 26th October last, to Lieutenant R. H. Sale of the 9th regiment of native infantry in commensure from the 15th November 1839, and extend to the 16th February 1840, instead of the dates specified in the order above mentioned.

A committee of horse artillery and cavalry officer will assemble at the Haupers stud, on the 5th of February 1840, for the purpose of passing into the service such colts as may be presented by the Superintendent, and considered by the committee fit for military purposes.

The major general commanding the Meerut division will be pleased to nominate the president and members, reporting the names of the officers selected for the duty to the adjutant general of the army.

Quarter Master Sergeant Anthony Tenbroeke, of the 39th regiment of native infantry, is appointed of the quarter master Sergeant to the Landour depot, vice Rowley deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence;

4th Company 2d battalion artillery.—Captain H. Garbett, from 25th September 1839 to 18th October 1839, to visit Sluis, on urgent private affairs.

30th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign D. S. Dodgson, from 15th December 1839 to 15th February 1840, to proceed to Agra on urgent private affairs.

2d European regiment.—Lieut and Brevet Captain C. J. F. Burnett, from 2d July 1840 to 2d Jan., 1840, to visit the presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

62d Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant colonel T. Dundas from 16th December 1839 to 10th December 1840, in extension, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

December, 22.—Orders having been received from the general commanding in chief for the return of H. M. 51 regiment, privates of that regiment not exceeding the age of 35 years, are allowed to volunteer their services to any regiments of her majesty's infantry in the presidency of Madras. The commander in chief desires the general order of the 2d of November 1837, and the general order of the 14th of November 1837, may be carefully and strictly attended to as far as those orders are applicable to the volunteering of her Majesty's 54th regiment.

Lieutenant W. P. E. Browne, her majesty's 49th regiment, to be adjutant, vice Lieutenant Cornelius O'Callaghan, who died at sea 25th June 1839.

With reference to the general order dated Calcutta 16th December 1839, in which the detachment order of Captain Pigroty, H. M. 26th regiment, dated Fort William 24th November 1839, appointing 1 sergeant major, 1 quarter master sergeant, 1 provost sergeant, 7 sergeants and 7 corporals, is confirmed, the names of the acting staff are now added: Sergeant Major Wm. Simpson her majesty's 2d regiment, Quarter Master Sergeant Wm. Ludlow her majesty's 44th regiment, and Provost Sergeant John Jones, 3d buff.

December 21.—The leave of absence granted to Major General J. Cock, commanding the Benares division in General Orders, of the 31d of October last is commuted to leave to the presidency on medical certificate, from the 15th November to the 20th of February 1840.

The presidency division order of the 26th instant, appointing Ensign Henry Earl Read, lately adjoined to the service to do duty with the 40th regiment at Dinapore, instead of the 68th native infantry, as formerly directed, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 6th instant, appointing Brevet major T. H. Smith of the 6th regiment light cavalry, a member of the Calcutta and committee, is confirmed.

The Station orders of the 15th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Paul, commanding at Chittagong, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Walker, doing duty with the 15th regiment, to proceed in medical charge of the 9th native infantry to Dacca, and Assistant Surgeon T. W. Burt, civil surgeon of Chittagong, to afford medical aid to the former corps, are confirmed.

Personnel Bagier Samuel Sweetenham is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Calcutta, instead of at Dinapore and draw his stipend from the pension pay master at Barrackpore.

Her majesty's 91th regiment.—Captain J. W. Randolph and Lieutenant Edward Morris, each to proceed to England for 2 years, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Her majesty's 26th regiment.—Captain W. Cairns, A.D.C. to Major General Oglethorpe, c. 4 months, from 15th January 1840, to visit the Presidency.

Her majesty's 15th Hussars.—Lieutenant Robert Viscount Jocelyn has leave of absence until further orders to proceed to Meerut.

Her majesty's 3d regiment.—Lieutenant R. H. Galt and Lieutenant O. H. St. George Anson, to proceed to England for 2 years, from the date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Major General C. H. Churchill, c. a quarter master general to Her Majesty's Forces, will be pleased to proceed without loss of time to Calcutta and join His Excellency to the Commander in Chief, and he will bring with him the Establishment and Records of the office of the Adjutant General to her Majesty's Forces, as well as the Establishment and Records of the office of the military to the commander in chief which may be at Bombay.

December 24.—The presidency division order of the 22d instant directing the undermentioned Ensigns to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names, instead of the 58th regiment native infantry, is confirmed;

Ensign Robert Bruce Norton, 66th regiment native infantry, at Dinapore.

Ensign Richard Henn Gennys, 49th regiment native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign William Wright Aubert, 56th regiment native infantry, at Dinapore.

The Presidency division order of the 15th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Henry Walker, appointed to the civil station of Dowdyparah to proceed in medical charge of the 15th regiment native infantry from Barrackpore to Chittagong, is with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Hospital Apprentice Hugh Callaghan, at present attached to Her Majesty's 1st regiment of foot, is removed, at his own request, to the presidency general hospital, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

60th regiment native infantry.—Captain Robert Garrett, from 9th December to 9th Feb. 1840, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

December 28.—His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

7th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant John Hennessy, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant P. Harries promoted.

December 30.—The following officers have leave of absence.

Her majesty's 9th regiment.—Surgeon Francis Sievwright, A.D.C. 2 months, from 1st January 1840, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Lieutenant George Cubitt, 240th, from 1st January 1840, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to making application for furlough to England.

Her majesty's 21st fusiliers.—Lieutenant Robert Nicholson, from the 18th December 1839 to 29th January 1840.

Lieutenant J. Ramsey Stuart, to proceed to England for 2 years, from the date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Her majesty's 94th regiment.—Captain Wm. Johnston, 4 months, from 15th January 1840, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

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December 30—2d Lieut J. Mill, of the 3d company 3d artillery, is directed, as a temporary arrangement to proceed to Delhi and assume charge of the field battery at that station, making over his Company to the adjutant of the 3d brigade horse artillery at Meerut, who will retain command of it until circumstances admit of 2d Lieutenant Mill resigning, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen ordered to be sent to Europe in G. O. of the 20th September last, are recommended for pension, having been charged by a special medical committee assembled at Fort William to be fit for further field service, are directed to be sent to join the headquarters of the artillery regiment at Dum Dum.

William Cornwall
Robert Henderson,
John Hockley
Michael Henson,
John Robinson.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

34th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant C. H. Wake, acting interpreter and quartermaster to the 23d regiment native infantry, from 20th December to 30th April 1880, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to making an application for furlough to Europe.

1st Company 2d battalion of artillery.—1st Lieutenant L. Smith, from 1st February 1880 to 1st July 1880, ditto ditto ditto.

December 31—The Dinapore division order of the 23d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Martin to be in medical charge of a detachment of her majesty's 49th regiment left flank at Hazareebagh, to do duty with her majesty's 9th foot, is confirmed.

The Landour station order of the 1st instant, appointing Staff Sergeant John Peach, of the 3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery, to act as sergeant major to the Landour depot, vice Sergeant John Ruelens, afterwards the 15th foot, ordered to resign his corps, and Gunner Thomas K. Arnold, of the 3d company 4th battalion artillery to be pay sergeant to the detachments of the H. C. troops vice sergeant John Patters of the 4th company 3d battalion artillery, ordered to resign his company, are confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 15th instant, appointing Garrison Surgeon William Watson, of Allahabad, to act as superintending surgeon of the division during superintending surgeon King's absence, and directing him to remain at Allahabad and conduct the duties of his office, is confirmed.

The Allahabad garrison order of the 15th instant, appointing Surgeon A. W. Stewart, of the 72d Regt. N. I. to act as Garrison Surgeon, during the employment of Surgeon W. Watson as officiating superintending surgeon to the Cawnpore division, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The presidency division order of the 24th November last directing Captain W. Little, of the 3d and Lieutenant E. Martin, of the 67th native infantry, to do duty with the recruits of the 2d European regiment in Fort William until the arrival in Garrison of officers belonging to that corps, is with the sanction of Government confirmed.

Lieutenant William Henry Oakes, of the 4th native infantry, is appointed to act as interpreter and quartermaster to the 5th regiment of light cavalry, and directed to join.

The undermentioned cornet and ensigns, recently admitted into the service are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their respective names and directed to join.

Cornet Francis Robert Tottenham with the 6th regiment of light cavalry at Sultanpore, Benares.

Ensign George Henderson with the 50th regiment of native infantry at Mirzapore.

Ensign Marshall James with the 40th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign Nathaniel Robert Sneyd with the 69th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, January 28—The 3d depot battalion is directed to be removed from Delhi to the Post of Allyghur, and will proceed to its destination as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable. On its arrival, the wing of the 33th regiment now on duty at Allyghur, will rejoin the headquarters of that corps leaving one complete company for the duties of the station, until further orders.

His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

3d Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant G. A. F. Harvey, to act as interpreter and Quartermaster, during the absence of Lieutenant G. Fott, on leave to the Cape of Good Hope.

43d Regiment native infantry.—Ensign G. O. Bowring, of the 5th native infantry, to act as interpreter and quartermaster, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant D. Niebelt.

71st native infantry.—Lieutenant E. Wiggins, of the 52d native infantry to act as interpreter and quartermaster.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief.

J. WELCHMAN, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

January 28—A Court of Inquiry will, with the sanction of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, assemble at the Main Guard, in Fort William, at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, for the consideration of such matter as will be laid before it by the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army—instructions for the formation of which have been communicated to the Officer Commanding the Presidency Division.

All witnesses summoned are directed to attend.

The volunteers for service to the Eastward from the 28th and 48th regiments of native infantry, having been reported complete by the officer Commanding the Dinapore Division, are to be sent to Barrackpore by water, as soon as tonnage can be provided for them, under the command of the senior Captain of the detachment.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removal and posting:

Lieutenant (colonel) Charles Ramsay Skardon (on furlough) from the 47th to the 69th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Wredenball Foxson (new promotion) to the 47th regiment native infantry.

Assistant surgeon Culbert Finch, M. D., is removed from the 33d and posted to the 57th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore and directed to join.

The Cawnpore division order of the 18th instant, directing Surgeon T. B. Barker, of the 66th native infantry, to accompany the left wing of that Corps in Calcutta, and on arrival there to afford medical aid to the Wing of the 29th Regiment also proceeding to that station and appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Dollard, of the 7th native infantry, to the medical charge of the Right Wing of the 66th regiment remaining at Cawnpore, is confirmed.

Assistant Steward A. W. Wallace who was ordered to do duty with the detachment of recruits proceeding to join the 2d European Regiment, in general orders of the 24th instant, is directed to return to the Presidency after the detachment shall have reached Hazareebagh.

Cornet W. M. G. Macmunnoble and Ensign John Milford are appointed to do duty, the former with the 8th Light Cavalry at Cawnpore and the latter with 69th regiment native infantry at Benares, and directed to join.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in general orders by the Commander of the Forces of the 7th December last, to Superintending Surgeon G. King, of the Cawnpore division, is cancelled from the 2d instant.

The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon T. A. Weathered of the 1st European Battalion, in General Orders of the 6th November last, is to commence from the 6th instant, and terminate on the 6th March next, instead of the dates therein mentioned.

Cornet A. P. C. Flint is appointed to do duty with 8th instead of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, as directed in General Orders of the 11th instant.

The undermentioned Ensigns, who were posted to Corps serving in Afghanistan, in General Orders of the 23d instant, are directed to proceed and join the 9th Company of their respective Regiments serving with the several depot Battalions.

Ensigns R. B. Norton, of the 31st native infantry, C. J. Roberts of the 43d Native Infantry, A. Marquett of the 42d native infantry, and J. St. George of the 37th Native Infantry at Bareilly.

Ensign D. I. Wake, of the 48th Native Infantry, at Allyghur, Ensign H. R. Snows, of the 1st European Regiment, to join Depot of that Corps at Agra.

Private Thomas Small, of the 2d European regiment, is transferred to the Artillery, and is to be sent to join the Head Quarters of the regiment at Dum-Dum by the first convenient opportunity.

Gunner John Hayton, of the 1st company 1st Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List and appointed to fill a vacancy in the Medical Department.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

4th Company 6th Battalion Artillery.—Captain A. Wilson, from 15th February to the 14th August, to visit the Dhoon and Hills North of Doynah, on private affairs.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet Major C. Rogers, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Cawnpore Division, from the 15th February to 15th November, on medical certificate to visit the Hills North of Doynah.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief,

T. E. A. NAPLETON, Captain.

A. D. C. to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and
Officiating Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL REGISTER.

DISPOSITION LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR AND GRANTS OF FURLOUGH, FR W^o 6TH NOVEMBER 1839 TO 1ST OF JANUARY 1840.

By Return.		Furloughs falling in and how disposed of.	
W. B. Brownlow,	1	W. R. Young, (on medical certificate),	1
A. Lang,	1	J. Cumine, ditto,	1
W. S. Alexander,	1	W. P. Good, ditto,	1
J. P. Gubbins,	1	J. H. Crawford, ditto,	1
	4		
By Death.		C. W. Fagen, ditto,	1
T. O. Vibart,	1		
By Expiry.		H. S. Bonideraon, ditto,	1
H. Pidcock,	1	* J. A. Dorin, ditto,	1
M. Neave,	1		
Total,	7	Total,	7

* Applicant of 24th October 1839, medical certificate submitted on the 28th November.

Will lapse on return or Expiry and available accordingly

Applicants according to seniority and under medical certificate in the order of their claims on this day.

1. D. C. Smyth arrived at Bombay on the 23d November 1839, — his furlough will lapse on his arrival in the Bengal presidency.
2. C. Phillips, 10th January, 1840,
3. C. M. Calderott, 16th Ditto Ditto,
4. R. W. Maxwell, 21st Ditto Ditto,
5. C. C. Jackson, 3d February Ditto,
6. H. Fraser, Senior, 28th Ditto Ditto,
7. H. Lushington, 28th March Ditto,
8. R. J. Longbman, Ditto Ditto,

1. C. B. Quintin under medical certificate submitted 12th December, 1839
2. H. Nesbit
3. F. McLaughlin.
4. G. Uday
5. E. Deenes.
6. A. Reid
7. W. H. Woodcock.
8. A. Fraser
9. H. F. James
10. G. H. Balfie
11. W. H. Money, } In England.
12. E. F. Tyler, .. }
13. W. H. Timms
14. N. B. Edmonstone, (in England)
15. J. Fair
16. H. J. Colvin, .. }
17. P. C. Treuth, } In England
18. H. B. Beresford
19. M. S. Gilmore.
20. W. M. Dhoun.

N B All applications on medical certificate are first attended to.
General Department, the 1st January 1840.

H T PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

JANUARY 13, 1840.—The following Notification issued by the Government of Bombay on the 27th ultimo, is re-published in Calcutta by order of the Honorable the President in Council, for general information.

NOTIFICATION.—With reference to the notification issued in the Government Gazette under date the 2d March 1835, notice is hereby given, that under the terms of the treaty recently concluded with their highnesses the umcers of Sind, no duty of any kind is leviable on goods sent by the river Indus, but that the established duties of the port will be levied on all goods, not bona fide Government stores and supplies that may be landed at Karachi.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in council,
(signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Gazette, 27th December, 1839,

Lieutenant Sleeman, Assistant to the General superintendent of the operations for the suppression of thuggee, received charge of

the office of Captain J. Whiteford, assistant for the suppression of thuggee at Berhampore, on the 1st instant

Camp at Agra, December 19.—Captain J. H. Haniscombe late of Sir H. Shojah's service, is placed at the disposal of his excellency the Commander in Chief.

Mr A. R. Bell has this day been appointed political agent in Upper Sind.

Camp at Agra, December 19 1839 —Lieutenant Edward Clat-terbuck, 3rd Madras native Infantry, has been confirmed as junior assistant to the Commissioner for the Government of the territory of his highness the Rajah of Mysore.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK

Offy Secy to the Govt of India, with the Govt. Genl.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEEREE.

Feb 1. *Eudis* ship *Blandel T. Callen*, from Liverpool 24th Sept and Cape 8th Dec. ; English brig *William, T D Scott*, from from Blimpstam 26th January and French ship *Telegraph, De Jacques*, from Bordeaux (no date) and Amherst 19th January
 2—English barque *Elvira, H Gill*, from Mauritius 14th Dec.
 3—English ship *Ana Felix, O H Roys*, from Singapore 19th January
 4—English barque *Shepherdess, R Bigger*, from Mauritius 15th December
 5—Per *barque Sabine, S Cremery*, from Marseilles 6th Oct
 6—English barque *Dollance, R W Ewart*, from Madras 29th January English barque *Mahomed Shaw D Overstone*, from Madras 29th Nov and Madras 26th January
 7—English ship *Thos Grenville, R Thornhill*, from London, 23d Sept and Madras 11 January, English ship *Warren, W T Pope*, from Portsmouth 29th Sept and Madras 22d January, English barque *Matilda, J Howe*, from Liverpool 1st Dec English schooner *Margaret, L Bellandine*, from Rangoon 25th Jan Dutch barque *Maas, Van Waning*, from Batavia 14th Dec
 8—English barque *Isabella Robertson, J Hudson*, from China 6th and Singapore, 18th Jan English barque *Lady of the Lake, T Elliot*, from Glasgow 11th July and Madras 29th Nov English barque *Indian Queen, J D Shrevea*, from Madras 17th Oct and Vizagapalam 2d Feb
 9—English barque *Windermerer, J Brown*, from Liverpool 18th Jan, and Mauritius 24th Nov.
 10—French ship *Pandicherry, Baudouin*, from Bordeaux 20th Aug. *Pandicherry* (no date) and Madras 8th Jan English barque *Robert Sarruf, P Leneals*, from Bourbon 24th Dec English barque *Victoria, H M Potter*, from Mauritius 24th December, English brig *Eleasa, J Gayner*, from Liverpool 24th Aug. English ship *Glasgow, D McNeil*, from Sydney 9th Dec
 11—French ship *Superbe, L Tanqueray*, from Bordeaux 10th September
 12—English schooner *Halleguin, J Marshall*, from Moutinetu 31st January
 13—English barque *Miranda, A Thomson*, from Glasgow 11th and Greenock 13 Sept.
 14—English brig *Mary Mullaby, W Haynes*, from the Mauritius 28th Dec
 15—English ship *Mormud, J Sedgwick*, from London 1st Sept and Madras 14 Feb.
 16—English brig *Europe, J Bradie*, from the Mauritius 7th Jan English brig *Patriot, R J Morris*, from Singapore 11th and Penang 23d Jan English ship *Medusa, J Puchie*, from the Mauritius 31st Dec.
 17—English ship *Prince George, T B Chalkold*, from Sydney 30th Dec and Madras (no date)
 18—French ship *Therence, Allegre* from Marseilles 24th August and Bourbon 16th Dec English schooner *Buliant, W M Wyatt*, from Rangoon 28th January
 19—English brig *Frank, J H Smolett*, from the Mauritius 22d December ; English barque *Flourist, S Andrews*, from Sydney 22d Dec
 20—English barque *Governor Dooley, G M Robinson*, from Moulmein 10th Feb. ; English barque *Syria, G Carter*, from the Mauritius 14th December.
 21—English brig *Lucy, H S W*, from St Helena, 26th Nov, and Madras 15th Jan English schooner *Young Hebi, J Snowball*, from Rangoon 9th February
 22—English barque *Wm Dun, A Nicols*, from Madras 10th Jan, Coimbatore 16th and Madras 14th Feb English brig *Symmetry, W Day*, from the Mauritius 2d Jan.
 23—English ship *Albany, A T MacFarlane*, from Bombay 30th November, Madras 18th January, and Amherst 16th Feb
 24—H C Steamer *Ganges, J Russell*, from Rangoon 1st and Kyoak Phoo 17th Feb.
 H M ship *Wellesley, Sir J G Breiner, C M and K C H*, from—

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGES.

Per *Thomas Grenville*—Mrs Shaw, Mrs Thornhill, Mrs Henderson, and Mrs Gualavenack, stercago passenger, Mid Thornhill B.C.S.; Mr Melville, writer; Mr Mallug, and Lewis Gualavenack—From Madras—Capt Grant, Bengal army, and Mr Young, cadet, ditto.
 Per *Ship Marion*, from London.—Mrs Col Withler, Mrs Garrett, and Mrs Barton, Capt C Garrett, B cavalry, Capt C F Barton 6th B cavalry, Hugh McEwin, Esq, Lieut J Horabro, B N I., Mrs G C Fletcher, J Davis, Esq, F Garsha, Esq, cadets, and Mr John H W Cox—From Madras—Henry G G Plowden, Coruet B cavalry, and W R White, Esq
 Per *Isabella Robertson* from China—Mrs M Pereira, M Pereira, L Pereira, F Staverly and O Wilson, Esqs, and Mr Botelho
 Per *Indian Quereu*—Mrs Shreeve and child.
 Per *Miranda*—George Taylor, from Glasgow—Passengers of the late ship *Duko of Buccleugh*—Mrs Talbert, and Mrs Haworth.

Lieut Talbert, commanding troops, Mr Haworth, Mr Shurlock doctor of the troops; Mr Hatchinson, assistant surgeon; Messrs Simson and Clippa, cadets; Messrs Hudson and Bateman.
 Per *Medusa* from Mauritius—Mrs Stretton
 Per *Patriot* from Penang—Captain and Mrs Cross, Mr N Hudson, Messrs James Farnson and J Richardson, master Mariners, and master Buegel
 Per *Prince George* from Sydney—Miss Jane Mary and Mr George Wilson—From Madras—Lieutenant Hart, B native infantry, Mrs Bart, and Lieut and Mrs Stirling, B native infantry.
 Per *Wm Dunstun*, from Hobart Town and Van Diemen's Land—Rev'd W S Mackay, M. W Smith, Esq, Mrs and Miss Smith, Lieut and Mrs Becher and 2 children, Lieut and Mrs Longman and 1 child; Mrs Campbell and 4 children, Capt and Mrs Napier and 4 children, 19 men part of the crew of the *Gallardon*,—From Madras—Mrs Poign
 Per *Blunghli*—General and Mrs Churchill, and Capt Wallace
 Per *Stalkoff*—Mrs Orliv, Mrs Malacca, Miss Postlegrave, Mr Ogilvy, B native infantry

DEPARTURES FROM SAUGOR.

Feb 2—*Catherine, Wilkie*, for Moulmein and Rangoon, *Lord Louther, Yates*, for London
 3—*Hammonshaw, Nicols*, for Muscat *Pyr Rohomann Kras*, for Muscat, *Edward Robinson, Parsons*, for Isle of France, *Rozalind, Fowles*, for London, and *Algerie, Reid*, for Singapore.
 5—*Pyzobany, Nicols*, for Muscat, *Sgt, Smith*, for Singapore, *London, Taylor*, for Liverpool, and *Robert Small, Scott*, for London
 Feb 6—*Scotia, Campbell*, for London
 4—*Bulwerie, Thore*, for Bordeaux.
 9—*Wozel, Heanfert*, for Havre.
 10—*Wm With, Bratow* from Sydney, *Diane, Ireland*, for Bordeaux and Madras, *Maniere, C R Bourbon*
 11—*Amherst, (H C B) Paterson*, for—*Ceres Poverena*, for Bordeaux
 13—*Arriadus, McLeod*, for Liverpool, and Windsor, *Nisbet*, for London
 17—*Bunthack, Dupleme*, for Bourbon, and *Mantius, Galleraud* for ditto
 20—*Samaraiskire Jackson*, for London
 —*Solomon Shaw, Nicols*, for Muscat, *Dora Pascon, Haddock*, for London, *Clown, Blair*, for Singapore, *Fiona McDonald*, for Muscat
 21—*Jessy Auld*, for Penang
 22—*Haleshire, Currie*, for Greenock, *John Adam, Esq*, for Madras, *Rastomay Cowanque*, for Madras, *Henry, for Boston*, *St George Williams*, for Bristol via Cape
 23—*Pain Go An Krista*, no name, for Penang ; *Sir Robert Peel, Auld*, for the Mauritius
 24—*M S Plimothine, Jolly*, for London via Cape, *Sterling, Fuster*, for London, *John Hepburne, Robertson*, for Moulmein and Rangoon
 26—*Lady Raffles, Hight*, for London, *Atanya Benz, for Moulm*, *Hydromas, Nicols*, for Malabar Coast and Red Sea and Supe, *Ade* for China
 27—*Prince, D. daban*, for Moulmein, *Water Lily, Linton*, for Penang and Singapore, *Felix Albion, Brunell*, for Bombay, *Sir Archibald Campbell, Cook*, for the Mauritius, *Vetoun, Drury*, for London, *Foster Rough*, for Moulm
 29—*Sir Edward Ryan, Pybus*, for Singapore and China

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS

The *Jellyingher*, in two of the *Fort Wm Buntuck* left for Allahabad on the 1st instant, with the following passengers, viz.
 Lady Percinpton, Miss Chaur, Miss C. Outlett, Captains Goddard, French, Pillau, and Sheppherd, Messrs Schorn and Ley
 For *Bombay*—Major-General Cook, and Capt Ramsay.
 For *Amazone*—Mrs C Brown
 For *Dinapore*—Lieutenants James and Byng
 P *William Jardine*—Mrs Lindsay and 3 children, Mrs Bart and 2 children, Mrs Murray and 1 child, Mrs Oysart and a child, Miss C Stewart, Dr A K Lindsay, and W Buntine, Esq
 Per *Scotia*—Messrs Crighton Waspini, Fringle, Codd, Canham and *Unagall, Owens, Jermis*, and *Lemarchand, Lieut*, *Ed Crighton, A Porteus, Esq*, *W A Pringle, Esq*, *Capt R Garrett, 6th Regt N I*, *Lieut J E Codd*, *no 3d light dragoon*, *Lieut G. Cultrill, 13 M 9th Foot*, *Capt J McIlhonnell, Dr Purvis, 4th Cavalry*, 13 children and 2 stercago passengers.
 Per *Lord Hangerford*—Mrs Cockerell, Mrs McGhie, Mrs James, Hills, and Mrs Sanders, Miss Parry, John Pearson, Esq, Captain McGhie, Captain Ramsay, Lieut Du Barrien, Captain Withford, A M Heyland, Esq, Dr J. J. Smith, J M Palmer, Esq, James Hills Esq, M Trebeck, Esq, C Low, Esq, and 10 children.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Per Windsor, for England—Lady Mount, Mrs. T. and family, Mrs. G. and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson and family, Capt. and Mrs. Aldon and family, Capt. and Mrs. A. Martin, Miss Stewart, Win. Burton, Esq., Capt. Gilmore, 2 Misses White, 2 Misses Eckford, 31 female, 6 women and 14 children under charge of Major Halliday—*For the Cape of Good Hope*—John Titter, Esq., Lieut. Col. Taylor.

Per Donna Pacon, for London to sail in a day or two—Capt. W. C. Dransky, 63d regiment B native infantry; W. Turner, Esq., J. Stone, Esq.; Mrs. Hallcock, Miss Hallcock and 1 master; Hullocks, master; W. C. Muller, master; Holford, Gouldhawk, Steer, 100 passengers—Mrs. Thompson and 4 children.

Per ship St George—Mrs. General Blagg, Mrs. F. Macnaghten, Mrs. Dashwood, Mrs. O'Connor, and Mrs. Free, General Blagg, J. Macnaghten, Esq. civil service, E. Deedes, Esq. civil service, Captain F. Dashwood, artillery, Captain O'Malley, artillery, Captain J. Free, 10th light cavalry, Captain G. Carr, A. D. C., Captain H. G. Esq., F. Newright, Esq. M. D., Lieut. C. H. Wake, 4th regiment, Lieut. F. Adams, 4th regiment native infantry, Mr. Davidson and 7 children.

Per Vernon—F. C. Smith, Esq. civil service, Col. and Mrs. Hawthorn and family, Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Allan Gilmore, Esq., Mrs. Manning and the children of D. E. Post, Esq.; Mrs. Major Bartlett and children, Mrs. Capt. M. Naghten and children, Mrs. Courton and children, Mrs. D. W. Fisher and children, Mrs. Hastings, John L. Wrence, Esq. civil service, C. B. Quinn, Esq. civil service, W. MacLean, Esq., A. Lecombe, Esq., Lieut. Cornish, Lieut.

Lieut. Lowry, Lieut. Houch, Miss Davidson, master Chapman, master Gilbert Smith, master W. H. Steer and Mr. Paltridge children—*For the Cape*—Capt. and Mrs. Wicksman—steering—Mr. Bruce and Mr. Brown.

Per Lady Walker—Mrs. Col. Doveton and three Misses Dorelun, Dr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and family, Dr. Denton, Mr. and Mrs. Louth, Mr. Hurvey; Mr. M. Dornond.

Per Mountaineer—Mr. Taylor.

Per Edinburgh to sail on the 1st March—Mrs. Moore and 3 children, Mrs. Forsyth and 3 children, Mrs. Lane and 3 children, Mrs. Harrison and 2 children, Misses Crosby and C. Bailey, Dr. Smith, her majesty's 21st Lancers; Capt. Burnell, her majesty's 4th Buffs; H. C. Watters, Esq., and his wife; the Nawab Haur Sahib Kurram Khan.

Per Exmouth, for London—Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Macleod and Mrs. McPherson, Miss Fraser, J. Brecher, Esq., merchant, Macleod Esq., civil service, Dr. M. Pherson, H. civil service, W. S. Brayer, Esq.; Messrs. Ware, Brown and Paud, Mr. L. Pallet and Capt. Barnett, H. C. S.

Per Bland for Liverpool—Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Hannington, Mrs. Slavers, Mrs. Patten, and Mrs. Herby, Steele, B. Miller, infantry; W. Turner, Esq., Capt. P. M. Slavers, Lieut. Ferryman, 4th Queen's Buffs, Mr. Horns, and 4 children.

Per Wain—Comd'r Mrs. Bannister, Mrs. Garslin, Mrs. Simpson, Misses Braddon, A. Braddon, and Egan; Wm. L. Braddon, H. S. Bannister, A. H. Woodcock, C. Garslin, and C. J. Davidson, Esq. civil service; Capt. Blund, Plumb and Simpson, Lieut. Hurligh, C. Egan, J. Hird and 7 children.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 17—*San, Walmer Castle*, Mrs. Tweedell, of a son, still born.

Jan. 3—*Calcutta*, Mrs. Saxby, of a daughter.

7—*Barrilly*, the lady of Fleetwood Williams, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

9—*Kurawal*, the lady of Major N. Campbell, of a daughter.

11—*Cawnpore*, the lady of T. B. Sturdy, Esq., 5th light cavalry, of a son.

18—*Kurawal*, the lady of Captain E. Blair, 5th light cavalry, of a daughter.

20—*Meerut*, the lady of Lieutenant-colonel J. B. Hearsey, 6th light cavalry, of a son, still born.

20—*Moulmein*, the lady of Capt. C. Wilford, 10th regiment M. native infantry, of a daughter.

21—*Lucknow*, the lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Troup, of the 63d regiment native infantry, of a son.

22—*Chitaurin*, Mrs. M. Lamborn, wife of Mr. C. W. Lamborn, of Chitaurin, of a son.

— *Alhabad*, the lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq., of a daughter.

21—*Cawnpore*, the wife of Assistant Apothecary C. Marshall, 5th battalion of artillery, of a daughter.

21—*Nasirabad*, the lady of Lieutenant M. Daley, 10th light cavalry, of a daughter.

24—*Cawnpore*, Mrs. John Kirk, of a daughter.

26—*Alhabad*, Mrs. Leslie, of a son.

— *Nagore*, the lady of Captain Hyslop, of the artillery, of a daughter.

27—*J. Allahabad*, the lady of Francis John Caruthers, Esq., of a son.

— *Allahabad*, the lady of James Mac, Esq., 6th regiment native infantry, of a son.

29—*Barrilly*, the lady of James Mac, Esq., 6th regiment native infantry, of a son.

30—*Barrilly*, the lady of James Mac, Esq., 6th regiment native infantry, of a son.

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— *At Delhi*, Mrs. A. Banes, of a daughter.

— *Cawnpore*, the lady of Captain Yarbury, Her Majesty's 1st light dragoon, of a daughter.

11—*Calcutta*, Mrs. Innes, of a son.

— *Simla*, the lady of Frederick H. Brett, Esq., Governor's General's Body Guard, of a son.

— *Delhi*, the wife of Mr. J. Cawley customs department, of a son.

21—*Ghowahaty*, Assam, the lady of Lieut. P. W. Luard, 10th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

13—*Puttipore*, Mrs. M. Lawrence wife of Mr. George Lawrence, head clerk of the civil and session judge's office, of a daughter.

1—*Mrs. S. Ballin*, of a son.

— *Calcutta*, the lady of John Oman, Esq., of Calcutta Indigo Commission, of a daughter.

23—*Trelahall*, Mrs. J. R. Douglas, junior, of a daughter.

— *Garden Reach*, Mrs. Charles Hay Cameron, of a son.

— *Calcutta*, Mrs. W. A. Shepherd, of a son.

25—*Fort William*, the lady of Lieut. Thos. S. Combe, H. M. 26th Regt., of a son.

29—*Calcutta*, the lady of Capt. G. T. Marshall, Secretary of the College of Fort William, of a daughter.

— *Mrs. Clarke*, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Clarke, senior branch pilot, of a son, (still born).

— *Calcutta*, Mrs. Frederick Boist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 10—*Mysore*, by the Reverend H. S. Fisher, Capt. N. J. E. Landra, 9th regiment native infantry, to Mary Elizabeth Cordeiro, only daughter of Major General Penny.

31—*Do*—*Kurawal*, by the Rev. Ralph Eason, Mr. Apothecary James Winer, to Miss Ann Lewis, formerly of Fort Mather.

13 Jan.—*Pharwah*, by the Rev. James Innes—Mr. Peter Richard Charles Foster, of Simla, to Miss Arabella Elizabeth Facer, eldest daughter of the late M. Anson Facer, of Seager.

24—*Cawnpore*, Christ's church, Captain T. D. Kennedy, 29th regiment native infantry, to Eliza Madeline, only surviving child of the late Capt. W. Turner, 68th B. N. I.

25—*St. Stephen's*, Dum-Dum, by the Rev. H. Hutton, W. Simpson, Overseer Cawnpore Gun Foundry, to Miss Ann Grates, only daughter of Mr. Conductor Graves, of that place.

29—*Calcutta*, at the cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, John Alexander Foster, Esq., ship builder, Hurrah, to Miss Arabella Watkins.

1 Feb.—*Cathedral*, Henry Cawie, Esq., to Elizabeth Emily Mordeant, eldest daughter of the Revd. George Hough, A. M. Senior Colonial Chaplain at Cape Town.

— *Farrarpore*, William Trevor Law, Esq. youngest son of the late George Ewan Law, Esq., to Mademoiselle Pauline Caroline Degage.

3—*Calcutta*, at the cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Mr. John Deater Cooper, Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss C. M. Judah.

— *Farrarpore*, William Trevor Law, Esq. youngest son of the late George Ewan Law, Esq., to Mademoiselle Pauline Caroline Degage.

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GENERAL REGISTER.

6—Calcutta, at the old church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, A. V. Hawkins, Esq. to Martha daughter of the late R. Sedly, Esq. of Dunville, County of Cork, Ireland.

8—Calcutta at St. James's church, by the Revd. R. H. Baswell, Mr. John Watson, to Miss Mary Ann Copley, only daughter of the late Mr. George William Copley.

— Calcutta at St. John's cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Mr. G. H. Wilkinson, second master of the Allahabad school, to Matilda, daughter of the late Capt. In N. T. Boyesen.

— Calcutta, at Christ church, by the Reverend J. J. Carshore, William Muir, Esq., civil service, to Elizabeth Huntly, third daughter of James Wemyss, Esq., civil service.

11—Calcutta, St. Andrew's Kirk, by the Revd. John Macdonald, & M. Donald McDonald, Esq., to Jane, daughter of the late E. Thomson Esq.

— Calcutta, at the cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Esq., to Peter, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to August Jane, daughter of General Sir Jasper Nicolson, Commander in Chief in India.

— Allahabad, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, M. A. Senior presiding chaplain, Captain D. Simpson, 29th regiment native infantry, to Mar a, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Birrell Bengal army.

12—St. Peter's church, Fort William, by the Revd. W. O. Ruspini, Mr. N. W. Cluff to Miss Marianne Bird, &c.

— Calcutta, at the cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Dentry, Robert Thomas, Esq., to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Skyring, of the royal artillery.

— Calcutta, Captain W. F. Bealson, K. S. P., Commanding Band of the 1st Light Infantry, to Margaret Maria, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Humphreys, of the Bengal Engineers.

13—Gloucester, St. Thomas's church, by the Revd. Arthur Brown Esq., B. A., Mr. K. E. Summerville, Assistant in the Senares office department, to Miss A. Mulhurst, daughter of Mr. William Mulhurst, of Hushorne, Hampshire.

14—Calcutta, by the Revd. R. B. Boyes, Gordon Wardell Duncan, Esq., to Mary third daughter of the late John Turner Esq.

15—Calcutta, at the old church, by the Reverend W. O. Russell William Edwards, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Reverend Joseph Halliwell Batten.

21—Calcutta, at St. John's cathedral, by the Revd. H. S. Fisher, J. M. Davoren, Esq., to Miss M. Meir.

— Calcutta, at St. John's cathedral, by the Revd. H. S. Fisher, J. M. Davoren, Esq., to Miss M. Meir.

— Chumna, by the Revd. Mr. H. Fisher, Junior, Mr. John Kierander, eldest son of the late Capt. G. Kierander, 15th Bengal native infantry, to Mrs. M. G. Druggan, eldest daughter of the late Col. Bisset, Bengal native infantry.

DEATHS.

5 Jan.—Mou'mein, J. Jamieson, Esq., late an Indigo Planter in Jessore, aged 24 years.

10—Neemuch, Lieutenant O. J. Brictzke, 49th regiment native infantry.

17—Camp near Kullale, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Henry Robert Cornwallis King, 6th regiment Madras light cavalry, aged 10 months and 1 day.

18—Allahabad Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, wife of Colonel W. Hayward, of the Ordnance department, in her 53d year.

20—Ranchol, William Henry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Ince, aged 6 years and 1 month.

—Serampore, in the residence of Bolton Sarkies, Esq., Mr. Caballour Mackintosh, aged 70 years.

MONEY MARKET

Hukaru Office, Calcutta, 7th March, 1840

The Native Holidays which occurred on the opening of week stayed business—no change was perceptible on its resumption, and we may say that our Money Market remains in the position as when last reported.

Exchange rates are as before, Treasury Bills from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 Navy Bills 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 Bank Bills 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 Private Bills 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 The Government rate of advance against Shipment, remains at 2s 1d.

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—We have noticed no change, transactions resumed yesterday at previous rates, and we have not heard whether there has been any material business done in them.

BANK SHARES—Have like other investments lain dormant during the vacation.

We have since had no report of transaction in Bank of Bengal Share, but Union Bank Shares have sold at 205 rupees premium, something better than the rates ruling previous to the Holiday, viz., 200 and 202 rupees.

MONEY—There appears to be a pressure in the Bazar for this article. Our Import trade is consequently heavy on hand.

27—Agra, Mrs. Caroline Hyde, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm Campbell, senior, aged 42 years 4 months and 5 days.

— Meerut, Henry Milward, Esq. Bengal civil service, aged 20 years, second son of John Milward, Esq., of Cover near Exeter.

30—Dinapore, John, second son of the late Sergeant Major Driver, 15th regiment native infantry, aged 3 years and 6 months, Sickly, Sub-Order Major Berria Sin, soldier-banisher, of the 9th regiment native infantry. He entered the army in 1790, and died the 2d of February 1810, in the 70th year of his age.

31—Calcutta, Henry Arthur Heyman, Esq. son of Captain Henry Heyman; paymaster of her majesty's 11th light dragoons, aged 25 years, 6 months and 6 days.

1 Feb.—General Hospital, Mr. Wm Reader, aged 35 years.

— Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Bodwin, aged 23 years and 73 days.

2—Meerut, Eleanor Crawford, the infant daughter of H. T. Owen, Esq., civil service.

3—Calcutta, Miss Anne Josephine Mendes, aged 15 years and 4 days.

4—Baboo N. Churn Mallick, aged 38 years.

— Calcutta, the Insane hospital, Mr. William Balu, Printer, aged about 70 years.

At Wm. Storey, Esq., Alex. Herlewood, the son of Mr. Joseph and the late Mrs. S. L. Bowyer, aged 2 years, 1 month and 27 days.

5—Dumppore, Margaret Hannah, the infant daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Bruce Her Majesty's 16th foot, aged 15 months.

10—Simlah, Major Edward Parry Gowan, of the Bengal artillery.

— Nandapore, Ensign A. W. Grant, 11th regiment native infantry.

11—Calcutta at a quarter before 6, the late Alleen Bowes Lyon Dunbar, the infant daughter of John Dunbar, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, aged 14 months.

— Calcutta, Miss Margaret Anne Mullins, aged 19 years 1 month and 12 days wife of Mr. C. W. Mullins, late sub-assistant of the revenue and clerk of Chittagong.

12—Dum Doin, Alice Georgiana, infant daughter of Mr. John Wilson, aged 1 year 10 months and 8 days.

14—Drowed, by falling overboard from the *James Grenville*, Lawrence Nolan, Esq., Surgeon.

— Banda, Lieutenant H. T. Daniell, 29th regiment, much regretted by his brother officers.

17—Kishorepore, George George Phipps Esq., son of the late George Alexander Phipps, Esq., aged 16 years.

18—Calcutta, Mr. James Bowden, aged 50 years and 6 months.

19—Calcutta, Mr. John B. and late Assistant to W. H. S. Manry, Esq., in the 11th, Kishore, Jemore.

20—Calcutta, Henry Martindell, secretary military fund, aged 53 years.

— Miss Sarah Leslie, sister of the late Robt. Leslie, Esq., Court of Requests, aged 49 years and 9 months.

21—Serampore, Mrs. Maria Victor, wife of Mr. Thomas Victor, aged 32 years.

22—Calcutta Mrs. Elizabeth Hodge.

— Mr. Charles Hinch of Hill, aged 24 years and 9 months.

— William, son of Mr. Robert Smith, of the military board office, aged 7 years and 10 months.

23—Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Harriet Sheppard, wife of Mr. Thomas Sheppard, aged 25 years and 10 months.

24—Calcutta, Charlotte Jephson the only blessed child of Mr. J. Purrel, aged 3 years, 0 months and 24 days.

25—Calcutta, Louisa Margaret, the beloved wife of Henry Brownlow, Esq., civil service, aged 31 years and 6 months.

26—Calcutta, Colonel Robert McDonald Kerrison, youngest son of the late Colonel St. Lager Kerrison, Esq., aged 8 years, 4 months and 11 days.

COURSE OF HOONDEAN

Agra, ... 51 d d at par	Indore, ... 51 d d 0 12 prem.
Ajmer, ... 61 " 1 0 prem	Jypore, ... " 4 11 "
Banars, ... 51 " 0 9 "	K. Raupura, ... 71 " 0 4 "
Bombay, ... " at par	Lucknow, ... 51 " 0 12 dias
Cawnpore, ... " 0 4 dias	Madras, ... " 1 0 "
Delhi, ... " 1 4 prem	Milnapoor, ... " 0 9 prem.
Farruckabad, ... " 0 12 dias	Muttra, ... " at par
Gwalior, ... 61 " 0 0 "	Patan, ... 51 " 1 0 prem.
Hyderabad, ... 11 10 "	Wahoor, ... 61 " 4 8 "

PREMIA OF INSURANCE

* To Europe, not north of Greenland.....	2 1/2	a	3 per cent.
" Europe, North of Greenland.....	3	"	
" America and New South Wales.....	3	"	
" China, (on opium and specie) and Java, Manila.....	2 1/2	"	
" China, on ship and Goods.....	3	"	
" Penang.....	1 1/2	"	
" Valacca and Singapore.....	2	"	
" Bencoolen and ports on the west coast.....	2 1/2	"	
" Rangoon, Amherst Town and Moumein.....	2	"	
" Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel.....	2 1/2	"	
" Madagascar and Bahr.....	3	"	
" Bussora or Persian Gulf.....	3 1/2	"	
" Red Sea.....	4	"	
" Bourbon, Muscat, Bombay Colombo Trincomalee.....	2 1/2	"	
" St. Helena or Cape.....	2 1/2	"	
NOTE Insurances on bullion have an abatement of 1 1/2th.			

GENERAL REGISTER.

On opium risk in China, 30 days allowed for landing or trans-shipment, half per cent per month to be paid while on board the receiving ships, and one per cent per month if taken up the coast or adjacent island.

On vessels at the co's moorings quarter per cent

On ditto at their own moorings at eight per cent.

Voyages are granted on time at the following rates.

Four months certain 3 1/2 per cent
Six ditto ditto 6
Nine ditto ditto 7
Twelve ditto ditto 9

An Extra premium of 1 per cent for every time more than once that the vessel leaves the river. Roughly under the same policy.

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Bengal Hurkuru Price Current, March 7, 1840.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

INDIGO—Our market has been very quiet since the receipt of the Overland Mail,—nothing has been done for the European Markets, a purchase of A & Co 74 chests Belongberry at Rs. 22½ for the Gulf is the only transaction reported this week.

The arrival from France are discouraging, the consumption last year was of only 5,300 chests, and it was anticipated that this stock on the 15th July would consist of 12,000 chests to the same period last year. Owing to the state of things, the order which was received here for the purchase of 500 chests more, has been countermanded.

RAW SILK—A purchase of 25 mounds Jungbhypore for shipment to England is the only transaction of this article reported since our last, and prices remain without alteration.

SILK PUCK GOODS—Good Corbans are in demand and scarce—a parcel of 1,161 Pieces originally sent for shipment to England is the only purchase reported this week at steady price.

COTTON—A purchase of 100 Bales Jubbulpore is reported at our quota line.

SAFFRON—Operations for the English market are limited owing to the scarcity of the number—and there is hardly any thing doing for France and America. Our last quotations remain unaltered.

SUGAR—In the finer descriptions there is little doing in consequence of the stock in the Bazar being exhausted. In Khaur several transactions are reported for shipment to Sydney at steady prices.

LAC—A few parcels of Shell Lac have been purchased for shipment to England and France at unaltered prices. Nothing doing in Lac Dye.

GRAIN—In fine Rice operations seem to have been suspended in consequence of the scarcity of draft weight tonnage. A few transactions in coarse Rice, and Grain are going on for the Mauritius at steady prices.

DRY GINSENG—Without operation this week, and the article has submitted to a slight fall in price.

SPICES—Of good descriptions are in demand for the English and American markets, and scarce.

TEA—Of large size and good quality are enquired after, and scarce.

JAMBE D. S. PFLUMER AND LUMBER—Without operation, and remain at steady prices.

CAINA AND STRAITS PRODUCE.

OPPIUM—Our market has been exceedingly quiet.

CUTCH—Price—A few transactions are reported.

CLOVES—Without sale—and may be quoted at a shade of reduction.

MACE AND NUTMEG—Remain.

PEPPER—Has submitted to a fall.

TEA—A few transactions are reported at steady prices.

TIN (BLOCK)—Some sales have been made at reduced prices.

EUROPE GOODS.

MOLE TWIST—We have no change to report since our last. Our market keeps steady as regards demand and prices.

COLORED FABRICS—We have not heard of any transaction during the week and prices remain.

PRINTS—Our market continues very quiet in the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces.

COLORED COTTONS—The same remark may be applied to these fabrics.

WHITE COTTONS—The intervention of Native Holidays has been the cause of a limited business in these. Light descriptions of goods are still saleable but not to a great extent, at steady prices.

WOOLLENS—The season for operation being out, there is hardly anything doing at present, we have, however, no change in prices to notice.

COPPER, IRON AND STEEL—There has been nothing doing in these metals.

LEAD—A sale of 400 bags patent Lead Shot is the only transaction reported. The quotations of the day exhibit a slight improvement on Short Lead.

SPARKS—Without sale, and remain at last quoted.

TIN PLATES—A sale is reported at a slight fall in price.

QUICKSILVER—Remains.

FRIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool	{	Saltpetre.	£ 4 15 6	0	per ton of 20 cwts,
		Sugar.	£ 5 0 5	5	ditto ditto
		Rice.	£ 5 5 5	0	ditto ditto
		Oil seeds.	£ 5 10 0	0	ditto ditto
		Grain measure.	£ 4 15 5	6	per ton of 50 cwt

CHINA—Opium. Sp Dirs 16 per chest

SINGAPORE—Opium. Co's Rs 10 per ditto

Gunny bales. 6 0 0 0 per bale

Rice and Wheat. 0 12 0 0 per bag

Measurement goods. 20 p ton of 50 cwt

PENANG—Opium. 8 per chest

Measurement goods. 20 p ton of 50 cwt

MAURITIUS—Grain. 2 1 2 8 per bag

Measurement goods. 25 0 3 per ton of 50 cwt

BOMBAY—Rice. 1 2 1 4 per bag

Sugar. 1 8 2 0

Gunny bales. 7 0 0 0 per bale

Raw silk. 2 12 0 0 per rod

MADRAS—Measurement goods. 20 0 25 per ton of 50 cwt

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

Broomfield Coluckmoojee Vassoo, late of the Calcutta, deceased, widow,.....

Roger Dine,.....

George Thomas D'Aguiar, late of Calcutta, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Hon-
rable Company's military service

P. T. Mosse,.....

Mrs. Francis Isabella Jobb,.....

David Wemyss,.....

Sir William Russell,.....

Gungannaray Doss, late of Dingabangab,

Henry Douglas, Esquire, late of Patna,

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Tarenschurn Dutt and Parbuttychurn

Dutt, both of Nimtollah,

Sarah Eiza Doss.

Maria Margaretta Jackson (wife of Welby

Brown Jackson) of Moorshedabad

Registrar Supreme Court.

Mrs. Caroline Maria Jobb.

Mr. John Lister of Calcutta.

David Carmichael Smyth, Esquire,

Ramchander Panter, Horrochander Bawa

and Gossiauth Doss, all respectively of

Dingabangab

George King, Esquire of Cawnpore.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Political Department.

February 14.—Lieutenant Olfeld, 74th regiment native infantry, has been this day appointed adjutant to the Infantry of Sindh's reformed contingent.

March 9.—Lieutenant C. Scott, junior assistant to the commissariat in Ayeen, has obtained an extension of six weeks' leave of absence, viz. from the 30th instant to the 15th May next.

Colonel S. Henry Pottinger, Bart., delivered over charge of his duties as resident in Sindh to Captain Outram, on the 25th January last.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Offy. Secy. to Govt. of India.

with the Govr. Genl.

March 9.—The military secretary to the resident at Hyderabad having adjusted all authorized claims from persons residing in the Nizam's domains against the estate of the late Lieutenant Arthur Lawley, 14th Madras native infantry, attached to the Nizam's army, has transmitted the balance viz. Hyderabad Rs. 2,191 26, or Company's rupees 1,860 13 4 to filter with the several documents and vouchers connected with the estate, to the secretary to government in the military department, agreeably to G. O. 13th February, 1833.

H. V. BAYLEY, Offy. Dept. Secy. to Govt. of India
Hyderabad Presidency, 14th Feb. 1840.

Secret Department.

March 9.—Mr. Ross Bell, political agent in Upper Sindh, has obtained six months' leave of absence, from the 1st instant, to proceed to the North Western Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Financial Department.

February 12.—Mr. T. Broken is elected by the committee of directors in the Bank of Bengal to be their secretary in the room of Mr. Uday, proceeded to England.

The leave of absence granted under the orders of government of India, dated the 25th September 1838, to Mr. H. M. Clarke, second member of the honorable company's financial agency at Canton, until October 1840, is cancelled from the 22nd December last, the date on which he arrived at Canton.

H. TORRENS,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

March 4.—The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. G. F. McClintock to be government agent, vice Mr. Macnaghten departed for Europe.

Mr. H. Alexander to be first assistant in the office of the accountant general in the room of Mr. McClintock and to join that appointment on the completion of the duties on which he is now employed in the revenue and judicial department.

Mr. H. Spall to officiate as first assistant to the accountant general, during the absence of Mr. Alexander.

Messrs C. A. Bashby and J. P. Grant to be ex officio directors of the Bank of Bengal.

Messrs C. A. Bashby and J. P. Grant to be ex officio members of the audit committee.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

February 26.—Mr. S. G. Palmer to be commissioner for the superintendence of the Akbari revenue in the collectorates of the 21 pergunnahs, Jessore, Nuddea, Burdwan, Hooghly and Backergunge, and in the deputy collectorates of Baraset, Calcutta (1st & 2nd divisions) and Bancoorah.

Mr. Henry Torrens to be secretary to the board of customs salt and opium.

Mr. H. J. Palmer to be superintendent of stamps, and deputy secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium.

Mr. J. B. Thornhill to be collector of Calcutta stamps and head assistant to the board of customs, salt and opium.

Mr. Thomas J. Hagen to be superintendent of the Sulkea salt shokrys.

The honorable H. T. Prinsep, Esquire, has been permitted to resign the East India Company's civil service, from the 1st of March next.

The privilege of franking letters is extended to Captain A. H. E. Boileau, in his capacity of superintendent of the mathematical instrument establishment.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Tennant to be post master at Baugan-dee, vice Dr. Tompl. deceased.

H. TORRENS, Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

General Department.

February 15.—Notice is hereby given that the salaries and allowances of the civil and marine departments for February, instant, will be discharged by the sub-treasurer and marine paymaster respectively, on or after Saturday the 14th proximo.

February 17.—Notice is hereby given, that Thursday, 3rd of March, has been fixed on by the Bombay government as the date for the departure from Bombay of a steamer with the monthly mail for Suez.

General department, March 2.—Since the disposition list of applications for and grants of furloughs was published under date the 5th February, there was only one furlough available by expiry of the furlough of Mr. H. Brewer, (sumo) on the 25th ultimo, which has been allotted to Mr. J. M. T. Lawrence under medical certificate. There are no further available furloughs this season.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal directs the publication of the subsequent letter from the honorable court of directors in the public department, dated 17th December, No. 14 of 1839, and of its enclosure, for general information.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.—No. 44, of 1840.

OUR GOVERNMENT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF PORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

We transmit for your information a copy of a despatch, this day addressed to our governor in council at Bombay No. 38 respecting the deposit which we think it necessary should be made in the Indian treasury by persons bringing native servants away from India either by Egypt, Syria, or the Cape of Good Hope, and we desire that you consider that order applicable to your presidency.

London, 17th December, 1839.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) R. Jenkins, W. B. Bayley, W. Astell, H. Lindsay, J. Thornhill, John Cotton, J. W. Hoag, C. Miles, Henry Wallick, Wm. Stanley Clarke, H. Shank, F. Warden and H. St. G. Tucker.

Copy public despatch to Bombay No. 38, dated 17th Dec. 1839.

Letter from dated the 10th

July 1839, No. 36.

Stating that Government have resolved that the rules requiring a deposit from persons establishing native servants to England, shall be in future extended to persons proceeding up the Red Sea of Government service accompanied by native servants.

Referring to our public letter dated the 13th March 37 (No. 6) we directed that in future you require all persons leaving your presidency for England, or the Cape of Good Hope, or any other ports in the Red Sea in the Persian Gulf and by land route to Europe to deposit in the Indian treasury company's rupees 500 on account of each native servant they may take with them in order to secure the company against any expenses that might arise for their maintenance and passage back to Bombay.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs the publication of the subsequent letter from the honorable Court of Directors in the public department dated 3d January No. 1 of 1840, addressed to the government of Bengal, for general information.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.—No. 1 of 1840.

OUR GOVERNMENT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF PORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Para 1. A new system of charging British rates of postage having been established under authority of a treasury warrant, dated the 22d November last, it had become necessary to make an alteration in the scale by which postage is levied in India on letters conveyed by packets between ports or places in the Red Sea, or Persian Gulf and the East Indies.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr. O'Connell, officiating session judge for the trial of Thugs from the 5th instant, to proceed to the presidency and eventually to the 11th instant, for the benefit of his health. Mr. O'Connell will previously to quitting Moorshedabad make over charge of the current duties of his office to the judge of that station, or to the officer who may be in charge of the judge's office at the time.

Mr. assistant surgeon W. F. Sealy, of Durgagunge, for one month, from the 6th instant, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. F. Stainforth, additional judge of Chittagong, for three days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 27th December last.

Sam Dutt Bar Dabhy, sudder ameen, Nowgong division, for one month and ten days, viz. from the 10th of March to the 20th of April 1891, on private affairs.

Moulvie Fattah Ali Khan and Moulvie Niamat Ali Khan, principal sudder ameen, and Moulvie Ashraf Hossain Khan, sudder ameen of Behar, during the Mohurrum vacation.

Moulvie Syed Izzat Ali, principal sudder ameen, and Baboo Shyam Chunder Roy, sudder ameen of Nuddea, during the Mohurrum vacation.

Baboo Byrnath Sen, principal sudder ameen, and Moulvie Mahomed Kuleem, sudder ameen of Jessore, during the Mohurrum vacation.

Moulvie Ahool Mahomed Danegaria Ray, principal sudder ameen of West Burdwan, during the Mohurrum vacation.

Moulvie Mahomed Rafiq, officiating sudder ameen of Monghyr, during the Mohurrum vacation.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted on the 5th December 1890, to Mr. assistant surgeon R. B. Cumberland, of Pooree, (southern division Cuttack), is cancelled from the 15th ultimo, the date of his return to his station.

March 4.—Chyng Harry Ghose, late an officer of the Hidgelee collectorate, employed at being an accessory to the corrupt practices of the sudder of that establishment, is under section VI regulation XVII of 1872, and section IV of reg. II of 1878, hereby declared incapable of serving government in future in any public capacity.

March 5.—The following appointments have been made on this date:

Mr. A. R. Young to officiate as special deputy collector of Tirhoot, until further orders.

Baboo Ramtara Roy to be a local agent in Cuttack, under the provisions of regulation XIX of 1880, vice Baboo Govind Ballab Bose deceased.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

March 5.—Mr. F. A. Lushington, exercising the powers of joint magistrate in independent charge in Moorshedabad, for three days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th ultimo.

March 10.—Mr. C. G. Day, civil and sessions judge of Ranchahree, for ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 2d January last.

Moulvie Mahomed Yek, principal sudder ameen, and Moulvie Syed Hossain Bakhsh, sudder ameen of Burdwan, during the Mohurrum vacation.

Moulvie Syed Kumber Ali, officiating principal sudder ameen of Mithah, during the Mohurrum vacation.

Baboo Harnam Ghose, principal sudder ameen of Jessore, during the Mohurrum vacation, and ten days beyond it, on private affairs.

Moulvie Mahomed Ibrahim Behadur, principal sudder ameen of Nuddea, on private affairs, from the 15th instant, to the 2d proximo.

Baboo Chunder Seeker Choudy, principal sudder ameen of Backergunge, to the 15th instant, in extension of the leave accorded to him on the 10th ultimo.

Baboo Ramtara Ghose, sudder ameen of Tipperah, for one month, on private affairs, in extension to the leave granted to him on the 10th ultimo.

Lieutenant W. C. Holman, of the Thuggee operation department, assisted with the operations described in sections IX, X and XI of regulation XVI of 1874, in the districts of Mymensingh, Moorshedabad, Berhampore, Hooghly, Burdwan and Bankura, vice Lieutenant.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted under the dates the 19th September and the 24th November last to Mr. L. F. Trevelyan, used up in the Cuttack division, is cancelled from the 15th November the date of arrival at his station.

March 10.—The right honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Baboo Kusum Dutt to be second commissioner of the court of sessions, vice Mr. J. W. McLeod retired on pension.

Mr. David Hare to be third commissioner of the court of sessions, vice Baboo Kusum Dutt promoted.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. B. Stirling collector of Burdwan for six weeks, on medical certificate. Mr. R. J. Logan will officiate as collector of Burdwan, during Mr. Stirling's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. T. Sanders, late officiating magistrate and collector of Jessore, for twenty days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st ultimo.

Mr. T. G. Loch, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of West Burdwan, (Bankura), for one week, on private affairs after making over charge of the offices to Mr. C. C. Graham, who will officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector until further orders.

The right honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

March 13.—Mr. W. T. Trotter to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr, until further orders.

Mr. F. Trotter to be joint magistrate and deputy collector, and to be stationed at Monghyr.

The following appointments will take effect from the date of the sailing of the ship *Vernon*:

Mr. W. Dampier to be superintendent of police in the Lower Provinces, in succession to Mr. F. C. Smith retired from the service.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to be commissioner of revenue of the 18th or Jessore division.

Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw to be commissioner of revenue of the 11th or Patna division.

Mr. J. Mansforth to be session judge for the trial of Thugs.

Mr. C. Christ to be civil and sessions judge of Behar.—Mr. H. Brown will officiate as civil and sessions judge of Behar after receiving charge from Mr. C. T. Davidson who has been ordered to return to Parnah and resume charge of his own appointment of magistrate and collector of that district.

Mr. R. C. Halkett to be magistrate and collector of Dinagepore.

March 16.—Mr. A. Lang to be civil and sessions judge of Jessore, from the date of the sailing of the ship *St. George*, vice Mr. E. Doides proceeded to Europe.

FRED JAS. HALLIDAY.

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

March 19.—Mr. T. J. Hagon, superintendent of Sukea salt chokies, is hereby vested under section XXV of act XXIX of 1858, with the full powers authorized by regulation X of 1874 to be exercised by sub-agents and superintendents of chokies, in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt revenue.

Mr. V. A. Peacock, superintendent of the western salt chokies, ditto ditto.

March 17.—The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. W. Travers to be special deputy collector of Cuttack.

Mr. C. Tollen to be ditto ditto of Trincom.

Mr. E. Trevelyan to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Khera (1st, southern division Cuttack).

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. A. K. Khan, assistant surgeon, Moorshedabad, for four days in extension of the leave granted to him on the 11th instant.

Mr. A. Wilson, assistant surgeon in Rydahy, for twenty days to visit the place, on private affairs.

Kam Jay Gopal Sen, sudder ameen of West Burdwan, during the Mohurrum vacation.

Mr. C. S. S. officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Burdwan for three days, on private affairs, and Mr. R. S. S. will officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector, during Mr. S. S. S.'s absence.

Mr. F. Hagon, late sub-assistant of Assam, an extension of leave of absence to the 15th instant, the date on which he took charge of the Sukea salt chokies.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted on the 2d September 1890 to Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. Lamb of Mithah is cancelled from the 9th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

March 20.—The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments: Mr. W. C. Holman, of the Thuggee operation department, to be placed on a special leave of absence under section IX and XI of regulation XVI of 1874, in the districts of Mymensingh, Moorshedabad, Berhampore, Hooghly, Burdwan and Bankura, vice Lieutenant.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR N. W. P.

Camp Calpee January 30.—Mr. R. Foley, has been appointed to be civil surgeon at Agia, in place of Mr. D. D. D. who has been relieved of that office from Mr. Duncan.

General Department.

Camp Calpee, February 11.—Judicial.—Mr. H. Fiddick is appointed to be additional sessions judge for the district of Burdwan.

Judicial and Revenue.—The following officers have been permitted, by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, under date the 14th ultimo, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr R W. Deane, magistrate and collector of Moonsiffmuggur, on medical certificate, for a period of 14 months, renewable for a further six months under renewed medical certificate.

Mr. M. J. Irvine, civil and sessions judge of Allypore, on medical certificate, for a period of 18 months, renewable for a further six months under renewed medical certificate.

February 14—**Mr W. Edwards** appointed an assistant under the commissioner of the Mount division in orders of 27th June last, has been allowed leave of absence to remain in Calcutta, on his private affairs, for one month, from the 1st of the current month.

Camp Coochepore, February 17—**REVENUE**—The transfer by the soldier board of revenue of the offices of **Sirdar Khan** and **Winkedooman**, deputy collectors of Allahabad, under regulation IX. of 1833, to the settlement officer of Allahabad, is approved.

Mr R. K. Dick, collector of Bijnour, is authorized to exercise the powers of collector in Allahabad, with a view to his superintending the revision of settlements in that district.

Camp Urrawal, February 19—**Mr J. Davidson**, has this day made over charge of the several departments of the secretary's office North Western Provinces to **Mr R. N. C. Hamilton**, in order to avail himself of the leave of absence granted to him in orders of the 30th ultimo.

Mr R. N. C. Hamilton will officiate as secretary to the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, till further orders.

The leave of absence for one month, from the 1st instant, granted by the honorable the nobleman to the **Rev. F. Dawson**, chaplain of Lucknow, is confirmed.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE—**Mr. W. H. Woodcock**, magistrate and collector of Mirzapore, has obtained leave of absence to remain in Calcutta till the sailing of the ship *Wimmer Castle* for England in exchange of the leave granted to him in orders of 16th May and 20th August last.

Mr. G. B. Threlkell to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Azim division. The appointment of **Mr. Threlkell** under date the 14th October last to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Rohilkhand division, is cancelled.

Mr. J. H. Barnes to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Rohilkhand division.

Mr. A. R. Keyes to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Meerut division.

The two foregoing appointments are to have effect from the 22d ultimo, the date on which **Mr. Barnes** and **Mr. Keyes** were attached by the government of India to the North Western Provinces.

Political Department N. W. P. Camp Cawnpore, February 13—**Major J. Mansoor**, coming ashore with *His Majesty's ship* at Bithoor, has leave of absence, on private affairs, for one month commencing with 17th instant, retaining charge of his office during the period of his absence.

Political Department—Camp Meerutnuggur, February 20—**Mr. H. H. Thoma** is to be agent to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces at Bareilly.

The appointment to have retrospective effect from the date on which the vessel in which **Mr. Mainwaring** embarked for Europe, was left by the pilot at sea.

February 20—**Judicial**—**Mr. H. H. Thomas** to be civil and sessions judge of Bijnour.

Mr. R. J. Taylor to be civil and sessions judge of Mirzapore.

The foregoing appointments are to have effect from the date on which the vessel was left by the pilot at sea, in which **Mr. G. Mainwaring** embarked for Europe.

Camp Ismaelpore, February 21—Thursday the 31st of March, has been fixed on as the 11th of the Governor of Bombay in council, as the date for the despatch of a steamer with the monthly mail for Suva.

Judicial—**Moulvie Nazamuddin**, sadder ameen of Delhi, has obtained leave of absence from the 10th February to the 5th March.

The nomination by the officiating judge of Goruckpore, of **Galepersah**, one of the munsiffs of the town, in office as sadder ameen, during the absence of **Mahomed Lutief**, deputed to officiate as principal sadder ameen of Azimghur, is confirmed.

Revenue—**Mohammed Mahomeddeen**, deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1833 in Allahabad, is promoted to the second grade of officers of his class, viz. those drawing 400 rupees per mensem.

Nurwah Ali, deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1833 in Allahabad, is transferred to the district of Etawah, for settlement duty in the room of **Majidmulla** deceased.

General—**Mr. J. Thomson**, of the Bengal civil service, reported his arrival at Bombay, from England, to the 10th Jan. last.

February 28—**Superintending surgeon T. Tweedle** is posted to the Cawnpore division.

Hospital apothecary J. Lemon, who has attached to head quarters in general orders by the Commissioner in chief of the 24th March 1848, is directed to do duty at the general hospital, until further orders.

Puckrah Singh, native doctor, attached to army head quarters, is appointed to the 57th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

Camp Meerutnuggur, February 24—**Judicial and Revenue**—**Capt. W. H. R. Bland** is promoted to the grade of first junior assistant under the commissioner of the Saugor division in succession to **Mr. O. Mauney**, promoted on the 23d ultimo, to that of principal assistant.

Revenue—**Mr. H. W. Elliot**, secretary to the sadder board of revenue has obtained leave of absence for one month, on his private affairs, commencing from the 1st proximo, or from such date as he may leave his station.

Mr. T. D. Reid is appointed a deputy collector in Allahabad, under the provisions of regulation IX. of 1833.

Camp Bareilly, February 25—**Judicial and Revenue**—**Mr. O. Gubbins**, magistrate and collector of Goruckpore, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year, from the 1st January last, to proceed to the Hills. **Mr. C. T. Le Bas**, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, has been authorized to conduct the duties of **Mr. Gubbins'** office until further orders.

General—**Mr. R. W. Faithful**, civil surgeon Fathelpore, is appointed to officiate as post master at that station.

Camp Agra, February 26—**Judicial and Revenue**—**Mr. E. Wilmot**, officiating magistrate and collector of Gwalpore, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for twenty days, commencing from the 1st proximo which he may quit his station. **Mr. Wilmot** has been authorized to make over charge of his offices to **Mr. T. T. Tucker**, the officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, on his being relieved of the opium agency at Gwalpore.

Captain M. Smith, principal assistant of **Roosnabad** has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for fifteen months, (being the unexpired term of two years) from the 1st instant, to proceed to Van Dieman's Land and the Cape of Good Hope—an extension of the leave granted to that officer in orders of 29th November last.

Judicial—**Mr. J. Damsie**, additional principal sadder ameen of Bareilly has obtained leave of absence, during the ensuing Moharrum vacation.

Revenue—**Mr. R. H. P. Clarke**, collector of Bareilly, was appointed under date the 7th August 1830 to act as special deputy collector for the trial of *Wafes* suits in the districts of Shahjehanpore, Pilibheet, and Bareilly.

Camp Shekahnad, February 27—**Judicial**—The arrangement made by the court of sadder sardars and Nizam-ul-milawut directing **Mr. A. A. Hareis** the officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad, to take charge of the current duties of the judge's office till the arrival of **Mr. Harbison** to enable **Mr. Cartwright** to avail himself of the leave of absence granted on the 21st December last, is confirmed.

Camp Ferozshah, February 28—**Mr. R. H. P. Clarke**, magistrate and collector of Bareilly, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 14th March to the 1st December next, for the purpose of proceeding to Simla. **Mr. Clarke** has been authorized to make over charge of his offices to **Mr. Astell** the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly, as a temporary measure, should no other arrangement be made in the meantime for his relief.

Camp Shekahnad February 27—**Mr. W. Strachey** officiating assistant to the agent to the Governor General for the states of Ruppootana, joined his appointment on the 4th instant.

March 8—**Judicial and Revenue**—**Mr. W. J. Morran** has been authorized to exercise the powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Allahabad.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of N. W. P.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

February 17—Notice is hereby given, that the pay, allowances, and other allowances for February 1848, of the troops at the presidency and at other stations of the army, will be issued on or after the 10th proximo.

February 17—No. 35 of 1848—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Thomas Gordon, of the 15th regiment native infantry, and 3d in command, 1st Assam sepoy corps, to be junior assistant to the commissioner in Assam.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry William Matthews, of the 4th regiment native infantry and adjutant 1st Assam sepoy corps, to be 2d in command to the 1st Assam sepoy corps, vice Corlison.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the honorable the court of directors, as aides of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of Mr. Garstin's commission for future adjustment. Rank was assigned to Messrs. Young and Davies in general orders No. 10, of the 20th ultimo.

Infantry.—Mr. James Young, date of arrival at Fort William 6th February, 1840.

Mr. Jas. Snow Davies, and Mr. Wm. Thos. Garstin, ditto 11th ditto.

The following commissioned and warrant officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the honorable the court of directors:

Captain Nathaniel Dunbar Barton, of the 6th regiment light cavalry and **Captain Chas. Garret**, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, date of arrival at Fort William 10th February, 1840.

Conductor Alex. Grant, ditto 3d ditto.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Lieutenant Geo. Carr, of the 21st regiment native infantry, **Lieutenant Wm. Ponsonby Jones**, of the 22d regiment native infantry, embarking from Bombay, **Lieutenant Fredk. Adams**, of the 24th regiment native infantry, and **retentary surg. Jas. Basset Lowth**, of the 3d brigade horse artillery on medical certificate.

Captain Jas. Moore, of the 10th regiment light cavalry, via New South Wales, and **Lieutenant Charles Hamilton Wake**, of 31st regiment native infantry, on private affairs.

The leave of absence granted by the Bombay government to assistant surgeon **Henry Hawkins Downie**, of the Bengal establishment, to proceed to sea to the eastward, for the benefit of his health for three months, is confirmed by the government of India. **Major General Barker**, of the 13d regiment native infantry, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company on the pension of his rank, from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

Captain William Barnett, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company on the pension of a major, in conformity with the regulations of the 29th December 1837 from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

No. 26 of 1840.—The undermentioned officers of the infantry are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names:

Lieutenant Henry Adolphus Shuckburgh, 40th regiment native infantry, **Lieutenant William Hamilton Nicholls**, 24th regiment native infantry, **Lieutenant John Holbe Hatchel**, 69th regiment native infantry, and **Lieutenant Joseph Tucker Geis**, 69th regiment native infantry, 9th Feb. 1840.

Lieutenant George Short, 45th regiment native infantry, ditto, 12th ditto.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the honorable the court of directors as cadet of infantry, and assistant surgeon on this establishment. The cadet is promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Mr. John Mathew Cripps, date of arrival at Fort William, 15th February, 1840.

Medical department.—Mr. William Shurlock, ditto 15th Feb. 1840.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Captain Curwen Gale, of the invalid establishment, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Edward Lacou Ommalley, of the corps of engineers, on account of private affairs.

Lieutenant Richard Salisbury Simpson, of the 27th regiment native infantry and assistant adjutant commissary general, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

No. 37 of 1840.—**Lieutenant Colonel J. Stuart** having arrived at the presidency, the appointment of **Major Cubitt** in general orders No. 21 A dated 15th February 1839, to officiate as secretary to the government of India in the military department, ceased from the 15th instant.

Fort William, February 17.—**No. 38 of 1840**.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Frides of the 46th regiment N I to act as member of the military Board, during the absence of **Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Mallow Taylor**.

Major George Warren, of the 1st European regiment, to officiate as town major, during the absence of lieutenant colonel Heschel Barton.

The following promotions and appointments are made by the right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in the ordnance commissariat department:

Sub conductor and acting Conductor William McKelvy to be conductor, acting sub conductor John Taylor, to be sub-conductor, from the 30th December 1839, in succession to conductor W. Hunt, invalided.

Sub-conductor Patrick Bentley to act as conductor, **Sergeant major William Keane**, of the 7th regiment native infantry, to act as sub conductor, from the 30th December 1839, in succession to McKelvy promoted, and during the absence of conductor Keelan, on furlough.

February 19.—**No. 39 of 1840**.—**Veterinary Surgeon Joseph Hough**, of the 7th regiment light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough on account of his private affairs.

February 21.—**No. 40 of 1840**.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain Wm. Mathew Smith, of the corps of engineers, to the charge of the Kurnool division of public works.

Lieutenant Arthur Braome, of the regiment of artillery, to be assistant secretary to the military board, vice Captain Francis Dashiwood.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the honorable the Court of Directors, as a cadet of cavalry, and as an assistant surgeon on this establishment. The cadet is promoted to the rank of cornet, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Mr. Richard Gordon Simcoe, date of arrival at Fort William, 15th February 1840.

Medical department.—Mr. Theodosius Caley Hatchinson, ditto 15th February 1840.

Lieutenant Thomas Scott Harsburgh, of the 12d regiment native infantry, is returned to his duty on this establishment without prejudice to his rank by permission of the honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 10th February 1840.

The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of private affairs.

Colonel Samuel Smith, 8th regiment light cavalry.

Captain and Brevet Major James Steel, 2d European regiment.

Captain Thomas Cooke, 17th regiment native infantry.

Surgeon Chas. Simon Curling, of the medical department.

Captain Edward Raphael Watts, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough in Europe, on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for four months, from the 1st instant.

Erratum.—In general orders No. 17, of 7th January 1840 for the date of arrival at Fort William of **Lieutenant Frederick Cusleton Marsden**, of the 29th regiment native infantry, read 2d Jan. 1840, instead of the 23d.

The order books to be corrected accordingly.

February 21.—**No. 41 of 1840**.—**Lieutenant J. G. Gerrard**, of the European regiment, was appointed, in the secret department, under date the 3th ultimo, to the duty of acting major Mr. Sherry, in the collection and dilating of revenues for the service of his majesty Shah Shoojaool-Moolk in Afghanistan.

Lieutenant F. G. St. George, of the 17th regiment native infantry, and adjutant of infantry, was appointed, in the political department under date the 30th ultimo, adjutant of cavalry to Sir India's reformed contingent.

Lieutenant J. F. Grah, of the 60th regiment native infantry, was appointed, in the political department under date the 30th ultimo, to the command of a Bheel corps about to be raised in Malwa.

Lieutenant A. Cunningham, of engineers, was placed, in the political department, under the orders of the resident at Lucknow, for employment in the service of the King of Oude, in the construction of public works in the Oude territory. The appointment to take effect from the 30th ultimo.

The appointment of **brevet major C. Rogers**, of the 20th regiment native infantry, as post master at Cawnpore, in the room of **brevet major Blackinlay**, proceeded to Europe has been confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor General.

No. 42 of 1840.—**Surgeon G. Cruise, M. D.**, was appointed, in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 2d ultimo, to perform temporarily, the medical duties of the civil station of Dacca, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. Lamb.

Captain William Haner, of the 15th regiment native infantry, was appointed, in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 15th ultimo, to the command of the Khurda Peko company at Balasore.

Surgeon O. G. McPherson, civil surgeon of Moorsshedabad, obtained, in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 5th instant, leave of absence for one month, from the 15th instant, in extension, preparatory to embarking for Europe.

No. 43 of 1840.—**Captain R. G. McGregor**, of the regiment of artillery, and acting deputy military auditor general, has leave of absence for six months, from the 1st proximo, to proceed to the Upper Provinces, on urgent private affairs.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments

Captain Auchmuty Tucker, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, to act as assistant in the military and civil general's office, vice Captain MacGregor, on leave of absence

In consequence of the return to India of superintending surgeon Tweedie, superintending surgeon George King is to revert to the rank of surgeon, and is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The services of assistant surgeon Edward Edlin, M. D. officiating civil surgeon at Maldah, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The following appointment is made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council

Coroner John Gorman, of the regiment of artillery, to be an assistant overseer in the department of public works, and placed at the disposal of the superintending engineer South Western Provinces, to fill the vacancy in the Cuttack division

Feb 26—No. 44 of 1840—The following names, of military letters, Nos 17 and 19, dated 18th and 19th November 1839, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, are published for general information

Letter No 67, dated 14th November, 1839—Para 13 Should not be printed as it has been surrendered, or been apprehended at the date of your receipt of this despatch, so as to allow of his being brought to trial on such charges as may be preferred against him, we desire that his name be erased from the list of the army.

Letter No 61, dated 24th November, 1839—Para 1 We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty, viz

Captain J S Baswell, Captain A Swinton, Lieutenant Edmund Talbot, and surgeon Thomas Tweedie.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.

Lieut Col John Craigie, E J Honeywood, Captain A C Scott, Lieutenant Walter Hore, and assistant surgeon W P Andrew, for six months

3. Lieutenant James Bell, of your establishment has been permitted to retire from the service. This vacancy has effect from the 19th June, 1839.

March 16—Lieut nant Ross of the 32d regiment native Infantry is placed at the disposal of the Govr and Council at Calcutta for employment in his majesty's Sikh Regt's force, from the 31 of March 1839

Major general P H Simpson having resigned the

SS Depart command of his majesty's Sikh Regt's force, Brigadier A Roberts, C B, has been this day appointed to succeed that officer.

March 4—No 45 of 1840—The following names of military letters Nos 1 and 2 and the hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal dated 3d January 1840, are published for general information

Letter No 1 of 3d January 1840.

Para. 1. We have appointed Mr. Samuel Charles Alston Swinton, now in the infantry on your establishment, a cadet of cavalry.

2. Mr Swinton's order of rank will be transmitted at an early opportunity.

Letter No 2 of 3d January 1840.

Para 1 We have granted additional leave for six months to assistant surgeon McClure

2. Lieutenant Colonel E J Honeywood, of your establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service. This vacancy has effect from the 1st November 1839.

No 46 of 1840 The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the army, the following names of a military letter to the Governor of Bengal, from the honorable the Court of Directors, No. 3, dated the 2d January 1840:

Para. 1. We have much gratification in announcing to you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to promote the undermentioned officers of our service by special brevet in the East Indies, their commissions bearing date the 2d of July 1839, viz

To be lieutenant colonels—Major James Keith, of the Bombay native infantry (Deputy adjutant general)

Major James McLaren, of the Bengal native infantry.

Major Peter L. Pew, of the Bengal artillery

Major James D. Parsons, of the Bengal native infantry, (deputy commissary general)

Major George Warren, of the Royal European regiment

Major Claude Martin Wade, of the Bengal native infantry.

Major H F Sutter, of the Bengal cavalry

Major David Cunyphame, of the Bombay cavalry

To be majors—Captain Neil Campbell, of the Bombay native infantry, (deputy quarter master general)

Captain George Thomson, of the Bengal engineers.

Captain William Gordon, of the Bengal native infantry, (deputy quarter master general)

Captain John Hay, of the Bengal native infantry.

Captain John Lloyd, of the Bombay artillery.

Captain Patrick O'Grady, of the Bengal native infantry, (deputy adjutant general)

Captain Alexander C Post, of the Bombay engineers.

Captain William Alexander, of the Bengal cavalry.

To have the local rank of major in Afghanistan—Lieut Edward Pottinger, of the Bombay artillery.

2. We have also the satisfaction to announce you, that her majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon the undermentioned officers of our service the honor of companion of the most honorable military order of the Bath viz.

Lieut Col Abraham Roberts, of the Bengal N. I.

Lieut Col Thomas Macleod, of the Bombay artillery.

Lieut Col Thomas Montreath, of the Bengal N. I.

Lieut Col Hugh Masey Wheeler, of the Bengal N. I.

Lieut Col Chas M Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal N. I.

Lieut Col Benjamin Sandwith of the Bombay N. I.

Lieut Col Foster Stalker, of the Bombay N. I.

Lieut Col Claude Martine Wade, of the Bengal N. I.

Major George Thomson, of the Bengal engineers.

Major Edward Pottinger, of the Bombay artillery.

No 47 of 1840—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank

Regiment of artillery—1st lieutenant and brevet captain Robert Guthrie McGregor to be captain, and 2d lieutenant Townsend James William Hungerford to be 1st lieutenant, from the 10th February 1839, in succession to captain and brevet major Edward Parry Cowan deceased

20th regiment native infantry—Ensign Myrton Boleau Whish to be lieutenant from the 14th February, 1840, vice lieutenant Henry Torrens Daniell deceased

37th regiment native infantry—Ensign Robert Inglis to be lieutenant from the 5th January 1840, vice Lieutenant William Clinton Peter Chisholm deceased.

71st regiment native infantry—Ensign Thomas Henry Drake to be lieutenant, vice Lieutenant James Bell retired, with rank from the 6th August 1839, vice Lieutenant William James Lind promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Lt Patk Graham Robertson, to rank from 19th June, 1839, vice Lieutenant James Bell retired

Captain George Dike, of the regiment of artillery, is appointed deputy principal commissary of ordnance, vice captain and brevet major E P Cowan deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough

Captain Thomas Plumbo of the 27th regiment native infantry, on account of private affairs

Ensign Alfred Burlew, of the 1st regiment Madras native infantry, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel Orlando Stubbs, of the 53d regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape in Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Lieutenant William Walter Davidson, of the 19th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Chaulick, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside at Simla, and draw his pay and allowances from the Secret pay office.

No. 48 of 1840—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions

48th regiment native infantry—Captain and brevet major William Hough to be major, lieutenant and brevet captain Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bt, to be captain of a company, ensign Frederick Thomas Paterson to be lieutenant, from the 1st March 1840, in succession to major Robert Aiding Thomas retired

Colonel C W Hamilton of the 27th regiment native infantry, is appointed a brigadier of the 2d class, during the period he may be employed in command of the troops at Koorpoor, in succession to Colonel G Hunter, C B, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Captain W P Milner, of the 31st regiment native infantry, is appointed to officiate as an assistant adjutant general of the army, during the absence on leave, on medical certificate, of Captain John Weichman, or until further orders.

Lieutenant James George Lawson, of the 2d regiment light cavalry, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay 14th February 1840.

Servant Francis Reid, of the ordnance commissariat department attached to the arsenal at Fort William, is admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of Council of 11th January 1797 and general order of the 5th February 1826, subject to the confirmation of the honorable the Court of Directors, with petition now to receive his stipend at Calcutta.

GENERAL REGISTER.

No. 49 of 1846.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank.

Regiment of artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel Warren Hastings Leslie Fitch to be lieutenant colonel, on retirement from the 6th December 1839, vice Colonel (major general) Alexander Caldwell, C. B., deceased.

Major Peter Lewis Pow to be lieutenant colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel Warren Hastings Leslie Fitch promoted, with rank from the 1st December 1833, vice Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Clendinning invalided.

Captain and brevet major John Rawlins to be major, from the 31st December 1839, vice Major Peter Lewis Pow promoted.

1st lieutenant and brevet captain Henry Montgomery Lawrence to be captain, vice Captain and brevet major John Rawlins promoted, with rank from the 10th February 1840, vice captain and brevet major Edward Percy Gowan deceased.

2nd Lieutenant John Abernethy to be 1st lieutenant, from the 10th February 1843, vice 1st lieutenant and brevet captain Henry Montgomery Lawrence promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Adolph, Major G. G. Douglas, and Captain H. N. Pepper, to rank from 9th December 1839, vice Lieutenant Colonel W. H. L. Fitch promoted.

Captain R. G. McGregor, ditto 31st December 1839, vice captain and brevet major J. Rawlins promoted.

1st Lieutenant G. Kirk, ditto 31st December 1839, vice 1st lieutenant and brevet captain H. N. Pepper promoted.

1st Lieutenant D. R. H. ditto 31st December 1833, vice 1st lieutenant C. Boulton deceased.

1st Lieutenant T. J. W. (Ingersford), ditto 31st December 1839, vice 1st lieutenant and brevet captain R. G. McGregor promoted.

Lieutenant J. M. Larcher, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, first adjutant of Fort William, having returned to the presidency from New South Wales, is directed to resume the duties of his office.

The permission granted by the Bombay government to lieutenant Lowther Thomas Puri, 81st of the 14th regiment Bengal native infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate is confirmed by the Government of India.

No. 51 of 1840.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Infantry.—Major Christopher Colby to be lieutenant colonel.

31st regiment native infantry.—Captain and brevet major Frederick Henry Dunlop to be major, lieutenant and brevet captain Ferdinand Canina Miller to be captain of a company and ensign, and second lieutenant Emily to be lieutenant, from 14th February 1840, in succession to lieutenant Steele Hawthorne retired.

81st regiment native infantry.—Captain Francis S. Hawkins to be major, lieutenant and brevet captain George Farmer to be captain of a company, and Ensign William Henry Jerome to be 1st lieutenant, from the 14th February 1840, in succession to Major Edward Simpson Hawkins deceased.

Lieutenant Richard Overley, of the 50th regiment native infantry, is placed at the disposal of the right honourable the Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being employed under the officiating agent to the Governor General south Western Frontier.

March 11.—No. 55 of 1840.—The right honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion, and alteration of rank.

March 14.—No. 68 of 1840.—The pay, allowances, and other allowances from March 1840, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Thursday the 9th proximo.

Cavalry.—Major Robert Hawkes to be lieutenant colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Honeywood retired, with rank from the 21st of December, 1839, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. P. King invalided.

9th regiment light cavalry.—Captain Charles Newbery to be Major, Lieutenant Anchutty Tucker to be captain of a troop, and captain Frederick Joseph Harriott to be lieutenant, from the 21st of December 1839, in succession to major Robert Hawkes promoted.

Cavalry.—Lt. Col. G. C. Smyth, 3d light cavalry, major J. McKenzie, ditto, Captain H. P. Pennefather, and Lt. G. R. Buld to rank from 1st Nov. 1839, vice Lt. Col. E. J. Honeywood retired.

Lt. Col. H. L. Worrall, 1st light cavalry, Major O. R. Crommelin, ditto, Capt. G. I. Fraser, and Lt. V. F. I. Turner, to rank from 12th Nov. 1839, vice Lt. Col. A. Worde deceased.

Lt. Col. J. B. Hearsay, 6th light cavalry, Major R. L. Ashsthalder, ditto, Captain E. Wall, and Lt. R. H. Christie, to rank from 25th Dec. 1838, vice Lt. Col. A. Bulfinch deceased.

Lt. Col. T. M. Taylor, 5th light cavalry, Major C. W. Hodges, ditto, Captain I. Holt, and Lt. H. Y. Buxton, to rank from 6th August 1839, vice Lt. Col. U. J. Shadwell invalided.

Lt. Col. A. Pope, 14th light cavalry, Major C. D. Blair, ditto, Captain W. B. Hales, and Lt. E. the way, to rank from 4th Nov. 1839, vice Lt. Col. J. W. Robertson invalided.

The undermentioned officer of the cavalry is promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name.

7th regiment of light cavalry.—Lieut. Thos. Fraser, 7th March 1840.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.
Secy to the Govt of India. My Duty
with the Rt Honble the Govr Genl.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

January 2.—With reference to the replies received through general officers commanding districts to the circular letter, No. 106, bearing date the 29th August 1839, regarding the introduction of an address cap, it is several copies of the reply, which prove that the practice is in use in many regiments, and that the introduction of an objectionable practice, and to direct that command officers officers of corps will on no account make any alteration in, or addition to, the established uniform without previous sanction.

In those regiments where an address cap has been made up of the authority of commanding officers, the Commander-in-Chief desires to give intimation to the officers by forbidding the use of it in future, warning them being worn for the present by parties detached from the head quarters of their corps, no salign duties but no command require it to be included in the baggage of regiments on their quitting the station they now occupy respectively.

His excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

55th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant William Geleian Hume to be adjutant, vice lieutenant and brevet captain Charles Thun, a mounted person interpreter to his excellency the Commander in Chief.

Colonel E. F. Walters, C. B., is removed from the 45th to the 60th regiment native infantry.

Colonel W. Vincent is removed from the 65th to the 40th regiment native infantry.

The appointment of brevet major W. Thun, her majesty's 21st foot, to be adjutant to major general W. K. Elphinstone, C. B., announced in general orders of the 11th ultimo, is to have effect from the 24th November last.

Captain W. Riddell, of the 60th regiment native infantry, has leave of absence for four months and a half, to regain his regiment to commence from the date on which he may have been relieved from his appointment with the Bhopal contingent, and which he will notify in army head quarters.

Quartermaster sergeant John Nicholas, of the 24th regiment native infantry, having been declared by a special medical committee assembled in Fort William, to be unfit for further field service, is to be sent to Europe recommended for penal.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

Garrison Staff.—General B. Miley, commandant of Allahabad from 1st January to 1st July, in extension, to remain at the post, duty, on medical certificate.

40th regiment native infantry.—Colonel W. Vincent, commanding temporarily at Allahabad, from 15th January to 15th March, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

24th regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. Thompson, from 20th October 1839 to 20th October, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

Order of commissariat department.—Conductor R. Kilien, of the Sutlej magazine, from 15th December 1839 to 15th July, to proceed on the River Ganges, on medical certificate.

January 4.—The general orders issued by order of commander of the forces, between the 21st December and the receipt of the governor general orders, No. 207, of the 7th ultimo, at Meerut, are confirmed.

The following extract of a military letter from the hon. noble the court of directors, to the government of India, No. 51, dated the 23rd September 1839, is published in the army.

Letter dated 6th April, 1839 (No. 28.)

Memorial from a Captain G. H. Cox and certain officers of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 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726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811th, 812th, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911th, 912th, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th.

His excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings.

Lieutenant Colonel David Harriot from the 9th to the 4th regiment light cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Mathew Taylor (on staff employ) from the 10th to the 9th regiment light cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Pope (now promotion) to the 10th regiment light cavalry.

Cornet Francis Robert Toffenham is appointed to do duty, at his own request, with the 31st, instead of the 11th regiment of light cavalry, as directed in general orders of the 21st ultimo, and directed to join.

be also the necessary returns, &c. required at the time of making them.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Major William Thiele, H. M. 21st Fusiliers, is appointed aide-de-camp to major general Elphinstone. Date of appointment 20th November 1839.

J. BYRNE, Major,
Asst. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

January 15.—Lieutenant Colonel R Rich is removed from the 2d European regiment to the 56th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel J Frishead is removed from the 68th regiment native infantry to the 2d European regiment, and directed to join.

The Meerut division order, of the 2d instant, appointing hospital apprentice T. to act, from the 1st December last, as agent and steward to the detachment of recovered men from the Landour depot, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 2d instant, placing Colly Churn, native doctor, doing duty with the 61st regiment native infantry, at the disposal of the civil surgeon at Bareilly, for the purpose of assisting medical aid to the detached gangs of prisoners in that district, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 4th April last, directing a detachment of the 25th native infantry, under the command of Lieutenant T. D. Martin, to proceed to Mirzapore, for the purpose of excavating 106 thuzes, by water, from that station towards the presidency, is confirmed.

The regimental order by Lieutenant Colonel W. R. C. Costley, of the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and quarter master W. W. Davidson to act as adjutant, and Ensign F. C. Tombs to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 11th regiment native infantry, is confirmed, as a temporary arrangement, until the arrival of Lieutenant and adjutant C. C. Plett.

The unmentioned officers have leave of absence—

1st regiment light cavalry—Captain J. A. Scott, from 2d March to 2d July, to visit Massore, on urgent private affairs.

6th regiment native infantry—Captain C. Fowle, from 20th April to 4th May 1839, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

6th regiment native infantry—Captain C. Fowle, from 18th August to 7th November 1839, to remain at the presidency, and to enable him to rejoin.

January 16.—The following extract of a military letter from the honorable the court of directors to the government of India, No 32, dated 2d May 1837, is published to the army.

Letter dated 17th June 1836 (No 46)

Submit, for court's decision, a reference from Lieutenant Colonel D'Aguiar, of the invalid establishment, requesting to know whether the enlarged pension regulations are applicable to an officer in his situation, who has served an aggregate period of 31 years, 10 of which he has been on the non-effective list. Request also to know whether any distinction in regard to retiring pay should be drawn between officers on the invalid establishment, who are not in the possession of any duties, whether auxiliary or civil, and invalid officers attached to the European regiments, or otherwise employed by government.

and

Letter dated 10th August 1836, No 56, forwarding a further communication from Lieutenant Colonel D'Aguiar, soliciting with reference to the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the benefit of his health, that he may be allowed to retire in England on the pay of Colonel Governor, and observing that, if the new retiring regulations were intended by the court to be made applicable to any branch of the non-effective list, there is no person more deserving of their benefits than this officer.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
J. WELCHMAN, Captain,
Asst. Adjutant General of the Army

Hospital steward J. Kidd, of the left wing of the 4th battalion artillery, who arrived on duty at the presidency in medical charge of European invalids, is directed to return to Agra, and, being the only available subordinate medical servant at the presidency, will proceed with a detachment of artillery drafts under orders for

the Upper Provinces. Mr Kidd will, without delay, report himself to the commandant of artillery at Dum-Dum.

Sergeant major Robert Hamilton, of the 56th regiment native infantry, being in a state of mental derangement, is to be sent to the presidency by the first favorable opportunity, and be delivered over to the chief magistrate of Fort William, for the purpose of being placed in the lunatic asylum.

Sub-conductor Wilester Fox, attached to the arsenal of Fort William, is appointed to do duty at the Sango magazine, and directed to join forthwith.

January 15.—His excellency the commander in Chief in India, is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the military secretary to the general Commanding in Chief, and of an extract from his enclosure, for general information.

Horse Guards, October 11, 1839.

Sir,—I am directed by the General Commanding in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of General Sir Henry Fane's despatch of the 22d Inst. last, referring to the case of private John Brann of the 11th light infantry, and transmitting several papers regarding Charles Fitzgerald, a soldier of the 3d foot, who had been arraigned before a district court martial held at Veram in March last.

Lord Hill having deemed it his duty to refer those papers for the consideration of the judge advocate general, I have now the honor by his lordship's desire to transmit to you a copy of Sir George Grey's opinion on the case, which opinion conclusively shews, that unless a prisoner has notice, previous to his trial, his numerous offences cannot be brought against him, but if he receives such notice, the court is bound to receive and record such evidence, and it cannot be refused or withheld by the prosecutor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
FITZROY SOVERSET.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR J. BYRNE NICOLLS, K. C. B.

Extract from a letter from Sir George Grey, judge advocate general, to the military secretary to the right honorable the general Commanding in Chief, dated judge advocate general's office, London, 2d October, 1839.

Having perused the dispatch from General Sir Henry Fane, with the other papers transmitted for my consideration in your lordship's letter of the 23d September, I request that you will communicate to the General Commanding in Chief my opinion with reference to a question raised by Sir Henry Fane, that whenever it shall have been proved to the satisfaction of a court martial, that the prisoner has previously to his trial, had notice of the intention to produce against him evidence of former convictions, the court is bound to receive and record such evidence, and that it cannot be refused or withheld by the prosecutor.

January 16.—A precise having recently arisen of commanding officers of regiments in India, transmitting returns and letters by the *Orient* and *Mallory Vasselias*, by which a very considerable expense has been incurred to the public, the Commander in Chief has been instructed by the general commanding her majesty's army to forbid in the most positive manner this mode of transmitting returns, and other communications, on ordinary occasions.

Commanding officers of regiments will transmit their returns and official communications to the several military departments as prescribed in the general regulations and orders of the army, and have to be superscribed on the covers the words "via Calcutta."

His excellency is directed also to enjoin them to prevent private letters from being transmitted under official covers.

The order by the officer commanding the Cawnpore division, dated 3d January 1839, directing the volunteers for the 21st fusiliers to proceed by water with the 16th foot to join their corps at Chinnurah, and thence for the 9th and 1st foot to Trinidad until further orders at Cawnpore, under charge of Lieutenant Hook, 9th foot, is approved.

The order by Lieutenant Clarke, 9th foot, dated 8th January 1839, in charge of a detachment of 9 corporals, as per manifest of volunteers for her majesty's 3d, 19th privates, 13th and 44th foot, in progress to join their regiments, appointing the following staff and carrying men to act as non-commissioned officers, is confirmed, subject to the regulations of government, viz.

Sergeant Cornelius Mulvihill, 3d foot, to act as sergeant major;
Sergeant Dewar, 3d foot, as quarter master sergeant.

Corporal John Cooke, 3d foot, as provost sergeant.

Lieutenant Clarke will make over charge of his detachment at Veram and return to the presidency by water.

Lieutenant Hook and the volunteers of the 9th foot will join on the arrival of the corps at Cawnpore. The volunteers for the 31st will proceed by water to Cawnpore under the charge of Lieutenant Othha, 16th foot,—that officer will afterwards proceed by water to the presidency.

MEMORANDUM.—In the general orders of the 8th January 1839, under the "Charge" insert the words signed C. E. O'Neill major, captain 11, 5th regiment.

J. WELCHMAN, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army

GENERAL REGISTER.

December 19.—The Commander of the Forces desires that upon the volunteering of H M's 14th foot, the directions contained in G. O. of the 3d November 1897, may be carefully attended to.

Men under 25 years of age are permitted to enter other infantry regiments on the Bengal establishment, the 26th and 49th excepted.

The volunteers for the 3d, 9th, 13th, 31st, and 44th are to be left at Cawnpore under charge of an officer.

Major General Oglanier will receive further instructions respecting the men who enter the 9th and 31st regiments, but those for the 3d, 13th and 44th regiments are to be sent under officers proportioned to their numbers to Meerut.

As time will not admit of an Officer from each regiment being sent to Cawnpore, to inspect the men and examine the Records, Major General Oglanier will be pleased to take measures for having these duties most carefully performed.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
JOHN LWARD, Lieut. Col. Military Secretary.

January 20.—The Commander in Chief has resolved the orders of government to form, for service to the eastward, a volunteer regiment of native infantry of eight companies and the sanction of the President in Council to effect it in the following manner:

The regiments at Barrackpore,	3d N I	} Barrackpore.
Behampore, and 18th N. I.	13th N. I.	
each to be called on to furnish the 47th N. I.	for a company in this regiment.	57th N. I.
1 Jemadar for promotion to 69th N. I.	1 Bahadur for promotion to 28th N. I.	} Dinapore.
1 Havildar for promotion to 49th N. I.	6 Naicks for promotion to 58th N. I.	
2 Drummers, and		

100 seniors, including 6 for promotion to Naicks; when such number is completed of unexceptionable men, commanding officers are authorized to send in rolls for promotion of a Jemadar for subadar, a havildar for jemadar, and to promote the six Volunteer naicks to havildars, and the six most eligible volunteer sergeants to naicks.

One captain and one subaltern to be sent with each company. The arrangement for completing the regiment in field officers, will subsequently be made.

The regiment will be formed at Barrackpore on the 15th February, from which day the native details will be struck off their respective corps, being previously settled with to the 31st instant.

The advantages enjoyed by regiments raised for general service or volunteering as general service corps, laid down in Government general orders, No 36, of the 25th March 1895, and No. 207 of the 18th October 1896, and the existing regulations as regards pay to men going in foreign service will be granted and adhered to on this occasion, and commanding officers are directed to have them explained in the fullest and clearest manner.

It is also to be made known to the men of each regiment that they will be kept together as much as possible under their own officers, and allowed to return with them to their respective corps unless they prefer going to a different regiment.

Volunteers are to leave with their respective Corps, their accoutrements, and clothing to wear.

The first eight regiments which complete the numbers required (which are to be immediately reported to the general officers commanding, will be taken for the service—into therefore are to be carefully noted.

The major generals commanding the presidency and Dinapore divisions will give effect to these orders regarding the completion of each corps as soon as made known, and will cause the men to be carefully inspected, in order that none but men physically fit, and otherwise unobjectionable, may be selected.

Major General Penny will receive subsequent directions for the march of the companies from Dinapore.

The rolls for regimental promotion consequent on the volunteering, will be called for on the receipt of the reports from the general officers commanding divisions of the corps from which the quotas have been selected.

January 18.—In modification of the instructions contained in paragraph 52, page 47, clothing regulations which directs that all surplus clothing be returned to the stores, from whose stores it was issued, the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the retention by corps, under the charge of quarter masters of regiments of any surplus coats or Paulownas not exceeding in weight the same to be packed and kept with the greatest care to secure them from damage by insects, and when all clothing so retained to be carried to account when presenting the quarterly statement for the next supply of the same article of dress.

The Allypore station order of the 13th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant F J Chene of the 24th regiment native infantry, to act as station staff from that date is confirmed.

The Arracan district order of the 13th ultimo, directing the commissariat to hire an additional set of bearers and two additional sweepers for the hospital at Kayonk Phyo, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 9th instant, directing that all reports and returns of the division to be made to major general F J F. Johnston C. B., from that date, until further orders, is confirmed.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

2nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G S. Mackenzie to be adjutant, vice Jones permitted to resign the appointment. Captain F. Kayser, of the 61th regiment native infantry, and brevet captain Lord H. Gordon, of the 3d European regiment, are permitted to do duty at the Landour depot, during the ensuing hot season.

Gunner John Kinsella, of the 2d company 1st battalion artillery, is appointed an oversea man in the orders of the president of the Rangoon post and telegraph office appointed quarter master en route to the 1st Assam security corps.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Assistant surgeon C. J. McDonald, from 1st February to 1st June, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough in Europe.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
J. WELCHMAN, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

January 20.—His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following removals.

Lieutenant colonel G W A. Lloyd from the 30th to the 3d regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel S. D. Riley from the 3d to the 30th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel (brevet colonel) G Hunter, C. B., from the 5th to the 68th regiment native infantry.

The removal to the 58th regiment native infantry, published in the general orders of the 15th instant, of Lieutenant colonel H. Rich, is cancelled, and that officer is posted to the 5th native infantry.

GENERAL ORDERS.

January 21.—The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., to Captain Penn, of the 15th Hussars, to proceed to England on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for two years from date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K. C. B., to Lieutenant J. B. Howe, H. M. 6th foot, to proceed to England on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for one year from date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., to Lieutenant J. S. Montgomerie, 41st foot, to proceed to England on private affairs, for two years, from date of embarkation, is confirmed.

His excellency the commander in chief has been pleased to make the following appointments and promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

19th Foot.—Lieutenant W F Kerr to be Captain without pay, vice Sanders deceased, the date to be notified hereafter.
Ensign C S Gwynne to be Lieutenant, vice Kerr.

His excellency the commander in chief has been pleased to promote the undermentioned officer to the rank of captain by brevet in the F. M. India only.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant T. Burke, date of commission 7th August 1897.

The Order of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, 10th foot, dated 9th January 1896, appointing Sergeant Archibald McDonnell of that Corps, to act as provost assistant during the progress of the regiment to the presidency, is confirmed.

The following officers have leave of absence:

9th Foot.—Lieutenant G Chitt, to England, on medical certificate, for two years, from date of embarkation; Surgeon Sir Wright, to England, on medical certificate, for two years, from date of embarkation.

3rd Light.—Captain McGhee, to England, for two years, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotion.

Lieutenant general Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., to have the actual rank of General in the East Indies only 18th October 1899.

GENERAL REGISTER.

NOTICE.

H. W. 26th Foot—Capt. C. M. is on leave of absence, to visit the presidency, in the O. O. of the 27th December 1839, is to take place from the 9th January.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
J. BYRNE, Major,
Asst. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

January 22—His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following removals in the artillery regiment.

Captain H. P. Hedges from the 3d company 6th battalion to the 3d company 5th battalion artillery.

Captain E. F. Day from the 3d company 5th battalion to the 3d company 6th battalion artillery, and to the charge of the Field Battery at Delhi.

2d Lieutenant A. Christie from the 1st company 4th battalion to the 3d company 6th battalion artillery.

2d Lieutenant J. Mill, at present in charge of the 3d company 6th battalion artillery and the field battery at Delhi, will on being relieved by Captain Day, rejoin the 3d company 2d battalion artillery at Meerut.

Corporal William Simpson, of the artillery is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed an overseer in the Cawnpore Foundry.

The Meerut station order of the 9th instant, directing assistant steward M. J. McLoughlin to do duty with the depot of her majesty's 6th lancers, till further orders is continued.

The Ferozepore station order of the 21st November last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant Colonel N. Wallace, on the departure of Brigadier G. Hunter C. B., towards Bombay, is with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Cawnpore station order of the 1st ultimo, directing official assistant apothecary George Lemon to proceed to the presidency by water, with an insane patient and time expired men, is confirmed.

The Arracan district order of the 27th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon A. G. Barton to assume medical charge of the Arracan local battalion, vice assistant surgeon Wethered proceeding on leave of absence, is confirmed.

The Mysore station order of the 9th instant, appointing Lieut. E. G. Walsh, adjutant of the 1st wing 11th regiment native infantry, to act as station staff, is confirmed.

The Agra station order of the 4th instant, directing assistant surgeon W. Smith to receive medical charge of the right wing of the 11th regiment, and the sick of the 10th native infantry, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

6th regiment native infantry—Arrest captain interpreter and quartermaster H. W. J. Wilkinson, from 1st March to 1st May, to Mussoorie, on private affairs.

2d regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant J. G. Ryley, from 20th January to 30th January 1841, to visit the hills, north of Dehra, on medical certificate.

7th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant T. Fraser, from 15th January to 15th January 1841, to visit the hills, north of Dehra, on medical certificate.

23d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M. Nallin, from 1st February to 30th April, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

16th battalion artillery—Apothecary F. Short, from 1st February to 1st February 1841, to proceed to the hills, north of Dehra, on medical certificate.

1st regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant A. G. Campbell, from 15th February to 15th August, to visit itungpore and Bajeeah, on private affairs.

10th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant W. B. Wesley, from 1st April 1839 to 30th April 1839, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

9th regiment native infantry—Assistant surgeon T. W. Wilson, M. D., from 15th December 1839 to 15th June 1840, to visit Dacca and Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate.

January 21—The undermentioned recruits and ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in Government general orders, No. 10, of the 2nd instant, are posted to the corps indicated opposite to their respective names, and directed to join.

Cavalry.—Coronet Roland Richardson, 3d regiment light cavalry Kurnaul.

Alfred Wrench, 5th regiment light cavalry, Kurnaul.

William Alexander, 10th regiment light cavalry, Mussoorie.

Infantry.—Ensign Frederick William Denno Lloyd, 25th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

William Fullerton, 14th regiment native infantry, Fattchgarh.

Dunstan Mount Charles Daniel Law, 56th regiment native infantry, Dinapore.

George Henderson, 30th regiment native infantry, Neemuch.

Charles Holroyd, 30th regiment native infantry, Jumnulpore.

Marshall James 34th regiment native infantry, Dinapore.

Evelyan Bradford, 23d regiment native infantry, Agra.

Charles Farquhar Davis, 24th regiment native infantry, Saugor.

Nathaniel Robert Sneyd, 57th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Andrew Hunter, 25th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Robert Bruce Norton, 33d regiment native infantry, army of the Indus.

James Marquis, 21st regiment native infantry, Moradabad.

Charles James Roberts, 43d regiment native infantry, army of the Indus.

Augustus Noel Cole, 10th regiment native infantry, Delhi.

Charles Edward Philpotts, 9th regiment native infantry, Benares.

Douglas Charles Turing Beaton, 14th regiment native infantry, Fattchgarh.

Drury Little Wake, 48th regiment native infantry army of the Indus.

John Nisbett 69th regiment native infantry, Berhampore.

John Fowles, 7th regiment native infantry, Cawnpore.

William Graydon 34th regiment native infantry, Agra.

Richard Charles Gorman, 43rd regiment native infantry, Benadah.

Edwin Thomas, 70th regiment native infantry, Sylhet.

The Hon'ble Edward Plantagenet Robin Hood Hastings, 32d regiment native infantry, Dacca.

George Coare, 60th regiment native infantry, Kurnaul.

Andrew Macqueen, 42d regiment native infantry, army of the Indus.

William Charles Clifton, 67th regiment native infantry Benares.

Henry Robert Shawe, 1st European regiment, army of the Indus.

Anthony Delacombe Potenger, 5th regiment native infantry, Ferozepore.

Henry Mo'n Wilson, 8th regiment native infantry, Bareilly.

John Frederick Pugsau, 4th regiment native infantry Cawnpore.

Henry Earl Read, 51st regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

John St. George, 37th regiment native infantry, army of the Indus.

Walter Robert Prout, 56th regiment native infantry, Dinapore.

Charles Plowden St. John Law, 11th regiment native infantry, Saugor.

Henry Diaug, 71st regiment native infantry, Neemuch.

John Cameron Hemmington, 48th regiment native infantry, Barrackpore.

Robert Nixon Thomson, 2d European regiment, Hazaribagh.

Samuel Rumsey Jenkins, 3d European regiment, Hazaribagh.

William Wright Aubert, 52d regiment native infantry, Mussoorie.

Thaophilus Green, 27th regiment native infantry, Ferozepore.

Richard Henn O'Connell, 11th regiment native infantry, Etawah.

Thomas Whittaker Swager, 30th regiment native infantry, Neemuch.

With the sanction of Government, the commander in chief is pleased to direct, that her majesty's 16th regiment now in progress to the presidency by water from Cawnpore shall be disembarked at Dinapore, and that her majesty's 49th foot shall occupy their boats, with such additional tonnage as that corps may require, and proceed to the presidency without delay, to embark for service to the Eastward.

Assistant commissary of ordnance J. Fernald is removed from the Ajmere to the Agra Magazine.

Captain G. R. Talbot, of the 2d European regiment, is directed to do duty at the Lamlur Depot, during the running hot season. The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain Talbot, in General Orders of the 6th November last, is cancelled.

Ensign E. D. Byng is appointed to do duty with the 33rd native infantry at Meerut, at his own request, instead of the 56th regiment at Dinapore, as formerly directed.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Conductor J. Thompson, of the Ordnance commissariat department, General orders of the 19th July last, is cancelled from the 12th ultimo.

Captain S. Maclean, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Dehra and Mussoorie.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

Department of public Works—Sub-conductor W. Wynne, from 1st January to 1st September, to visit the hills, on medical certificate.

GENERAL REGISTER.

3d European regiment.—Brevet Major J. Steel, in command of the 10th company, from 1st February to 1st April, to visit Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

9th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. A. Rodgers, from 1st February to 1st April, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

74th regiment native infantry.—Captain R. Hill, from 24th January to 21st April, to remain at the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

63th regiment native infantry.—Assistant Surgeon W. Noel, from 29th December 1839 to 30th March, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

6th regiment native infantry.—Major S. Swayne, from 5th March to 5th September, to visit Meerut and Mussoorie, on urgent private affairs.

3rd regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant D. Nisbett, from 31st January to 30th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

January 24.—The detachment of three hundred and seventy-eight men for the 3d European Regiment, now in Fort William, will march for Itanagarh on the 3d proximo under the command of the senior officer of that corps, doing duty with the detachment in the Garrison.

Assistant Surgeon J. Morice is appointed to the medical charge of the Detachment, and Assistant Surgeon O. S. Mann will do duty with it.

Assistant Steward R. Rivers, doing duty in the honorable company's dispensary, is appointed to act as assistant apothecary to the detachment.

Assistant Steward A. W. Wallace, and hospital apprentice James Esau and D. Mayne, now at the general hospital, will do duty with the detachment.

January 25.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. Powsy, of her majesty's 3d light dragoons, and Lieutenant A. Mendes, of her majesty's 3d Buffs, are permitted to do duty at the Landour Depot, during the ensuing hot season.

The suspension from rank and pay of Mr. William Smith, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, (on leave to visit Mysore and Ponnagurh till the 2d proximo,) by sentence of a general court martial, will terminate on the 2d proximo, on which date he will resign his corps and resume his duties as captain.

The undersigned officer is leave of absence.

Invalid Establishment.—Lieutenant A. W. Fraser, from 1st February to 31st July, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Jan. 27.—Officers in charge of companies, doing duty with the depot battalions are directed to forward monthly present states to the commanding officers of their regiments, which are to be countersigned by the commanders of the depots, and transmitted on as to reach the head quarters of their respective corps by the 1st of each month.

The present inconvenience his excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that when an officer is absent from his corps, on leave between months, and while on short, applied for general leave, the period of his original absence is to be included in his application, when leave will be granted from the date of his first quitting his Regiment, or otherwise as circumstances may call for.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following removals,

Lieut. col. William Pattie from the 8th to the 1st regiment light cavalry,

Lieut. col. David Harriott from the 4th to the 8th regiment light cavalry,

Lieut. col. Henry Lechmere Worrall from the 1st to the 4th regiment light cavalry,

Lieut. W. H. Dolman, of the 2d company 5th battalion artillery, recently returned from furlough, is directed to do duty with the artillery at Dum Dum, until further orders.

The presidency division order of the 22d instant, directing assistant surgeon G. M. Cheyne, lately arrived with invalids from the Upper Provinces, to do duty with Her Majesty's 20th regiment of foot is confirmed.

The presidency division order of the 19th instant, appointing assistant apothecary William Watson to act as steward in the hospital of the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery and right wing of the 4th battalion artillery at Dum Dum, is confirmed.

3d troop 3d brigade

Burns artillery.

A detail of native horse artillery.

3d regiment light cavalry.

A detail of European dragoon and invalids.

A detail of native dragoon and invalids.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A. W. B. M. W. Captain.

Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

January 30.—The leave of absence granted by major general Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., to the undersigned officers, to precede their regiment to England and to report their arrival to the adjutant general George Gurnard, is confirmed.

54th Foot.—Brevet captain Dodd.

Ditto do.—Lieutenant Moffat.

Ditto do.—Lieutenant Wheeler, via Malta.

The appointment by major general Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., of Lieut. Moffat, H. M. 54th foot, to act as quarter master to that corps, during the absence on leave of lieutenant Cuddy, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K. C. B., to captain Oliver, 4th foot, and lieutenant Wilson 6th foot, to proceed to England, on private affairs for two years, from date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The detachment under by captain Mansel, H. M. 16th dragoons, dated 15th December 1839, appointing sergeant D. Egne to act as quarter master sergeant, and certain men as non-commissioned officers to the depot until the arrival of that corps at Meerut, is confirmed, subject to the regulations of government.

Lieutenant Jones, H. M. 16th foot, in charge of a detachment of recovered men from the convalescent depot at Landour, will proceed by water from Calcutta to join his corps at Dinapore.

Lieutenant Pearson, 49th foot, proceeding in charge of the sick of a detachment of recruits for H. M. regiments in the Upper Provinces, will make over charge of his men at Calcutta, and proceed by water to join his regiment at the presidency.

The following officers have leave of absence.

3d light dragoons.—Major Lockwood, from 5th April to 15th October 1840, to Simla, on private affairs, and lieutenant Roche, from the 3d March to 3d September 1840, to Simla, on private affairs.

13th foot.—Captain Vigors, from 1st February 1840 to 31st Jan. 1841, to Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

This cancels that portion of the leave granted to him on private affairs in the general orders of the 4th December '39.

62d foot.—Surgeon Dempster, to England, for two years, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate. 63d ditto surgeon Watson, to England, for two years, on medical certificate.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief.

J. BYRNE, Major,
Asst Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

January 30.—The attention of his excellency the commander in chief having been drawn to the form of Indian ordnance magazines at present in force with corps and departments, the use of which has been found to tend both to inconvenience and error, his excellency is pleased to direct the substitution of the following form, in conformity to which all officers are accordingly required to frame their returns.

Index on the Magazine for Stores, &c. required for the use of the Regiment of the Native Infantry.

NAMES OF STORES.	Estab. property.	Number of articles remaining.	Due to India.	Now in use.	Purposes for which required.
Cutlery					
Balised					
Musket, .	10000	9990		1000	To replace an equal No. of damaged by Committee of survey, as shown in the annexed Report.
Pouches,					
Privates, .	954	854		100	
Sergants,					
Turnkey,					
With					
Hand,	1004	828	180	200	

I do hereby certify, that the articles hereby indicated are indispensably necessary for the use of the , according to the best of my judgment and belief, after the most careful examination.

Exd. A. H. N. H. G. D. Lieut. col. regt.

NOTE.—In cases where the established proportion is doubtful the word "unknown" will be written in the column having that heading.

2. Indenting officers are also directed to pay particular observance to the rule laid down in general orders commander in chief 30th November 1837, which directs that invalids not above required to replace condemnations, shall invariably be accompanied by survey reports or the form prescribed in minute of council of the 24th June 1796 (or Henley's code, p. 43.) due care being taken that mention is always made of the period when and source whence the condemned articles were received.

GENERAL REGISTER.

4. The attention of his excellency has also been drawn to the frequent submission of emergent incidents, which, in some cases, are inadmissible by regulation, and in others, without the existence of any circumstances that would justify the emergent demand. The continuance of this practice tends to destroy that check which the rules of the service have established on the issue of public stores, and accordingly his excellency deems it right to call upon officers to avoid the submission of emergent incidents excepting cases of real necessity, and where the delay attending the ordinary forms must be productive of positive injury to the service. Countersigning authorities are also requested to be cautious in giving the weight of their authority to any demands, the urgency or correctness of which is at all doubtful.

The Benares division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing captain W. H. Maudslayi, of the 3d troop, 2d brigade horse artillery, to the charge of remount horses, admitted by the Ghazepore stud committee, for the horse artillery and her majesty's 3d light dragoon and 10th lancers, including officers' chargers, and proceed with them to their destination; directing the horses for the governor's establishment to be left at the Ghazepore stud, pending the arrival of Captain C. D. Watkins, in progress with that corps towards the presidency; and directing the horses for the 1st troop 3d brigade horse artillery, being sent to Dum Dun under charge of a native officer of the 4th light cavalry, and a party of dismounted troopers from that regiment, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 2d instant, appointing captain E. Watt, of the 6th, to the charge of remount horses, admitted by the Ghazepore stud committee, for the 1d, 11th, 5th, 11th, 7th, 8th, and 9th regiments of light cavalry, and proceed with them to their destination, is confirmed.

Ensign John Frederick Pagon is, at his own request, removed from the 4th to the 47th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

With the sanction of government, drum major Denham Smith of the European Invalid volunteer company at Aunah, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at the presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

Division staff—major general Jas. Cock, commanding Benares division, from 6th February to 26th February, in extension, to rejoin his station.

69th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant H. M. Gurnell, from 4th February to 16th May, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

February 1.—Assistant surgeon T. A. Wethered, now on leave at the presidency, is directed to join and do duty with the detachment of the 2d European regiment at Fort William, and proceed with it to Hazareebaugh.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, in general orders of the 29th ultimo, is cancelled.

The presidency division order of the 26th ultimo, directing the following medical arrangements for the detachment of recruits of her majesty's 49th regiment of foot, to march from Fort William and Chitaurah for the upper provinces, is confirmed.

Assistant surgeon T. Cantor, M. D., to the medical charge of the detachment.

Hospital apprentice J. Passos to act as assistant steward, and hospital apprentice B. McCannah to act as assistant apothecary to the detachment.

The detachment order by major H. Hawkes, commanding at Muttra, of the 14th ultimo, directing cornet F. J. Harriott, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, to conduct the duties of detachment staff, from the 16th idem, is confirmed.

The detachment order by major H. Hawkes, commanding at Muttra, of the 16th ultimo, directing veterinary surgeon Charles Turner, of the 9th light cavalry, to take charge of the horses of the 3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery, is confirmed.

The Neemuch station order of the 10th September last, directing assistant surgeon A. Weatherhead, of the 7th Bombay native infantry, to take medical charge of the left wing of the 3d local horse, and the sick of the 9th and 10th regiments native infantry, and also to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 4th local horse, is confirmed.

The regimental order by major R. Delamain, of the 18th ultimo, appointing lieutenant J. McDonald to act as adjutant to the left wing of the 66th native infantry, during his separation from the head quarters of the regiment, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

Invalid pension establishment—Conductor W. Hunt, from 30th December 1859 to 30th March, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

February 2.—Assistant surgeon G. M. Cheyne, now doing duty with her majesty's 16th regiment of foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of recruits from the 2d European regiment ordered to leave the presidency for Hazareebaugh

to-morrow morning, in the room of assistant surgeon J. Morice (whose services are not available).

Assistant steward R. Rivers, who was appointed to act as assistant apothecary with the detachment of the 2d European regiment in general orders of the 24th ultimo, will act as apothecary and steward, and hospital apprentice J. Euston as assistant apothecary and steward to the detachment.

That part of the general order of the 24th ultimo, appointing assistant steward A. W. Wallace and hospital apprentice D. Mayo to accompany the detachment of the 2d European regiment to Hazareebaugh, is cancelled.

February.—The Oude district order of the 9th ultimo directing all reports of the district being made to Major J. B. Smith, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is, with sanction of government, confirmed.

The Saugor artillery division order of the 16th November last, by Major Captain H. N. Pepper, appointing corporal James McDermott, to the 7d company 2d battalion artillery, to be park sergeant at the ensuing peeling season at Saugor, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence: 73d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant W. Y. Siddons, from 14th March to 14th September, to visit Allyghur, on urgent private affairs.

February 4.—On examination of the documents received from the officer commanding the presidency division, connected with the volunteering for service to the east ward, of the corps stationed at Barrackpore and Behampore, it appears that the six regiments which first completed their quotas, with reference to the scale contained in general orders of the 29th ultimo, are as follows, and are declared accordingly:

18th regiment of native infantry, 25th ditto, 47th ditto; 51st ditto, 55th ditto, and 69th ditto.

Indents for clothing to be immediately made out and sent in, for the volunteers, by quarter masters of regiments from which they have been declared, instructions regarding the preparation of which as well as breast-plates, have been furnished to the clothing board.

Major general Burch, commanding the presidency division, will instruct the officer commanding the 69th regiment of native infantry, to send by land to Barrackpore the Volunteers of that corps, so as to reach that station by the 16th instant, or as soon after as practicable.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings:

Colonel John Anthony Hodgson (new promotion) to the 3d regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel Henry Burney (on furlough) from the 16th to the 20th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel James McLaren (new promotion) to the 16th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel and brevet colonel Forster Walker (on furlough) from the 33d to the 38th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel Archibald Fullerton Richmond (new promotion) to the 33d regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel C. P. King, of the Invalid establishment, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside at Lucknow, and draw his pay and allowances from the Invalid pay office.

The Dispoze division order of the 26th ultimo, directing assistant apothecary Francis Buchanan, during duty in the hospital of her majesty's 49th regiment of foot, to proceed to Hazareebaugh, and do duty in the hospital of the 2d European regiment, is confirmed.

The Nusserebad district order of the 23d ultimo, directing surgeon J. Griffiths, of the 74th regiment, to continue in medical charge of the 13th regiment of native infantry, until further orders is confirmed.

The Saugor division order of the 21st ultimo, appointing native doctor Sherik Hussain Allie, at present attached to the 21st regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the depot company of the 31st regiment of native infantry, in progress in Saugor, under the command of ensign T. H. Smalpass, of that corps, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals:

Surgeon George Baillie, (on furlough) from the 18th to the 27th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon A. M. Clark from the 67d to the 13th regiment of native infantry.

Ensign William Graydon is, at his own request, removed from the 34th to the 16th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank, and directed to join the 9th company of that corps serving with the 3d depot battalion at Allyghur.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

12th regiment native infantry—Sergeant C. M. Francis, from 16th February to 10th April, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Horanah Hill Infantry Battalion—Lieutenant and adjutant T E Colbrooke, from 15th March to 1st November, to visit Shala on urgent private affairs.

Engineers—Lieutenant N C MacLeod, from 15th February to 15th June, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

February 5—The following removals and postings to take place in the regiment of artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel G Everest (on staff employ) from the 3d brigade to the 2d battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel E Siddolph (new promotion) to the 3d brigade.

Major P L Few from the 14th to the 1st battalion.

Major R Roberts (on furlough) new promotion, to the 4th battalion.

Major G O. Dennis (on furlough) new promotion, to the 3d brigade.

Captain H. N. Pepper (new promotion) to the 2d company, 3d battalion.

Captain J L Mowatt (on furlough) from the 2d company 5th battalion to the 2d company 7th battalion.

Captain J R Kereil from the 2d company 7th battalion to the 2d company 5th battalion.

Captain E F Gowan (on staff employ) from the 1st company 2d battalion to the 4th Troop 3d brigade.

Captain P A Torcklen (on leave to Cape) from the 4th company 3d battalion to the 1st company 2d battalion.

1st Lieutenants D Reid (new promotion) to the 3d company 5th battalion; W K Warner (on furlough) from the 3d company 5th battalion to the 2d Troop 1st brigade; W S Pillans (on staff employ) from the 3d company 4th battalion to the 2d company 3d battalion; W H D. Martin from the 3d company 5th battalion to the 2d company 4th battalion; W O Young (on staff employ) from the 2d company 1st battalion to the 4th company 1st battalion; R H Baldwin (on furlough) from the 4th company 1st battalion to the 4th company 3rd battalion; R G McGregor (on staff employ) from the 3d company 5th battalion to the 2d company 2d battalion; A Broome (on staff employ) from the 3d company 7th battalion to the 4th company 4th battalion, and E F Master from the 2d company 1st battalion to the 7th company 7th battalion.

2d Lieutenants J Elliot from the 1st company 4th battalion to the 4th company 7th battalion; N A Staples from the 2d company 4th battalion to the 2d company 7th battalion; H M L Thwaiter (on staff employ) from the 4th company 7th battalion to the 4th company 2d battalion; F W Philman (new arrival) to the 1st company 4th battalion; J Young (new arrival) to the 2d company 4th battalion; W Opherts (new arrival) to the 1st company 1st battalion; R S Gilmour (new arrival) to the 2d company 1st battalion, and H A Opherts (new arrival) to the 4th company 1st battalion.

1st Lieut D Reid, of the 3d company 5th battalion, is directed to do duty with the artillery, at Dum Dum, until further orders.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals:

Surgeon George Grayle M D (on temporary civil employment) from the 15th to the 11th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon Henry Newmarch, from the 11th to the 15th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to surgeon H Newmarch, in general orders of the 2d November last is cancelled.

Assistant surgeon J Morice, M D from the 58th to the 9th regiment native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon F Thompson from the 9th to the 41st regiment native infantry.

Assistant surgeon T W Wilson, M D from the 9th to the 36th regiment native infantry.

Private George Cienas, chaplain's clerk at Dinapore, is promoted to the rank of sergeant.

February 7—The leave of absence granted to 1st lieutenant L Smith, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, in general orders of the 25th December last, is, at his own request, cancelled.

Ensigns J L Llewellyn and H M Davidson are appointed to do duty with the 69th regiment native infantry at Behampore, and directed to join.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

4th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant William Wyld to be adjutant vice Onslow, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

The Benares division order of the 30th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon E W Kirk, M D, to do duty with the 1st regiment native infantry, until further orders, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel G W A Lloyd, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, is appointed, from the 15th instant, to the command of the volunteer regiment now raising for service to the Eastward, which he will assume on the date above specified.

Condottor W Hunt, of the Invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside and draw his allowance at Monchyr. Mr. Hunt will proceed to Monchyr on the expiration of the leave granted 15th in General Orders of the 1st instant.

The Allahabad garrison and station order of the 16th ultimo, directing all reports to be made to Lieutenant Colonel W B Salomon, of the 7th regiment native infantry, until further orders, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

February 11—The undermentioned ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in government general orders No. 16, of the 26th ultimo, are posted to the corps indicated opposite to their respective names and directed to join.

Ensign Richard Ouseley to the 31st regiment of native infantry, at Agni.

Ensign Edmund Disney Bug to the 49th regiment of native infantry, proceeding to Canupore.

Ensign James Young to the 4th regiment native infantry, at Barrackpore.

Ensign Julius Arthur Mackeson to the 33d regiment native infantry, at Meerut.

Assistant Surgeon George Campbell Rankin, of the 1st regt of native infantry, is appointed, from the 15th instant, to the medical charge of the volunteer regiment now raising for service to the Eastward, which he will join, on the date above specified, at Barrackpore.

Surgeon Hubbersty Maddison Tredwell is removed from the 24th to the 51st regiment of native infantry, which he will join on the 15th instant, at Barrackpore.

The Barua station order of the 14th February 1890, directing Lieutenant and adjutant W W Davidson, of the 32d regiment of native infantry, to proceed by water to Sylhet, to give evidence before a native general court martial ordered to assemble at that station, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The detachment order issued by Major H F. A. Hatter, under date the 26th November last, directing assistant surgeon H C Eddy, M D, to attend medical aid to the sick of the 10th, 13th, and cavalry, 37th and 48th regiments of native infantry, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 31st ultimo, directing assistant adjutant C O Kelly, doing duty with the 5th battalion of artillery, to accompany the detachment of volunteers of her majesty's 31st regiment, proceeding by water to Ghazipur, is confirmed.

Captain G A Brownlow, assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Saugor division.

Captain C Marshall, deputy assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Cawnpore division.

The order issued by brevet Captain W L Hall, under date the 22nd ultimo, appointing lieutenant N Vicary to act as adjutant to the detachment of the 2d European regiment, under his command, proceeding to Hazareebagh, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th regiment native infantry—Captain B T Temple, from 5th March to 5th March 1891, in extension, to remain in the hills, on medical certificate.

February 17—Assistant surgeon J H Rodney is appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of recruits for her majesty's service and prior to proceed to the upper provinces from Chinsurah, and assistant surgeon A R Morton, M D, will do duty with it.

Hospital apprentice G. Leeson is appointed to act as assistant adjutant to the detachment, and assistant apothecary J McClintock will accompany it performing the duties of his rank, and he is directed to return to the presidency after he shall have been relieved.

February, 23—Captain G. A. Mee, of the 53th regiment native infantry, is with the sanction of government appointed interpreter and quarter master, from the 15th instant, in the volunteer regiment, now raising for service to the Eastward.

Quarter master sergeant P. Humble, of the 14th regiment native infantry, is promoted to sergeant major, from the 15th inst, and appointed to the volunteer regiment now raising for service to the Eastward, which he will join on that date.

The following non-commissioned officers of the regiment of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeants, from the 15th instant, in the corps specified opposite their names, which they will respectively join on that date.

Sergeant John Levi of the 3d company 1st battalion, to the 4th regiment native infantry, at Barrackpore.

Sergeant Wm. Carroll, of the 4th company 1st battalion to the volunteer regiment now raising at Barrackpore, for service to the Eastward.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

27th regiment of native infantry—Lieutenant C Harris to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Finnie promoted.

46th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J M Drake to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Herriot appointed to a civil situation.

Ensign John Lock Llewellyn is appointed to do duty with the 36th regiment at Jumeulpore, issued of the 69th native infantry, as directed in general orders of the 7th instant.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Hospital apprentice Samuel Jarman, is at his request, discharged from the service.

The unmentioned officers has leave of absence.
2nd re. ment native Infantry—Lieutenant L. R. Keane, from 10th Dec. 1919 to 10th Feb. to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to making an application for furlough to Europe.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

T. E. A. NAPLTON, Captain.

A. D. C. to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, & Off. acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Army

February 1.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to publish the following circular letter from the right honourable, the secretary of war and adjutant general, Durva guards, for general information.

Copy.

War Office,

Circular No. 849.

27th August 1939

OFFICERS COMMANDING

Regiments of

Sir—In consideration of the length of time which must elapse before the special authority of the secretary of war for the issue of good conduct pay can be received by residents arriving at and to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

I have the honor to acquaint you, that when the commanding officer of a regiment or a unit of an armed force has accurately entered himself, by the inspection of the records of services, and of the regimental defaulter book, that the claimants for such rewards are properly entitled therein he may direct them to be provisionally issued, taking care, at the same time, to forward to this office, as usual, the prescribed statements of the claims, with the requisite vouchers, and in order that such further steps may be taken thereupon as this case may require.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROWICK.

Circular

Home Guards

To General Officers on the Staff

20th June 1939

Sir,—In transmitting to you, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a circular I issue, which has been addressed to the commanding officers of regiments and depots throughout the army, I have the honor to direct your special attention to the instructions therein contained and to express Lord Hill's anxious hope that you will enforce the strictest observance thereof, upon the part of the commanding officers serving under your immediate orders from time to time.

His lordship depends chiefly upon the vigilant superintendence of the general officers for giving due effect to these last actions and more particularly for enforcing a system of uniformity in keeping the defaulter books, and in recording therein, the various offences which the soldier is apt to commit.

In your examination of the defaulter books, you will be pleased to pay the strictest attention to the keeping of the system of equanimity officers with each other, how these offences are dealt with and whether due discrimination and judgment are evinced in awarding punishment.

Lord Hill desires that your half yearly confidential report may contain a minute specification of the result of your examination of the defaulter books.

The more effectively to enable you to maintain that system of justice and uniformity which it has become so necessary to establish with a view to the provisions of the new good conduct warrant being rendered beneficial both to the interest of the soldier and to discipline of the army, Lord Hill earnestly recommends to you, to take opportunities of examining the defaulter books of the regiments and depots stationed at your headquarters even between the half yearly inspections, as often as your other duties will admit of your doing so.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN MACDONALD, Adj. Genl.

Circular.

Home Guards, 17th June, 1939

To Officers commanding regiments and depots.

Sir,—I have Lord Hill's commands to direct your constant and careful attention to the following instructions which are rendered necessary by the good conduct warrant, dated the 9th ultimo.

The regimental records of conduct are heretofore, in consist of two only, viz. the troop or company defaulter book.—In the former all offences, of every shade and denomination which the soldier commits, are to be carefully and distinctly recorded, whereas the punishment may have been in the latter all offences are to be recorded which are considered by you as deserving of a more severe punishment than six days' drill, or a week's confinement to barracks, with the understanding that provision in the usage of the service the culprit shall, during such confinement, be distributed with the squad to which he belongs.

When the soldier is undergoing the punishment of confinement to barracks, he is to be drilled without exception, but when absent, being that of his days' drill without exception, he is to be drilled carrying his pack.

No punishment shall be in excess of one hour's time, and under no circumstances, nor upon any pretence whatsoever, shall to exceed four hours altogether in the same day.

You will observe that the most important alternative in the new warrant in which these instructions reside, is that in the 13th article whereby a considerable relaxation of the severity of the punishment is made, by giving to commanding officers the power of inflicting minor punishments, without necessarily depriving the soldier of his right to the good conduct pay.

The general commanding in chief and the secretary of war have taken the utmost pains in fixing the amount of punishment which is to constitute a regimental defaulter, so as to draw the line that while the attainment of the schedule of the warrant may be made more easy to the soldier, the discipline of the army may at the same time be maintained.

Lord Hill thinks it scarcely necessary to remind you that in estimating offences and disposing thereof, a commanding officer incurs a heavy responsibility. On the one hand he is bound to take heed, that he deprive the soldier, who looks to him for protection, of a permanent and substantial boon, by recording against him in the regimental defaulter book any of those trivial errors or faults which even men of good general character may sometimes commit and which, although necessarily subjecting him to some punishment, should not deprive him of the advantage of a good officer, who derive from his general good conduct.

On the other hand, he is equally bound to take heed, that by a too great desire to protect the soldier's interests from the just consequences of his misconduct, he (the commanding officer) abstain from recording in the regimental defaulter book not only those grave offences which satisfactorily show a soldier's character, but also those even of a trivial nature, when by repetition they amount to such frequent occurrences as to make him unworthy of receiving the rewards provided by his sovereign and his country for efficient and well conducted soldier.

Lord Hill relies upon all commanding officers exercising their best judgment in discriminating between the various offences, and the general officers charged with the inspection of the troops will be ordered to bestow time and attention upon the examination and comparison of the defaulter books, and to make a special report, to the general commanding in chief, of any instances in which they shall observe a want of uniformity in recording the offences or a want of thoughtful judgment in separating the trivial from the important.

It is to be understood that in transferring the culprit's name from the troop or company to the regimental defaulter book, it will not be necessary to transfer at the same time a record of his offences, but that those which may have actually occurred his being so transferred, but that the record of all his offences is to be carefully preserved in the first mentioned book, viz. the troop or company defaulter book, for the purpose of being referred to at a future period, if necessary.

Each defaulter book is to be carefully preserved, and neither is on any account to be lost or to be defaced or destroyed.

The troop or company defaulter book is to be kept by the captain or other officer commanding the troop or company, by whom alone is every entry to be made therein.

It will readily occur to commanding officers that some of the minor punishments which by the general regulations and orders of the army (rules 19 and 110) they are empowered to award, are of their own accord, such as—

Confinement to the black-hole for 48 hours

Confinement to the defaulter's room for a period not exceeding 7 days, during all duties and drills during that time.

Confinement to barracks for a period not exceeding two months taking all drills and duties during that time at the discretion of the commanding officer, are not affected by these instructions, it being however, understood, that when these punishments are inflicted to an extent that shall exceed those specified in the warrant, such infliction carries with it the duty of sending the culprit of being transferred to the regimental defaulter book.

In estimating the degree of severity which these respective punishments carry with them, it must be borne in mind, that three days' confinement in the defaulter's room with its accompanying drills is more severe than six days' ordinary confinement in barracks with drill etc., and that even 48 hours' confinement in the black hole carries with it more severity because more disgrace (as in the preceding case) than the punishment provided by the warrant.

Lord Hill is aware that these instructions might be extended in various other directions, but he thinks the above details sufficiently explanatory of his Lordship's views, in a case in which the attainment of these must ever depend upon the commanding officer's diligence in watching the conduct of the soldier, discretion and judgment in estimating it, and fidelity, regularity, uniformity and precision in recording it.

Officer Commanding

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN MACDONALD, Adj. Genl.

GENERAL REGISTER.

February 5.—Captain Collier's order, dated the 15th November 1874, appointing Lieutenant 10th, 16th foot, to act as sergeant-major to a detachment of Europeans for her majesty's 3d light dragoons, is confirmed; subject to the regulations of government.

Lieutenant 10th's order of the 25th January 1875, appointing certain men to act as non-commissioned officers to a detachment of volunteers for her majesty's 9th and 31st regiments, is confirmed subject to the regulations of government.

Lieutenant G.H. for his majesty's 3d foot, who obtained leave in the general order dated the 2nd December 1874, to proceed to England, is confirmed to embark at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers will join their corps at Dinapore, on the 1st of February, as stated in the general order of the 11th and 12th January last.

14th foot.—Lieutenant Colonel McDonald, Lieuts. Clarke and O'Neil, and assistant adjutant-general.

The regimental order by the officer commanding the 62nd foot, dated the 25th January last, appointing Lieutenant Speedy to act as quartermaster, is confirmed.

The regimental order by the officer commanding the 31st foot, dated the 10th January last, appointing Lieutenant Engel to act as quartermaster, is confirmed.

The regimental order of major general Johnston, C.B., commanding the 24th European division, dated 29th January 1875, directing the volunteers for her majesty's 31st foot, to proceed by water to join their regiment at Dinapore, under the command of captain Ashpitel, 18th foot, (who will afterwards join the regiment at Dinapore), is confirmed.

The regimental order by Lieutenant Colonel Bartley, commanding the 10th regiment, dated 1st February 1875, appointing sergeant Michael Ahmed to act as provost sergeant during the absence of the regiment from Dinapore to Fort William, is confirmed.

Brevet major Ogilvy, 31st foot, and Captain Campbell, 5th foot, are appointed to the charge of the details noted in the margin to march from Chitaurah for her majesty's regiments in the Upper Provinces.

The recruits for her majesty's 10th and 31st foot, will join their regiments at Dinapore and Calcutta respectively.

With reference to the foregoing arrangements the general officer commanding the Dinapore and Bangalore divisions will be pleased to issue such orders as they may deem to be necessary.

Major Ogilvy will proceed with the remaining part of his detachment to Lucknow.

Major Ogilvy's detachment order, dated 30th January 1875, making the following appointments, and promoting certain men as non-commissioned officers, are confirmed; subject to the regulations of government.

Lieutenant G. Stoney, 10th foot, to act as adjutant.
W. Flinn, 3d Buffs, as sergeant-major.
Benj. Ashden, as provost sergeant.

The detachment order by Captain St. John, her majesty's 13th light infantry, appointing regimental sergeant-major S. Foster, who has joined from the local quarters of the regiment, to perform the duties of sergeant-major to the depot, from the 1st February, in the room of sergeant Parrott, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to major general R. Torrens, adjutant general of her majesty's forces in India, to proceed to England. He will report his arrival to the adjutant general horse guards.

The leave of absence granted by major general Sir J. F. Fitzgerald K.C.B. commanding the forces at Bombay, to Captain Carnev, her majesty's 2d regiment, to proceed to England on medical certificate and to be absent on that account for two years, from date of embarkation, is confirmed.

Two days of absence granted by major general Sir H. Gough, K.C.B. commanding the forces at Madras, to Lieutenant Brown, her majesty's 5th regiment, to proceed to England on medical certificate, and to proceed his regiment, is confirmed.

He will report his arrival to the adjutant general horse guards.

The following officers have leave of absence.

10th January.—Captain Fyler, from 15th January to 15th November 1875, on medical certificate.

2d foot.—Colonel Balfour, from 1th December 1874 to 6th February 1875, to enable him to join his regiment at Meerut.

31st foot.—Lieutenant Read, for three months from the date of his leaving his regiment to proceed to the presidency and thence to Madras, on private affairs.

4th ditto.—Lieutenant A. H. Ferryman, from 20th February to 20th March, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointments and promotions until her majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th foot.—Ensign H. Murgan to be lieutenant by purchase, vice King, who retires by the sale of his commission, dated 5th Feb. 1875.

9th ditto.—Lieutenant Rathbone to be adjutant, vice Browning, resigned, date 2d December 1874.

4th ditto.—Mr. Charles Alex. Halfido to be ensign, vice R. S. Halfido resigned, 3d February 1875.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Colonel Balfour her majesty's 3d foot to the command of the convalescent depot at Landour, who will proceed forthwith and take command.

Regiment.—In the general order of 16th January 1875, for Lieutenant Clarke, 9th foot, read Lieutenant Clark, 16th foot.

MAJOR OGILVY'S DETACHMENT.

	Men.	W.	Ca.
3d foot	8	0	0
14th foot Lieutenant Crench	24	2	1
10th foot, Lieutenant Stoney	102	3	0
	210	5	7

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL'S DETACHMENT.

3d dragoons	50	4	3
14th dragoons, Lieutenant Reynolds	50	3	1
13th foot	1	0	0
16th foot	54	2	2
2d foot, Lieutenant Croft	51	2	2
4th foot, Lieutenant Forth	76	0	0
	208	10	9

February 14.—Assistant Surgeon R. W. Wrightson, of the 61st regiment native infantry, and assistant surgeon J. S. Mann, are appointed, from the 15th instant, to the position of assistant, now organizing for service to the command, and directed to join.

The battalion order of the 2d instant, appointing Captain G. G. Armstrong, 3d in command, to act as commandant, and Lieutenant M. O'Neil, of the 63rd native infantry, to act as 2d in command, of the Ramnagar light infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Major J. Steel, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery.—1st Lieutenant C. Stewart, from 1st May, to 1st November, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

6th regiment native infantry.—Ensign J. Montgomery, from 20th April to 20th October, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

February 15.—Native doctors Subba Sing, late of the medical institution, and Goolkar Khan, of the 67th regiment of native infantry, are appointed to the volunteer regiment, from this date, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. B. Ross, now doing duty with the 2d European regiment at Hazareebaugh, is posted to that corps.

With the permission of the Right Honorable the Governor General, the march of the detachment of recruits for the 1st and 2d European regiments, under the command of Captain G. A. Smith, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to Hazareebaugh, is postponed from the 18th to the 24th inst. and the party of 74 recruits, were from the late ship *Duke of Edinburgh*, will join and proceed to Hazareebaugh with the above detachment.

February 17.—The 18th division order of the 1st instant, appointing Surgeon W. Jacob, of the 34th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the 3d local horse, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Worrall, is confirmed.

The orders issued by Major General Sir W. Cotton, K.C.B., and K.C.H., commanding in Afghanistan, on the 11th ultimo, directing the following medical arrangements, consequent on the march of the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J. Orchard, K.C.B., are confirmed.

Surgeon J. Mayrath to proceed with the wing of the 37th native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon A. Paton to proceed in medical charge of the detachment from the 1st European regiment, of Captain Abbott's half battery, and of the party of sappers.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Ely, K.C.B., doing duty with the 2d light cavalry, to attend medical aid to the wing of the 37th regiment of native infantry remaining at head quarters.

The detachment order issued by Major G. Warren, of the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant B. Krenell, of the 1st European regiment, to act as detachment staff and corporal G. Leach to act as provost sergeant, to the detachment under his command, from the 1st instant, is confirmed.

The Depot station orders of the 10th, 19th and 22d October last directing the 9th company of the 32d, 70th and 73d regiments of native infantry, to proceed by water, to join the Jaunpur recruit depot battalions, are with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The Cawnpore division orders of the 17th ultimo, directing assistant apothecary T. Soook to proceed to the presidency, by water with a party of her majesty's 16th foot, under the command of Lieutenant T. Jones, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The Moradabad station order of the 16th November last, directing civil assistant Surgeon J. F. Brown to afford medical aid to the left wing of the 8th regiment of native infantry is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

3rd regiment native infantry—Surgeon C. Mackinnon, from the 1st March to 1st June, to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

4th local horse—Vice Quartermaster J. Warrall, M.B., from 1st February to 1st May, to visit his family on urgent private affairs.

6th infantry—Ensign J. S. Rawson, from 6th December 1899, to 15th January, to enable him to join his regiment.

37th regiment native infantry—Captain J. A. Bristow, from 12th January to 12th January 1901, to visit his family in Europe.

4th battalion artillery—Brevet captain Interpreter and quarter master F. A. Miles, from 25th March to 25th October, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

47th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant W. Billie, from 1st December 1899 to 10th February, in extension, to enable him to join.

11th regiment native infantry—Ensign D. C. Beaton, from 1st February to 1st August, to remain at the presidency, for the purpose of preparing for a college examination in the native languages.

February 19.—His Excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant George Unwin, of the 54th regiment native infantry, to be adjutant of the volunteer regiment.

The order issued by Captain G. A. Smith, of the 9th native infantry, under date the 11th instant, appointing Lieutenant H. C. Reynolds, of the 40th regiment, to act as adjutant in the detachment of recruits for the 1st and 2d European regiments under orders to march to Lhasa, is confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 30th ultimo, appointing as assistant surgeon F. Anderson, M.B., of the 4th local horse, to be medical officer of the staff at that station from the 1st instant, is confirmed.

T. R. A. NAPIER, Captain,
A. D. C. to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and
Officiating Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Feb. 19.—The Jubbulpore station order, of the 5th July last directing a detachment of the 16th native infantry to proceed to the assistance of duty by water from Mysore to Dacca, is with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The regimental order issued by Captain J. B. D. Oshan, under date the 17th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant T. H. Hunter, of the 66th native infantry, to act as adjutant to 5 companies of that corps detached on escort duty with the Governor General of India is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Allan Wethered, of the Arracan local battalion, now proceeding with a detachment of recruits for the 2d European regiment to Hazeerbaugh, will, on the arrival of the detachment at its destination, proceed to Aligarh and join the 3d recruit depot battalion at that station, to which he is appointed.

Assistant Surgeon T. W. Wilson, M.B., is removed from the 39th to the 32d regiment of native infantry, and directed to join forthwith.

Ensign William Henry Jerome, of the 15th, is appointed to act as interpreter, and quarter master to the 5th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Interpreter and quarter master R. W. Miles, or until further orders.

Lieutenant F. C. Marsden, of the 29th, is appointed to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 65th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

Conductor G. Forrest is removed from the Agra to the Ajmer magazine.

Conductors A. Bethune and J. Hind are removed from the Allahabad to the Soujpur magazine.

Sub-conductor J. Frixell is removed from the arsenal of Fort William to the Allahabad magazine.

Sub-conductor S. Fox is posted to the expense magazine.

Robert Nicholas Rogers is appointed an hospital apprentice, from this date, and directed to join the presidency general hospital.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

6th regiment native infantry—Brevet captain and Adjutant C. Prior, from 1st April to 30th September, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs.

February 21.—The Banda station order of the 5th instant, directing assistant surgeon J. A. Gibson of the left wing 14th regiment, to afford medical aid in the detachment of the 29th native infantry at that post, in the room of assistant surgeon C. J. Macdonald proceeded on leave, is confirmed.

The Benares station order of the 13th instant, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant J. H. Hatchell of the 64th regiment of native infantry, to continue to act as station staff, is confirmed.

The order issued by Major General Sir W. Cotton, K.C.B., and K.C.M.G., commanding in Afghanistan, under date the 10th ult. appointing Sergeant George Gates, of the 1st European regiment, to act as quarter master sergeant to the 37th regiment of native infantry, in the room of sergeant Lysant nominated to act as sergeant major to that corps, is confirmed.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Harris, from the 25th to the 3d regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel G. W. A. Lloyd, from the latter to the former corps.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Brown, of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, and E. Hare, doing duty with her majesty's 44th foot, are directed to proceed to Afghanistan, and place themselves under the orders of the superintending surgeon to the troops serving in that country.

The general order by the commander of the forces, of the 13th December 1899, nominating Lieutenant P. W. Luard, of 55th regiment of native infantry, adjutant to the 2d Assam Sepoy corps is cancelled, and that officer is re-appointed to the adjutancy of the 1st corps.

Lieutenant J. M. Lockart, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, is appointed adjutant to the 2d Assam Sepoy corps, and directed to join.

Apothecary C. A. Carr at present on sick leave at Landour is removed from her majesty's 26th foot, and appointed to the 2d battalion of artillery.

Apothecary G. E. Pool, attached to army head quarters, is appointed to her majesty's 26th regiment of foot, and directed to join forthwith.

Assistant Apothecary H. McMullen is removed from the 2d European regiment, and will continue to do duty with her majesty's 26th foot, until further order.

Sergeant John Doyle, of the peninsular establishment, is with the sanction of government permitted to reside and draw his pension at Agra instead of at Delhi.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

32d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. W. Davidson, from 19th February to 30th April, to visit the presidency on private affairs.

46th regiment native infantry—Ensign G. N. Oakes, from 15th March to 15th September, to visit Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

February 22.—The presidency division order of the 30th ultimo directing Ensign W. I. Wilson, of the 53th regiment of native infantry, to proceed with a detachment of her majesty's troops ordered to march from Fort William to the upper provinces, and perform the duties of interpreter, is with the sanction of government, confirmed.

Sergeant Major Martin Byrne, of the Arracan local battalion is transferred to the 25th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, vice Cox Innes.

Quarter master sergeant Alexander Hay, of the Arracan local battalion, is appointed sergeant major in the 56th regiment of native infantry at Bangalore, vice Hampton pronounced insane.

Gun Sergeant James Hogan, of the Arracan local battalion, is appointed sergeant major to that corps, vice Byrne.

Gun Corporal James Farrell, of the Arracan local battalion, is promoted to the rank of sergeant, and appointed gun sergeant to the corps, vice Hogan.

The Cawnpore division order of the 10th instant, appointing assistant surgeon R. H. Kinsley to the medical charge of the 29th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

17th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant H. P. Budd to be interpreter and quarter master, vice G. W. Hill appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

2nd regiment native infantry—Brevet Captain J. H. Wakefield, of the 17th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

Captain W. H. Halford, of the 41st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the temporary command of the Rampurh light infantry battalion, during the absence, on leave, of Major H. Lawrence, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. Martin, of the 32d regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as deputy judge advocate general of the Cawnpore division, during the absence, on leave, of Brevet Major C. Rogers, or until further orders.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Quarter master sergeant John Lissant, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, and now acting as adjutant major to the corps, is confirmed in that appointment.

Sergeant George Kales, of the 1st European regiment, at present acting as quarter master sergeant to the 37th native infantry is permanently appointed to that corps, and transferred to the town major's list.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence—
9th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Revolt Captain W. J. Mullis from 15th February to 31st March, to visit Arrah, on private affairs.

2d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant R. D. Kay, from 31st January to 31st January 1841, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

6th battalion artillery.—Assistant Surgeon J. Rensford, from 15th February to 1st November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

February 24.—The Cawnpore division order of the 27th ultimo directs the march for M. Cui, in persons to the Lucknow depot, of 37 convalescents, under charge of Lieutenant A. F. C. D. as, of the 5th native infantry, proceeding to join his regiment at Poreah, pure; and authorizing the supply of seven bullocks and six covered hackries for such convalescent as are unable to march, as, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The following removals are directed.

Surgeon C. B. Francis, from the 12th to the 67th regiment of native infantry, and Surgeon E. T. Harpur, from the latter to the former corps.

February 26.—Captain Vigne, of H. M. light infantry, (to whom leave of absence was granted in general orders of the 15th January last, to proceed to Mysore, on medical certificate, is permitted to remain at the presidency until the 1st June next.

The following officers have leave of absence.

3d light Dragoons.—Lieutenant R. A. Moore, from 15th April to 15th October 1840, to Simla, on private affairs.

2d foot.—Lieutenant Keane, to England, on private affairs, for two years, from date of embarkation at Bombay.

6th foot.—Captain Powell, ditto ditto.

16th foot.—Assistant Surgeon Menzies, from 1st February to the 30th April 1840, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

21st foot.—Assistant Surgeon R. Smith, to England, for two years, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinso, H. M. 49th foot, has leave for one month, from 14th February to 18th March 1840, to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K. C. B., to Lieutenant S. Wignard, H. M. 17th foot (in extension of the leave granted to him by G. O. of the 23d August last) from 10th February to the 20th August 1840, to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Pina, H. M. 26th foot, is appointed to the medical charge of H. M. 21st foot, as a temporary arrangement. He will join that corps at Calcutta without delay.

The order dated 19th February 1840, by Captain J. C. Campbell, H. M. 9th regiment, commanding detachments of recruits for H. M. service, proceeding to the upper provinces, making the following appointments, and promoting certain men in the situation of non-commissioned officers, is confirmed, subject to the regulations of government:

Lieutenant Reynolds, H. M. 16th lancers, to act as adjutant.

T. Johnson, 16th lancers, as sergeant major.

T. Bas, 16th lancers, as quarter master sergeant.

W. Brown, 16th lancers, as provost sergeant.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to promote the undermentioned officer, to the rank of captain by brevet, in the East India only.

Lieutenant Thomas Jones, H. M. 16th foot, date of appointment 25th August 1835.

February 29.—The following officers have leave of absence.

4th foot.—Major T. Stephens, to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs, from 13th February 1840, to wait the arrival of his regiment at the presidency. Lieutenant J. P. Meik, from 20th February 1840 and Lieutenant H. Pearson, from 28th February 1840.

The order by Major General Sir H. Gough, K. C. B., directing surgeon Mount, H. M. 4th light Dragoons, to assume medical charge of H. M. 15th lancers, and Assistant surgeon Nicholson, medical charge of the 13th light Dragoons, is confirmed.

The following promotion made by General Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B., on the 12th December last, is published to the army.

3d foot.—Eugene Charles William Green to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cameron promoted, 12th December 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until her majesty's pleasure shall be known.

65d foot.—Captain W. T. Shortt to be major, without purchase vice Ellis deceased, 17th December 1839.

Lieutenant S. W. Graves to be captain, vice Shortt, 17th December 1839.

Ensign C. Young to be lieutenant vice Graves, 17th December 1839.

J. BYRNE, Major

Asst. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

February 29.—With the sanction of government, the native infantry regiments from which volunteers for service to the East will have been drafted, are to be completed to the established strength, in the following manner:

A recommendatory roll of one hundred for advancement to jemadar to be immediately forwarded to the adjutant general of the army.

Vacancies in the non-commissioned grades to be filled up in corps respectively.

The officers commanding the 24th and 46th regiments of native infantry will take steps for completing their corps by detaching small recruiting parties for that purpose.

Recruits for the other six corps to be enlisted with the depot battalions where their 9th companies are now raising.

The officer commanding the Jaunpore or 1st depot 16th N. I. battalion will enlist 114 recruits for each of the corps 47th N. I. as enlisted in the margin, taking care to have the terms on which men for general service corps are entertained explained to those of the 47th regiment of native infantry, and when the required number has been enlisted, and passed by a surgeon, the officer commanding the Benares division of the army will direct them to be sent, by land, to Barrackpore, to join their respective corps, under such arrangements as he may deem expedient.

In like manner, the officer commanding the Puteh-25th N. I. garrison or 2d depot battalion will enlist 114 recruits 31st N. I. for each of the corps noted in the margin taking care 58th N. I. to have the terms on which general service soldiers 69th N. I. are enlisted explained to those of the 25th regiment of native infantry, and when complete the officer commanding the Jaunpore division of the army will direct them to proceed, by land, to the stations where their corps are quartered under such arrangements as he may think necessary.

Vacancies in the grade of drummer to be completed by commanding officers of the different corps from which volunteers have been furnished.

The undermentioned subordinate medical officers are directed to proceed to the presidency forthwith, and do duty at the general hospital:

Apothecary J. Hinder, doing duty with her majesty's 31st foot.
Apothecary W. G. Christou, doing duty with her majesty's 4th foot.

Assistant apothecary F. Buchanan, doing duty with the 2nd European regiment.

Assistant apothecary J. Gorman, (1st) doing duty with her majesty's 94th foot.

Apprentice W. Bonsor, doing duty with her majesty's 3d light Dragoons.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Under instructions from government, the recruits for the 1st European regiment, who recently left the presidency with the detachment commanded by Captain G. A. Smith, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, will proceed to Dinapore, under charge of Lieutenant H. G. Reynolds, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, and do duty at that station, until further orders.

The detachment order issued by the late Lieutenant Colonel J. Herriuz, C. B., under date the 4th August 1899, appointing Lieutenant G. Wyndham, acting interpreter and quarter master to the 37th regiment of native infantry, to perform the staff duties of a detachment, consisting of the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, 67th regiment of native infantry, and four companies of his majesty Shah Shooja's 1st and 2d regiments of cavalry, is confirmed.

The detachment order of the 12th September last, by Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Wheeler, appointing Lieutenant H. Palmer interpreter and quarter master of the 44th regiment native infantry, to act as staff in the detachment under his command, consisting of 3 guns No. 6 light field battery, 1 squadron of the 2d regiment of light cavalry, 100 troopers of his majesty Shah Shooja's 2d regiment of cavalry, and the 48th regiment of native infantry is confirmed.

The detachment order of the 3d November last, Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Wheeler, appointing Lieutenant H. Palmer, interpreter and quarter master of the 44th regiment of native infantry, to act as detachment staff to the troops noted in the margin, is confirmed.

The detachment order of the 12th November last, by Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Wheeler, appointing Lieutenant H. Palmer interpreter and quarter master of the 44th regiment of native infantry, to act as detachment staff to the troops noted in the margin, is confirmed.

The detachment orders of the 22d October and 23d November last issued by Major H. F. Salter, appointing Cornet E. K. Muner interpreter and quarter master to the 2d regiment of light cavalry, to conduct the staff duties of a detachment under his command are confirmed.

The Dinapore station order of the 17th instant, appointing J. Byrner, of the 1st artillery, to the medical charge of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st regt. L. C.—Colonel J. Irvine, from 1st April to 1st Oct to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

10th regt. L. C.—Lieutenant and Adjutant T. F. B. Beaton, from 15th March to 15th Dec, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

5th regt. L. C.—Lieutenant interpreter and quarter master C. M. Gwynne from 15th March to 1st Nov, to visit the hills north of Doyah, on medical certificate.

March 3.—The Cawnpore artillery division order of the 13th ultimo, appointing 1st Lieutenant F. W. Cornish, to act as artillery division staff during the period he is absent and brevet Captain C. S. Bird to retain charge of the Cawnpore magazine, is confirmed.

The battalion order of the 14th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. L. Frick, appointing 1st Lieutenant F. W. Cornish to act as adjutant and quarter master to the 5th battalion of artillery, from the 15th February, and during the period lieutenant and brevet Captain C. S. Bird may retain charge of the Cawnpore magazine, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 5th ultimo, by Major J. Dwylop, commanding the 2d regiment of native infantry, appointing lieutenant and brevet Captain C. Cooper to act as adjutant in that corps during the absence on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M. Nelson, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Captain A. Wilson, commanding the 4th company 6th battalion of artillery, in general orders of the 19th January last, is cancelled at his own request.

Ensign F. O. Tomba, of the 19th, is appointed to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 69th regiment of native infantry and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

14th regt. N. I.—Captain F. W. Hardwick, from 4th May to 4th Nov, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

10th regt. N. I.—Captain T. H. Nowhouse, from 10th Feb. to 10th July, to visit Barrhill, on medical certificate.

5th regt. N. I.—Lieutenant E. Talbot, from 1st March to 1st Sept, to remain at the presidency on urgent private affairs.

65th regt. N. I.—Ensign T. M. Cameron, from 14th March to 15th June, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

6th regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. Griswell, from 20th March to 28th September, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

Notice.—The general treasury will be closed on Monday the 14th, Tuesday the 3d, and Wednesday the 4th Proximo, on account of the Hindoo holidays Sreeo ratree and Soorjo grahan.

W. H. OAKES, Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, the 15th February 1899.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

January 8.—The following extract from the proceedings of a confirmed general court martial, is published for the information of her majesty's forces in India:

At a general court martial assembled at Kurnaul on Friday the 30th day of September 1899, Lieutenant and brevet captain H. W. Wotton, of her majesty's 44th regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—With scandalous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in having addressed to the editor, and agreed to be published in a newspaper designated the Delhi gazette and north west Englishman of the 31st July 1899, a letter signed W. Wotton, brevet captain 44th regiment, containing false, scandalous and calumnious matter against me, and reflecting on the characters of other officers of her majesty's 44th regiment at Funt as members of a general court martial.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, find the prisoner, lieutenant and brevet captain H. W. Wotton, her majesty's 44th regiment of foot, guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above recorded, do sentence him, the prisoner lieutenant and brevet captain H. W. Wotton, her majesty's 44th regiment of foot, to be cashiered.

Approved,

(Signed) H. FANE, General.

23d October 1899

The sentence to have effect from the day of its promulgation as is read Quatre of her majesty's 44th regiment.

By order of the commander in chief,

J. BYRNE, Major,

Asst Adjt Genl H. M. Forces in India.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Feb 28.—English ship Salimona A T Mac Parlane, from Bombay 10th N. and Antwerp 18th Feb. March.—English brig George and Mary, M. O'Leighley, from the Mauritius 8th January.

2.—English barque Blundell, A Trial, from Bombay 17th Jan.; Colombo 14th and Madras 23d Feb.

3.—English ship Wm. Wilson, J. H. Miller, from Rangoon 15th Feb.

4.—H C ship Amherst, J. Paterson, from Akyab 26th Feb.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- 1—English barque Hindon, M Wauwan, from Liverpool 26th Oct. and English barque Stokard, A R Dixon, from Bombay 23d and Mangier, 21st January and Tiltcherry 1st Feb.
- 6—American ship Caroline Augusta, J P Thomson, from Boston 27th October.
- 7—English ship Ranger, I Proudfoot, from Cape of Good Hope 1st January; English ship Susan Crisp, W Fleming, from Mauritius 27th January.
- 8—English ship Allerton, J Chatterton, from Liverpool 4th Oct.
- 9—English barque Isabella, W Dickenson, from Rio de Janeiro 5th December and Martins 18th January.
- 11—H M Ship, Larne, Capt Blake, from Bombay 2d and Trincomalle 27th February and Madras 4th March, English barque John Cree, J Boyd, from Glasgow 18th Oct. English barque Adams, J Mills, from Swigoon 10th Feb. and English brig Coringa Farquet, Gibson, from Coringa 2d and Vizagapatam 18th March.
- 14—English schooner Columbine N Major, from Moulmein 26th February; English barque Eglio, O Patterson, from Mauritius 30th January.
- 14—English barque William Gales, W Kolley, from Mauritius 31st January; English barque Flowers of Ugle, A Annand, from Liverpool 2d November, Dutch barque Orion, J Sullock, from Padang 1st and Tapanahly 20th February, French barque Alcide A Tude, from Pondicherry 8th March.
- 16—English barque Hope, J Pattin, from Moulmein 29th January and Rangoon 27th February; English ship Marian, T B Timina, from Rangoon 24th Feb.
- 17—English barque Tennaserim, D Tapley, from Singapore 11th February.
- 14—English brig Vectis, R Jaemonger, from the Cape of Good Hope 12th January; English ship Tory, A Reid, from Singapore 10th February.
- 19—English barque Regius, J B Fairquharson, from Colombo 26th February.
- 20—English barque Elizabeth, C Hilday, from London 6th July, Bordeaux 9th September and Mauritius 4th February; French barque Fourville, T Bertho, from Bourbon 18th and Mauritius 29th January.
- 22—English barque Lord Elphinstone, G T Simmons, from Moulmein 25th Feb. and Coringa 18th March.
- 26—H M brig Algerine, T H Mason, from Madras 26th March, English barque Andromeda, R Cottish, from Sydney 22d January and Madras 19th March, English ship Fattay Salam, J L Gillet, from Bombay 23d Feb and Madras 20th March, English brig Algerine, H Reid, from Singapore 2d and Malacca 4th March.
- 27—English ship Euphrasia, Langlois, from Mauritius 29th Jan and Pondicherry 21st March.
- 27—English barque Champion, W Piko, from Coringa 22d and Vizagapatam 24th March.
- 24—English brig Arethusa, J Chaplin, from Madras 23d and Mombasatiah 26th March; French barque Trident E Gotic, from Havre de Grace 30th September and Bourbon 3d Feb.
- 29—H C Steamer Queen W Warden, from London 1st and Portsmouth 23d Nov. English barque David Malcolm, R McCon from the Mauritius 1st December and Moulmein 1d Feb Dutch barque Harmonia, R Simon, from Matavia 7th Feb.
- 34—English barque Rose, N Bovles, from the Cape of Good Hope 29th Dec. and the Mauritius 14th Feb. English barque Victoria, H Smith, from Singapore 24th Feb and Penang 11th March English brig Catherine, F Willie, from Rangoon 10th March.
- 10—Zensho, Oyas, for London, Bland, Callen, for Liverpool, Telegraph, Douglon, for Havre de Grace; Asia Felix, Key, for Bombay.
- 11—Sumatra, Dupet, for Havre de Grace.
- 14—L'Orange, Amiel, for Bordeaux.
- 15—Seymour, Morton, for Singapore.
- 16—Exmouth, Warren, for London.
- 17—Inez, Eaton, for Singapore; Matilde, Rows, for Liverpool, Wellraly, Maitland for ———.
- 18—Harlequin, Marshall, for Singapore; Colonel Rutney, Crisp, for Basine and Passorah.
- 19—Cumbria, Robertson, for Liverpool.
- 20—Thomas Grenville, Thornhill, for London; Bremer, Gillian for Madras and Trincomalle.
- 21—Edinburgh Patterson, for London; Sabine, Cromary, for Marseilles and India Clark, for Adelaide and Sydney, Mary Mulishy, Haynes, for Mauritius.
- 22—Co-dong, Coila, for Bordeaux and Viscount Malbourn, McKillo, for London.
- 23—Falze Rubbhay, Keys, for Persian Gulph and Walmer Castle, close for London, Shah Allum, Evans, for Bombay.
- 25—Patriot, Morris, for Penang and Singapore, Anherst, Paterson, for Arracan.
- 27—Defiance, Eratt, for China; Earned, Hill, for China; Edmonstone McDougal, for Singapore and Symmetry, Savill, for the Mauritius, Robert Sarrus Lemeale, for Bourbon, and Miranda Thompson, for Liverpool.
- 29—Hohomany Sanders, for China.
- 31—H M S Larne, Blake, for ———.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

- Per Ranger* — C Tottenham, Esq., civil service, Mrs. Proudfoot, and 2 Misses Shellina.
- Per Tennaserim, from Singapore.* — Mr. J Rubbeth.
- Per H M Brig Algerine, from Madras.* — Mr Harry Darrell, 8th royal Irish, A D C to the Governor of Bombay.
- Per Andromeda, from Madras.* — Captain Lashington, queen's 1th, Dr. Primrose, ditto 44th, Mr. Mills, Marine; Mr. Thomas Lady, 69 troops, 3 females and 7 children, 16th lanciers.
- Per Fattay Salam, from Bombay.* — Col. Mrs. Algoe, Mr. Walsou, lieutenant Walsh and Mr. Wilkie.
- Per Algerine, from Singapore.* — Miss M Hayes.
- Per Champion.* — Mrs and Miss Linars and master Lipars.
- Per honorable company's Steamer Queen from London.* — Mrs. Warden and children, J Whigfield, Esq., civil service; honorable A Harbott, her university 3d dragons; J Bristow, Esq., cadet, captain 10th, pilot service; J Hory, Esq., veterinary surgeon, T Longden, Esq. and Mr. Harrison, pilot service, and Mr James Mackenzie.
- Per David Malcolm, from Mauritius.* — A Reid Esq., Bengal civil.
- Per Victoria, from Singapore and Penang.* — Mrs. Murphy Miss J Murphy, G. Morran, Esq., merchant, S A Apcar, Esq merchant G P Webb, Esq, assistant surveyor general department conservator Murphy, masters Robert, Francis, and George Murphy and J M D'Lux, Isaac Solomon, and Syed Abbas.
- Per Catherine, from Rangoon.* — Messrs S. A. Cachick, Joseph Jacob, and manook Torris, merchants.
- Per Hamilton Ross.* — Mrs Robb and Miss Ross.

DEPARTURES FROM SAUGOR.

- March 5—Engenia, Kinsman for Boston.
- 6—Earl Gray, Bell, for Liverpool; Gipsy, Barrington for Penang; Mary Mallaby, Haynes, for Mauritius; Margaret Bull fine for Moulmein and Rangoon.
- 7—Antares, Byworth, for Singapore; Alloterie, Clarke, for Singapore.
- 8—Elizabeth, Manook, for Moulmein; Elvira, Gull, for Liverpool; Argyle Cowan, for Bristol.
- 9—Conway, Rodney, — Pondicherry, Sandowin, for Madras.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

- Per Lord Louther.* — Mrs Armstrong and 3 children, Mrs Stones, Mrs Short, Mrs Ashton, Mrs Gibson, Mrs Smith, and Miss Smith, 3 Dobbis and 4 children, and Mrs Gibbons, Col Gibbon, majors Stearn and Armstrong, Capts Surgeon Gibbons and Short; Louis Denton, Campbell, Handfield, Brown and Dobbis, Drs. Bisco and Chambers.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Per Register from London—Hon'ble Mrs. Amos, Mrs. Hughes and child; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Thomas and child; Mrs. Queros; Mrs. Lamb and 3 children; Mrs. Inge and child; Misses Smith Queros and Inge; Col. Vincent, Major Thomas and Law; A.

Fraser, Esq., Capt. Hingdon; W. Smith, Eastwood and Spry Esqrs. Dr. Dwyer; Capt. Lamb, Captain Warren; Lieut. Rough, and Patten, 16th lanciers, 3 masters Bristol; master and Miss Vincent, and 5 Stockage Passengers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 8—Rangoon, the lady of Isaluh Vannok, of a son.
 17—Rangoon, the lady of A. Jacobs, Esq., of a son and heir.
 20—Rangoon, the wife of Assistant Apothecary T. Nulty, of a daughter.
 26—Agra, Mrs. G. F. Stowell, of a son.
 27—Delhi, the lady of Lieutenant Waterfield, 38th regiment native infantry, of a son.
 March 4—Calcutta, at Christ Church Parsnanga, Cornwallis Square, the wife of the Reverend K. M. Bancroft, of a daughter.
 — Ferozepore, the lady of Lieutenant James Brind, artillery, of a son.
 6—Cawnpore, the lady of John Cracroft Wilson, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 8—The lady of Captain R. J. H. Ritch, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, military department, of a son.
 9—Calcutta, Mrs. W. J. Sinclair, of a son.
 — Calcutta, Mrs. R. Mubert, of a son.
 10—Calcutta, the lady of Mr. J. Andrew, jeweler, of a son.
 11—Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Robertson, of a daughter.
 — Benares, the lady of Lieutenant C. G. Fagan, deputy pay master, of a daughter.
 — Bhagalpore, the lady of Walter Landale, Esq., of North Luffington, of a son.
 12—Arrah, Shahabud, the lady of Stanley Henry Button, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.
 — Calcutta, Mrs. M. Payne, of a son.
 13—The lady of J. Grant, Esq., of a son.
 14—Calcutta, the lady of H. Torrens, Esq., of a daughter.
 15—Calcutta, Mrs. B. E. Dias, relict of the late Mr. Roger Dias, of a son.
 17—Chinsurah, Mrs. L. P. Vernieu, of a daughter.
 18—Calcutta, Maran, the wife of Mr. George Barnes, of the surveyor general's department, of two daughters.
 19—Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. R. Axell, of a daughter.
 — Bogwangoloh, Mrs. Thomas Rose, of a son.
 20—Garden Reach, Mrs. William Stewart Smith, of a son.
 22—Calcutta, Mrs. H. J. Jonkin, of a son.
 23—Calcutta, the wife of Mr. L. Fernandes, of the Marine Board Office, of a son.
 — Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Potter Junior, of a daughter.
 24—Calcutta, the lady of Mr. T. S. C. Howe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Cawnpore, Captain Bealson, of the Bundelkhand Legion, to Miss Humphrys.
 Jan. 20—Barilly, Mr. R. W. Rinkworth, superintendent tea Nurseries, Kumapo, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Archer.
 Feb. 26—Allahabad, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Senior, I. Nixon Sharp, Esq., of the Bengal engineers, to Sophia, daughter of William Watson, Esq.
 27—Meerut, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend R. Ewing, Edward James Pratt, Esq., 16th Lanciers, to Georgiana, second daughter of Benjamin Alabado, Esq., Park Place Regent's Park.
 29—Sultempore, Benares, by the Reverend W. Smith Robert Price, Esq., Lieutenant Interpreter and quarter master, 67th regiment native infantry, son of Robert Price, Esq., of Sydenham, and Grandson of the late Sir Charles Price, Baronet, M. P. to Sophia Catherine, youngest daughter of Major Austruther, 6th Light Cavalry.
 March 1—Shipbore, by the Reverend E. Varall, Mr. A. P. Athanas, to Miss Anna Pereira, fifth daughter of Mr. Mariano Pereira, of Barriani.
 3—Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the Reverend J. McQueen, Mr. W. Clegburn to Miss M. R. Schmitz.

- 12—Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend R. S. Fisher, Mr. John Chiswick to Miss Elizabeth Farmer.
 13—Calcutta, by the Reverend H. S. Fisher, Lieutenant G. Dalston, Adjutant, Volunteer Regiment, to Margaret Ann, daughter of P. Turnbull, Esq.
 16—Calcutta, G. J. Jordan, Esq. to Miss Jane F. Brown, daughter of the late John Brown, Esq.
 17—At St. Thomas Church, Howrah, Alfred Cops, Esq., to Frances Jane, youngest daughter of the late C. A. Judah, Esq.
 18—Calcutta, at the Mission Church, by the Reverend J. C. Thompson, Wm. Shaw Johnson, Esq., to Lucretia, second daughter of the late William Clarke, Esq.
 23—Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deultry, Cudbert Thorabill Sealy, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and son of the late Major Charles Sealy, of the Bengal artillery, to Anne, eldest daughter of Major General Haper.
 24—Barrackpore, by the Reverend Mr. Wumberly, Mr. F. W. Browne, to Miss Anne Wilson.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 15—Tatta, Mr. Henry Carew, assistant apothecary, Boms, day 45.
 Feb. 18—Delhi, at the age of 35, Mr. William Wilson, Overseer Dook Canal.
 — Ferozepore, Major Hawkins, commanding 38th regiment native infantry.
 21—Cawnpore, Ann, the wife of Conductor T. Milner, deeply and sincerely regretted.
 March 3—Agra, Charles Hyde, leaving two orphans, and many friends to deplore their irreparable loss.
 4—Mouchy, Benjamin, the only son of Benjamin and Jane Richards, aged 10 years and 6 months.
 5—Drowned at Sea, in trying to save the wreck of the late ship *Gaillardon* Mr. George Hall, mate Pilot, 11 C. M. eldest son of Captain John Hall, R. N., of the Bombay Marine, aged 38 years and 9 months.
 7—Calcutta, Captain James Taylor, of the country service, aged 41 years.
 — Calcutta, Thomas Kiermader, Esq., youngest son of the late major C. Kiermader, of the Bengal army, aged 17 years, 12 months and 8 days.
 8—Calcutta, Mr. William Darling, Assistant to Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co., aged 46 years.
 — Calcutta, Mr. Richard Burges, aged 37 years.
 — Calcutta, Miss Margaret A. Hartridge, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Hartridge, master 11 C. M., aged 8 years, 1 month and 15 days.
 9—Calcutta, Temperance Esther, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Greenway, aged 1 month and 21 days.
 — Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sinclair.
 — Calcutta, Francis Bathie, Esq. deputy sheriff of Calcutta.
 — Dum Dum, Elizabeth, only surviving child of Sergeant R. Baile, aged 3 years and 5 months.
 10—Chinsurah, Boham Founce, Esq., aged 32 years, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Royal Scotch Fusiliers, youngest son of Colonel Edmund Founce, of the King's own regiment, and brother of Captain Founce, of Wasted Homet, Kent.
 11—Calcutta, Mrs. Anne Amelia Sinclair, the beloved wife of Mr. W. J. Sinclair.
 12—Barrackpore, Sidney Temple, youngest son of Captain C. H. Edwards 13th regiment native infantry, a D. O. to Major General Birch.
 13—Agra, Elyan Edward, the infant son of Brian Hodgson, Esq., aged 7 months and 45 days.
 — Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Conway, aged 2 months and 27 days.
 14—Calcutta, Charlotte Maria Babson, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Martin.
 15—Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Thomson, aged 30 years.
 16—Calcutta, Mr. William Hawkesworth, assistant to Burn and Co. of consumption.
 16—Calcutta, Master James D. Court, son of the late J. Court, Esq., Ludgo Planter, aged 12 years, 6 months and 10 days.

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— Barrackpore, Henango, Infant son of Assistant Surgeon C. Fitch, aged 57th regiment native Infantry.
 — Dacca, Anne, the beloved wife of J. L. Wylie, Esq.
 17—Calcutta, Alfred Vincent, the infant son of Mr. James Grindall head examiner of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, aged 11 months and 5 days
 — At the Baptist Mission House, Circular Road, the Reverend William Hopkins Pearce, aged 45 years
 — Puthipore, James Galloway, Esq., deputy opium agent, aged 32 years
 18—Calcutta, Captain Frederick William Horne, of the country service, aged 36 years, 4 months and 28 d. 3/4
 — Calcutta, Mr. William Rees, Printer, aged 68 years
 19—Calcutta, Chas. Edward Dormicaz, son of Mr. F. Dormicaz, Junr., aged 1 year and 9 months.

20—Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Henry Keatinge, aged 44 years.
 21—Calcutta, Elizabeth Jennings, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyall, aged 1 year, 9 months and 24 days.
 22—Fort William, Anne, the youngest daughter of Emma Milby, of her Majesty's 26th, or Cameronian regiment, aged 1 year and 2 months
 23—Calcutta, Antoinette Louise, the beloved wife of Charles Murel, Esq., aged 30 years
 — Calcutta, Mr. John Howatson Smith Chapin assistant in the inland and revenue department, aged 26 years and 1 month
 24—Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. John Col dierna head clerk of the agency office, aged 8 months and 2 days
 25—Lucy Maria, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David O Low, aged 10 months.

MONEY MARKET

Hurkaru Office, Calcutta, 28th March, 1840.

The February Overland Mail came in on Thursday night, bringing intelligence to the 4th of the month. The money market was easier but the court of directors had reduced their rate of exchange to 1s. 11d. and private bills were 1s. 10d. per Company's rupee, shewing it was still in demand.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest and discount to 5 per cent., and the court of directors have decided upon being guided by the Bank rates as terms of discount for bills against bonds in their favour. Our own market in consequence of the mail being expected before, has been rather dull, and we have no alteration of any description in notice.

The rates of Exchange continue as before, and we doubt not the reduction in the English rates will cause a corresponding fall here, above which securities remain unaltered.

BANK SHARES maintain previous prices without appearance of improvement. Both Banks, we understand, have large unemployed capital in hand.

MONEY is abundant, and readily procured at 7 and 8 per cent. on simple security.

COURSE OF HOONDEAN.

Agra, 51 d d 0 1 prem.	Indore, 61 d d 0 10 per
Amroha, 51 " 0 1 "	Jyepore, 51 " 4 2 "
Benares, 51 " 0 1 "	K. Rampura, 71 " at par
Bombay, 51 " 0 2 "	Lucknow, 51 " 0 2 dia
Cawnpore, 51 " 0 3 direct	Madras, 51 " at par
Dahli, 51 " 0 2 prem	Mylapore, 51 " 0 13 per
Farruckabad, 51 " 0 2 dia	Mutli, 51 " 0 1 "
Gwalior, 51 " 0 2 "	Patna, 51 " 1 0 "
Hyderabad, 51 " 15 0 "	Poona, 51 " 4 3 "

PREMIUM OF INSURANCE.

To Europe, and north of Great Britain, 2 1/2 a 3 per cent.
Europe, North of Great Britain, 3 1/2 "
America and New South Wales, 3 "
China, (on opium and specie) Manilla and Java, 2 1/2 "
China, on ship and Goods, 3 "
Penang, 1 1/2 "
Malacca and Singapore, 2 "
Bencoolen and ports on the west coast, 2 1/2 "
Batavia, Amboina, Ternate and Moluccas, 2 "
Manilla, Madras and Coast of Coromandel, 2 "
Madagascar and Bushire, 3 "
Bombay or Persian Gulf, 3 1/2 "
Red Sea, 4 "
Bombay, Madras, Bombay, Colombo Trincomalee, 2 1/2 "
St. Helena or Cape, 2 1/2 "

Note—Insurance on building by sea an abatement of 1 1/2 per cent.
 On Opium risks to China, 3d. days allowed for landing or transshipment, half per cent. per month to be paid while on board the receiving ship, and one per cent. per month if taken up the Coast or adjacent island.

On Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope quarter per cent.
 On ships at their own Moorings at night per cent.
 Policies are granted on time at the following rates.

Four months certain, 3 1/2 per cent.
Six ditto ditto, 4 "
Nine ditto ditto, 5 "
Twelve ditto ditto, 7 "

An extra premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy.

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru Price Current, March 28, 1840.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

INDIGO.—Our market has been very quiet this week, owing to the expected Overland Mail, which arrived on the evening of the 26th instant. The accounts from Home to the 4th February state, that a quarterly sale consisting of 6078 chests was held in January, it opened rather heavily, and progressed throughout without spirit, excepting now and then for a few good marks this was owing to a general expectation that prices would recede further from the level of the October rates, unless the demand improved and Importers showed some firmness in their prices—the ordinary kind bore the chief decline and the really perfect shipping descriptions suffered but little, and in several instances obtained the Oct. or prices. The demand for the Madras Indigo was limited.
 The following was the result of the prices obtained, compared with the result of the October rates.

	d.	d.
Bengal, good and fine,	par	to 4 discount
middling,	3 to 6	"
ordinary and low,	3 to 9	"
Oude,	4 to 8	"
Madras, good and fine,	3 to 6	"
middling,	3 to 6	"
ordinary,	par	to 3

Kurpah, good and fine, par
 middling and ordinary, 4 to 6 discount
 The quantity withdrawn during the progress of the sale was 2613 chests, and the quantity bought in was 2,100—thus leaving the quantity actually sold to 1,450 chests—total 6078.

RAW SILK.—A few parcels of the November Band, such as are available, continue to be purchased for the Home markets at usual prices.
 The accounts from home report an advance on this article.

MILK PISOR GOODS.—The demand for this article continues, but there are few available for purchase—and prices keep very high. Choppas and Bandanas are neglected, there being no enquiry for Europe or America.

ADVANCE from home state, that a few sales in Corahs were made at a reduction of 6d. per piece, and the deliveries were small. There was nothing doing in Choppas—but the deliveries of Bandanas were larger than for sometime past.

COTTON.—There is nothing doing in this staple, and prices remain without alteration.
 Accounts from home represent the market very quiet. The quotations were.

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	d.	d.
Bengal, fair.....	4 1/2	to 4 3/4 per lb.
Burnt	4 1/2	to 4 3/4 "
Madras, ordinary to fair.....	4 1/2	to 4 3/4 "
Maulia	4 1/2	to 4 3/4 "

SALTETTER.—Our market for this article continues very dull, consequent on the scarcity of Dead Weight Tonnage. The few transactions reported are on American account, and prices show no particular change since our last.

Advices from Home state the article in a fair demand, and the prices of the finer qualities had advanced 6d., while the higher refraction remained firm.

SUGAR.—Purchases during the week have been of Barga or 34 quality Sugar, and Kassar for shipment to England. There is a demand for Sugar of these descriptions, but operations are not extensive owing to the scarcity of Tonnage. Our last quotations remain unaltered.

By the accounts from home, there was an increased demand for Bengal sugar, at advance of 1s. per cent. on the rate of the preceding month—the finer qualities were scarce.

LAC.—Our market for shell lac and lac dye continues dull, a few parcels for America being only transactions reported. Prices still keep very low.

GRAIN.—We have heard of no transaction in rice, the scarcity of dead weight tonnage having retarded operation. A few purchases of boot grain for the Mauritius are the only transactions reported since our last. The prices of the day exhibit a slight reduction from the rates of last week.

The advices from home state rice to have been in good demand in consequence of letters from this place, noticing a partial failure in the crop. Sales had begun made at 1s. per cent. advance, but had again receded 6d. per cent.

HIDES AND HORNS.—Of good descriptions continue to be enquired after, and parcels are taken up immediately on arrival. The prices of the day exhibit a slight change on dry buffalo hides and deer horns.

LANKES.—Continues in limited operation, and may be quoted at a shade of decline since our last.

OPUM.—Our market as regards operation is dull, and our present quotations may be considered nominal.

CHINA, STRAITS AND COAST PRODUCE.

AMBER, CHINA.—Is quoted at a shade of decline since our last. **OUTON PEPP.**—Is also quoted at a shade of reduction.

BEEFLEAF, EASTERN, CINCHON, CASIA, COFFEE, MOCHA, AND MATE.—Without sale, and remain at our last quotations.

NUTMEG.—A sale is reported at our quotation.

PEPPERS, (BLACK).—A sale in this article is also reported at our quotation.

TEA, (BLACK).—Without sale, and the assortments are quoted at a reduction of about rupees 2.5 per hundred from last week's rates. **VERMILION.**—Without sale, and remain at last quoted.

EUROPE GOODS.

MULE TWINE.—Sales during the week have been very limited, and the prices of the day exhibit a shade of reduction on Nos. 40 & 70. **COLORS YARNS.**—Transactions in these yarns are also limited, a sale of 12 bales of English dye turkey red yarn being the only

transaction reported this week. We have no change in prices to notice.

CHINTZES.—Sales of some single color sets are reported this week at unaltered prices. Our market for all descriptions of chintzes is at present very dull, owing to the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces.

GLAZED COTTONS.—Turkey red wills and plain red cambrics have been sold during the week at steady prices.

WHITE COTTONS.—Since the termination of the Hindoo Holydays last week, transactions in these fabrics have been very limited. Our market may be reported rather dull, as is generally the case at this time of the year.

WOOLLENS.—Some sales have been made during the week at steady prices.

COFFEE.—We have heard of no transaction in this metal since our last, and the assortments may at present be quoted at a shade of decline.

IRON.—A sale of a parcel English Flat is the only transaction reported this week. The prices of the assortments show no particular change since our last.

STEEL.—A sale of a parcel is the only transaction, and remain at last quoted.

TIN PLATES.—Also without sale, and the price of the day exhibit a small improvement on our last quotation.

QUICKSILVER.—Remains at last week's price.

BEER.—A batch of the October brewing Bass has arrived in our market and been sold at 7s. 7 1/2 per hhds. The price, since this sale, has advanced 1s. 3 1/2 per hhds.

FREIGHTS.

Tonnage for dead weight is very scarce, and the rates continue to be well supported. The quotations of the day are:

Saltpetre.....	£ 5 5	5 10	per ton of 20 cwt.
Sugar	£ 3 10	4 5	ditto ditto
Rice	£ 6 0	6 10	ditto ditto
To London {	Litb measure	£ 4 10	5 5 per ton of 50 cwt
Liverpool {	meat goods	£ 5 10	6 0 ditto ditto
	Indigo & silk	£ 6 0	6 7 0 per ton of 10 cwt.
	piece goods.	£ 6 0	6 7 0 per ton of 10 cwt.
	Raw silk.....	£ 6 0	6 7 0 per ton of 10 cwt.

CHINA.—Opium..... Sp Dirs 16 per chest
SINGAPORE.—Opium..... Co's Rs. 10 per ditto

Gunny bales..... 6 0 a 0 0 per bale
Rice and Wheat..... 0 12 a 0 0 per bar.
Measurement goods..... 20 p ton of 50 cwt

PENANG.—Opium..... 8 per chest
Measurement goods..... 20 p ton of 50 cwt

MAURITIUS.—Grain..... 2 12 a 0 0 per bar
Measurement goods..... 25 a 30 per ton of 50 cwt

BOMBAY.—Rice..... 1 2 a 1 4 per bag

Sugar..... 1 8 a 2 0
Gunny bales..... 7 0 a 8 0 per bale
Raw silk..... 2 12 a 1 0 per and

MADRAS.—Measurement goods..... 20 a 25 per ton of 50 cwt.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ESTATES OF

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Francis Isabelle Joh. late of Senealdah, Calcutta.....	Caroline Maria Jebb of Calcutta.
Henry Martindell, late of Calcutta.....	Henry Gabriel Martindell, the eldest son and heir at law
Ensign Stephen Bransford.....	Registrar Supreme Court
Gabriel Napier Christie Campbell, late a Major of Artillery, in the Military Service,	John Storn, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs Mackillop, Stewart and Company of Calcutta.
John Nicholas Vanthart, late of Calcutta.....	Mrs Isabel Caroline Verplough of Calcutta.
William Darling, late of Calcutta, assistant to Messrs Moore, Hickey & Co.....	Richard Biechenden and Arthur Biechenden, both of Bhatnagar Row, in Calcutta
Edward Simpson Hawkins, late a major in the 38th regiment of Bengal native Infantry, E.I.C.'s service.....	Francis Spencer Hawkins of Calcutta
Mr William Russell, formerly of York Place, Portman Square, in the County of Middlesex, but late of Charlton Park, Medical Service of the United Company of Merchants, trading to the East Indies.....	David Carmichael Smyth, Esquire, of Calcutta, a Member of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service.
Sarah Leake, late of Bhatnagar, in the City of Calcutta, Spinster.....	Eliza Leake of Bhatnagar, aforesaid, widow of the late Robert Leake.
Francis Bathie, one of the Attorneys of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.....	Mr. George Henderson, one of the Attorneys of the said Court
William Whyte Parkinson, late one of the Attorneys of Supreme Court.....	Registrar Supreme Court
James Fraser, late conductor of ordnance, in the military service of the East India Company.....	Registrar Supreme Court.

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going out by rotation as aforesaid may not be re-elected at the election which takes place thereupon.

XIV: And it is hereby enacted, that in case of the death, resignation or absence from Bombay for more than three months, or disqualification under section XV, or removal as aforesaid of any directors appointed as provided in section XI, to be elected by the proprietors after the incorporation of the Bank of Bombay, the directors shall call a general meeting of the proprietors, to be held within fifteen days of the day of notice, for the purpose of choosing a successor, and such successor shall come into the same place in rotation as mentioned in which the late director was.

And it is hereby enacted, that no person shall be capable of being a director by election of the promoters who shall not be resident in his own right and unincumbered of twelve shares of 12,000 Rs. of the capital stock of the Bank of Bombay, or who shall be a director of any other bank issuing notes payable on demand within the Town or Island of Bombay.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that at a general meeting of the
 loss property, and other matter in question, shall be
 decided by a majority of votes, and that no person shall be allowed
 to vote at any such meeting in respect of any share of the said
 capital stock acquired by transfer or purchase, or otherwise, than
 by the act law, unless such transfer shall have been completed six
 months at the least before the time of tendering such vote.

XVII And it is hereby enacted, that at all such general meeting the proprietors shall vote according to the following scale.

The proprietor of 4 shares of 1,000 Rs. shall be entitled to

[illegible]

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to give a proxy in writing, signed by one of his secretaries to go as a deputy, to any person whom the Governor of Bombay may appoint to attend any civil and military of the public works, and that the holder of such proxy shall be entitled to give seven votes upon all matters or questions that may be submitted to such meeting, except upon those in which the removal of such director or officers elected by the said corporation.

XIX And it is hereby enacted, that any proprietor or proprietors entitled to vote at any general meeting, may give a proxy in writing, signed by him or her, or by his or her attorney, and bearing date prior to the day of his, her, or their attendance duly notified, and attested by the said proprietor, and that such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and that such proxy shall entitle the person to whom it is given, to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the owner of such proxy.

XX. And it is hereby enacted that at the first meeting of the directors, in every year, they shall choose a president from among themselves, and if the officer of president shall become vacant, they shall, at the next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year; and that during any vacancy, or in the absence of the president, the senior director shall fill his vice president for the time, and that such president or vice president shall have the casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes at meetings of the directors or proprietors.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the presence of at least three directors shall be necessary in form a vote for the transaction of business and the said directors shall establish a weekly station among themselves, so that not less than three directors may attend every meeting of directors, provided always that no meeting so constituted shall be held to preclude any director from attending any meeting of directors.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that all accounts of the said bank, and all payments made or to be made, whereby the said bank shall be bound, shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by the directors, and shall be signed by three directors, and shall be void and of no validity unless so signed, and that the seal of the said bank shall not be used in any instrument except in the presence of three directors, who shall sign their names on the instrument in token of their presence, and that the said bank shall be independent of the signing of any instrument by the directors, and that no instrument, or of that class to be signed by three directors such instrument shall be of no validity.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Directors shall be empowered to appoint and dismiss as may be necessary to conduct the business of the said bank and to remove any officer of the said bank, and to fix the salaries of such officers, provided that the whole of the salaries of the officers of the said bank shall not, in any one year, exceed one lakh rupees, without authority from the general meeting of the proprietors.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that no person who shall hold office of profit or honor, civil or military, head or assistant, or head clerk of the Bank, or Board of Commissioners, or any other government establishment, whether on his own account, or as agent for any other person or persons, or act as broker for the sale or purchase of government securities, and if every person appointed to any one or more of the said offices shall give security to the directors for the faithful discharge of his duty, in the sum of \$1,000 roubles.

XXV. And it is hereby marted, that the said Bank of Bombay
shall not be engaged in any kind of business, except the kinds of
business hereafter specified, that is to say:

et. 'The downgrading of negotiable securities

and The keeping of cash accounts, including the realization of dividends and interest on government securities to the credit of customers of the bank

4. Buying and selling of bills of exchange payable in India.

401. The lending of money on short loans. 402. The buying and selling of bullion.

7th. The issuing and circulating of cash notes and bank notes.

8th. The selling of property or securities deposited in the bank as security for loans and not recovered or of property or securities recovered by the bank in satisfaction of debts and claims.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the directors of the said bank shall discount no negotiable securities, and make no advances on the amount of cash in possession of the said bank, and the amount, which is available, shall be equal to at least one-fourth of all the claims against the said bank outstanding for the time being and payable on demand.

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XXXX. And it is hereby certified, that the said bank shall not be, in advance in the government more than seven lakhs thirty thousand rupees, provided always that the holding of a unitary certificate of incorporation shall not be a condition of the government's acceptance of the bank's shares. If other governments, proprietors or shareholders of the said bank or its individuals, and not over one, contribute to the said bank, shall not be construed as being advanced to the government within the meaning of this clause.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that the directors of the said Bank of Bombay shall not suffer any person or persons, or body corporate keeping cash with the said Bank of Bombay, to overdraw his, her, or their account;

XXXI And it is hereby enacted, that the said Bank of Bombay may promissory notes payable either on demand, or at a date exceeding thirty days next, which notes shall and may be issued in behalf of the said bank, by such person as the directors of the said bank may appoint or authorize in that behalf, provided always that the total amount of such notes in circulation at any one time shall not exceed two crores of rupees, and provided also that such note shall be for a smaller amount than ten rupees.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to issue, or negotiate any note, bill or other security payable or negotiable at sight, or by way of cash, for the value of five hundred rupees, or upwards, except where there is no branch of the Bank of India established, or where such branch is not open, and the same are issued or negotiated within the limits of India.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for directors of the said Bank of Bombay to receive in deposit any sum of money of any denomination, and to contract for the safe keeping of the same.

XXIV And it is hereby enacted, that the directors of the said Bank shall cause the books of the said bank to be balanced on the 31st day of December in every year, and that a statement of the balance on that day shall be presented by a majority of the said directors, shall be forwarded, transmitted by a majority of the said directors to the Governor in Council of Bombay, and that the Governor in Council of Bombay shall at all times be entitled to take at the said directors any information touching the affairs of the said bank, and the production of any documents at the said bank that the said directors shall comply with every such requisition,

XXV And it is hereby enacted, that an account of the profits of said bank shall be taken half yearly on the first day of January, and the profits of each year, and that a dividend thereon be made an equal share to every shareholder, and that the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors of said bank, on the ground of the actual profits made by the said bank during the six calendar months preceeding the day up to which such half yearly account shall be taken; provided that such reasonable expenses as have been incurred in procuring this arrangement shall, upon being audited and added by the directors, be paid out of the funds of the bank as such as it is used for business, and that the amount so paid shall be defrayed out of the profits of the bank at the discretion of the directors, and such profits shall be divided and paid as a bonus, when seen fit, to each member from such profits, a sum being paid first out on the capital stock of the bank as a reserve against contingencies.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that on the first Monday in the month of August in every year, a general meeting of the directors of the capital stock of the said bank shall be held, at the direction of the said bank shall submit to the said directors a statement of the affairs of the said bank, and of the condition of the same, and of the assets and liabilities of the same, and of the profits and losses of the same, and of the dividends paid, and of the interest received, and of the other matters and things which may be necessary or proper to be stated in such statement, and such general meeting shall be competent to pass resolutions and to make rules and directions relative to the affairs and conduct of the said bank, which shall be binding on the

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directors and officers of the bank, and of the principal officers of, until rescinded or modified, respectively by any subsequent general meeting.

XXXVII And it is hereby enacted, that any three of the shareholders of the said bank, or any few proprietors of the capital stock of the said bank, may at any time convene a general meeting of the proprietors, upon giving ten days previous notice of such meeting, and of the business or purpose for which the said bank is convened, as well to the directors of the said bank, as to the holders of the said shares, by public advertisement in the official gazette of Bombay.

XXVIII. Any bill payable to order, that it shall be lawful for the Bank of Bombay, with the sanction of the Governor in Council of Bombay, to establish branch banks at such places, and under such rules and conditions, as shall be determined by the proprietors of such general banking, provided however that such branch banks shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as the principal bank, and shall be subject to the control and orders of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, shall be bound to the same rules as to the transaction of business, in which they are engaged, and the manner of conducting such business, as the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of India, shall determine, the retention of cash to meet the demands of all transactions, and must be therein above referred to, as are prescribed for the Bank of Bombay by this act.

[illegible]

XI. And it is further enacted, that the said bank shall continue hereby constituted under the act of April which will balance the year of our Lord 1847, and shall thereafter continue in like manner until fully dissolved or modified as provided however, that after the said first day of January next ensuing the said bank shall not, except upon the application by the consent of the said directors, receive any new capital or increase of stock without notice of twelve months at least before giving to the directors of the said bank for the time being written notice of such proposed increase or addition. Provided also that no dividend shall be made or declared by the said bank unless and until the directors have resolved upon the same and payments in benefits amount to the said bank by the present act of incorporation shall be thereunto referred.

Here follow the schedules of the names of the shareholders in the Bank of Bombay, numbered 1, 2, and 3, shewes.

Notes—In the event of the death before the 1st April 1910 of any child in any of the above schools the shares against their names shall be the property of their estate.

The following act passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, on the 17th of February 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No IV of 1844.

An Act for preventing allways concerning the possession of land
and for providing relief in cases of forcible depredation, within
the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Whereas it is expedient to remove doubts which have arisen on the interpretation of regulation XV of 1821, and to amend the law for preventing frauds concerning the possession of land, and giving effect to the clause of the said regulation and to extend its uses not hitherto prohibited for, and to make it applicable to, from all every class, or description, whether British-born and of others;

It is hereby enacted, that regulation XLIX of 1793.

Y of 1791, regulation XXII of 1791, section 5, regulation VI of 1793, regulation XV of 1793, and regulation II of 1794, of the then code, together with as much of any regulations as extends any of the above regulations or parts of regulations to any place within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, be repealed.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

V. And it is hereby enacted, that if, in ~~cases~~ ^{cases} instituted under this act, the subject of dispute be ^{an} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~land~~ ^{land}, whereof it shall appear to ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~of the~~ ^{of the} ~~parties~~ ^{parties} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~have~~ ^{have} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~right~~ ^{right} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~possession~~ ^{possession}, the ~~matter~~ ^{matter} ~~shall~~ ^{shall} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~referred~~ ^{referred} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~jury~~ ^{jury} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~determine~~ ^{determine} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~right~~ ^{right} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~possession~~ ^{possession} ~~therein~~ ^{therein} ~~according~~ ^{according} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~law~~ ^{law} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~custom~~ ^{custom}, and shall maintain that party in possession until the right to possession be determined by a competent court.

VI. Again it is hereby expected, that if a dispute arises concerning the right of use of any land in water the navigable or other office or as a navigable water, or jurisdiction of the State, or of the local authorities, or in the matter, and it shall appear to be in relation the subject of dispute was open to the use of the public, or of any person, or of any class of persons, this said magistrate or other officer may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any party to the exclusion of the public, or of such persons, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the party claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent court adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession. Provided that if a magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall not within any such month as aforesaid in the matter be such that the right of use be enjoyed by the public or by all classes of persons, unless there be a complaint has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the inquiry, or in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, and as such right has been exercised without discontinuance before the disposition of which complaint is made.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that any person opposing by force the execution of an order for possession or lease given under this act, or refusing obedience thereto, or knowingly contravening the same, as long as it shall remain in legal force, shall, together with all persons aiding and abetting, be liable, on conviction before a justice of the peace or other civil or criminal court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two hundred days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and to a period of simple imprisonment and fine as aforesaid.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all orders passed under this act shall be appealable in the usual manner under the regulations and laws that are or may be in force relating to appeals from the orders of magistrates or other officers exercising the powers of magistrates.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that in cases instituted under this act by the magistrate or other officer as aforesaid is authorized, with the consent of all the parties, to refer the matter in dispute, so far as is cognizable under this act, to an arbitrator or arbitrators for decision, whose award shall be executed as if it were the award of such magistrate or other officer as aforesaid.

X. And it is hereby provided that nothing in this act contained shall affect the legal exercise of any right of attachment or arrest established by law in any parties.

XI. And it is hereby further provided, that this act shall not extend to any place beyond the limits of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or to the settlements of Purnea, or of Patna, Singbore, in Malacca, or to any place situated within the legal limits of the jurisdiction of her majesty's supreme court at Calcutta.

February 21.—The following act passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 21st of February 1861, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No. 7, of 1911.

Act concerning the Oaths and Declaration of Hindoos and Mahomedans.

[2] Violent obstructions to justice, and other inconveniences
are not the consequence of persons of the Hindoo or Mahomedan
persuasion being compelled to swear by the water of the
spring, or upon the Koran, or according to other forms which are
repugnant to their consciences or feelings,

It is hereby enacted, that except as hereinafter provided, instead of an oath or declaration now authorized or required by law, every individual of the classes aforesaid within the territorial limits of the East India Company shall make affirmation to the following effect:—

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"I solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God, that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

II. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall be guilty of any offence as aforesaid shall be liable to be punished as aforesaid, or thing which if the same had been known before, the punishment of the act would have amounted to perjury, every such person shall be subject to the same punishment as if he had been guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had been guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had been guilty of perjury.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that any person who shall be guilty of any offence as aforesaid shall be liable to be punished as aforesaid, or thing which if the same had been known before, the punishment of the act would have amounted to perjury, every such person shall be subject to the same punishment as if he had been guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had been guilty of perjury.

IV. And it is hereby provided, that this act shall not extend to any declaration made under the authority of Act No. XXV of 1817, nor to any declaration or affirmation made in any of her Majesty's courts of justice.

March 2.—The following Act passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 2d of March 1846, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No. VI. of 1846.

An Act for the Amendment of the Law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange.

I. Whereas it is expedient to extend to the territories under the government of the East India Company the amendments of the law respecting bills of exchange contained in the statutes in force, 3 Geo. 3, c. 13 and 4 Geo. 4, c. 29—5 and 7 W. 4, c. 58—2 and 3 W. 4, c. 98;

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1846, if any person shall accept a bill of exchange payable at any other place than at his own place of residence without further expression in his acceptance, such acceptance shall be deemed and taken to be in all intents and purposes a general acceptance. But if the acceptor shall, in his acceptance, express that he accepts the bill payable at such other place only, and not otherwise, or elsewhere, such acceptance shall be deemed and taken to be in all intents and purposes, a qualified acceptance of such bill, and the acceptor shall not be liable to pay such bill except in default of payment when such payment shall have been duly demanded at such other place.

II. And it is hereby enacted that after the day and year aforesaid and in acceptance of any bill of exchange drawn within the territories of the East India Company, shall be sufficient to charge any person unless such acceptance be in writing on such bill, or, if there be more than one part of such bill, on one of the said parts.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be necessary to present bills of exchange accepted supra protest for honor, or having a reference thereon in case of need to the acceptor or acceptors for honor, or to the referee of reference, until the day following the day on which such bills of exchange shall become due, and if the place of address in any such bill of exchange of such acceptor or acceptors for honor, or of such referee or referees be other than where such bill shall therein be made payable, then it shall not be necessary to forward such bill of exchange for presentation for payment to such acceptor or acceptors for honor, or referee or referees, until the day following the day on which such bill of exchange shall become due.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all bills of exchange whereon the drawer or drawers thereof shall have expressed that such bills of exchange are to be payable in any place other than the place by him or them therein mentioned to be the place of residence of the drawer or drawers thereof, and which shall not on the presentation thereof be accepted, shall or may be, without further payment to the drawer or drawers protested for non payment in the place in which such bills of exchange shall have been by the drawer or drawers expressed to be payable, unless the amount upon such bills of exchange shall have been paid to the holder or holders thereof on the day on which such bill would have become payable, had the same been duly accepted.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that no bill of exchange or promissory note shall be drawn or made after the passing of this act which shall be subject to be drawn or made for a valuable consideration, or upon a valuable contract, to void in the hands of an indorser for valuable consideration, unless such indorser had, at the time of discounting or paying such bill or promissory note, actual notice that such bill of exchange or promissory note had been originally given for a valuable consideration, or upon a valuable contract.

VI. And it is hereby provided, that this act shall not be extended to affect bills of exchange or promissory notes, in any case which, but for the passing of this act, would not be governed by the law of England, or to extend or alter the jurisdiction of any of her Majesty's courts of justice.

Political Department. March 4.—Lieutenant R. S. Forbes, superintendent of the Cantonment division, has obtained leave of

absence for two years from the 1st ultimo, under medical certificate, for the purpose of proceeding to see on account of ill health.

March 30.—The following Act passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 28th March 1846, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No. VII. of 1846.

An Act for authorizing the appointment of an unopposed, servant to the office of deputy register and assistant register to the sessions courts of the presidency of Fort William, in Bengal.

It is hereby enacted, that whenever the Governor of Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor, or other authority exercising the powers of Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, shall deem it expedient to appoint any permanent judge, Assistant Judge, or assistant to the office of deputy register or assistant register to the sessions of the said Presidency and Assistant Judge at Calcutta and Allahabad respectively, it shall be competent to those courts to assign to the offices above named, any duties at present performed by the register.

April 19.—The following Act passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 13th of April 1846, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No. VIII of 1846.

An Act concerning the signing of Awards by the Members of Panchayats.

It is hereby enacted that in cases where the majority of the Members of a panchayat hold under the provisions of the Madras Code, may decline to sign the award of the panchayat, the signature of a majority of the majority shall be sufficient to give legal validity to the award. Provided always, that in such cases, it shall be incumbent on such majority to affix the minority to record and attest by their mark or signature their reasons for declining to sign or mark the award passed by the majority.

T. R. MADDOCK,

Secy. to Govt. of India,

March 20.—The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal is pleased, in extension of the leave obtained from the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, to allow Mr. A. Fraser civil service, proceeding to England on furlough, to be absent from his station, on private affairs from the 16th instant, until the departure of the ship *Regulus* to sea.

March 20.—Dr. J. N. Rand, superintendent of the Government Lithographic Press, is permitted to proceed to the Eastward for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for a period of six months.

April 1.—Mr. Archibald Truitt has been permitted to resign the East India Company's civil service from the end of the current month.

The following Gentlemen reported their arrival as writers on the Bengal establishment—

Mr. Frederick E. Lantour on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Charles John Wingfield on the 29th ditto.

The following gentlemen of the civil service embarked on board the "Walmer Castle," which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 24th ultimo.

Messrs. H. S. Boulderson, W. H. Woodcock, and W. Brandon, for England.

Mr. J. Davidson, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. C. Caciou, for India and New South Wales.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

March 18.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Governor for that time being of Singapore, Malacca and Prince of Wales Islands, to be a Commissioner for the purpose of acquiring title and settling upon claims to hold lands within the Settlements of Prince of Wales Islands, Singapore and Malacca under the provisions of Act, X. 1837.

April 1.—Mr. G. D. Trenchard has been permitted to return to the presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the oriental languages at the college of Fort William.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. Caciou, assistant surgeon, J. S. Dickson to be post master at Cuth, in the room of Mr. D. V. Fraser resigned.

G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

March 16.—Lieutenant Ross, of the 43d regiment native infantry is placed at the disposal of the survey and minister at

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Canoel for employment in his majesty's Shah Sujah's force, from the 3d of March 1838.

Major general E. H. Simpson having resigned the command of his majesty's Shah Sujah's force, S. S. Depart. brigadier A. Webster, C. B., has been this day appointed to succeed him.

March 23.—Ensign Gladstone, of the 13th regiment native infantry has been this day appointed subaltern of the escort, and assistant to the resident at Calcutta.

March 26.—Mr. H. V. Bayley has been appointed assistant secretary in the secretariat, and also in the judicial and revenue departments of the Government of India.

April 4.—Mr. G. F. Harvey has been this day appointed acting junior assistant to the agent to the Governor General at the North Eastern Frontier.

Lieutenant W. McCulloch, of the 13th regiment native infantry has been this day appointed assistant to the resident agent at Munroepore.

April 11.—Lieutenant C. A. Jackson, of the 13th regiment native infantry, has been placed at the disposal of the envoy and minister at Calcutta for employment in his majesty Shah Shujaool Nooh's force.

T. M. WADDUCK, Secy. to Govt. of India

April 6.—Lieutenant W. J. Enslin, assistant in the political agent in Lower Sindh, has obtained leave of absence to proceed to the Nilgerry Hills, for the recovery of his health.

H. V. BAYLEY, Assist. Secy. to Govt. of India

March 14.—Mr. T. J. Higon, superintendent of Bulken salt chokes, is hereby vested under section XXV. of act XXIX. of 1834, with the powers authorized by regulation K of 1819, to be exercised by salt agents and subalterns of chokies, in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt revenue.

Mr. W. A. Peacock, Superintendent of the western salt chokes, ditto ditto.

April 1.—The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. Dent to officiate as Opium Agent at Patna and superintendent of salt chokes in Behar, until further orders.

G. A. DUSHBY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

March 17.—The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. W. Travers to be special Deputy collector of Cuttack.

Mr. C. Tottenham to be ditto ditto of Tirhoot.

Mr. E. T. Trevar (exercising the powers of joint magistrates and deputy collector at Khairabad (southern division Cuttack).)

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. A. Kenn, assistant surgeon, Moorshadabad, for four days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 3d instant.

Mr. A. Wilson, assistant surgeon, Hajesho, for twenty days, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

K. Joy Goswami, sing. sudder ameen of West Burdwan, during the absence of the sudder.

Mr. C. T. Seng, officiating joint magistrates and deputy collector of Barnack, for fourteen days, on private affairs. Mr. H. C. Rankes will officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector during Mr. Seng's absence.

Mr. F. Higon, late sub assistant at Assam, on extension of leave of absence to the 13th instant, the date on which he took charge of the Bulken salt chokes.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted on the 20 September, 1837, to Mr. assistant surgeon O. Lamb of Malda, is cancelled from the 9th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

REQ. JAS. HALLIDAY, Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, N. W. P.

Agra, March 2.—Revenue.—Mr. M. A. G. G. to be settlement officer in Zillah Etawah.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to be joint magistrate and deputy collector at Etawah.

The foregoing appointments are to have effect from the 28th ultimo, the date on which the vessel in which Mr. J. L. M. Lawrence embarked for England, was left by the pilot at sea.

General.—Mr. D. Butler, M. D., to be civil surgeon of Honoree Judicial and Revenue.—The order by the commissioner of the Allahabad division directing Mr. A. A. Roberts, the officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, to assume charge, of the office of magistrate and collector of Allahabad, to enable Mr. Montgomery to relieve Mr. Butler, from the office of secretary to the sudder board of revenue, is hereby cancelled, the date of assent obtained by the commission of the division, is cancelled.

Agra, March 18.—Mr. P. C. Robinson to officiate, until further orders, as agent to the Agent, Governor of the North Western Provinces at Allahabad.

Agra, March 13.—Mr. W. H. G. G. to be deputy secretary to Government; N. W. P. has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for one month, from the 1st instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 13th instant.

May 14.—Judicial.—The order of the sudder dewanee and sudder ameen authorizing Mr. J. P. G. to make over charge of the current duties of the civil and sessions judge's office at Goruckpore, to the principal sudder ameen, is approved.

Mr. H. Lightfoot to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Goruckpore, until further orders.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. J. P. G. to officiate as magistrate and collector of Patna, until further orders.

Mr. H. C. Tucker to be joint magistrate and deputy collector at Allahabad, Mr. Tucker will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allahabad, until further orders.

Mr. H. T. Tucker to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazipur.

The two foregoing appointments are to take effect from the 28th ultimo.

Judicial.—Mr. C. Lindsay, civil and sessions judge of Delhi, has obtained leave of absence to proceed to the Hills, on medical certificate, for the benefit of his health, for 2 months, from the 26th instant, Mr. Lindsay has been authorized to make over charge of his office to the principal sudder ameen on the date mentioned above.

Agra, March 20.—Judicial.—Mr. H. Swetenham, civil and sessions judge of Farruckabad, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for three months, from the 1st April next.

Mr. A. P. Currie has been appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Farruckabad, in the room of Mr. Swetenham. Mr. Currie has been authorized to make over charge of the office of civil and sessions judge of Etawah to the principal sudder ameen.

Mr. G. F. Harvey has been appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Delhi, during the period of the leave of absence granted to Mr. C. Lindsay in order of 19th instant.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. R. Neve to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allypore, until further orders.

Mr. F. Williams to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bareilly, during the period of the leave of absence granted to Mr. H. P. Clarke on the 28th ultimo, or until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Antell to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pilibhit, until further orders.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dinelly, until further orders.

Agra, April 3.—Judicial and Revenue.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. G. H. M. Alexander, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad, in order of 1d October last, is cancelled from the 28th February, being the date on which he rejoined his station.

Judicial.—Conformably with the notification of the Government of India, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 7th October 1837, the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor is pleased, in communicating with the court of Sudder dewanee, to raise the personal allowance of Kurrum Kholé, Moonshee of Bhopal, from rupees 150 to rupees 180 per mensem, in the room of Ghulam Moosin, Moonshee of Banda, promoted, on the 7th June last, to the sudder moonshee of Jounpore, with retrospective effect from that date.

May 24.—Judicial and Revenue.—The order of the officiating commissioner of the Meerut division, directing Mr. A. Baker, assistant, to vacate himself under the orders of the magistrate and collector of Meerut is approved.

Mr. J. Devison is appointed to be temporary agent of the Meerut division, to take effect from the 1st instant, being the date on which the vessel in which Mr. H. C. Scott embarked for England was left by the pilot at sea.

March 15.—The leave of absence granted by the officiating commissioner of the Meerut division to Mr. A. Baker, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut, on his private affairs, from the 27th December, to the 1st February last, is cancelled.

March 26.—Captain H. Rutherford is appointed to officiate as aide-de-camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, until further orders. This appointment will take effect from the 11th instant, being the date on which Captain Phipps was appointed to the ordnance commissariat department.

J. THOMSON, Off. Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.

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MILITARY

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

March 7.—No. 52 of 1840.—Ensign Walter Stephens, 66th of the 66th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Australia, via the Cape of Good Hope, on a furlough, and to be absent from Bengal on that account, for one year.

March 9.—No. 53 of 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the army commissariat department, consequent on the promotion of captain F. S. Sillars, assistant commissary general of the 3d class, to a regimental military.

Captain Alex. Watt, deputy assistant commissary general of the 1st class, to be an assistant commissary general of the 2d class.

Captain Richard Woodward, deputy assistant commissary general of the 2d class, to be a deputy assistant commissary general of the 1st class.

Lieutenant George Newbolt, sub-assistant commissary general, to be a deputy assistant commissary general of the 2d class. Lieutenant Thomas Henry Calhouse Usant, of the 1st regiment N I, to be a sub-assistant commissary general.

March 11, No. 54 of 1840.—Mr. Francis Ralph Metcalfe, M. D. is admitted to the service in conformity with the appointment, by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 7th March 1840.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Bart, of the 61th regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Hon'ble the court of directors. Date of arrival at Madras 23rd January 1840.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Fort William has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Calcutta native militia.

Jemadar Sobah Mantoo to be subadar, vice Motoo Sing deceased.

Havildar Ramprasad Mantoo to be Jemadar, vice Sobah Mantoo promoted.

No. 55 of 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain James Roxburgh, of the 39th regiment native infantry, 2d assistant military auditor general, to officiate as deputy military auditor general.

Captain Edward Touchet Milner, of the 30th regiment native infantry, officiating as an additional 2d assistant military auditor general, to officiate as 1st assistant military auditor general.

Ordinance commissariat department.—1st Lieutenants W. S. Pittman and G. O. Channer, of the regiment of artillery, to be deputy commissaries of ordnance.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenants John Michael Lushnam, of the 10th regiment light cavalry, to be Adjutant of Fort William, in general orders No. 306, of the 29th December 1837, on medical certificate, &c., at his own request, cancelled from the 4th instant.

No. 56 of 1840.—Assistant surgeon W. F. Seal, of Backergunge, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 3d instant, leave of absence for one month, from the 6th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

No. 57 of 1840.—Captain Edward Darvall, of the 57th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed on furlough to New South Wales, on account of his private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for one year, without pay.

With reference to general orders No. 41, of the 16th ultimo the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that report F. W. S. Chipman, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, be struck off the strength of the army, from that date.

No. 58 of 1840.—To provide for the staff duties of the force about to proceed on service to the eastward, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Major A. H. M. Moulvi, of her majesty's 26th foot to be deputy assistant general.

Major K. Beecher, 62d regiment native infantry, to be deputy quarter master general.

Major R. W. Wilson, 65th regiment native infantry, to be paymaster.

Majors F. S. Brinkley, 30th regiment N I to have charge of the commissariat department, with the rank of deputy commissary general.

Lieutenant W. W. Davidson, of the 16th native infantry, to be attached to the commissariat department under Major Hawkins, with the rank of sub-assistant commissary general.

Report captain H. Moore, of the 34th native infantry, of the 16th native infantry general's department, to be deputy judge advocate general.

Surgeon George King to be superintending surgeon.

Assistant surgeon William Crabtree to be medical storekeeper.

The above appointments to have effect from the date.

March 16.—No. 61 of 1840.—The appointments on the general staff of the force proceeding on service to the eastward, having been promulgated in general orders dated 11th instant, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased in continuation to publish for the information and guidance of all concerned, the following instructions and arrangements.

1. The portion of the force proceeding from this Presidency will consist of the Infantry's 70th and 50th regiments, and the volunteer battalion of native infantry.

2. Provisions to the troops, both European and native, while on boardship, are to be issued in conformity with the tables of weekly and daily rations laid down in general orders dated 31st January 1817, with reference also to general orders of the 8th October 1818; and to the native troops in all other situations in conformity with the table published in general orders dated 26th February 1824.

3. It is however to be understood that spirits will not be issued, as rations, to the European troops (by way of which compensation will be given, at the rate of (3) three rupees (2) two annas per man per month for 30 days, to each man.

4. The men will be permitted to purchase spirits on boardship on the contingency of not put to a public auction then wine per man, for one individual, and under such further restriction as to quantity, as the medical officers of corps may deem advisable.

5. Officers commanding regiments will appoint a sergeant in each ship, who will be placed in charge of the salt issues and act as centre sergeant, receiving a monthly salary of (10) ten rupees. All minor details for the regulation of the system of issue, (to be framed under the rules established for barracks, as far as they may be applicable,) are left to the judgment and discretion of officers commanding regiments, and will be submitted to the superintendence of the senior officer on board each ship.

6. Advances of pay and allowances will be made in the force, to the extent sanctioned by existing regulations, viz. To European commissioned officers, four months' pay and allowances; To European and native troops, two months' pay and allowance from the 1st proximo.

7. European commissioned and non-commissioned officers proceeding with the force, who may be desirous of assigning a portion of their allowances for the support of their families, or of those of their followers, during their absence, are authorized to grant family certificates for that purpose, under the same arrangement, with regard to the documents to be furnished to the military auditor general and superintendent of family money, as was prescribed for native troops by the general order of the 26th March 1836. The native officers and most of the volunteer regiment will have the option of leaving family tickets in the usual manner or of making remittances to their families occasionally through the pay master of the force.

8. With reference to the general orders dated 16th November 1839, bearing the rates of table allowances of officers proceeding on duty on transport, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the present occasion, to suspend the operation of that order, and to direct, at special instructions, that the regulations previously existing on that subject shall have full force and effect.

9. The proportion of servants and baggage for baggage allowance, will be as usually as possible on the scale prescribed in 1811, viz.

Tons.	
Personal	Baggage.
Field officers, 1	1
Captains, 1	1
Subalterns, 1	1
Adjutants and quartermasters, 1	1
Followers to 100 men, 1	1
To every man 1	

For the mess of the officers of the 70th and 50th regiments, 23

For the mess of the 16th native infantry, 9

For the mess of the 34th native infantry, 15

For the mess of the 16th native infantry, 6

11. The troops embarked from this Presidency have been allotted to the undermentioned vessels, in the proportion stated below.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Her Majesty's 26th Regiment.

Veteran.	Young.	Officers.	Men.
McDonnagh,	564	5	205
Freese,	633	5	206
Edmondson,	510	5	152
Hedden,	517	5	179
Quinn Oak,	504	5	224
		25	921

Her Majesty's 49th Regiment.

Veteran.	Young.	Officers.	Men.
Sullivan,	724	5	167
Mahood Shaw,	715	5	150
Morgan,	661	5	121
Blindell,	577	5	202
Isabella Robinson,	500	5	230
		25	877

12 General staff will embark on the "Marion," and orders will be subsequently issued with regard to the establishments of the several departments, and their embarkation, as well as that of the volunteer contingent.

13. Her Majesty's 26th Regiment will embark on the 24th inst. and on its arrival, Her Majesty's 49th foot will take the duties of the garrison of Fort William.

14. The usual precautions and attention on board ship are to Vice G. O. P. P. be carefully observed by all the troops 15th August 1894. Embarking both European and native.

15. His Excellency the commander-in-chief in India is requested to issue such subsidiary orders, as may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing arrangements.

No. 62 of 1890.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant Lionel F. D. S. of the 9th Regiment native infantry to be 2d in command of the Assam light infantry.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of their private affairs.

Colonel William Vincent, of the 14th Regiment native infantry.

Surgeon Charles Bransby Francis, of the medical department.

No. 63 of 1890.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased, as a temporary arrangement, to appoint 2d Lieutenant Alexander David Turnbull, now doing duty with the corps of sappers and miners, to substitute an assistant to the superintendent of the Dumb Cunt.

No. 64 of 1890.—Lieutenant Charles Scott, of the 27th Regiment native infantry, junior assistant to the commissioner of Assam, obtained in the political department, an extension of six weeks leave of absence, viz. from the 29th instant to the 15th May next.

Captain Matthew Smith, of the 23d Regiment native infantry principal assistant to the commissioner in the Rangor District of Assam, in the general department north western provinces, under date the 26th inst., leave of absence, on medical certificate, for fifteen months, (being the unexpired term of two years, from the 1st instant, to proceed to Van Diemen's Land and the Cape of Good Hope, in extension of the leave granted to that officer in general orders of the 29th November last.

No. 65 of 1890.—The following appointment made by the Right Honorable the Governor General, is published in general orders. Lieutenant J. H. St. George Adams, her Majesty's 3d foot, to be an aide de-camp on his lordship's personal staff, from the 25th February last, vice Captain Carr proceeded to Europe.

March 12.—No. 67 of 1890.—Mr. Henry Frederick Ordman, having satisfied a Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the service as a member of infantry on this establishment, agreeably to instructions from the honorable the Court of Directors.

Captain John Samuel Boswell, of the 19th Regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty on the establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 10th March 1890.

The furlough to Europe, viz. Bombay Agreement of his private affairs, obtained by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Frederick Will of the 10th Regiment native infantry, in general orders No. 233, dated 30th December, 1888, by his own request, cancelled.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant William Walter Davidson, of the 16th Regiment native infantry, in general orders No. 17, of the 4th instant, to proceed to New South Wales, on medical certificate, is cancelled at his own request.

Captain Henry Philip Hughes, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the petition of his rank.

March 25.—No. 68 of 1890.—In continuation of the general orders dated 14th instant, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to give notice of the following information, that the undermentioned scale of wages will be payable for the several departments of the general staff of the forces providing in service to the Eastward, has been sanctioned.

Deputy Assistant General.	Rs.
1 Head writer,	150
1 Assistant ditto,	50
1 Draftsman,	12
2 Peons,	16
Wages, &c.,	40
Stationery to be supplied by Agent on the stationery committee.	

Total per month, rupees 299

Deputy Quarter Master General.	Rs.
1 Draftsman,	150
1 English writer,	150
1 Staff sergeant, (in addition to his military pay and batta),	30
1 Draftsman,	12
1 Thid.,	12
5 Lookers, at 8,	40

Total per month, rupees 286

Deputy Commissary General.	Rs.
Head Assistant and accountant,	200
Second ditto,	150
Third ditto,	100
Treasurer,	50
2 Moonaddies at 20 each,	60
3 Hukars, at 5 each,	15

Total per month, rupees 560

For the Victualling Department.

Rs.	For the Singapore Depot.
1 Mate Cooper,	100
4 Coopers at 25 each,	100
1 Mate Cooper,	50
6 Coopers at 25 each,	150
1 Mate Butcher,	17
6 Butchers at 15 each,	90
4 Run messengers at 7 each,	28
4 Weighmen at 12 each,	48
6 Provision Coolies at 6 each,	36
2 Little Borelles at 9 each,	18
1 Mate Baker,	16
6 Assistants ditto at 14 each,	84

Total per month, rupees 611

Pay Master.	Rs.
Head Assistant,	250
2d Assistant,	200
3d ditto,	100
2 Cash Keepers,	100
1 Office Peon,	4
Contingent allowance including salaries, &c.,	150

Total per month, rupees 454

Medical Store-keeper.	Rs.
1 Apothecary (Field Allowance),	115
1 Assistant ditto ditto,	72
1 Compounder,	15
1 Head Cook,	4

Total per month, rupees 210

The several establishments will embark on the "Marion," with exception of the Victualling Department at Calcutta, for the greater part of which accommodation will be provided in other transports.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize an advance of two months' salary to be made to the several establishments above detailed on the responsibility of heads of departments respectively.

GENERAL REGISTER.

No. 69 of 1840.—Incompetence having been found to result from the operation of general orders now in force, on the subject of credit to be allowed to the native troops in the order and regimental bazars, and it appearing desirable that both these descriptions of bazars should be placed on the same footing in this respect, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that it shall be the particular duty of commanding corps and stations, to call upon the Commandant of regimental and soldier bazars for a monthly or more frequent report of the state of the bazars,—to use their influence to prevent any just dues being withheld from the Regiments, or others, whenever demanded; and to prevent any credit being given in others, the servants of officers, or troops, except on the condition of their accounts being settled and paid on the fixed day of pay for the month or months in which any debts shall have been contracted. All such orders are to be strictly confined to the supply of a daily ration of food per man when necessary, and of grain for officers's cattle.

In the execution of the duty hereby imposed, commanding officers will be careful to avoid any act inconsistent with the rules contained in regulation XX. of 1819, and government's general orders, dated 25th January, 1811.

No. 70 of 1840.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:

Regiment of artillery—1st lieutenant and brevet captain James Horburgh McDonald to be captain, and 2d lieutenant to be lieutenant, from the 18th March, 1840, in succession to captain Henry Philip Hughes retired.

Lieutenant Thomas Trevor Whiter, of the 66th regiment native infantry to be adjutant of the 6th local Bata.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names:

Lieutenant Frederick Carleton Marsden, of the 29th regiment native infantry, 18th March 1840.

Lieutenant Nathaniel Vicary, of the 2d European regiment 20th March 1840.

Assistant surgeon Robert Barclay Duncan, of the medical department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Assistant surgeon Frederick Fleming, of the medical department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or Australia, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on account for two years.

Captain Hugh Boyd, of the 15th regiment native infantry, pay master of native punishments at Meerut and Haeppur, has six months' general leave from the 20th April to the 20th October 1840, to visit the Bysie North of Devrah Dhoon.

The permission granted by the Madras government to assistant surgeon Henry Hawkins Bowdler, of the Bengal establishment, to return to Europe on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The following appointments made by the Governor of Fort William, are published in general orders:

Assistant surgeon Allan Webb 2nd assistant garrison surgeon Fort William, to be 1st assistant garrison surgeon, vice assistant surgeon Henry Pells Hill, M. D.

Assistant surgeon Henry Harper Amy, M. D., officiating 1st assistant garrison surgeon, to be 2d assistant garrison surgeon, vice assistant surgeon Webb.

Apothecary Charles Lamborn, of the subordinate medical department, being declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession is transferred to the invalid pension establishment on the pension of his rank.

No. 71 of 1840.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 6, dated the 15th January 1840, from the honorable the court of directors to the Governor of Bengal, are published for general information.

Para 1. The undermentioned officer has been permitted to return to his duty, viz.

Lieutenant W. H. Mahomed.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers viz.

Lieutenant colonel Edward Colshie, 18 months.

Lieutenant colonel Henry Hall, C. B., and lieutenant John Black, 6 months.

No. 74 of 1840.—Captain Richard Augusta, of the 24th regiment native infantry, is placed at the disposal of the honorable the lieutenant governor, North Western Provinces for civil employ.

Lieutenant George Newbolt, of the 1st regiment native infantry, sub-assistant commissary general has leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st November next, to visit the presidency

on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe.

The permission granted by the Bombay government to Lieutenant Charles Gordon of the 7th regiment Bengal native infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

No. 75 of 1840.—With reference to several orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 17th February, 18th November 1839, granting a donation of six months' full or field batta to the officers and fighting men of every rank attached to the Army of the Indus, who advanced beyond the Sulim Pass, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for the information and guidance of all parties concerned, the following subsidiary orders.

1. The donation of six months' batta granted by the general order above referred to, is extended to the heirs or assigns of individuals entitled to receive it, who died or were killed on service beyond the Sulim Pass; with exception to those of the native troops for whom a special provision already exists, whereby the families of deceased native soldiers on foreign service receive a pension from government.

2. The rate of batta to be regulated according to the regimental rank in which the individuals were serving, at the date of the general order granting the donation; unless entitled to a higher rate assessed to staff employment.

3. The claims of all deceased officers and men as well as of all absentees, are to be included in the abstracts of companies, detachments or departments. If heirs, assigns, or agents are in India, the amount will be paid over accordingly under the order and responsibility of the commanding officer; otherwise the amount of all claims of this nature will be lodged in the general treasury until legally claimed.

4. The batta bills for the donation will be referred for audit and adjustment to the public departments of the presidencies to which corps, departments, or individuals respectively belong.

5. Each bill will be accompanied by a nominal roll of all ranks drawn for it, according to the following form, and officers, &c. who may have been employed on the staff, and whose regiments were not serving with the army, will prepare and submit separate bills.

Roll of officers, staff, non-commissioned privates or troopers belonging to the regiment serving with the army of the Indus, who advanced beyond the Sulim Pass, before the 18th November 1839.

Rank and Names.	Company or Detachment.	Date of audit as where.	Remarks.
Colonel,			
Lieut. Colonel, ..			
Major,			
&c.			
&c.			
&c.			

Examined, E. F. Adj. B. commanding the company, C. D. do. do. regiment.

7. A nominal acquittance roll of each corps, detachment and department, will be prepared within one month after the issue of the donation, showing the manner in which the distribution has been made, and the appropriation of all shares of absentees or deceased persons.

8. These rolls will be deposited in the military audit offices, for future reference in the event of disputed or additional claims to the donation being preferred.

The amount of the batta donation will be debited to the government general of India.

No. 76 of 1840.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Captain Henry Charles James Baines of the 20th regiment native infantry, officiating adjutant and pay master of native infantry in the Mysore division, to be superintendant and pay master of Invalids at Bangalore, Dinapore and Moogly, vice captain Andrew Goldie.

Lieutenant and brevet captain Tays Lamb, of the 1st regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

April 1.—No. 76 of 1840.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Regiment of artillery.—Lieutenant colonel Samuel Shaw to be lieutenant colonel commandant, major Charles Hamilton Bell to be lieutenant colonel, captain and brevet major Geo. Henry Woodroffe to be major, 1st lieutenant and brevet captain Samuel Watson Foulke to be captain, and 2d lieutenant Jon Scott Phillips to be 1st lieutenant, from the 25th March 1849, in succession to major general (retired) Henry Falkland deceased.

33d regiment N. L.—Captain Francis Hewitt to be major, Lieutenant James Macdonald to be captain of a company and ensign Henry Ward to be lieutenant, from the 23d March 1849, in succession to major George Baker retired.

70th regiment N. I.—Ensign Henry Hopkinson to be lieutenant, from the 18th January 1849, vice lieutenants William Remington Mercer deceased.

The undermentioned officers of infantry are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

Lieutenant Fulk Ray, of the 42d regi. N. I., and Lieutenant John Macdonald, of the 50th regi. N. I., 26th March 1849.

Ensign Robert Campbell, of the 47th regiment N. I., is appointed to do duty with the 1st Assam subsidiary corps.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the court of directors.

Captain William Matthew Smyth, of the corps of engineers date of arrival at Bombay 10th January 1849.

Lieutenant Edmund Talbot, of the 53d regiment N. I., date of arrival at Fort William, 14th Feb 1849.

Mr. Henry Frederick Crossman, who was admitted to the service in general orders No 67, of the 18th ultimo, as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, is promoted to the rank of ensign having the date of his commission for future adjustment.

1st Lieutenant Frank George Mackenzie, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

His Lordship in Council is pleased, as a special mark of distinction for his services with the Army of the India, to promote commander Henry Richardson, of the sappers and miners, to the rank of deputy assistant commissary, but without any claim to transfer to the ordnance commissariat. Mr Richardson is to continue attached to the corps to which he now belongs.

No 77 of 1849.—The following paragraph of a military letter, No. 51 dated the 23d October 1849, from the honorable the court of directors to the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, being also applicable to this presidency, is published for general information.

"7. We have to apprise you that the general officers on the staff appointed by us, and superintending our arms return to India to resume their rank are not considered by us to be entitled to any portion of their staff allowances for any earlier period than that of their arrival at the station at which they may be appointed to serve.

No 78 of 1849.—In continuation of general orders, dated 16th ultimo, No 61, specifying the proportion of officers and men of her majesty's 44th foot, allotted to the several transports taken up for their accommodation, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that that regiment shall embark accordingly on the 6th instant.

April 1.—No 79 of 1849.—Captain George Campbell, of the horse artillery, is placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor north western provinces, for the purpose of being appointed aide-de-camp to his honor's staff.

Lieutenant Andrew Hunter Ross, of the 4th regiment native infantry, was placed in the political department, under date the 16th ultimo, at the disposal of the envoy and minister at Cooch for employment in his majesty Shah Shooja's force, from the 3d March, 1849.

Major General Edward Henry Simson, colonel of the 19th regiment native infantry having resigned the command of his Majesty Shah Shooja's force, brigadier Abraham Roberts, C. B., lieutenant colonel of the 1st European regiment, was appointed on the secret and separate department on the 16th ultimo to succeed that officer.

Assistant surgeon B. B. Cumberland, of the civil station of Poona, in Cuttack, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 27th ultimo, leave of absence from the 1st April, to proceed to the presidency and eventually to sea, on medical certificate.

Surgeon James Nathaniel Rind, of the invalid establishment, superintendent of the government lithographic press, was per-

mitted in the general department on the 30th ultimo, to proceed to the eastward for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for a period of six months.

Assistant surgeon K. MacKinnon, M. A., attached to the civil station of Tienan, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, an extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th december last, from the 2d to the 10th ultimo.

April 3.—No 80 of 1849.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, is pleased to make the following appointments:

1st Lieutenant William Oliver Young, deputy commissary, to be commissary of ordnance, vice major George Henry Woodroffe.

Ensign Edward Traute Dalton of the 9th regi. N. I. to be adjutant of Assam light infantry.

The following appointment made by the Governor of Fort William, is published in general orders.

Assistant surgeon Frederick Hargrave Breit to act as first assistant surgeon in the absence of asst. surg. Allan Webb or until further orders.

Mr John William Bridson is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the honorable the court of directors as a cadet of infantry on this establishment and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 1st April 1849.

Mr Abraham Meyer having satisfied government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations is admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, agreeably to instructions from the honorable the court of directors. Mr Meyer is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr John Robert Hiley is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the honorable the court of directors, as a veterinary surgeon on this establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 1st April 1849.

Surgeon James Nathaniel Rind, of the invalid establishment superintendent of the government lithographic press, is permitted to proceed to Singapore, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

The permission granted by the Bombay government to captain Watts, of the Bengal artillery to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Sergeant John Beuwell, of the corps of sappers and miners, is appointed an assistant overseer in the department of public works, and placed at the disposal of lieutenant Alcock, superintendent of the Burdwan and Bhowra roads, in the room of Mr Hughes, who is dismissed from his present situation on the roads.

No 81 of 1849.—The following revised paragraph is substituted for paragraph 3 of general orders, No 61, of 18th March 1849.

3 Provisions to the troops, both European and native, while on board ship, are to be issued in conformity with the tables of weekly and daily rations laid down in general orders, dated 1st January 1847, with reference also to general orders of the 19th October 1848, and in the native troops in all other situations, in conformity with the table published in general orders, dated 26th February 1844, and in general orders dated 25th November 1844 and 25th March 1846.

No 82 of 1849.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint the senior officer of the corps forming the military part of the expedition proceeding to be captured, a brigadier of the 1st division from the date of his arrival and assuming command of the troops ordered to rendezvous at Singapore.

2. The brigadier commanding will be allowed an aide-de-camp, and the staff appointed to the force in general orders of the 11th ultimo will place themselves under his orders on reaching Singapore.

3. The Commander in Chief in India will be pleased to furnish the brigadier with such general instructions for the exercise of his command, as his excellency may deem proper with reference to the objects of the expedition.

4. Her majesty's 16th or royal Irish Regiment of Foot, which has been placed temporarily by the Ceylon government at the disposal of the government of India, is attached to the Bengal establishment from the date of its departure from Ceylon.

No 84 of 1849.—In continuation of general orders, No. 81 dated 18th ultimo, paragraph 12, the Right Honourable the Governor

GENERAL REGISTER.

General of India in Council is pleased to notify the allotment of the volunteer regiment to the undermentioned vessels, in the proportions stated below:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Officers.	Men.
Minut Show,	..	609	3	198
Walkart,	..	609	4	165
William Wilson	..	407	2	121
Espe,	..	474	4	120
Emily Salom,	..	791	5	140
David Malcom,	..	528	3	161
			20	923

2. The detainees allotted to the "Nasrut Show," "Stal-kov," and "Kaba" will embark on those vessels on the high amount.

April - No 87 of 1840 - Mr. John Frederick Pagon having studied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by statute, irregularities admitted to his service, from the 11th December 1839, on a coat of intimacy on this Government accordingly to the instructions received from the humble request of directors, and promoted to the rank of private - Rank, as such, was assigned to Mr. Pagon in General orders, No 16, dated 20th January 1841

Lieutenant Robert Mulesworth Garnett, of the 65th regiment
infantry is permitted to proceed to Kinross, on business
on a furlough of his private affairs.

Captain Henry Rutheford of the artillery, was appointed in the general department, North Western Province, under date the 18th inst. to officiate as principal secretary to the Lieutenant Governor from the 1th February inst.

Captain Henry Withersford, of the regiment of artillery, was appointed in the general department, North Western Division, under date the 20th ultimo, to assist as aide-camp to the Hon^{ble} the Lieutenant Governor until further orders. The appointment to take effect from the 15th March last, being the date on which Captain Withersford was appointed to the same administrative department.

Surgeon Donald Butter, M. D. was appointed in the general department, No. 14 Western Division, under duty for 1200 dollars, to be chief surgeon of Nevada.

The leave of absence granted to L. J. Atkinson, formerly Newhall, of the 1st segment motor infantry, deputy assistant commissary general in general orders, No. 73, of the 25th ult mo., is in compliance from two 15's instead of the lat of 4000 1940.

J. S. GARDNER, Esq. Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of Indian Affairs Dept.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp 112.

February 25.—The following are the orders of the 10th inst. directing the quartermaster to issue a general issue of the 7th regiment of Iowa volunteers to occupy the camp of the Havran's the Independent Government of the northwestern provinces to the purpose of supplying the said dogs, is continued.

The dominant order of the 21 December last, issued by the officer commanding the Rangoon field force, directing Captain H. Stubbins, of the 54th regt of native infantry, to receive a batch of the Rangoon district public works train into custody at the field, executive magazine, who has been ordered to proceed to Kanungo, is with the sanction of Government confirmed.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following re-
movals of field office

Cabinet (in charge of it) R. Hampton, from the 27th to the 61st
regiment of native infantry.

Colonel C. W. Hamilton, from the interior to the tamer corps

Lieutenant colonel G. D. Riley, from the 30th to the 62d regi-
ment of native infantry

Lieutenant colonel T Dundas, from the 92d to the 17th regiment of native infantry

Lieutenant, Daniel P. Buckley, from the 14th to the 55th regiment of colored infantry

Lieutenant colonel P. S. Oliver from the 8th to the 5th regiment of infantry to have

7. Johnnie Richard R. Rich, from the 5th to the 8th regiment of
Native Infantry.

. Lieutenant colonel M C Webber, from the 55th to the 74th re-
giment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel R. Ross, from the 74th to the 14th regiment of native infantry.

That part of general orders by the Commander in Chief, of the 15th instant, which removes Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Wild, from the 3rd to the 17th regiment of wisconsin infantry, is cancelled, and that officer is re appointed to the former corps.

The following postings and removals of medical officers are ordered.

Surgeon J. Warratt, M. D., (new promotion) to the 8th regiment of native infantry.

Reassign W Jacob (new promotion) to the 39th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon Lt. Laughton (new promotion) to the 27th regiment of
native infantry

Assistant surgeon J. Steel, M. D., from the 27th regiment of
infantry to the Nurse's battalion

Assistant surgeon F. C. Henderson, M. D., from the corps of
surgeons and attaches to the 4th regiment of heavy horse

Assistant surgeon S. Winholt, from the 8th regiment of native infantry to the corps of sappers and miners

Locutnant A W W Fraser, of the Invalid establishment, who has performed in general orders of the 2d number last Intended at Montreal, is to draw his pay and allowances from the President's, instead of the Quartermaster's office.

Trumpeter Michael Walsh late of the 2d troop 1st brigade of heavy artillery, who was disabled by General Orders of the 11th September last he was sent to Europe recommended for promotion is transferred to the veteran company of Chumbar, and is to be sent again to India by the next opportunity.

February 26.—With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor, a special court of inquiry composed of a field officer as president and two civilians and two soldiers as members will assemble in Fort William on Monday (which will be to-morrow hereafter, for the purpose of publicly and carefully investigating every circumstance connected with the conduct of the officers and men detained in the prisoners of war recently arrived from England on the late ship Duke of Buccleugh, at the time last vessel was wrecked.

The major general commanding the presidency division will give instructions for the formation of the court, and the proceedings will be conducted by the deputy judge advocate general of that division, with whom the officer in command of the regiment is directed to place himself in immediate communication.

The Governor dissolved it on the 14th inst., and by assent Laurence McKim, of the 4th brigade of horse artillery, 1st field medic. and to the 5th battalion of artillery, is confirmed.

The 2nd separate station order of the 10th inst. at pointing out a W H Terence, of the 35th to act as interpreter and guide to the 30th inst. of police inquiry during the absence on leave, of lieutenant and brevet captain R M Miles, continued

The Jumnajpore station under of the 30th September last it
 ecting the 6th company of the 30th regiment of native infantry
 is placed by water within the slender battalion at Jumnajpore
 is, with the sanction of Government is returned

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence
3rd regiment native infantry—CHANDU R. A. RAMAIA, attached
to the Hurrannah light infantry from 5th March to 1st May, 1891,
extension to enable him to join the unit again.

RECEIVED, 10 AUGUST 1961

February 27 - Assistant Surgeon Edward Edlin, M. D., who has been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the commander in chief, in government general orders No 43, of the 23th instant is directed to do duty under the orders of the superintendent Surgeon of the presidency division.

March 3.—The Cawnpore division order of the 29th ultimo, appointing captain W. Bullanshaw, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to act as deputy judge advocate general to the division is continued as a temporary arrangement.

The Delhi garrison order of the 10th ultmo, directing Chhanna Singh native doctor, who arrived from Afghanistan with Major Prew, to do duty with the 3d recruit depot battalion, under order, to proceed to Allahabad, is confirmed.

The Singapore station order of the 1st ultimo, directing captain
 virginia A. Donaham, to go on duty with her majesty's foot
 regiment, on the departure thence of the 49th foot, is confirmed.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The 1st company, 6th battalion in the 1st company 84th battalion; R G McGregg, new promotion, (on staff employ) to the 1st company 5th battalion, and H M Lawrence, new promotion, (on staff employ) to the 4th troop 84th brigade.

1st Lieutenant J O Bell, from the 5th company 5th battalion to the 2d company 2d battalion; T J W Hingeborn, new promotion, to the 4th company 1st battalion; and J Abercrombie, new promotion, to the 3d troop 84th brigade.

2d Lieutenant G Pearce from the 6th company 6th battalion to the 1st company 6th battalion; W Hay, (on furlough) from the 1st company 6th battalion to the 2d company 1st battalion; J W Fraser, from the 2d company 5th battalion to the 6th company 6th battalion, and P G Lambert, from the 2d company 1st battalion to the 1st company 5th battalion.

Ensign T W Gordon, of the 1st European regiment, is, at his own request, removed to the 37th regiment of native infantry, as junior of his rank.

The undermentioned unposted ensigns, to whose rank was assigned in Government general orders No 10, of the 26th of January last, are posted to corps as follows and directed to join:

Ensign Hugh Warray Davidson, to the 29th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Ensign John Milford, to the 1st European regiment, and will proceed to Dinapore, and join a detachment of recruits of this corps now in progress to that station.

Ensign James Snow Davies, to the 11th regiment of native infantry at Sangor.

Ensign John Lock Llewellyn, to the 71st regiment of native infantry at Neemuch.

Ensign John Beck Eaton, to the 39th regiment of native infantry at Faruquapore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

5th regiment light cavalry—Coronet C W Radcliffe, from 29 February to 30th August to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

7th regiment light cavalry—Captain T D Colyear, from 25th March to 16th November to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

10th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and adjutant J Coke from 15th March to 15th June to visit Hurdwar, and the hills, north of Dehra, on private affairs.

33d regiment native infantry—Captain G Tebbis, from 1st April to 30th June to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

70th regiment native infantry—Captain P Harris, from 10th March to 10th June to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

72d regiment native infantry—Assistant surgeon E Mitchell, from 5th March to 6th April to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate.

March 12.—The Borthampore station order of the 13th ultimo, directing all reports of that post to be made to Colonel R Bartley, of her majesty's 48th regiment of foot, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Lieutenant W Y Siddons, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, is permitted to visit Futehgarh, instead of Allygarh, as stated in general orders of the 3d ultimo.

Lieutenant and brevet captain Y. Lamb is, at his own request, permitted to resign the appointment of interpreter and quarter master to the 61st regiment of native infantry.

Ensign James Grant Stephens, of the 8th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 6th regiment of native infantry, in room of ensign F O Towns, who, on being relieved, will return to Barrackpore, and officiate as interpreter and quarter master to his own corps, the 11th regiment of native infantry. Ensign Stephens is directed to join his appointment without delay.

Ensign W F. Nathall, of the 16th regiment of native infantry is appointed to do duty with the Arracan local battalion, vice Lieutenant Whitler proceeded to Europe on furlough, and directed to join.

Shack Tooibh Ally, native doctor, lately attached to the Assam light infantry, is directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty under the superintending surgeon of that division.

March 13.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the sanction of Government, is pleased to grant to the native army, with exception to the troops serving in Afghanistan, the indulgence of leave of absence from the 1st proxima, under the following restrictions and limitations. Where circumstances may prevent this indulgence from being granted to the full extent authorized, a report is to be made to headquarters.

To the troops stationed in Arracan and Assam, at Dacca and Chittagong, leave is granted to the extent of 4 native officers and

24 non-commissioned officers per regiment, and 15 privates per troop or company, to cease on the 1st January next.

To all other corps in the presidency division, except those enumerated above, to corps in the Sudder division, in the Malwah, Bagwar and Rajpootana hill tracts, and in the Ahmednagar division, leave is granted to the same number, to cease on the 15th November next.

To the 1st corps stationed at Nuhathoo, Dryan, and in Kernaon, leave is to be granted to the same number, to cease on the 15th December next.

To the corps of the line stationed in Kernaon, leave is to be granted to the same number, from the 15th October next to the 15th April 1841.

To the corps stationed in the Dinapore, Benares and Cawnpore divisions, at Allahabad, and in the Meerut division, (excepting Kernaon) leave is granted to 3 native officers and 15 non-commissioned officers per regiment, and 10 privates per troop or company until the 15th October next.

Commanding officers will be careful that leave is granted with strict regard to priority of claims, and will limit the time granted to individuals, with reference to the distance of their homes, and the nature of their business, so as to allow as full a participation as possible in the indulgence.

Officers and men going on furlough, are to be reminded of the penalties attached to the overstaying of their leave, as well as the necessity of giving notice to their regiments, if sickness should return them at their homes.

The general order of the 28th April 1840, containing precautionary directions to native troops, when travelling to or from their regiments, is to be particularly explained to the officers and men of every regiment, previous to their departure on leave.

The attention of commanding officers is directed to general orders of the 10th February 1841, regulating the mode of granting the leave now authorized as regards non-commissioned officers.

March 14.—With the sanction of Government, a detachment of 100 men, similar to that granted for a corps of the line, viz

1 Chedry, 1 Mutsaddi, and 3 flag or weighmen, is authorized for the Arracan local battalion, from the date of the receipt of this order at the head quarters of that corps.

The Presidency division order of the 16th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon R V Davies, of the 25th regiment of native infantry, to do duty with Her Majesty's 21st foot, until relieved by Assistant Surgeon E Edlin, M. D. is confirmed.

The Akrah station order of the 6th January inst, directing a Hindoo and a Mussulman Shooshtee to be hired for the use of the chavalcante arrived from Kyout Phyo, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The regimental order of the 31 instant, by Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, commanding the 9th native infantry, directing As. int Surgeon F. Thompson, of the 1st, to continue in medical duties of the 9th regiment, until the arrival of the corps at Benares, is confirmed.

Lieutenant B Kendall's detachment order of the 19th ultimo, appointing color sergeant Edward Therman to act as sergeant Major, and sergeant John Dohy as Provost sergeant, to a detachment of the 1st and 2d European regiments and invalids, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeons A. R. Norton, M. D. and W. Shurlock are appointed to do duty with her majesty's 26th foot, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon F. R. Metcalfe, M. D. is appointed to do duty with the detachment of recruits for her majesty's service, now at Chinsurah, vice Norton, and directed to join forthwith.

Magazine sergeant James Carland, of the Canton establishment, at present doing duty at Sangor, is transferred to the magazine at the latter station, vice Leslie promoted.

Sergeants major Thomas Cox, of the 26th and Robert Hampson, of the 5th native infantry, are removed, the former to the artillery at Dum-Dum, and the latter to the 2d European regiment at Hazareebagh, in the rank they held previous to their transfer to the town major's list.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

8th regiment native infantry.—Ensign R M Wilson from 1st February to 1st March, in extension, to enable him to join.

29th regiment native infantry.—Lieut Infy and Qr Mr F E. Voyle, from 1st March to 30th November, to visit the hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate.

64th Regiment native infantry.—Captain A J Anstruther, from 10th April to 30th October, to visit Simla, on urgent private affairs.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain R L Burnett, from 10th March to 30th June, to visit Hurdwar and the hills, on private affairs.

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March 16.—The Komau station order of the 27th ultimo, directing Hospital apothecary James Simpson, of her Majesty's 44th foot to proceed to Lashour, with European convalescents; and appointing Assistant Apothecary James Coles to do duty with her Majesty's 44th regiment, and Assistant Seward John Wilham Franks with the depot of her Majesty's 13th light infantry, are confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removal and posting:

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Mathew Taylor (on staff employ) from the 9th to the 7th regiment of light cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Hawkes (new promotion) to the 9th regiment of light cavalry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

5th company 5th battalion artillery—Brevet major E. Bulthwaite, from 1st April to 31st May, to visit Rajmahal on the Banua, on private affairs.

4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery—1st Lieutenant C. Forge, from 1st April to 31st May, to visit Rajmahal on the Banua, on private affairs.

1st European regiment—Ensign R. W. H. Fanshawe, from 1st March to 15th November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

March 16.—The Dinapore division order of the 5th instant, directing assistant surgeon R. Marshall, M. D. of the 56th native infantry, to afford medical aid to a detachment of recruits for the 1st European regiment now in progress to Dinapore and surgeon G. Turnbull, of the 23rd, to take medical charge of the 56th regiment of native infantry, during the absence of assistant surgeon Marshall on detached duty, is confirmed.

Brigadier J. Kennedy's district order of the 2d instant, directing assistant surgeon N. Collyer, doing duty with the 2d native infantry, to proceed to Benwar, and assume medical charge of the Blairwar local battalion during the indisposition of assistant surgeon A. Mackean, and surgeon J. Griffiths, of the 74th, to afford medical aid to the 2d regiment, as a temporary arrangement, is confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 30th ultimo, directing surgeon D. McQ. Gray, M. D. of the 17th native infantry, to proceed to Agra, in medical charge of the detachment of the 2d European regiment, under lieutenant B. Kendall, making over the medical charge of the 1st company to surgeon W. S. Stiven, of the 19th native infantry, and directing assistant steward H. Bland to accompany the party proceeding by water, under the command of lieutenant Colonel G. Warren, of the 1st European regiment, is confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 25th ultimo, directing assistant steward W. Norris to do duty in the artillery hospital at Meerut, is confirmed.

Lieutenant B. Kendall, of the 1st European regiment, is appointed to do duty with the detachment of recruits for that corps, proceeding to Dinapore from the presidency, and lieutenant H. C. Reynolds, of the 44th regiment native infantry, will continue attached to the detachment, until further orders.

Quarter master sergeant Thomas Chittie, of the Assam light infantry, is appointed sergeant major to the battalion.

Gun corporal James Fitzgerald of the Assam light infantry battalion is promoted to sergeant, and appointed quarter master sergeant to that corps.

Private William Brown, of the European Invalids, who was, by general orders of the 17th of July last directed to be sent to the lunatic asylum at the presidency, having been discharged from the asylum as cured and sent to join his company at Chunar, his name is to be struck off the town major's list.

March 17.—The Dinapore division order of the 7th instant, directing assistant surgeon G. M. Cheyne, assistant steward R. Rivers and W. H. Crawford, and hospital apprentice J. Euston, to do duty with the 2d European regiment, assistant steward Rivers acting as steward, is confirmed.

The Barrackpore station order of the 14th instant, directing surgeon J. Roor, of the 6th, to afford medical aid to the 28th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on detached duty, of assistant surgeon B. V. Davies, is confirmed.

Assistant surgeon W. Pingle, M. D. attached to the general hospital, is appointed to do duty with her Majesty's 49th foot, and will join the corps on its arrival at the presidency.

Hospital apprentice J. Ogden is directed to do duty at the convalescent depot at the Lashour, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

10th regiment light cavalry—Captain M. H. Hallen, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit Mhow, on private affairs.

31st regiment native infantry—Major J. S. H. Weston, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit Mhow, and the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

March 18.—With the sanction of Government, a bazar establishment, similar to that granted for a corps of the line, viz.

1 Chowdry, 1 muntazid, and 3 *dan* or weighmen, is authorized for the Komau local battalion, from the date of the receipt of this order at the head quarters of that corps.

The Benares division order of the 12th ultimo, directing a detachment of the 56th regiment of native infantry, under the command of lieutenant R. Ouseley, to proceed to the presidency by water, on escort duty with their prisoners, &c, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 12th ultimo, placing lieutenant and brevet captain C. S. Reid, of the 5th battalion of artillery, in charge of the Cawnpore magazine, during the absence, on leave of brevet captain J. J. McDonagh, officiating deputy commissary of ordnance, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The order issued by Captain A. M. I. Maclean, under date the 10th ultimo appointing eight *namiks* and twenty six *sepoys* to act as *haidows*, and thirty six *sepoys* to act as *mirks*, to the recruit depot under his command, during the march of the convoy to Afghanistan, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The detachment order by Major G. Huish, commanding the escort of the Right Honourable the Governor General, under date the 13th of January last, directing the commissariat agent to escort a *haidow* and a *sweeper* to accompany the head quarters of the 28th regiment of native infantry to Agra, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The order of the 6th ultimo, by brevet captain W. L. Hall, commanding a detachment of the 2d European regiment appointing lieutenant W. Edwards, of the 15th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master to the party, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Major J. D. Syers of the 19th regiment of native infantry, at present in charge of the 4th depot battalion at Bareilly, is directed to proceed to Meerut, and assume command of the regiment to which he belongs, on the departure, on leave, of lieutenant Colonel I. G. Williamson.

Major P. Brown, of the 29th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the command of the 4th depot battalion, and directed to join it forthwith at Bareilly.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint lieutenant C. Carleton, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, to be adjutant to the corps, *viz.* Loreday, who is permitted to resign that situation.

Under instructions from Government, the undermentioned non-commissioned officers are placed at the disposal of the commissariat general, for employment with the expedition about to proceed on service to the eastward.

Sergeant J. H. O'Neill, Key Sergeant of Fort William.

Sergeant E. Hunt, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery.

Sergeant R. Bailey, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery.

Sergeants Hunt and Bailey are transferred to the town major's list, from this date.

March 19.—The 31st regiment of native infantry, in progress from upper Sindh to the provinces, will proceed to Mynpoorie, wherein it is to be stationed.

The wing of the 14th native infantry, now at Mynpoorie, will, on being relieved by the 31st regiment, remain its head quarters at Futehgarh.

The regimental order of the 2d instant, appointing enseret R. Christie to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 5th light cavalry, during the absence, on leave of lieutenant Gascoyne, is confirmed. The Alhabad garrison and regimental order of the 2d instant, directing Quartermaster E. Lovagrove, laboratory man of the Alhabad magazine, to act as laboratory sergeant, during the absence, on sick leave, of sergeant J. Davis, is confirmed.

Major S. Swayne, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, is permitted to visit Cawnpore, instead of Meerut and Mussoorie, as stated in general orders of the 23d January last.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

2d troop 3d brigade horse artillery—Captain C. M. Morino from 5th March to 25th November, to visit the hills north of Lashour, on medical certificate.

4th troop 3d brigade horse artillery—1st Lieutenant W. Hury from 15th March to 15th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

46th regiment native infantry—Colonel W. Vincent, from 15th March to 15th May, in extension, to remain at the presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe.

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67th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant R N Rakes, from 4th April to 4th August to visit Chittagong and Calcutta, on private affairs.

March 20.—The Cawnpore division order of the 10th instant appointing Surgeon W Watson to officiate as superintending surgeon at Cawnpore, on the departure of superintending surgeon G King and surgeon A W Stuart, of the 2nd regiment of native infantry, to officiate as garrison surgeon at Allahabad, during the absence of Surgeon Watson, is confirmed.

The Kharrul station order dated the 6th instant, directing assistant surgeon A Bryce, M D of the 1st brigade of horse artillery to assume medical charge of the Fauneeput jail, is confirmed.

The detachment order by Major A Soens, dated the 4th instant directing the hire of 4 four bullock hackeries, and of 4 two bullock hackery, for the conveyance of spare arms, accoutrements and the sick of the 74th regiment, and of the medicines, hospital stores and blank ammunition of a detachment of artillery, is confirmed.

Lieutenant A H C Sewall, of the 27th regiment of native infantry having been pronounced, by the examiners of the College of Fort William, qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination.

Lieutenant Sewall is appointed interpreter and quarter master to the volunteer battalion, and directed to join.

The appointment of Lieutenant Sewall to the volunteer battalion having completed the number of officers required to be withdrawn from the 27th regiment of native infantry, the corps is accordingly uppointed to the battalion from that corps will rejoin his regiment.

Unposted cornet Francis Robert Tottenham is posted to the 9th regiment of light cavalry at Muttra, and directed to join.

March 21.—The regimental order of the 7th instant, appointing Ensign T Pullinger in act as adjutant to the 5th regiment of native infantry, during the indisposition of Lieutenant and Adjutant W Morrison, is confirmed.

The order issued by Major General Sir W Cotton, K C B and K C H commanding the troops in Afghanistan, under date the 23d ultimo, granting leave of absence to Ensign H B Huoper, of the 31st regiment Bengal native infantry, to remain at Quetta, on medical certificate, from the 1st January to the 1st July 1840, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon T Cantor, M D is appointed to do duty with the troops under orders for foreign service, and directed to report himself to the officiating superintending surgeon at the presidency. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

5th Regiment native infantry—Lieutenant Colonel F S Oliver from 1st April to 1st October, to remain at Bareilly, on private affairs.

11th Regiment—Apothecary H Leach, from 21st January to 20th May, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

March 22.—Ensign Henry Frederick Crossman, lately admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 60th regiment of native infantry at Berhampore, and directed to join.

March 23.—The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 26th ultimo, directing all reports to be made to Colonel E F Waters C B of the 60th regiment of native infantry, until further orders, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The Loodianah station order of the 7th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain M H slop, interpreter and quarter master of the 60th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff, from that date, is confirmed.

Lieutenant M T White, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside at Amaraat town, and to draw his pay and allowances from the treasury at that town.

Lieutenant E W Ryvescroft, of the invalid establishment is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside in the vicinity of Berhampore, instead of at Loodianah, and to draw his pay and allowances from the presidency pay office.

March 24.—With the sanction of government, the officer commanding the volunteer battalion authorized to entertain one extra lancer, and one extra bharstie, per company, for that corps.

The following removals and postings of medical officers are directed.

Surgeon B Bell, from the 2d European regiment to the 60th regiment of native infantry; and Surgeon G. Craigie, M D from the 11th regiment of native infantry to the European regiment.

Surgeon Craigie is, with the sanction of government, directed to proceed and join his corps at Hazareebungh, on being relieved from the duty on which he is at present employed.

Assistant Surgeon T Cantor, M D who was placed at the disposal of the officiating superintending surgeon at the presidency, in general orders of the 21st instant, with a view to his employment with the troops proceeding to foreign service is directed to join forthwith, and do duty with her majesty's 26th regiment of foot.

Bombardier Thomas Trench, of the 3d company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed gun corporal to the Assam light infantry, vice Fitzgerald appointed quarter master sergeant to that battalion.

March 24.—The following orders are confirmed:

1. A detachment order dated the 17th of January last, by Captain W M Elton directing assistant surgeon A Bryce, M D of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, to afford medical aid to five companies of the 20th regiment of native infantry, on escort duty with the right honorable the governor general.

2. A regimental order by lieutenant Colonel G Kingston, dated the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant E Wiggins to act as adjutant to the 5th regiment of native infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Martin, or until further orders.

3. The Cawnpore division order of the 13th instant, directing assistant apothecary C Marshall to act as apothecary to the 5th battalion of artillery, in the room of apothecary W G Carrisau ordered to the presidency.

Lieutenant E Wiggins, of the 52d regiment of native infantry, is, with a view to resign the officiating appointment of interpreter and quarter master to the 21st native infantry, to which he was nominated in general orders of the 24th of January last.

March 25.—The Dinapore division and station orders of the 13th instant, directing a detachment of the 28th native infantry, under the command of Lieutenant T D Martin to relieve a party of the 8th regiment, and posted to the presidency, by water, on escort duty with three prisoners, are, under the authority of government, confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 6th instant, authorizing four blue-jackets and two sweepers to be entertained for the depot of the 1st European regiment, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 29th ultimo, appointing Ensign I Gordon to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 6th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of brevet Captain H W J Wilkinson, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

Engineers—Brevet Major G Thompson C B, commanding sappers and miners from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the hills preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

60th Regiment native infantry—Ensign J M Swinton, from 1st August 1839 to 30th September 1839, to enable him to join.

Infantry—Unposted Ensign W T Garstin, (attached to the 60th native infantry,) from 15th March to 15th April, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

Army commissariat department—Conductor T Milner, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

March 27.—Lieutenant Colonel William Patle, of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, is permitted to await the arrival of his corps at Muttra.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

7th Regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant R A Master, from 15th March to 15th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

1st Regiment native infantry—Colonel J A Hodgson, from 1st April to 1st August in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

8th Regiment native infantry—Lieutenant E M Travers, from 5th April to 15th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

2d Regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C Cooper, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Simla and its vicinity, on private affairs.

April 1.—With the sanction of government, her majesty's 21st regiment of fusiliers, will embark on boats that will be furnished by the commissariat from Chittagong, so as to reach Fort William on the 10th instant, where the regiment is to be stationed.

On the arrival of the 13th regiment of native infantry at Bandu, the left wing of the 44th native infantry will join the head quarters of the regiment at Etawah.

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The Mysore station order of the 21st ultimo, appointing sergeant Thomas McCarty, of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, bullock bargee at Dindigul, (with the 1st idem, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The detachment orders of the 11th and 29th February last, by captain O. A. Smith, the former appointing sergeant Andrew Kelly to act as assistant major, and the latter appointing acting sergeant James Pembroke to act as provost sergeant, in a detachment of the 1st and 2d European regiments, under his command, are confirmed.

Brevet captain W. S. Pillans and Lieutenant O. G. Chauger, deputy commissaries of ordnance, are posted, the former to the Cannalore, and the latter to the Allahabad magazine.

The unmentioned officers have leave of absence.

General staff.—Lieutenant A. M. Becker, deputy assistant quartermaster general of the army, from 1st April to 10th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

14th regiment native infantry.—Captain C. Douglas, from 15th February to 17th February, in absence, to enable him to rejoice.

10th regiment native infantry.—Ensign H. M. Lovelace, from 9th April to 9th June, to visit the presidency, and appear before the examiners of the college of Fort William.

10th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Williamson, from 20th April to 25th October, to visit Almora, on private affairs. N. B.—This leave is granted to him in G. O. of the 4th ultimo.

24th regiment native infantry.—Captain G. Burney, from 20th March to 20th July, to visit Dindigul, on private affairs.

34th regiment native infantry.—Ensign P. H. K. Dewar, from 15th March to 1st January 1841, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

73d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. N. Marshall, from 15th March to 1st November, to visit Chacepore, on medical certificate.

April 2.—The Mysore division order of the 10th ultimo, placing the services of 2d Lieutenant C. Douglas, of the 4th company 4th battalion of artillery, at the disposal of the honorable the Lieutenant Governor, north western provinces, for special employment, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The Mysore station order of the 15th ultimo, appointing brevet captain R. Haldane, of the 10th light infantry battalion, to act as station staff at Hissar during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Colbrooke, is confirmed.

The Eroore station order of the 18th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon W. Bydon to attend medical aid to the 27th regiment of native infantry on the departure of assistant surgeon J. Still, is confirmed.

Apurbares H. Leach, of her majesty's 3d foot, can leave a furlough is posted to the gratification of Major, vice Lieutenant transferred to the invalid pension establishment.

As the quarter master sergeant John Young, of the 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed to the 1st light infantry corps of sappers and miners, on the recommendation of William Gordon, who is wounded at his own request to the regiment of artillery and directed to join the 1st company 1st battalion at Dum Dum, to which he originally belonged.

April 3.—The Benares division order of the 21st ultimo, placing assistant surgeon F. Thompson in medical charge of the 1st directing assistant surgeon K. W. Kirk, to afford medical aid to the 67th and recruiting surgeon E. P. Harper, of the 12th, to take charge of the 9th regiment of native infantry, also appointing him at the recommendation of the superintending surgeon at the hospital of her majesty's 3d foot, until further orders, is confirmed.

April 4.—The interpreter to the reserve in Fort William having been reported sick, the volunteer regiment will furnish an interpreter for the native general court martial ordered to assemble in garrison this forenoon.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,

Adjutant General of the Army.

April 7.—At a general court martial assembled in Fort William, on Saturday, the 4th day of April 1841, Purush Singh, sepooy, of the 47th regiment, son of the 8th company of the Bengal volunteer regiment, was arraigned on the following charge—

Charge.—For mutinous conduct, on the 27th March 1840, in having, in the presence of the son of his company, contemptuously

refused to receive his pay from Captain Charles Hamilton, of the 47th regiment native infantry, who was at the ground, and urging the men, by the most solemn appeals to the tenets of Mohammedans and Hindus, not to receive their pay.

Finding.—The Court, from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Purush Singh, sepooy, of the 47th regiment and of the 5th company of the Bengal volunteer regiment, guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner Purush Singh, sepooy, of the 5th company of the Bengal volunteer regiment, to suffer imprisonment, with hard labor, for the period of two years.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,

Com. in Chief, East Indies.

7th April, 1840.

The prisoner is to be immediately made over to the magistrate of the 24 Pargannas, for the purpose of undergoing the punishment awarded to him, and his name is to cease to be borne on the rolls of his corps, from this date.

April 7.—The Agra garrison and station order of the 14th ultimo, authorizing a party and a set of hearers to be entertained, from the 1st of February last for the depot of the 1st European regiment, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The following removals will take place in the regiment of artillery.

Captain (brevet major) H. J. Wood, from the 1st troop 3d brigade to the 1st company 1st battalion.

Captain E. R. White (on furlough) from the 4th troop 1st brigade to the 2d company 3d battalion.

Captain F. Brind, from 1st company 1st battalion to the 1st troop 1st brigade.

Captain O. Bakker, from the 2d company 3d battalion to the 4th troop 1st brigade.

Lieutenant O. Gambell of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside at Mirzapore, instead of at Cawnpore, and to draw his pay and allowance from the Benares pay office.

Lieutenant Charles Ekins is permitted, at his own request, to resign the adjutancy of the 7th regiment of light cavalry.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, gunner John Davis, of the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, is placed on the town major's list, and directed to do duty as apothecary under the orders of the medical storekeeper proceeding with the expedition to the eastward.

J. H. Bowyer, who was moved from the subordinate medical department, in General orders of the 3d May 1838, is restored to the service and re-appointed an hospital apprentice, from this date.

Aporentice Bowyer is directed to do duty in the general hospital.

Meer Dewan Ally, at present acting as a native doctor with the 2d section of native infantry, is appointed permanently to the situation, and posted to that corps.

The unmentioned officers have leave of absence.

1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery.—Lieutenant E. G. Austin, from 15th May to 1st November, to visit Mussoorie and Simla, on private affairs.

2d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery.—brevet captain J. K. Durian from 10th April to 10th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

17th regiment native infantry.—brevet Major J. Hicks, from 2d April to 15th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah Doon on medical certificate.

April 8.—The following orders are confirmed.

1. The Benares division order dated the 26th ultimo appointing Lieutenant and brevet captain J. W. V. Stephen, interpreter and quarter master of the 31st regiment of native infantry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate general, on the departure, on duty, of captain Moore.

2. The regimental order by Lieutenant Colonel A. Pope, commanding 10th light cavalry, dated the 15th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant C. A. Kinnison to act as adjutant in the corps on the departure on leave, of Lieutenant Borton.

3. The Nasirabad station order of the 21st ultimo, directing surgeon A. Davidson, M.D., of the 11th light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 22d regiment of native infantry.

4. The regimental order by major A. Spence commanding the 7th native infantry, dated the 17th ultimo, directing Quarter and H. E. S. Abbott to act as adjutant in the corps, on the departure of Lieutenant Oldfield.

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5 The battalion order by captain F. Brind, commanding the 1st battalion of artillery, dated the 28th ultimo, appointing 1st lieutenant W. H. Delamater, of the 3d company 4th battalion, but doing duty with the 1st battalion, to act as adjutant, and quarter master, during the disposition of lieutenant Mackenzie.

6 The regimental order by major C. Griffiths, commanding the 7th native infantry, dated the 15th of January last, appointing lieutenant W. G. F. Collinson to act as adjutant to a wing of that regiment, during its separation from the head quarters of the corps.

7 The detachment order by lieutenant J. N. Rind, dated the 31st of January last, directing lieutenant W. W. Steer to act as adjutant to the 1st wing of the 17th regiment of native infantry on the demise of lieutenant Collinson.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

General staff—major general M. Boyd, commanding the Sirhind division, from 1st April to 30th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

7th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant E. Ekins, from 15th April to 10th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

23d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant Simmore, from 25th March to 10th November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

30th regiment native infantry—Captain E. A. Munro, attached to the 4d depot battalion, from 5th March to 10th November to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

April 9.—The following orders are confirmed.—1. The Barrampore station order of the 15th ultimo directing surgeon J. O'Dwyer, of the 55th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the depot of her majesty's 49th foot.

2. The battalion order dated the 15th ultimo, by captain R. Campbell, commanding the Barrampore light infantry battalion, appointing brevet captain R. Haldane to act as adjutant to the corps, on the departure, on leave, of lieutenant Coleridge.

3. The Dinapore station order of the 15th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon Duncan McIlne, and hospital apprentice Joseph Passos to do duty with her majesty's 16th foot.

4. The Agra garrison and station order of the 2d ultimo, appointing hospital apprentice J. Goudal to act as assistant steward in the hospital of the 4th battalion of artillery.

5. The order by major general Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., commanding the troops in Afghanistan, dated the 13th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon H. C. Eddy, M. D. of the 2d regiment of light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the men of the 27th and 48th native infantry remaining at Jellalabad till the march of those corps.

6. The garrison order by the officer commanding at Ohaznee dated the 15th of October last, appointing assistant surgeon A. Paton in the medical charge of a wing of the 35th native infantry and a detachment of local horse.

Major George Blake of the 1st battalion of artillery, is directed to do duty with the 2d battalion at Nasseeabad, until the 20th of August next, when he will proceed and join the head quarters of his battalion at Dera-Dum.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

24th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant H. E. S. Abbott to be adjutant vice Uttfield, transferred to Scinde's returned contingent.

Lieutenant J. H. Fulton, of the 3d regiment of native infantry having been pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort William, qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination.

Assistant surgeon A. C. Morrison, at present attached to the African local battalion, is permanently posted to that corps.

Cornet R. G. Simons and ensign J. M. Cripps, recently admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty, the former with the 6th regiment of light cavalry at Antwerp, Bahares, and the latter with the 69th regiment of native infantry at Barrampore.

Private Alexander Strathlin who was placed on the 1st major's list, in general orders at the 9th ultimo, with a view to his employment in the subordinate medical department, is directed to do duty in the general hospital, until further orders.

April 13.—The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery.

1st. Colonel commandant S. Shaw, new promotion, to the 7th battalion, in col. (brevet colonel) W. Haffner, & on promotion from the 3d to the 7th battalion and C. H. Bell, on furlough) to the 3d battalion.

Majors H. Roberts (on furlough) from the 4th to the 3d battalion, and G. H. Woodroffe, new promotion, to the 4th battalion, and to join the right wing at Dera-Dum.

Captains J. Cartwright, (on staff employ) from the 3d company 4th battalion to the 4th troop 2d brigade; J. L. Howells, (on furlough) from the 3d company 7th battalion to the 3d company 5th battalion; E. Madden, (on sick leave) from the 4th company 2d battalion to the 4th company 4th battalion; J. H. McDonald, new promotion, to the 3d company 7th battalion; and A. W. Penning, new promotion, to the 4th company 2d battalion.

1st Lieutenants A. M. Serrings, from the 1st company to the 2d company 5th battalion; R. Warburton, new promotion (on staff employ) to the 6th company 6th battalion and J. S. Phillips, new promotion, (on staff employ) to the 2d company, 1st battalion.

2d Lieutenants W. Hay, (on furlough) from the 2d company 1st battalion to the 4th troop 2d brigade; H. F. de Teissier, from the 1st company 3d battalion to the 1d company 2d battalion and O. V. Cox, from the 4d company 5th battalion to the 1st company 3d battalion.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments in the regiment of artillery:

1st Lieutenants C. S. Kelt, adjutant of the 5th battalion, to be adjutant of 7th battalion, vice Keating promoted; J. Whiteford to be adjutant of the 4th battalion, vice McDonald promoted; J. Bind to be adjutant of the 5th battalion vice Kelt removed to the 7th battalion, and W. H. Delamater to be adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Mackenzie proceeding on furlough.

2d Lieutenants N. A. Staples to act as interpreter and Quarter-master to the 6th battalion, vice Allen proceeding on furlough and O. Penrice, of the 1st company 6th battalion, will proceed to Bareilly, and assume command of the artillery at that station.

J. R. LUDLEY, Major General,
Adj. Gen. of the army.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

January 8.—The following extract from the proceedings of a confirmed general court martial, is published for the information of her majesty's forces in India:

At a general court martial assembled at Kurnool on Friday the 20th day of September 1839, lieutenant and brevet captain H. W. Wotton, of her majesty's 44th regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge—With scandalous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in having addressed to the editor, and caused to be published in a newspaper designated the Delhi gazette and forth with Englishman of the 31st July 1839, a letter signed W. Wotton, in which captain 44th regiment, containing false, scandalous and calumnious statements against me, and reflecting on the characters of other officers of her majesty's 44th regiment of Foot as members of a general court martial.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding—The court, upon the evidence before them, and the prisoner, lieutenant and brevet captain H. W. Wotton, her majesty's 44th regiment of foot, guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above recorded, on sentence him, the prisoner lieutenant and brevet captain H. W. Wotton, her majesty's 44th regiment of foot, to be cashiered.

Approved,
(Signed) H. PANE, General.

21th October 1839.

This sentence to have effect from the day of its promulgation at the head-quarters of her majesty's 44th regiment.

By order of the commander in chief,

J. BYRNE, Major,
Asst Adj. Gen. H. M. Forces in India.

April 2.—No 36.—Her majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India.

17th foot—Ensign John Pannofather Percival to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brady deceased, 16th May 1840.

Gentleman cadet Robert Portal, from the Royal military college, to be ensign, vice Percival, 16th January 1840.

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22—Joongnomo, the lady of R W Foster, Esq., Sheik, wadia highness, of a son.
 23—Londrith, the lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant William Blackwood, 10th native infantry, of a son.
 24—Purneah, Jaandree factory, Mrs J C D'Rozario, of a daughter.
 25—Moradpoor, near Allahabad, the lady of George Breton, Esq., patronizing officer, of a son.
 26—Burrighur, the lady of Lieutenant Halsted, 11th regiment native infantry, superintendent of Naggar, of a son and heir.
 27—Burrighur, Moushabahad, Mrs Munir Jan, of a son.
 28—Burrighur, the lady of Captain N Hart, commanding 2d regiment infantry, Omdo Auxiliary force, of a daughter.
 29—Burrighur, the lady of George Gordon Molt, Esq., of a daughter.
 April 1—Barrackpoor, the wife of Mr T Jones, head clerk, executive engineer's office, of a son and heir.
 3—Calcutta, Mrs J M Gaudin, of a son.
 April 2—Nasirah, the lady of Henry Reeves, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 5—Calcutta, the lady of Thomas Bice, Esq., of a son.
 6—Calcutta, the lady of Captain Joseph Manook, of a son.
 7—Calcutta, the lady of A J Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.
 8—J. Esq., the lady of A Long, Esq., C S of a son.
 9—Burrighur, the lady of Lieutenant B W Golder, of English service, of a son.
 10—Karnal, the lady of Captain Anson, assistant adjutant general, 5th native division, of a son.
 7—Agar, the lady of R N C Hamilton, Esq., of a son.
 7—Calcutta, the lady of J Watson Esq., of a daughter.
 8—Burrighur, the lady of Major E Garstin, superintending Engineer, of a daughter.
 — Calcutta, Mrs Richard Dreeblich, of a daughter.
 — Burrighur, the lady of C Whitmore, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 9—Calcutta, Mrs W H Byrne, of a son.
 9—Burrighur, the lady of Captain Carpenter, 48th regiment native infantry, of a son.
 10—Dacca, the lady of M Farworth, Esq., of a daughter.
 11—Calcutta, the lady of James Forlong, Esq., of a son.
 12—Calcutta, Mrs F Lauger, of a daughter.
 — Calcutta, Mrs Chas J S Manning, of a son.
 — Mirat, the lady of Lieutenant George Bridge, of Her Majesty's 3d foot (or the buff), of a daughter.
 17—Mrs F Ross, of a still born child.
 — Calcutta the lady of F H Cleve, Esq., of a daughter.
 — Burrighur, the lady of Captain R B Pemberton, official agent to the Governor General, of a son.
 18—Calcutta, Mrs C I Sutherland, of a daughter.
 19—Calcutta, Mrs Charles Peto, of a son.
 — Port William, the lady of E P Gilbert, Esq., of the Commercials, of a son.
 20—Calcutta Mrs Edmund Wilkinson, of a son.
 — Haquepo, the lady of Captain Lyas, Lt, brigade major and pay master, of a daughter.
 21—Burrighur, the lady of William Vanmilt, Esq., of a son.
 22—Calcutta, Mrs Samuel Smith, of a son.
 — Calcutta, Mrs William Robert Wallis, Junior, of a son.
 24—Calcutta Mrs F M A Wadge, of a daughter.
 No 4 Harrington street, the lady of Lawrence DeSouza, Esq., of a son.
 Teka me, Assam, Mrs C E Frawk, of a son.

MARRIAGES

March 30—Smith, Lucinda, younger daughter of the late Mr Wm Thomas White, Esq., Bengal civil service.
 April 2—Merritt, Mr Henry Carr, of Messrs Gibson and Co's, 30 Market, widow of the late Captain H Merritt, of the 48th native infantry.
 6—Calcutta at the Cathedral by the Reverend William Palmer, A B Junior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. William Konzia Hamilton, Superintendent of the H Co's Gunpowder Magazine at Burrighur, to Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr J Deverton.
 7—At the Cathedral, by the Revd J H Fisher, Captain Archibrowne, of the regiment of artillery, a vo to the Governor General, to Miss Julia Kent.
 11—Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the Revd Mr Thompson, Mr John Martin to Miss Cecilia Macgregor Vandeshore.
 20—Saint Peter's Church, Port William, by the Reverend O Russell, Roubert Gabriel, 1st company 4th battalion artillery, Dum Dum, to Miss Mary MacDon, of the arsenal department, and late ward of the lower orphan school.
 21—Calcutta, at St John's Cathedral, by the Revd. B Fisher, Mr J Clarkson, of the firm of Messrs Hughes and Templer, Veterinary Surgeons, to Miss E Taylor, of the Allpore school.
 22—Calcutta, at St John's Cathedral, by the senior presidency chaplain, Mr William Wallace of Sumner, Mr Valdo Elphinstone, eldest daughter of Mr Aaron Rattledge, regimental school master Dum Dum.
 25—Calcutta, at the old church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Doolley, R M Doolmain, Esq., Bengal artillery, to Jane, only daughter of Captain Henry Laid, 30th regiment native infantry.
 April 5—Chowmehnee John, the infant son of E Currie, Esq., civil service, aged 7 months and 5 days.

6—Calcutta, Mr J H DeSouza, assistant military department, aged 24 years and 18 months.
 7—Calcutta, Caroline Lavina Mary Virginia, daughter of Mr M F Wade aged 6 months and 7 days.
 — Saugor, John Harvey, boatswain of the *Repulse*, aged 3 years.
 8—Calcutta Eliza Anne Emily, the infant daughter of H L Christians, Esq., aged 1 month and 17 days.
 10—Calcutta, John, the infant son of Mr John Altchison, aged year and 19 days.

DEATHS.

Nov 1—Sen, *Sepren*, John Russell, Esq., Lieutenant, 2d Bombay Eaz regiment.
 Dec 21—Near Karnal, Emma Charlotte, aged 1 year, 8 months and 5 days.
 Feb 8—Calcutta, Charles Denman, the son of Mr and Mrs Smalley, aged 7 years and 29 days.
 27—Minto, Curstien Sanderog Banajer, Esq., aged 19 years.
 March 1—Dacca, Mrs Ellen H. married aged 30 years.
 10—Burrighur, the infant son of Mr J Rivett, 14th native infantry, aged 4 days.
 — Dacca, Julien D Pangnili, Esq., aged 10 years.
 20—Maulmeer, assistant Surgeon Charles Woodford, M C S, attached to 30 M 63d regiment, his remains were brought into Alommeer and interred on the 2d instant, with military honours.
 March 21—Ameer, Harriet Catherine, infant daughter of Captain H W Trevelyan, Bombay artillery, aged 6 months and 15 days.
 25—Dacca, Mr John Diveron, aged 12 years.
 — Burrighur, Ann, the wife of Barrack Sergeant T B McNamee, of the department of public works, aged 21 years.
 27—Mazagon, William McGilman, Esq., merchant, proprietor, and Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.
 31—Nepal, Eugen Hastings Youne, Bengal native infantry, commanding the resident's escort, son of James Youne, Esq., late acting law commissioner.
 April 2—Dacca, M N Kallman, Esq., co-proprietor of the zamindari of poragunah Chunderp, in 211th Hauckerganga, 53 years.
 1—Allahshid, Richard Augustus, the son of T Canania, Esq., junior, of Calcutta.
 5—How factory, Firdous, Sarah Harid, the only daughter of 44th and Jane Richards, aged 7 years and 9 days.
 7—Dacca, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Conductor A Fay, aged 10 months.
 9—Mission House Burpore, Charles Gibson French the infant son of the Reverend C K Dierberg, aged 10 months and 25 days.
 9—Kolkata, assistant Surgeon James Haig.
 — Calcutta, Mr Joseph Richardson, branch pilot, aged 45 years, 10 months and 11 days.
 — Dacca, Mr T Lathum, conductor of ordinance.
 11—Dum Dum, Lieutenant F G Mackenzie, adjutant of the 1st battalion of artillery.
 — Calcutta, John Theodoras Mack, aged 31 years, 9 months and 21 days.
 — Drowned in the Haughly, off Burrackpoor, by the upsetting of a sailing boat, Ensign R G Entwistle, 10th regiment native infantry.
 14—Calcutta, Mrs William Tiffin, late of the H Co's marine aged 15 years and 11 months.
 — Calcutta, Mr Alexander Macgregor, assistant in the adjutant general's office, (formerly of the revenue survey department) aged 30 years.
 — On board the steamer *Enterprise*, off Calcutta, on her return from Saugor, Elsie, who had been taken for the benefit of her health Miss Harriet Louisa Williams daughter of the late H A Williams, Esq. Bengal civil service, and grand daughter of the late Rev. Dr Marshmann, aged 24 years and 6 months.
 11—Port William, Ensign H T Russell, 47th regiment native infantry, about 21 years of age.
 — Calcutta, Miss C DeHone, aged 16 years and 5 months.
 — Koderpote, Captain A Gordon, of a son, Mrs, aged 8 years, 4 months and 21 days, the only daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs Peter Crawford, of Her Majesty's 2d St Cavalry.
 — Barrina, Eliza Anne, wife of assistant Surgeon W Sullivan, of this establishment.
 15—Calcutta, Mrs Charles Peters, son of Mr C Peters, Junior, of the legislative department, aged 1 year, 10 months and 27 days.
 — Calcutta, William Cubitt, 18 Bengal native infantry depot, secretary in Government in the military department, aged 49 years and 9 months.
 — Smeaton factory, Parangah, Caroline Emily, youngest daughter of W Dull, Esq., aged 1 year and 10 months.
 16—Mushapoor, Henrietta Smith, wife of Mr John DeMonte Shiner, aged 49 years, 10 months and 14 days.
 17—Marv, the beloved wife of Mr F Ross, of the pilot service, aged 24 years.
 — Calcutta, Mr Jim.
 — Calcutta, Mr J C Thon.
 — Calcutta, C A Gwynne, Esq., aged 40 years.
 — Calcutta, Fulwar Henry, eldest son of J Skpwith, Esq., civil service.

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Political Department, 13th April, 1840.—Ensign Hull, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, to officiate as adjutant of the Joudpore legion.

20th April, 1840—Mr G T Bayfield, junior assistant to the agent to the governor general in the north east frontier, has obtained one month's leave of absence to remain at the presidency.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

H. V. BAYLEY,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Political Department, 22d April, 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has the satisfaction to publish to the army the following resolutions of the Hon'ble Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with letters from the Right Hon'ble the speakers of both houses transmitting the said resolutions.

House of Lords, March 4, 1840.

MY LORDS.—I have the honor, in obedience to the command of the house of lords, of transmitting to your lordship the enclosed resolutions of the house, and have to request that your lordship will cause them to be communicated to the several officers referred to therein.

I have honor to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant.

COLTENHAM.

The right hon'ble the EARL OF AUCKLAND, G C B

Die Martis, 4^o February, 1840.

Die Veneris, 21^o February, 1840.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Dissentiente*, by the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled that the thanks of this house be given to the right honorable George Earl of Auckland, knight grand cross of the most honorable order of the bath, governor general of the British Possessions in the East Indies, for the judgment and ability with which the resources of the British Empire in India have been recently applied, under his direction, in military operations to the westward of the Indus.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Dissentiente*, that the thanks of this house be given to lieutenant general lord Keane, knight grand cross of the most honorable military order of the bath, for his meritorious conduct in the command of the forces employed to the westward of the Indus, and more particularly for the energy and promptitude with which he planned and directed the assault of the city and fortress of Ghuznee, the success of which brilliant achievement highly contributed to the honor of the British army and to the rapid accomplishment of the enterprise in which they were engaged.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Dissentiente*, that the thanks of this house be given to major general Sir Watoughby Cotton, knight grand cross of the most honorable military order of the bath, major general Sir Thomas Williams, knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath, major general Sir Joseph Dackwell, knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath, major general Edward H. Simpson, major general William Nott, and to the several officers of the army, both European and Native, for their good conduct and gallant exertions during the late operations to the westward of the Indus.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Dissentiente*, that this house doth highly approve and acknowledge the discipline and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, during a long and painful march through an untamed country, and doth also highly approve and acknowledge their undaunted courage at the assault and capture of Ghuznee and Khelat.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Dissentiente*, that this resolution be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps.

Ordered, that the said resolutions be transmitted by the lord chancellor to the governor general of India; and that his lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein.

JOHN WILLIAM BIRCH.

Deputy Cler. Parliamentor.

House of Commons, March 2, 1840.

MY LORD,—In obedience to the order of the house of commons, I have the honor to transmit to your lordship the enclosed resolutions and to request that your lordship will communicate them to the several officers named therein.

The vast empire confided to your lordship's administration is itself a glorious monument of the wise policy of your predecessors and of the triumphs of some of the greatest commanders which this country has produced. The security of that empire has been maintained by the successful accomplishment of the measures which your lordship has devised, and the renown of the British army has been extended to the most remote regions of Asia, by enterprises as bold in their conception as they were brilliant in their execution, and by the courage at once active and enduring displayed by the troops engaged in this long and arduous campaign.

The thanks and approbation unanimously voted by this house will shew to your lordship, and to those upon whom they are bestowed that these achievements and services are fully and gratefully appreciated by your country.

I trust that in making this communication to your lordship, I may be permitted to assure your lordship of the high gratification which I feel in the performance of the duty which this house has imposed upon me on the present occasion.

I have the honor to be, my lord your lordship's obedient servant,

CHARLES SHAW LESKRE, *Speaker.*

The Right Hon'ble the EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B, &c &c &c.

Joris, 6th die February, 1840.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradictente*,

That the thanks of this house be given to the right honorable George, Earl of Auckland, knight and grand cross of the most honorable order of the bath, governor general of the British Possessions in the East Indies for the judgment and ability with which the resources of the British Empire in India have been recently applied, under his direction, in aid of the military operations to the westward of the Indus.

Joris, 6th die February, 1840.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradictente*,

That the thanks of this house be given to lieutenant general Lord Keane, knight grand cross of the most honorable military order of the bath, for his meritorious conduct in the command of the forces employed to the westward of the Indus, and more particularly for the energy and promptitude with which he planned and directed the assault of the city and fortress of Ghuznee, the success of which brilliant achievement, by the blessing of God, highly contributed to the honor of the British army, and to the rapid accomplishment of the enterprise in which they were engaged.

Mort.s, 18th die February, 1840.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradictente*,

That the thanks of the house be given to major general Sir Watoughby Cotton, knight grand cross of the most

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honorable military order of the bath ; major general Sir Thomas Walshe, knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath ; major general Sir Joseph Thackwell, knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath ; major general Edward Henry Simpson ; major general William Nott, and to the several officers of the army, both European and Native, for their good conduct and gallant exertions during the late operations to the Westward of the Indus.

Jonia, 27th die February, 1840.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*,

That this house doth highly approve and acknowledge the discipline and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, during a long and painful march through an untried country, and doth also highly approve and acknowledge their undaunted courage at the assault and capture of Ghuznee and Kelat.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*,

That this resolution be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps.

Martis, 18th die February, 1840.

ORDERED,

That the said resolution be transmitted by Mr Speaker to the governor general of India, and that his lordship be requested to communicate the same to the officers related therein.

J. H. LEY, *Cl. Dom. Com.*

The right honorable the governor general of India in council directs that copies of these orders be transmitted to the right honorable the governor in council of Fort St George, and to the honorable the governor in council of Bombay, to be published to the armies of the presidencies respectively.

His lordship in council also directs that the separate copies of the printed resolutions of the thanks at board and commons be sent to the several officers mentioned in the margin for their information, they are specially intended.

Major-Genl Sir W Cotton, K C B.
Major-Genl Sir T Walshe, K C B.
Major-Genl Sir Joseph Thackwell, K C B.
Major-Genl E H Simpson.
Major-Genl W Nott.

His lordship in council further directs, that the orders be publicly read at the several stations of the armies of the several presidencies, and that the European officers of the Native corps do cause the same to be duly explained to the Native officers and troops.

Political Department, 18th May, 1840.—With reference to an Erratum in 15th Rule of the Rules for regulating the assignment of Building Locations and Grants of Land in the Hill Tract attached to the Station of Dajeeeling, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the Rules in question may be re-published with the Erratum corrected, for general information, viz for "subject to the payment of a quit rent of 5 Rupees per annum for each allotment," read "50 Rupees per annum for each allotment."

Rules for regulating the assignment of Building Locations and Grants of Lands, in the Hill Tracts attached to the Station of Dajeeeling, and for the administration of the said tract, passed on the 4th September 1839, to be in force from the date, of promulgation.

RULE 1st—All Lands not previously assigned or occupied with consent of the Officer in Civil charge,

to be open for selection by parties themselves, and to be assignable by the Officer in charge to parties applying in the rotation of the receipt by him of their written application.

RULE 2.—Any person, holding or occupying Land, not under a grant or title from the Officer in Civil charge duly registered, who shall refuse to engage for, or to remove from, the Land within one month from the date on which he shall be called upon to do so in writing by the said Officer, shall be subject to ejectment. This rule will of course not apply to ancient Residents and parties in possession at the time when the territory of Dajeeeling was made over by the Rajah of Sikkim.

RULE 3.—The Police and Magisterial authority within the tract ceded by the Rajah of Sikkim, will be exercised by the Officer in Civil and Political charge until otherwise ordered or directed by the Government of India. If, at any time, these functions should be separated, the Magistrate shall aid, on the requisition of the Officer in Civil charge, in enforcing the ejectment of persons occupying or holding lands without authority—and, any such unauthorized holder who shall not vacate when duly ordered by notice in writing, shall be liable to a penalty of 50 Rs. and, if he shall resist the Officers of the Magistrate, who may be aiding to enforce such ejectment, he shall, on the offence being duly proved before the Magistrate, be liable to a fine of 500 Rs. leviable by distress.

RULE 4.—The Officer in Civil charge is vested with the power and authority of Civil Judge in respect to all claims, complaints and disputes that may arise, and be cognizable in the Civil Courts of the settlement, under the Acts and Regulations in force for the Bengal Presidency.

RULE 5.—All deeds of grant or lease, shall be signed by the Officer in Civil charge, and shall specify the name of the grantee or lease-holder, the quantity and boundaries of the land included in the lease, and the rate of quit rent for building locations and of rent per acre for garden, farm, or other ground, to be paid per annum.

RULE 6.—On furnishing a settler with deed of grant or lease, the Officer in Civil charge shall require the individual to set up good and solid land marks for the distinct demarcation of his boundaries ; and it shall be a condition in every deed of grant or lease to maintain the boundaries in good repair.

RULE 7.—When the Officer in Civil charge is satisfied that the prescribed land marks are in such a state of disrepair as to lead probably to disputes about limits, he shall call upon the settler in writing, to conform in this particular to the terms of his grant, on failure of which, at the end of one month, it shall be competent to the Officer in Civil charge to cause the proper repairs to be made, and to levy three times the cost of such repairs from the holder or occupier of the land, the amount to be levied in the same way as provided for the collection of Rents.

RULE 8.—When the boundary marks are put up to the satisfaction of the Officer in Civil charge, he shall note the same on the back of the lease, without which, the lease or grant cannot take effect. The offence of removing or effacing boundary marks shall be cognizable by the Magistrate, and parties duly convicted shall be liable to a fine of 100 Rupees for each offence, which fine shall be leviable by distress.

RULE 9.—Deeds of grant or lease shall be issued by the Officer in Civil charge bearing dates the 1st of January and 1st of July respectively. Parties however desiring possession at intermediate periods, shall be put in possession according to their application, and shall be charged rents as provided in Rule 10.

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RULE 10.—A Duplicate of every lease or grant shall be entered in a Register to be kept by the Officer in civil charge.

RULE 11.—The Officer in civil charge will collect the rents by demand in writing to be presented within 15 days after the same may be due, and if not paid within one month from the date of such demand the Officer in civil charge may levy distress upon any personal property found upon the location in arrears and the charges of such distress and of interest on the arrears of 12 per cent. shall be taken from the proceeds of the sale of the property distrained.

RULE 12.—A transferred failing to Register shall be liable to double rent until the transfer is registered.

RULE 13.—On the registry of a change of title to lands, the new holder to pay a fee of 5 Rupees, to be applicable to the same purposes as the money received.

RULE 14.—A space of 200 yards broad on either side of the principal line of the road from Karsang to Dorgeling being reserved for building locations, grants of land for farm or other cultures cannot be made in that space.

RULE 15.—Building locations of an extent not exceeding 100 yards square will be allotted to individuals subject to the payment of a quit rent of 50 Rupees per annum for each allotment.

RULE 16.—Rent shall be chargeable upon all locations from the beginning of the half year, if the application be made in the first two months of the half year, otherwise from the commencement of the next following half year.

RULE 17.—The Officer in civil charge is vested with the discretionary power of allotting large locations (than 100 yards square) where the nature of the ground and other considerations may appear to him to warrant it. All allotments of building locations made previous to the date on which these rules came in force will be binding on Government according to the conditions, but parties desiring to change their locations, have the option of doing so on the above terms.

RULE 18.—Lands for agricultural purposes will be assigned to applicants in lots of not less than ten acres, and leases will be granted for the same for a term of not less than 30 years. An exemption of five years payment of rent on such spots will be allowed, after which rent will be leviable at the rate of 2 rupees per acre, per annum. If there be no insurance made, or actual occupation with improvements of agriculture at the end of 5 years, the Lessee to forfeit his tenure.

RULE 19.—At Dorgeling, Mahaldhram, Karsang and Pankaharee, cleared spaces shall be allotted for shops, and the dwellings of trader-people, within which locations a frontage of 10 yards will be let in annual lease, at a rent of not less than 10 Rupees, any increase on this sum to be left to the discretion of the Officer in civil charge, who shall regulate the rent by the offers received.

RULE 20.—Government reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all the lands connected with Dorgeling, and also the right to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges, &c. in repair, and for any other public works. Government also reserves to itself all mines, as well as elephants, jays, and other natural productions of the tract at the disposal of the State—also free access not only persons to all the

known springs of water within the tract allotted for building locations.

RULE 21.—The Officer in Civil charge to be vested with the powers usually granted to Collectors, as regards attachment and sale of property for arrears of rent, &c.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

H. TORRENS,
Offy Secy. to Govt. of India.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 5th April, 1840.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations.

The Hon'ble J. C. Eschme, collector of the 24-Perambars, for six months, on medical certificate, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 22d October last.

Mr A. Reed, special deputy collector of Behar, for two months, on medical certificate, from the 28th ultimo, in extension and for the broken period he overstayed his former leave of absence.

Mahyie Hamid Gollu Khan, deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1835 in Zillah Chittagong, for two months, on medical certificate.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 30th January, 1841.—The following rule is published for general information.

Whenever the salary and other allowances of an officer amount in the aggregate to less than the rate of 1000 Rs. a year, he shall receive 50 Rs. a day as travelling allowance whilst actually employed on duty in towns at a distance from his regular station, or so much within that allowance as shall make his total receipts amount to that rate.

The 11th April, 1840.—Lieutenant R. Onslow, of the 50th Regiment N. F. is appointed to officiate as a magistrate to the agent to the governor general on the South Western Frontier, during the absence on leave of Doctor Davidson, or until further orders.

Bahadur Khatarmohan Mukerjee, deputy collector under Regulation IX. of 1835 in Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence, for two months, on medical certificate, in addition to the leave granted to him by the Commissioner of the Division.

General Department, the 15th April, 1840.—Mr F. E. Linton has been permitted to proceed to Monghyr and prosecute his study of the oriental languages at that station under the superintendence of Mr. E. Lantoni, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Monghyr.

The 18th April, 1840.—Mr. Ebenezer Mitchell is appointed to officiate as civil assistant surgeon at Poore, South division of Cuttack, in the room of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Cumberland on leave of absence.

The 21st April, 1840.—Mr. E. A. Samuels, officiating magistrate of Tuhon, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, on private affairs to commence from the date on which he may make over charge of office to Mr. F. C. Lock, who has this day been appointed to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district.

The 21st April, 1840.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations.

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Mr F I. Beaufort, assistant to the collector of Moorshedabad for 15 days, from the 22d of January to the 6th of February last, in addition to the fifteen days' leave of absence obtained by him from the commissioner of the division, commencing from the 6th of January.

Mr C Martin, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Midnapore, a further extension for one month, on medical certificate, commencing from the 15th ultimo.

Lieutenant W C Hollings, assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, has been vested with the powers of joint magistrate in the districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Jessore and Durgapore, in addition to that of Mymensingh.

Captain G Vallancey, assistant to ditto, has been vested with the powers of a joint magistrate in the Cuttack district and authorized to make over for trial before the authorities at Bhanjan Thuga accused of murders within the Bengal territories.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments.

The 24th April, 1840.—Mr D C Smith to be a judge of the courts of sudder dewanry and munsif adawlat vice Mr Braddon retired.

Mr John French to be additional judge of Tirhoot.
Mr Wm St Quintin to officiate as additional judge at Behar.

Mr G D Wilkins to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Churupattan, from the 24th ultimo, vice Mr C B Quintin proceeded to England.

Mr Browne Wood to be a sub-assistant to the commissioner of Assam.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations.

Mr G. W. Bittve, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr, for two months, on medical certificate, in addition to the leave granted to him in orders of 4th February last.

Mr Samuel G Craigie, from the 1st to the 11th ultimo, in addition to the time allowed for joining his late officiating appointment at Dacca.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 1st May, 1840.—Mr J F G Cooke, civil and sessions judge at Dacca, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, on private affairs, commencing from the 4th instant.

The 4th May, 1840.—Mr C B Trevor is appointed to relieve Mr T Sandy and officiate until further orders as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Barrackpore.

Baron Radhannath Bose, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Balasore, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th to the 7th ultimo, in extension of leave granted by him from the commissioner of the division for one month on urgent private affairs, from the 15th of March last.

The 5th May, 1840.—Mr assistant surgeon K Maclean, of the civil station of Tirhoot, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 10th to the 30th of last September, when he proceeded to Durnapore to appear before a medical committee.

Captain F C Elwall, assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of thuggee, is vested with the powers of joint magistrate in the districts of Belur, Patna, Shahabad, Siran, Purneah, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot and Malda.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted on the 18th February last, to Mr F W Russell, civil and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, is cancelled from the 15th ultimo, the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

Political Department, 14th May, 1840.—Lieutenant R Ouseley assumed charge of his duties as political assistant to the agent south west frontier, on the 6th ultimo.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 5th May, 1840.—The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations.

Mr James Grant, Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinapore, to the 16th ultimo, on Medical Certificate, in further extension of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 24th of March last.

Mr D Moses, Collector of Tipperah, for one month, on private affairs, from such period after the commencement of the rains as the Commissioner of the Division may approve.

Mr Assistant Surgeon A Wilson, of the Civil Station of Bishva, for fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th of March last.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 10th May, 1840.—The right honorable the governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr W T Trotter to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr, vice Mr G W Bittve.

Mr E A Samuels to be magistrate of Tirhoot.

Mr G P Leicester to be magistrate of Hooghly.

Mr H C Halkett to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, vice Mr Leicester, and to be stationed at Jessore.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in the political department, under date the 9th March last to Lieutenant T Scott, officiating junior assistant in Assam, is cancelled from the 4th instant, the date on which he reached his station.

The enactment of Act V of the current year having rendered unnecessary the services of known mollas and Gungallahs, all such officers are to be discharged from the 31st instant and to be paid severally a gratuity equal in amount to six months' salary.

By order

FRED JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Secret and Political Department, Fort William, the 18th May 1840.—Mr Henry Turrens to officiate for Mr T H Mabbock, as secretary in the secret, political and confidential department of the governments of India and Bengal from the 15th instant until further orders.

S S Department, 18th May, 1840.—Captain G. Macgregor to officiate as Political Agent at Jelalabad.

Political Department, 18th May, 1840.—Mr L. Wilkinson, Political Agent at Bhopaul, has obtained an extension of his leave of absence, from the 23d instant to the end of June.

Mr A N Magrath, Residency Surgeon at Mysore, has obtained permission to remain absent from his duty and on the Neecherry Hills, from the 8th April to the 20th May, for the recovery of his health.

H. TORRENS,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.

By the Lieutenant-Governor N W P

General Department, April the 4th April, 1840.—REV. J. E.—The order of the 7th ultimo appointing Mr J Mahabey to be sixth month effect in civil Commission,

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Mr J A Craigie is appointed to be a special deputy collector, from the 1st instant.

Agra, the 8th April, 1840.—Three young men educated at the new medical college, who have passed their examinations, having been placed at the disposal of the honourable lieutenant governor for employment in the N.W. Provinces, his honor has appointed them as follow:

Jesur Chunder Gangoolie, sub assistant surgeon at Benares, to be employed under the directions of the civil surgeon.

Rammairai Doss, sub assistant surgeon at Cawnpore, to be employed under the directions of the civil assistant surgeon.

Jadai Chunder Set, sub-assistant surgeon at Bareilly, to be employed under the directions of the civil surgeon.

Captain W Grant, major of brigade, is appointed to be post master at Ferozepore, to have effect from the date on which he may have relieved the political assistant from the charge of that office.

The 6th April, 1840—JUDICIAL. — Mr C Lindsay has been authorized to make over charge of the office of civil and sessions judge of Delhi, to the principal commissioner, on the 1st instant, instead of the 25th ultimo, as was directed in orders of 19th March last.

Political Department, Agra, 15th April, 1840—Captain R Angelo, 34th N I, to be assistant to the agent and commissioner at Delhi, vice lieutenant J H Phillips deceased.

Agra, the 14th April 1840.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr G F Franco to be commissioner of the Meerut division.

Mr T J C Plowden to be magistrate and collector at Meerut.

Mr E Wilmot to be magistrate and collector of Ghazepore.

Mr M P Edgworth to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Saharanpore. Mr Edgworth will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Saharanpore, until further orders.

Mr D Robertson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Delhi. Mr Robertson will continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares, until further orders.

The foregoing appointments will have effect from the 5th ultimo, being the date on which the vessel, in which Mr H S Baulderson embarked for England, was left by the pilot at sea.

Mr W S Donnanthorne to be magistrate and collector of Mirzapore.

Mr S J Beecher to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mirzapore. Mr Beecher will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Fattelpore, until further orders.

The foregoing appointments will have effect from the 25th ultimo, being the date on which the vessel, in which Mr W H Woodcock embarked for England, was left by the pilot at sea.

JUDICIAL.—Captain F C Elwall, assistant to the commissioner for the suppression of thuggee, is invested with the powers of a joint magistrate in the districts noted in the margin.

* Benares.
Mirzapore
Jounpore
Ghazepoor.
Ghazepoor.
Aumgaiah.

The above authority will be exercised by Captain Elwall under the direction of the magistrates of the respective districts in addition to the special powers which he now exercises under the direction of the commissioner for the suppression of thuggee.

Agra, the 16th April, 1840—JUDICIAL.—Mr J Powell, senior, is appointed to be sudder ameen at Bijnore, under the provisions of regulation V of 1831.

Agra, the 18th April, 1840.—JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—The order of the officiating commissioner of the Rohilkund division, appointing Mr J R Barnes to be an assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pilibhet, is approved.

JUDICIAL.—Ensign F F C Hayes assistant to the commissioner for the suppression of thuggee, is invested with the powers of a joint magistrate, in all the districts of the Rohilkund division as a temporary measure, till the close of the current year. The above authority will be exercised by Ensign Hayes under the direction of the magistrates of the respective districts, in addition to the special powers which he now exercises under the direction of the commissioner for the suppression of thuggee.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Maloumud Alee Nuklee Yeawar Khan, principal sudder ameen of Azamgarh, on the 23d December and 7th March last, is cancelled from the 7th inst, being the date on which he rejoined his appointment.

The 20th April, 1840—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr F Curran, on the 7th November and 7th December last, is cancelled from the 10th instant, being the date on which he joined the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, as officiating judge.

Political Department N W P, the 22d April 1840.—Captain P C Anderson, commandant of the palace guards at Delhi, has leave of absence from the 1st to the 25th proximo, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

Captain R Angelo, assistant to the agent at Delhi, will conduct the palace duties during Captain Anderson's absence or until further orders.

Agra, the 24th April, 1840—REVENUE.—Mr J B Mill is appointed to be a settlement officer, with retrospective effect from the date of his taking of charge of the settlement duties of the district of Rohtuk, under the orders of 5th November last.

Agra, the 25th April, 1840.—JUDICIAL.—Major J Manson, commissioner with Bajee Rao at Bithoor, is empowered to exercise the powers of a joint magistrate within the vicinity of the town of Bithoor, and intermediate subordination to the magistrate of the district.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr E H C Monckton is appointed to be joint magistrate and deputy collector at B. Jalandhar. Mr Monckton will continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly till further orders.

REVENUE.—Mr J Maherty is appointed to officiate as special deputy collector in Bijnore and Moradabad, in the room of Mr. Craigie, who has proceeded to the hills on leave of absence.

Agra, 24th April, 1840, Judicial and Revenue.—The order of the commissioner of the Saugor division posting lieutenant R A Herbert, as a junior assistant in the Saugor district, is approved.

Agra, General Department, the 29th April, 1840—Lieutenant O Campbell, of the Invalid Establishment, is appointed to be Post Master at Mynpoore.

The 30th April, 1840—Ecclesiastical.—The Revd M J Jennings, Chaplain of Kuruan, obtained ten days' leave of absence, viz from the 23d March to the 1st April last, from the Lord Bishop.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Revenue.—Mr. T Threipland is appointed Deputy Collector under the Provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Jounpoor.

General Department, Agra, the 2d May, 1840.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. W. Edwards, on the 13th February, and 13th March last, is cancelled.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. G. W. Bean, civil and Sessions Judge of Saharanpoor, has obtained leave of absence, for one month, from 8th instant, on his private affairs. Mr. Bean has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his Office to Mr. M. P. Muir, the Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who will conduct those duties during his absence.

REVENUE.—Mr. W. E. Money, Offg. Special Deputy Collector of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from 20th instant, on his private affairs.

General Department, Agra, the 12th May, 1840.—**JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.**—Mr. J. P. Gubins is appointed to be magistrate and collector of Panepur, to take effect from the 16th ultimo, the date on which the vessel in which Mr. A. Fraser embarked for England, was left by the Pilot at Sea.

JUDICIAL.—The appointment of Mr. J. Powell, Senior, on the 15th ult. to be Sadar Ameen at Bynore, is cancelled at his request.

General Department, Agra, the 14th May, 1840.—Mr. A. M. Clarke, Surgeon 33rd Regiment N. I., is appointed to be post master at Banda.

General Department, Agra, the 15th May, 1840.—**REVENUE.**—Mr. G. C. Banks is appointed to be Settlement Officer of Panepur. **JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.**—Mr. J. B. Gubins, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Panepur, has obtained leave of absence for two months, from the 15th August next, to visit Simla.

J. THOMASON, *Offg. Secy to the Govt.*
N. W. P.

Military.

By the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, 15th April 1840.—No 86 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon James Attenill is placed at the disposal of the government of Bengal, in order to his being appointed to officiate as civil assistant surgeon at Pooree, in the room of assistant surgeon Chamberland, who has obtained leave of absence to proceed to sea on account of his health.

The permission granted by the Bombay government to Lieutenant Browder Cole Boardman, of the 2d Regiment Bengal light cavalry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Overseer sergeant Bogue Lindsay, attached to the Necmunn division of public works, is admitted to the benefit of the pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and general orders of the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the honorable the court of directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Europe.

No. 87 of 1840.—The right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotion.

Regiment of Artillery.—2d Lieutenant John Hall Smyth to be 1st lieutenant, from the 11th April 1840, vice 1st lieutenant Frederick George Mackenzie deceased.

The undermentioned officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Lieut. David Shaw, 54th regt N I 11th April 1840; Lieut Alex. Geo. Miller, 39th ditto, ditto; Lieut Alex. Cunningham Dewar, 38th ditto, ditto; Lieut John Violet Snook, 2d ditto, 15th ditto; Lieut Thomas Walker, 1st ditto, ditto.

Lieut Thomas Henry Drake, of the 71st regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, and to be absent from the 23d February last to the 22d June next.

No 88 of 1840.—Lieutenant William McCulloch, of the 13th regiment native infantry, was appointed in the political department, under date the 6th instant, assistant to the political agent at Munneepore.

Assistant surgeon John Burns Dickson, attached to the civil station of Gyal, was appointed in the general department under date the 8th instant, to be post master at that station in the room of Mr D. W. Fraser, resigned.

Overseer sergeant Joseph Burton, attached to the Cawnpore Magazine, is admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of council of the 11th January 1797, and general orders of the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Calcutta.

No 90 of 1840.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence to visit the hills north of Deyrah, for the benefit of his health, granted in general orders by the hon'ble the president in council, under date the 3d of June 1839, to lieutenant J. A. Welier, of the corps of engineers, superintendent of the Allahabad road, is cancelled from the 19th February last, on which date that officer reassumed the duties of his appointment.

16th April, 1840.—No 91 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to appoint major general J. W. Frost, to the divisional staff of the army, in succession to major general Sir T. Aubury, Knight and K. C. B., deceased.

22d April, 1840.—No 92 of 1840.—The following paragraph of a military letter, No 11, dated 5th February 1840, from the honorable the court of directors to the governor of B. N. W., are published for general information:

Para 1. We have permitted 2d Lieutenant F. Pollock to proceed to his duty on your establishment.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz. Captain W. Conway Gordon, Lieut Hugh Mackenzie, W. Carnegie, W. C. Lloyd, and G. A. Brett, for six months.

Asst. Surgeons J. Duncan, and W. M. Buchanan, for six months.

No 93 of 1840.—The right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Engineers.—Lieutenant Colonel James Peckett to be lieutenant colonel commandant, major George Hutchinson to be lieutenant colonel, captain Edward James Smyth to be major, 1st lieutenant Chalmers Brubaker Ponsoby Alcock to be captain, and 2d lieutenant Charles Lewis Spitta to be 1st lieutenant, from the 31st March 1840, in succession to major general (colonel) Sir Thomas Aubrey, Kt and K. C. B. deceased.

18th Regiment N. I.—Captain and brevet major Robert Kent to be major, lieutenant Charles Brown to be captain of company, and ensign Robert Faithfull Fairbairn to be lieutenant, from the 15th April 1840, in succession to major William Cubitt deceased.

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The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

Surgeon Henry Newnarch, and assistant surgeon Collins John Macdonald, of the medical department.

Capt Edmund Augustus Munro, of the 99th regt N I having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

No 94 of 1840.—First Lieut. W S Pillans, deputy commissary of ordnance, is promoted to the grade of commissary, to complete the establishment; and captain R. H. Ludlow, of artillery, is appointed a deputy commissary.

No 95 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointments in succession to major general J W East appointed to the general staff of the army.

Brigadier C W Hamilton to be a brigadier of the 2d class on the establishment.

Colonel E F Waters, C B to command the troops at Ferozepore, with the temporary rank of a brigadier of the 2d class.

With reference to general orders No 45, of the 4th ultimo, ensign Samuel Charles Alston Swinton, of the Infantry, is transferred to the cavalry branch of the service, and promoted to the rank of cornet, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Captain Farquharson Tweedale, of the 8th regiment light cavalry, has returned to his duty on this establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors. Date of arrival at Bombay 31st December 1839.

Major Henry Carter of the 79th regt native infantry, agent for family money and pay master of native pensioners at Barrackpore, has leave of absence for six months, from the 1st proximo, to visit Cheera Poonjee, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers of the cavalry and infantry are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names.

Lieutenant George Poyntz Ricketts, 1st regiment light cavalry, lieutenant William Martin, 52d regiment native infantry, lieutenant Thomas Mould Edgar Moorhouse, 35th regiment N I, and lieutenant James Dickson Wilson, 10th regiment native infantry, 18th April, 1840.

Major Richard Gardner, of the 13th regiment native infantry, agent for army clothing 1st division, has leave of absence from the 10th proximo, to the middle of November next, to visit Simla, on urgent private affairs.

Captain H M Graves, of the 16th regiment native infantry, is appointed to officiate as agent for army clothing 1st division, during the absence of major Gardner, or until further orders.

20th April, 1840.—No 97 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointment from the 15th instant, the date of decease of the late Major William Cubitt.

Captain R J H Birch, of the 17th regiment N I assistant secretary, to be deputy secretary to the government of India in the military department, with the official rank of major.

No 98 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to direct that the following paragraphs be substituted for those correspondingly numbered in general orders No 79, dated 25th ultimo. Order books are to be corrected accordingly.

Para 4. The claims of all deceased European officers and men are to be included in the abstracts of companies, detachments or departments and it will be particularly specified in the column of remarks in the nominal roll accompanying each bill, whether the heirs or assign of the deceased are present, as only in case of their

presence, will the amount be issued by paymasters for the purpose of being paid over under the order and responsibility of commanding officers. In cases where the heirs or assigns are not present, the amount drawn will be deducted from the bills and transferred to the general treasury by paymasters for deposit, until legally claimed. European soldiers and native officers and men absent from their corps, will be drawn for on rejoining.

Para. 6. Each bill will be accompanied by a nominal roll of all ranks drawn for in it, agreeable to the following form; and European officers who may have been employed on the staff, or who may have been intermediately transferred to regiments not serving with the army, or who may be absent on leave, will prepare and submit separate bills, supported by certificates of service beyond the Bolan Pass.

No 99 of 1840.—It is hereby notified for the guidance of all parties concerned, that the establishment of 1 biscuit for each tent present and in use, allowed to her majesty's corps, and to the hon'ble company's European regiments, when marching or in the field, is to include the 4 biscuits permanently allowed to those regiments when in cantonments.

No 100 of 1840.—Lieutenant colonel Mr C M Wade, C B of the 45th regiment N I was appointed in the political department, under date the 13th instant, resident at Indore, from the 31st March last, the date of Mr Bax's sailing for Europe.

Ensign J F D'E W Hall, of the 22d regiment N I was appointed in the political department, under date the 13th instant, to officiate as adjutant of the Joudpore Legion.

Captain Richard Angelo of the 34th regiment N I was appointed in the political department, north western provinces, under date the 13th instant, to be assistant to the agent and commissioner at Delhi, vice Lieutenant J H Phillips deceased.

Lieutenant Richard Onslow of the 59th regiment N I was appointed in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 14th instant, to officiate as an assistant to the agent to the governor general on the south western frontier, during the absence on leave of Surgeon John Davidson, or until further orders.

Captain William Grant, of the 27th regiment V I, major of brigade was appointed in the general department, north western provinces, under date the 8th inst, to be post master at Ferozepore, from the date on which he may have relieved the political assistant from the charge of that office.

No 101 of 1840.—The right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Munzo William Gilmore, to be Captain of a company and ensign William Campbell to be lieutenant, from the 22d April 1840, in succession to captain Edmund Augustus Munro transferred to the invalid establishment.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the honourable the court of directors, as assistant surgeons on this establishment:

Medical Department.—Mr John Macpherson, date of arrival at Port William 22d April, 1840; Thomas Thomson, M D ditto 24th April, 1840.

No 102 of 1840.—Lieutenant John Loughton, of the corps of engineers, late on deputation to Hurriannah, is placed at the disposal of his excellency the commander-in-chief.

The right hon'ble the governor general in India in council is pleased to make the following promotions in the ordnance commissariat department.

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Sub-conductor and acting conductor Park Bentley to be conductor, and acting sub-conductor Marlow Keane, to be sub-conductor, from the 10th April 1840, in succession to conductor Thomas Lithgow deceased.

Sub-conductor Joseph Higginbottom to act as conductor, and quarter master sergeant William Parry, of the 1st European Regiment, to act as sub-conductor, from the 10th April 1840, in succession to Bentley promoted, and during the absence of conductor Keane, on furlough to Europe.

No. 103 of 1840.—Captain R. G. McGregor, of the regiment of artillery, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

4th May, 1840.—No. 104 of 1840.—The following appointment made by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council, is to have effect from this date.

Brevet captain H. A. Boscaawen, of the 51th regiment N. I. to be assistant secretary to the government of India in the military department.

6th May, 1840, No. 105 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

89th Regiment N. I.—Ensign Edmund Sisamore to be lieutenant, from the 22d April, 1840, vice lieutenant George Hutchings deceased.

Lieutenant Robert Ponsonby Alcock, of the 46th regiment N. I. is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 20th April, 1840.

Lieutenant Thomas Septimus Jervis of the 71st regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

No. 106 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Regiment of Artillery.—1st Lieutenant and brevet captain Jno Purdyce to be captain, and 2d Lieutenant Erskine Kyle Money to be 1st lieutenant, from the 23d April, 1840, in succession to Capt. Robert Guthrie McGregor transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Edward Rotherham Cardew, M. D., is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment—date of arrival at Fort William. 5th May 1840.

Major John Armiston Thompson, of the 1st European regiment is permitted to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

No. 110 of 1840.—Captain G. T. Marshall, of the 35th Regt N. I., secretary and examiner to the college of Fort William, obtained in the general department, under date the 27th ultimo, leave of absence for eight months to proceed to Darjeeling on medical certificate.

Captain St. George D. Showers, of the 72d Regt N. I. aide-de-camp to the right hon'ble the governor general was, at the same time, appointed in the general department to act as secretary to the college and examiner in the Persian language, during captain Marshall's absence.

Surgeon George Craigie, M. D. obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 21st ultimo, leave of absence from the 1st to the 11th March 1840, in addition to the time allowed for joining his late officiating appointment at Dacca.

No. 109 of 1840.—Lieutenant Loughton, of engineers, is re-appointed to the situation of executive engineer of the Midnapore division of public works.

No. 110 A. of 1840.—Quarter Master's Establishment entertained for Detachments proceeding by land, to which no Quarter Master is attached, will in future be furnished, paid and charged for, by the Commissariat Department; instead of being furnished by the Commissariat, and paid by the Commanding Officer, as heretofore.

13th May, 1840.—No. 110 of 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Captain John Butler, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Agent for Family Money and Pay Master of Native Pensioners at Barrackpore, vice Brevet Major Henry Carter proceeding on leave.

Captain John Mathias, of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant of Native Invalids and Pay Master of Native Pensioners at Meerut and Haupper, during the absence of Captain Hugh Boyd, or until further orders.

The following Appointment made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is published in General Orders:

Lieutenant E. S. Capel, of the 53d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia, vice Brevet Captain H. A. Boscaawen appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

No. 111 of 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint Ensign G. N. Oaken, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, who is now at the Presidency on leave of absence to act as Adjutant to the Calcutta Native Militia, till the arrival of the Officer appointed permanently to the situation, or till further orders.

No. 112 of 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments, in the Military Auditor General's Department:

Captain James Roxburgh, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, 2d Assistant, to be 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, vice Captain Robert Guthrie McGregor transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Captain Edwd. Touchet Milner, of the 30th Regiment N. I. Officiating 1st Assistant to be 2d Assistant Military Auditor General, vice Captain James Roxburgh promoted.

The appointment of Serjeant Major Thomas Ray, of the 7th Light Cavalry, to act as Riding Master to the Regiment, during the absence, on Furlough, of Riding Master U. Jordan, is cancelled from the 6th ultimo on which date Mr. Jordan rejoined the Corps.

No. 113 of 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to transfer Conductor James J. McCann, as a special case, from the Military to the Civil Branch of the Service, with reference to his appointment as Deputy Superintendent of Police. Mr. McCann will accordingly cease to have any claim to allowances or pension from the Military Department, from this date.

No. 114 of 1840.—The leave of absence granted to Major Richard Gardner, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, Agent for Army Clothing, 1st Division, in General Orders No. 85, of the 22d ultimo, to visit Simla, on urgent private affairs, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 115 of 1840.—Lieutenant George Gordon, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding the Residency Escort at Nepal, having resigned his appointment on the 14th March last, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

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Ensign Hastings Young, of the 63d Regiment Native Infantry, was appointed, in the Political Department, under date the 23d March, last, Commandant of the Escort, and Assistant to the Resident at Calcutta.

20th May, 1840.—No. 147 of 1840.—Captain and Brevet major James Allen of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 15th instant, on the pension of a major, in conformity with the Regulations of the 29th December, 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:
7th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and brevet captain Thomas Fraser to be captain of a troop, and cornet Richard Boulton to be lieutenant, from the 15th May 1840, in succession to captain and brevet major James Allen's retirement.

65th Regiment N I.—Lieut. Richd Lowthian Ross Charters to be captain of a company, and ensign Joseph Melance to be lieutenant, from the 17th March 1840, in succession to captain Joseph Whiteford deceased.

Major general William Clinton Baddley, C B Colonel of the 74th regiment N I is permitted to proceed to Singapore, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

The following appointment made by the right honorable the governor general, is published in general orders.

Ensign William Luchlan Mackintosh, of the 43d regiment N I to be an aide-de-camp on his lordship's personal staff, the same to have effect from the date of vacating his appointment in the political department at Shikarpoor.

Captain William John Baptist Knyvett, of the 38th regiment N I was appointed, in the political department, under date the 11th instant, assistant to the political agent in Upper Scinde, vice captain Mackintosh.

Captain Phillin Harris, of the 70th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

His lordship in council is pleased to make the following transfer and promotions in the subordinate medical department:

Steward James George Scott to be apothecary, from the 25th March 1840, vice apothecary Charles Limborn transferred to the invalid pension establishment.

Assistant apothecary Thomas Bean to be steward, from the 27th March 1840 vice steward James George Scott transferred to the apothecary's department.

Hospital apprentice James Bowser to be assistant apothecary from the 25th March, 1840, vice assistant apothecary Thomas Bean transferred to the steward's department.

Erratum.—Havildar Narrain Sing, who was promoted to the rank of Jemadar in the government general orders, No 68, of 18th March 1840, belongs to the 54th and not to the 46th regiment N I. The order books are to be corrected accordingly.

No 118 of 1840.—That clause of the General Orders No 149 of 1839, dated the 29th of August last, which permits assistant surgeon Raleigh, in charge of the native hospital, and assistant to the superintendent of the eye infirmary, to draw military allowances, is rescinded from this date.

No 119 of 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, with a view to carry into effect a proposition made by the general management of the military orphan society and agreed to by a majority of the subscribers, both of the army at large, and of the particular ranks to be affected by the change, that the rate of subscription

of lieutenants, assistant surgeons, and veterinary surgeons, be raised from rupees (3) three to rupees (3-12) three and twelve annas per mensem each.

No 120 of 1840.—The undermentioned officers of the cavalry and infantry are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names:

Cavalry.—Lieutenants Gilbert William Master, 4th regiment light cavalry, and Robert Augustus Master, 7th regiment light cavalry, 12th May, 1840.

Infantry.—Lieutenants Edward Keene Hopper, 73d regiment native infantry; Markham Kittles, 6th regiment native infantry; James Marshall, 61st regiment native infantry; John Forbes Middleton, 92d regiment native infantry; James Ramsay, 35th regiment native infantry; William Henry Rickards, 14th regiment native infantry; Charles John Richardson, 57th regiment native infantry; John Kingston Phibbs, 41st regiment native infantry; Francis Alexander Williamson, 63d regiment native infantry; David Nisbett, 53d regiment native infantry, and Charles Upton Tripp, 36th regiment native infantry, from 13th May, 1840.

The general leave for six months, granted to captain Hugh Boyd, of the 15th regiment native infantry, pay master of native pensioners at Meerut and Haupper, in General Orders No. 70, of the 25th March 1840, to visit the hills north of Dehra Dun, is to commence from this date (20th instant) instead of the 20th ultimo.

The permission obtained by captain Francis Greeley, of the 11th regiment native infantry, attached to the service of His Highness the Nizam, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for one year, which was published in General Order No. 47 of the 1st April 1839, is extended for a further period of ten months, from the 1st April last, on the same account.

Apothecary Peter O'Brien, of the subordinate medical department, whose further services at the Calcutta native hospital have been dispensed with, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 121 of 1840.—The following paras. of a military letter, No. 15, dated 12th March 1840, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, are published for general information:

"Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty, viz.

Captain J. T. Boileau.

Lieutenants Thomas Smith, Overland; G. W. Bishop; G. D. Elliott, and James Burt, Overland.

Assistant surgeon D. A. Macleod.

3. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz.

Captain Robert Bevan, 3 months.

Lieutenants W. Mualtrie, W. H. Tweedale, and Charles Windsor, 6 months.

Assistant Surgeon E. T. Downes, 6 months.

4. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to retire from the service, viz.

Major G. H. Robinson—this vacancy has effect from the 14th August 1839.

Lieutenant Thomas W. Hill—1st August 1839.

5. Captain H. C. Wilson, of the invalid establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service."

No. 122 of 1840.—The following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for the Bengal Presidency, are published for general information.

No. 2 of 1840.

List of Rank of Cadets for the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry.

For the Cavalry.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Roderick Bannatyne Macleod, Roberts, sailed 15th Feb. 1840.

Reynell George Taylor, Hashemy, sailed 26th Feb. 1840.

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For the Infantry.—To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail, of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.

Abraham Meyer, (abroad), Para. via Malta, 18th January 1840.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

William Shand and Jas. Brooke Young Matheson, *Bengal Packet*, sailed 26th Jan 1840.

George Gaynor and John Hood, *Brothers*, sailed 20th Jan. 1840.

George Gladwin Dennis, Thomas Maitland Travers, John Hunter, John Talbot Shakespear, and Edward James Hughes, *Moun*, sailed 8th Feb 1840.

Olaus Ino McLeod Farrington and John Scott Phillpotts, *Roberts*, sailed 16th Feb 1840.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Philip Arthur Plevdall Bouvarie, *H M S. Blonde*, sailed 16th Feb 1840.

To rank from the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Archibald Blackwood *Roberts*, sailed 5th Feb 1840.

To rank from the sailing from Liverpool of the Ship by which he proceeded viz.

Donald Macdonald, *Mary Ann Webb*, sailed 15th Feb 1840.

To rank from the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Thomas Tynte Kaniz and Cornelius Lysaght, *Roberts*, sailed 16th Feb 1840.

Frederick Augustus Hook, *John Maclellan*, sailed 24th February 1840.

Basil Hamilton Murray, Hugh Lowman Pester, William Mount in Phillimore, and Henry Mannering, *Daniel Scott*, sailed 8th March 1840.

Men.—Mr. Edward Allen, a cadet of Artillery and Mr. Frederick Fownell, a cadet of infantry having failed to proceed within the period prescribed by the Court Regulations, are to be struck out of list No. 1 of 1840.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,
Secy. Mly Dept.

East India House, 25th March, 1840

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) J. C. MELVILL, Secretary,
East India House, London, 4th April, 1840.

No. 2 of 1840.

List of Rank of Assistant Surgeons for Bengal To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded and in the following order.

Wm. Ricketts Gerard, *Bengal Packet*, sailed 20th Jan 1840. George Taylor Cummins Foxguy, and Anthony Beale, *Moun*, sailed 8th Feb 1840.

Herbert Kaye, *Roberts*, sailed 15th Feb 1840.

Charles Augustus Alderton, *Jno. Maclellan*, sailed 24th February 1840.

James Peter Brownham, M.D., and Wm. Charles Deane, M.D., *Daniel Scott*, sailed 8th March 1840.

John Naismith, M.D., *Larkins*, sailed 12th March 1840.

To rank from the sailing from Feth of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Jas. Rawdon Comon, M.D., *Forth*, sailed 21st Mar 1840.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,
Secy. Mly Dept.

East India House, 25th March, 1840.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary,
East India House, London, 4th April, 1840

No. 123 of 1840.—In consideration of the long and meritorious services of subadar majir Asima Monon B. Z. Buladoor, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, and of subadar major Dowditt Sing, Birdar brigade, of the 68th Regiment Native Infantry, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to sanction the grant to those Native Officers, respectively, of the Brevet Pay of their rank, from the date of their transfer to the Invalid Establishment.

J. STUART, Lt.-Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mly. Dept.

By the Commander-in-Chief

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 14th April, 1840—The Agra garrison and station order of the 8th ultimo, directing lieutenant B. Kendall, of the 1st, to proceed with the men and families of the 2d European regiment to Dinapore, as soon as tonnage can be provided, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Kurnagul station order of the 26th ultimo, directing apprentices James Bowyer and Henry Coles to do duty in the hospital of Her Majesty's 44th foot, and apprentice R. M. Courtney in the hospital of the artillery, is confirmed.

Lieutenant T. C. Birch, of the 31st regiment of native infantry, is appointed adjutant to the corps, vice Hampton, who has been permitted to resign that situation.

The leave of absence granted to lieutenant J. H. Tilton, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 7th ultimo is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence 7th battalion artillery—Major J. Rawlins, from 27th March to 8th August, to remain at Nusserebad, on private affairs.

6th regiment N.I.—Lieutenant B. Cary, from 10th May to 10th November, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

40th regiment N.I.—Lieutenant C. E. Barton, from 21st June to 20th July 1840, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate, cancelling the portion of leave, on private affairs, from the 21st June to the 20th July 1839, granted in general orders of the 17th May last.

40th regiment N.I.—Lieutenant C. E. Barton, from 15th August to 4th September, 1840, in extension, to remain at the presidency on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin. This cancels the leave on private affairs, granted to him in general orders of the 21st September last.

51th regiment N.I.—Ensign G. W. Cunningham, from 30th March to 30th June, to visit Hurdwar and the hills, on private affairs.

15th April, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed. 1. The Loodianah station order of the 24th August 1839, appointing hospital apprentice D. Fleming to act as an assistant apothecary and assistant Steward in the hospital of the 31st troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, during the absence, on duty, of assistant apothecary Bhan.

2. The Loodianah station order of the 17th February last directing hospital apprentice D. Fleming to act as assistant apothecary to a detachment from the 3d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, proceeding to Langoor.

69th regiment N.I.—Captain R. D. White, late A.D.C. to major-general Sir T. Achesney, K.C.B., deceased, from 1st April to 31st December, on private affairs, to remain at Sugoor, and visit Nagpore and the Bengal Presidency, and to enable him to join his regiment.

70th regiment N.I.—Captain R. Hill, from 24th April to 15th May, in extension to enable him to join.

74th regiment N.I.—Lieut-col. M. C. Webber from 15th April to 15th July, in extension, to enable him to join.

1st brig horse artillery—Surgeon W. S. Charters, M.D., from 1st May to 1st Nov. to visit Simla, on private affairs.

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Subordinate medical department—assistant apothecary A Delegrady, attached to H M's 3d light dragoons, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

15th April, 1840.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th April, 1840.—Assistant apothecary T. Bean, at present attached to the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, and assistant apothecary J. Robison, employed in the hospital of Her Majesty's 21st foot are appointed to do duty with the corps of volunteers proceeding to the eastward, and are directed to report themselves forthwith to lieutenant colonel G W A Lloyd.

Apothecary C. Lamborn, of the invalid pension establishment, is with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside in Calcutta, and draw his pension from the presidency pay office.

18th April, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:

1. The Agra garrison and station order of the 31st ultimo, directing Lachman Sing, native doctor, temporarily attached to the 34th regiment of native infantry, to rejoin his appointment at Mympoore.

The regimental order of the 30th ultimo, by lieutenant colonel G W Moseley, commanding the 6th native infantry, appointing lieutenant C S Bremner to act as adjutant to the corps, during the absence, on leave, of lieutenant and adjutant C Prior, or until further orders.

Lieutenant H T Combe, of the 1st European regiment, is appointed interpreter and quarter master to that corps. Vice lieutenant J G Gerrard attached to Shuh Shoojah's service.

Lieutenant and adjutant R D Kay, of the 2d regiment of native infantry, is permitted to pass the remaining portion of the leave granted to him in general orders of the 22d February last, at Simla, instead of the hills north of Deyrah.

The leave of absence granted in general orders of the 7th ultimo, to 2d lieutenant E K Mouey, of the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is to commence from the 1st May, and terminate on the 1st November next, instead of the dates therein mentioned.

Ensign Edmund Disney Byng is, at his own request, removed from the 49th to the 33d regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Hospital apprentice W H Ewart, at present attached to the hospital of her majesty's 21st foot, is appointed to do duty as an assistant apothecary with the volunteers proceeding to the eastward, and directed to report himself forthwith to lieutenant colonel G W A Lloyd.

Private A Strathle, who was appointed to the subordinate medical department, in general orders of the 9th ultimo, is directed to join the hospital of her majesty's 21st foot.

Apprentice J H Bowser is also appointed to the same hospital.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant, interpreter and quarter master G Reid, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant A Campbell, from 10th April to 10th January, 1841, to visit Rungpore and Darjeeling, on private affairs; cancelling the leave granted to him in general orders of the 22d January last.

20th April, 1840.—The appointment of acting assistant apothecary W H Ewart to do duty with the volunteers regiment, in general orders of the 18th instant, is cancelled; and that individual is directed to proceed to Dum-Dum and do duty with the artillery at that station, in his proper rank of hospital apprentice.

Assistant apothecary W Watson, at present attached to the hospital of the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, is appointed to do duty with the volunteer regiment, and directed to report himself forthwith to lieutenant colonel G W A Lloyd.

Private John Doyle, who was appointed to the subordinate medical department, in general orders of the 9th ultimo, is directed to do duty with the artillery at Dum-Dum.

20th April, 1840.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

21st regiment native infantry—ensign J C Robertson, from 21st March to 10th November, to visit Muissoorie and Simla, on medical certificate.

6th regiment native infantry—lieutenant colonel G W Moseley, from 25th May to 25th November, to visit Muissoorie, on private affairs.

6th regiment native infantry—ensign H J W Carter, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit Meerut and Muissoorie, on private affairs.

Ordnance commissariat department—deputy assistant commissary G McDowell, from 1st April to 31st May, to visit Hazareebagh on medical certificate.

21st April, 1840.—The Kurnaul station order of the 22d ultimo, directing all reports of the station to be made to colonel J. Shelton, of her majesty's 44th foot, until further orders, is confirmed.

Major general J W East, appointed to the general staff of the army, the government general orders, No 1, of the 16th instant, is posted to the Saugor division and directed to join making over the command of the troops at Delhi to the next senior officer.

Captain Daniel Bamfield, of the 56th regiment of native infantry is appointed to act as deputy judge advocate general to the Dinapore and Benares divisions, during the absence, on service, of brevet captain H Moore or until further orders.

His Excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

23d regiment of native infantry—Lieutenant C G Walsh, of 14th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

51st regiment of native infantry—lieutenant J H Fulton of the 31 regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

71st regiment of native infantry—lieutenant A Q Hopper, of the 21th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

Hospital apprentice Daniel Tresham, at present attached to her majesty's 31st foot, is discharged the service, at his own request.

The general order of the 10th ultimo, permitting pensioned sergeant Thomas Connors to reside and draw his stipend at Dinapore, instead of at Cawnpore, is, with the sanction of government, cancelled; and he is permitted to remain at the latter station, as before.

22d April, 1840.—The 9th companies of the 13th, 31st, 39th and 40th regiments of native infantry, at present attached to the 3d and 4th depot battalion will join the head-quarters of their respective corps.

22d April, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:

1. The Candahar garrison order by major general W Nott, dated the 22d November last, appointing the late Assistant Surgeon A Walker, of the 42d regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the staff of the garrison and of the staff of the 2d brigade of infantry.

2. The Candahar garrison order by major general W Nott, of the 28th of December last, directing assistant surgeon A Colquhoun, of the 43d regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the staff of the garrison and to the staff of the 2d brigade of infantry, on the demise of assistant surgeon Walker.

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5. The regimental order by Lieutenant Colonel T Maddock, commanding the 10th regiment of native infantry, dated the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant R Munro to act as adjutant to the corps during the absence on leave of lieutenant and adjutant J Coke.

4. The Cawnpore division order dated the 6th instant, directing assistant surgeon H R Bond, attached to the 5th battalion of artillery, to afford medical aid to a detachment of her majesty's troops under the command of captain M Barr.

5. The Meerut division order dated the 8th instant, requiring assistant steward W Norris and hospital apprentice J Stenson to do duty at the convalescent depot Landour.

6. The Meerut division order of the 8th instant, directing Hurreeshurn Singh, native doctor, to join the 3d depot battalion at Allypore.

Cornet M J Turnbull, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, is appointed adjutant to the corps, vice Ekins, who has been permitted to resign that situation.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

10th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant F Tombs, from 1st May to 31st July, to visit Bareilly, on private affairs.

31st regiment native infantry.—Major F Hewitt, from 15th April to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

46th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant H S Grimes, from 1st May to 31st October to remain at Allahabad, on urgent private affairs, and to join his regiment.

49th regiment native infantry.—Ensign C S Reynolds from 25th May to 25th August, to visit Dinapore, on private affairs.

61th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant S W Butler, from 12th May to 30th June, to visit Shajehanpore, on private affairs.

23d April, 1840.—The Futehghur station order of the 23th February last, authorizing the lease of a building at a rent of 7 rupees per mensem, for the lodgment of the arms, accoutrements, and stores of the 21st depot battalion is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

Apothecary J Hinder, at present at the general hospital, is appointed to do duty with the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery at Dum-Dum, and directed to go forthwith.

Bombardier Edward Hughes of the Agra magazine is promoted to the rank of sergeant.

23d April, 1840.—The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery:

1st lieutenant and brevet captain F B Bilsen, (on furlough) from the 6th company 7th battalion to the 1st company 1st battalion.

1st lieutenant J Innes, from the 1st company 1st battalion to the 6th company 7th battalion.

1st lieutenant W Paley, (on furlough) from the 1st company 7th battalion the 4th company 1st battalion.

1st lieutenant J H Smyth, new promotion (on staff, employ) to the 1st company 3d battalion.

2d lieutenant G Moir, from the 4th company 1st battalion to the 1st company 7th battalion.

25th April 1840.—His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

1st regiment of light cavalry.—Lieutenant H F Dunsford, of the 59th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master, during the absence, on leave, of lieutenant G Reid, or until further orders.

30th regiment of native infantry.—Ensign J G Holmes, of the 59th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master, during the absence, on leave, of lieutenant F E Voyle, or until further orders.

Ensign A Meyer, recently admitted into the service

is appointed to do duty with the 59th regiment of native infantry at Berhampore and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 2d European regiment.—Ensign A Boyd, from 1st April to 30th September, to visit Karaikal and Sikkim, on private affairs.

10th regiment native infantry.—Ensign D O Shute, from 10th May to 10th July, to visit Sikkim, on private affairs.

27th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant, interpreter and quarter master C Harris, from 1st May to 1st August, to visit Mussoorie on private affairs.

49th regiment native infantry.—Ensign E M Wyllie, from 1st May to 1st August to visit Bareilly and Agra, on private affairs.

That part of the Rajpootannah district order of the 21st ultimo, which directs ensign J F D'E W Hall, of the 22d regiment of native infantry, to act as adjutant to the Joudpore legion, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Cornet S C A Swinton is appointed to do duty with the 8th regiment of light cavalry at Cawnpore, and directed to join.

27th April, 1840.—The officers commanding the corps noted in the margin will communicate to the officers commanding the depot battalions to which the 9th companies of their respective regiments are attached, the number of men required to complete their corps to the prescribed strength exclusive of the depot company, and the officers commanding the depot battalions are authorized and directed to facilitate their exertions to obtain recruits to meet the wants of these corps, after completing the 9th companies of regiments.

23th April, 1840.—Under instructions from the right honorable the governor general of India in council, his excellency the commander in chief is pleased to authorize volunteers to be called for from the following corps, and to the extent expressed opposite to each, for the service of his majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolik; viz.

	Havildars for Jemadars.	Naicks Havildars.	Sepoys for Naicks
Nussavree battalion,.....	3	4	6
Sirmoor battalion,.....	3	4	6

It is to be explained to these two battalions, that the same scale of pay and marching batts will be received by those who may volunteer for the Shah's service, as is allowed for similar grades in the Bengal infantry of the line, and that men who may now have served twenty years, will ultimately be entitled, when placed on the invalid establishment, to the pension of the rank they at present hold.

Rolls of the volunteers are to be prepared in duplicate, one copy to be sent to major T McSherry, at present at Deyrah on recruiting service, and the other to the adjutant general of the army.

No man is to be allowed to volunteer whose character is in any way objectionable.

Major T McSherry will communicate to the officer commanding the Nussavree and Sirmoor battalions the place to which the transfers are to be sent in the first instance.

28th April, 1840.—The Sirhind division order of the 8th instant, directing surgeon R Laughton, of the 27th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the jail at Ferozepore, is confirmed from the 3d instant, the date on which surgeon Laughton entered on the duty.

The regimental order of the 11th instant, by captain W R Corfield commanding the 31st regiment of native infantry, appointing lieutenant T C Brehl to act as adjutant to the corps, on the departure, on leave, of lieutenant W P Hampton, is confirmed.

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Lieutenant colonel R Benson (on furlough) is removed from the 68th to the 74th regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant colonel M C Webber, from the latter to the former corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—5th battalion artillery.—Lieutenant colonel commandant W H L Frith, from 19th April to 31st May, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

2d regiment native infantry.—Ensign J Rattray, from 10th April to 15th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

14th regiment native infantry.—Captain R Thorpe, from 30th May to 30th November, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

20th April, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed, under the sanction of government:

The Sirhind-division order of the 30th ultimo, directing all reports of the division to be made to brigadier G W Hamilton, on the departure of major general M Boyd, on leave of absence.

The Saugor division order of the 31st ultimo, directing all reports of the division to be made to lieutenant colonel C A Wallington, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, consequent on the death of major general sir T Aubury, Kt. and K C B.

The order of the 8th ultimo, by major general sir W Cotton, G C B and K C H commanding in Afghanistan, placing corporal George McDonald, of the 1st European regiment, at the disposal of the envoy and minister, for purpose of being appointed quarter master sergeant to a regiment of infantry in the service of his majesty Shah Shooja, vice Macdonough remanded to his corps.

Captain A Wilson of the regiment of artillery, will repair to Cawnpore forthwith, and assume command of the 5th battalion, during the absence of lieutenant colonel commandant W H L Frith, or until further orders.

Conductor W Hunt, of the invalid pension establishment, is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at the presidency, instead of to Morghyr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

62d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant colonel R Riley, from the 15th April to 15th November, to remain at Beuares, and eventually to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

6th regiment native infantry.—Captain H Troup, brigade major, Cawnpore, from the 23d April to 23d July, to visit Hazareebaugh, on private affairs.

69th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant G Hutchings from 20th April to 20th June, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

The Nusserehab station order of the 15th instant directing surgeon J McGivernston to afford medical aid to the political agent of Kotah and his establishment, during the period the agency may remain at Nusserehab, is confirmed.

The station order by lieutenant colonel J Frushard commanding at Hazareebaugh, dated the 16th instant, directing assistant surgeon G Turner and assistant steward H Bond to do duty with the 2d European regiment, is confirmed.

The order issued by lieutenant H C Reynolds of the 40th regiment of native infantry, under date the 16th instant, appointing sergeant Charles O'Brien to act as quarter master sergeant to the detachment of the 1st European regiment, under his command, is confirmed.

Brigadier C W Hamilton is appointed to the command of the garrison and station of Delhi, and directed to proceed forthwith to join, making over the command of the troops in the Sirhind division to the next senior officer.

Ensign A H Trevor is, at his own request, removed from the 15th to the 58th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

26th April.—Hospital apprentice H W Tibbets, at present doing duty at Chunar, is directed to join the general hospital at the presidency.

30th April, 1840.—A shop coolie is, with the sanction of government, authorized to be entertained, to assist the subordinate medical officer proceeding in the transport "David Malcolm."

Lieutenant Anthony Martin, of the 33d regiment of native infantry, is appointed adjutant to the corps, vice Macadain promoted.

30th April. Hospital apprentice J. C. Hawley, at present attached to the garrison of Chunar, is discharged the service, at his own request.

1st May, 1840.—The station order by lieutenant colonel G H Bell, commanding at Banda, dated the 16th ultimo, directing surgeon A M Clark, of the 13th regiment of native infantry, to relieve assistant surgeon Guise from the medical duties of the jail to that station, is confirmed.

The regimental order dated the 15th ultimo, by lieutenant colonel A F Richmond, commanding the 33d regiment of native infantry, appointing lieutenant A. Martin to act as adjutant to the corps, vice Macadain promoted, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to lieutenant colonel G W Moseley, of the 64th regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 20th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The leave of absence, for six months, granted to lieutenant B Talbot, of the 53d regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 2d of March last, is to commence from the 4th, instead of the 1st March.

2d May, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed, as a temporary arrangement:

1. The Cawnpore artillery division order dated the 17th ultimo directing lieutenant J Whiteford to act as division staff during the period brevet captain C S Reid may retain the command of the 6th battalion.

2. The battalion order by lieutenant colonel commandant W H L Frith dated the 17th ultimo, directing 1st lieutenant F W Cornish to act as adjutant and quarter master to the 5th battalion of artillery, during the period brevet captain Reid may remain in command of it.

The leave of absence granted to captain G Burney, of the 38th regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 1st ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

4th May, 1840.—The Dum-Dum station order of the 21st ultimo, directing apothecary J. Davoren and steward F Fanion to duty in the hospitals of the 1st troop 3d brigade, and detachment of the 4th battalion of artillery, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Assistant surgeon W Pringle M D, now attached to her majesty's 21st fusiliers, is directed to proceed to Dum-Dum, and to do duty with the artillery at that station; and assistant surgeon J Macpherson, whose admission into the service was notified in government general orders No. 181, of the 29th ultimo, will join and do duty with the 21st fusiliers, until further orders.

Lieutenant J Laughton, of engineers, who was placed at the disposal of the commander in chief, by government general orders of the 20th ultimo, No. 102, is directed to join the corps of sappers and miners at Delhi.

The commander in chief is pleased to make the following removals in the ordnance commissariat department. Conductor A McGregor from the Cawnpore to the Delhi magazine.

Conductor W. Gibson, from the arsenal to the Cawnpore magazine, but not as permanent conductor.

Conductor J Vyall, of the Delhi magazine, is to be detached to take charge of the Hanoi depot.

Sub-Conductors R Smith and S Tydd are transferred from the arsenal to the Agra magazine.

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Sub-Conductor F Volkens, from the arsenal to the Delhi magazine.

Sub-Conductor D Richmond from the arsenal to the Saugor magazine.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

8th regiment light cavalry—captain F Tweedale, from 31st December 1839 to 22d March 1840, to enable him to join his corps.

27th regiment native infantry—surgeon R Laughton from 20th April to 20th December, to visit Banla, on medical certificate.

Invalid establishment—captain E Marshall, from 20th April to 15th November to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

5th May, 1840.—The Ferozepore station orders of the 19th ultimo, directing surgeon W Jacob, of the 38th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the jail at that station, and requiring assistant surgeon F C Henderson, M D, of the 4th local horse, to assume medical charge of the 27th regiment of native infantry, consequent on the departure of surgeon R Laughton, are confirmed.

Brevet major J T Croft, of the 31th regiment of native infantry, is appointed brigade major to the troops at Agra vice captain Moule, who has been permitted to resign that situation.

This appointment to have effect from the 18th ultimo, the date on which major Croft entered upon the duties of the office.

Captain S Browne, of the 66th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to conduct the duties of major of brigade, from the 23d ultimo, to the troops stationed at Cawnpore.

The following removal and posting of medical officers are directed.

Surgeon M Powell, from the 61th to the 29th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon R McIntosh (new promotion) to the 61th regiment of native infantry.

Captain F R Bzoley, commissary of ordnance, is removed from the Chunar to the Delhi magazine.

Captain E H Indlow, deputy commissary of ordnance, is posted to the Chunar magazine, and directed to join with all practicable expedition.

Deputy commissary J Cross, who has recently returned from Penang, is posted to the Delhi magazine, and directed to join as early as practicable.

Sergeant Thomas Ryan, laboratory-man in the expense magazine, is appointed magazine sergeant at Saugor.

Sergeant Michael Halpin, laboratory-man in the arsenal of Fort William, is appointed magazine sergeant at Chunar.

Drill corporal Peter Ryan, of the 2d battalion of artillery, late acting Park sergeant with the troops in Afghanistan, is promoted to sergeant, transferred to the town major's list, and appointed magazine sergeant at Allahabad.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

22d regiment native infantry—lieutenant S W R Tulloch, from 25th May to 25th September, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

31st regiment native infantry—lieutenant C A Jackson from 1st February to 1st October, to remain at Candahar, on medical certificate.

An instance having been brought under the notice of his excellency the commander in chief, of a sepoy having been arraigned for "desertion" before a regimental court martial, his excellency deems it necessary to direct, that, whilst new articles of war for the native army, are under consideration, no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be brought to trial for desertion before a court martial inferior to a general one.

The Cawnpore division order of the 29th ultimo, directing brevet captain C S Rehl, of the 7th to continue in command of the 5th battalion of artillery, during the absence of lieutenant-colonel commandant W H L Frith, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement, until relieved by captain A Wilson.

Magazine sergeant James Cartland is removed from the Saugor magazine to the arsenal of Fort William, to fill a vacancy, and directed to join without delay.

6th May 1840.—The Berhampore station orders of the 27th and 28th ultimo, the former directing surgeon J O'Dwyer, of the 69th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the depot of her majesty's 28th sept. and the latter appointing assistant apothecary F Buchanan to do duty in the station hospital, are confirmed.

That part of the general orders of the 4th instant, which appointed assistant surgeon W Pringle, M D, to the artillery, is cancelled, and assistant surgeon E Edlin, M D, at present attached to her majesty's 21st foot, is directed to proceed to Dum-Dum and to do duty with the artillery at that place, until further orders.

Ensign H R Shawe, who was posted to the 1st European regiment in general orders of the 29d January last, is required to proceed to Dinapore, and to do duty with the detachment of the regiment at that place, until further orders, instead of with the depot of the corps at Agra, as originally directed.

7th May, 1840.—The Commander in Chief is pleased, on consequence of appeals made to his authority by the members of the medical board, to direct, that they shall hereafter, at all public places, and on all occasions of ceremony, wear the uniform prescribed for them by the Government General Orders of the 22d July 1839, so well suited to their relative rank, and merited by their long and valued services.

At church, at the levees or entertainments at Government house or at the residence of the Commander in Chief, and at great public entertainments, the full dress is to be worn.

At the meetings of the board, or other professional duties, and generally, when out of their own houses, the blue frock coat, with a forage cap, is the fit costume; and His Excellency has no objection to the lightest materials being used.

The Commander in Chief directs, that all other boards connected with the army, will conform to these rules, and he takes the opportunity of reminding officers, that all presidents of military courts, boards, or committees, are responsible to him for their correct assembly, dress and proceedings.

7th May, 1840.—The Nussereabad station orders of the 2d ultimo, directing Surgeon J. McGaviston, of the artillery, to proceed on special duty to Kotah, and Surgeon J. Griffiths, of the 74th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the artillery, during the absence of Surgeon McGaviston, are confirmed.

The Ramgurni light infantry battalion order of the 8th ultimo, directing Lieutenant T. Garrett, doing duty with it, to take charge of the detachment of the 5th local horse, attached to the battalion, is, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

The detachment order by Captain W. Mackintosh, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, dated the 1st February last, directing the commissariat to supply two Bheesties for the use of the detachment, during its march from Sakkur to Ferozepore, is with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, confirmed.

8th May, 1840.—The order by Brevet Major H. Delafosse, commanding the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, under date the 6th December appointing last,

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Gunner R. Bastiville and C. Bales to act as laborers, during the annual practice, is confirmed.

Sergeant Martin Castello, laboratory-man in the arsenal, is placed at the disposal of the Right Honorable the Governor of Fort William, with a view to his being appointed to a situation in the Calcutta Town Guards Mucknoo, camp-follower, attached to Her Majesty's 18th regiment of light dragoons, (lancers) having been severely wounded at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznie, is, with the sanction of Government, allowed a pension of three Rupees a month, as a special case.

9th May, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed: 1. The Sirhind division order dated the 23d ultimo, directing Hoossain Ally, a Native Doctor, attached to the 38th, to proceed to Loodianah, and to do duty in the hospital of the 59th regiment of native infantry, until further orders.

2. The Cawnpore division order of the 25th ultimo, nominating Hospital Apprentice T. Murphy, attached to Her Majesty's 3d regiment of light dragoons, to act as Assistant Apothecary to the regiment, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Apothecary deGragdy.

The regimental order by Major R. A. Stedman commanding the 7th regiment of light cavalry, dated the 21st ultimo, directing Cornet M. J. Turnbull to act as Adjutant, on the departure of Lieutenant Ekms.

Major General E. H. Simpson is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his pay within the Meerut circle of payment.

Assistant Surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D. now serving with the 67th regiment of native infantry at Benares, is directed to proceed to Jaunpore, to relieve Assistant Surgeon W. Gordon, M. D. from the medical duties of that station.

Assistant Surgeon A. Donaldson, M. D. at present doing duty with Her Majesty's 15th foot at Dinapore, is posted to the 67th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

Sergeant Major John Hannon, of the 54th, is removed to the 17th regiment of native infantry, in the room of Keane promoted.

Gunner Thomas Taylor, laboratory-man in the Chunar magazine, is promoted to Sergeant.

Gunner J. Boscow, of the invalid veteran company, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Futtelghurh, instead of at the Presidency.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

64th regiment native Infantry—Lieutenant C. S. Bremner, from 3d May to 3d January, 1841, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

12th May, 1840.—The Sangor division order dated the 28th ultimo, directing Mirza Inund Ullie Bag, Native Doctor, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, and recently transferred to the invalid pension establishment, to continue to do duty in the hospital of the 1st regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

12th May, 1840.—The Allypore station order of the 27th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon T. A. Weathered, attached to the 3d depot battalion, to afford medical aid to the company of the 34th regiment of native infantry, and to the details on duty in the fort of Allypore, is confirmed.

The following appointments are made in the non-commissioned staff attached to the arsenal of Fort William:

Gunner Henry Shaw to be Carpenter Sergeant, vice Lahey promoted to Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant Edward Neale to be Cooper-Sergeant, vice Tyler promoted to Sub-Conductor.

Corporal Robert Homan to be Blacksmith Sergeant, vice Hinton deceased.

Sergeant Patrick Hayes, of the 9d company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the Quarter Master General's department, vice Raymond deceased.

Private Robert Hampton, of the Honorable Company's 2d European regiment, is transferred to the Town Major's list, promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and appointed Quarter master Sergeant to the Arracan local battalion, in the room of Hay appointed Sergeant Major to the 65th regiment of native infantry.

Quarter Master Sergeant Hampton will apply to the Quarter Master General of the army for a passage to Arracan.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 11th regiment native infantry—Captain J. Croulace, (A. D. C. to Major General Penny,) from 15th May to 15th July, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

19th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant R. A. Smith, from 20th June to 31st October, to visit Mirzapore, on private affairs.

Hurliunkh light infantry battalion—Capt R. Campbell, Commandant, from 1st June to 30th September, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

71st regiment native infantry—Ensign J. I. Llewellyn, from 22d March to 4th July, to remain at Myensing, on private affairs.

Invalid establishment—Captain R. W. Bratton, from 15th May to 15th July, to visit the lower provinces, on private affairs.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs, that the following tables of sizes for coats and pantaloons, for the several corps of the army, shall be substituted for those published in General Orders of the 15th October 1831, and commanding officers are enjoined to prepare the figured statements of clothing for transmission to the clothing agents, in strict accordance with the measurements now laid down:

MEASUREMENT FOR COATS.

No.	Sizes.	Round the chest.		Round the waist.		Length of the sleeve including half the back.		Length of the back from the collar to the button on the waist.		From the button to the skirt.		Length in front from the collar to the waist.		Length of the collar.	
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
No. 1,....	43	35	34	17	10½	17½	17½	10½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
No. 2,....	41	35	34½	17	10½	17½	17½	10½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
No. 3,....	40	35	34	17	10½	17½	17½	10½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
No. 4,....	38	34	33½	17	10½	17½	17½	10½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
No. 5,....	38	35	36	16	10	16½	16½	10	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
No. 6,....	37½	35	35½	16	10	16½	16½	10	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
No. 7,....	37½	34	35	16	10	16½	16½	10	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
No. 8,....	37	34	34½	16	10	16½	16½	10	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
No. 9,....	37	33	35	16	10	16½	16½	10	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
No. 10,....	36	32	34½	16	10	16½	16½	10	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
No. 11,....	35	31	34	16	10	16½	16½	10	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
No. 12,....	34	30	33½	16	10	16½	16½	10	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½

N. B. The above sizes are applicable either to grenadier, to light infantry, or to battalion companies, although it will naturally happen, that some of the sizes will be chiefly, or entirely confined to the flank companies. Thus in the figured statement of coats, which is filled up as a specimen in page 58 of the clothing regulations, it is supposed, that there are none of the 3d and 4th sizes in the light company, and none of the 3d, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th sizes in the battalion companies.

An additional line must be added, for each additional size, which it may be necessary to include in the statement of coats required for battalion, grenadier, or light companies.

For men requiring coats varying from the measure-

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ments laid down in any one of the above columns, a remark to the following effect may be noted at the foot of the original statement: viz.

12 grenadier Sepoys, of the 1st size, require coats 44 inches round the chest.

15 grenadier Sepoys, of the 2d size, require coats 42½ inches round the chest.

10 light infantry Sepoys, of the 5th size, require their coats only 3½ inches round the waist.

The measures of men altogether exceeding the 1st size, or varying considerably from any of the twelve sizes, are to be given, as heretofore, on the back of the indent.

MEASUREMENT FOR PANTALOONS.

Sizes.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
No. 1.....	44	32	14	34	26	23
No. 2.....	45½	31½	14	31	26	23½
No. 3.....	45½	31½	14	33	26	23½
No. 4.....	45½	31	14	33	26	23
No. 5.....	42	29	14	33	26	23
No. 6.....	41½	28½	14	33	25½	23
No. 7.....	41½	28½	14	33	25½	23
No. 8.....	41	28	14	33	25	23
No. 9.....	40½	27½	14	32	24	22
No. 10.....	40	27	14	31	23½	22
No. 11.....	40	27	14	30	23½	22
No. 12.....	40	27	14	29	23½	22

N. B. There being no distinction between the pantaloons for the grenadier, light infantry, or battalion companies, it is not necessary to distinguish in a statement for pantaloons, any thing beyond the number of men of each size in the regiment.

13th May, 1840.—The following individuals, who were appointed Hospital Apprentices in General Orders of the 22d September and 17th December 1839, having failed to report themselves to the Superintending Surgeons within whose circle they are residing, are struck off the list of subordinate medical servants.

Robert Bowser, John DeSouza, Owen (Greene), Philip Nesbitt, James Workman, William Marshall Thompson, John Taylor, James Clernont, Frederick Parker, George Delap, alias Delak, William Wright, J. B. Collins, John Cleghorn, Peter Harrington, Henry John Simmonds, and Alexander Stewart Martin.

The undermentioned individuals are appointed Hospital Apprentices, to fill existing vacancies in the subordinate medical department, and directed to report themselves, within two months from this date, to the nearest Superintending Surgeon:

Edward Scott, David Charde, Thomas Peake, John Considine, Henry Owens, Arthur Wellington Senior, Edward Concanana, William George Doyle, James Sargent, Thomas Murray, James Angus, William Mayes, William Adams, William Holstet, John Armstrong, Fleming, Henry Christopher Conolly, James Alexander Bartholomew, James B. Goff, George Buzar, Frederick James Twizell, Edward Jonathan Elliott, James Harper, and Frederick Charles Platts.

After these youths shall have served six months in any European hospital, special reports of their talents and acquirements are to be made, so head quarters, by the Superintending Surgeon of the division in which they may be employed; and should it appear that any of them are not likely to become efficient subordinate me-

dical attendants, such individuals may be re-appointed, will either be attached to the service, or disposed of as may hereafter be determined.

This is to be distinctly explained to the Apprentices, on their joining as Hospital.

3d regiment N. I.
15th ditto.
18th ditto.
25th ditto.
32d ditto.
36th ditto.
47th ditto.
51st ditto.
57th ditto.
59th ditto.
65th ditto.
69th ditto.
70th ditto.
73d ditto.

14th May, 1840.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to inform the corps noted in the margin, the privilege of completing their numbers to the prescribed strength through the agency of the officers commanding the depot battalions to which their own companies are attached, and agreeably with the instructions contained in General Orders of the 27th ultimo.

13th May 1840.—The six months' leave of absence, granted to Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Oliver, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 21st March last, is to commence from the 17th, instead of the 1st ultimo, as therein stated.

15th May, 1840.—The commander in chief directs, that when an European soldier deserts, the officer commanding the corps, detachment, or company, to which he may have been attached at the time, will consider it his immediate duty to forward a minute descriptive roll of the fugitive, with all further information in his power, to each magistrate or political authority in the neighbourhood; and adopt the most prompt measures, in every other respect, to ensure his apprehension. In reporting the casualty, to head quarters, it is invariably to be stated whether the steps now ordered have been taken.

The order issued by Colonel E. F. Waters, C. B., dated the 4th instant, directing all reports of the garrison and cantonment of Allahabad to be made to Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Salmon, of the 72d regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Captain H. M. Haller, of the 10th regiment of light cavalry, in general orders of the 17th March last, is to commence from the 1st instant, and terminate on the 1st of November next, instead of the dates therein specified.

The following postings are made in the Regiment of artillery:

Captain J. Forley, new promotion, (on staff employ) to the 1st company 5th Battalion.

Lieutenant E. K. Money, now promotion, to the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 57th regiment native infantry—Lieut. Captain I. Howe, from 8th May to 8th November, to visit Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate.

3d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant C. Rolfe, from 1st May to 1st May 1841, in extension, to remain at Almarah, on medical certificate.

11th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J. S. Davies, from 15th May to 15th August, to remain at Patna, on private affairs.

49th regiment native infantry—Captain R. F. Mac-vie from 10th May to 10th November, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Ramgurn light infantry battalion—Asst. surgeon W. Dunbar, M. D., from 1st June to 31st August, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

16th May, 1840.—The names of all Native Doctors, whether received from the late institution, or entertained under orders from head quarters, are to be inclu-

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ded in the quarterly nominal disposition, return forwarded periodically by Superintending Surgeons; and the manner in which the individuals perform their duty is to be duly noticed as provided for in General Orders of the 5th March 1838, in the case of Native Doctors from the late institution.

The following orders, issued by Major General Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H.; commanding the troops in Afghanistan, are confirmed:

1. Dated the 14th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Serrall to the medical charge of the 42d regiment of native infantry, and Hospital Apprentice W. Barker to the hospital of the 1st European regiment.

2. Dated the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. J. Loeb to the 43d regiment of native infantry, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Colquhoun employed in the service of His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

Quarter Master Sergeant Nowland Midgley, of the 54th regiment of native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to that corps, vice Hanson transferred to the 17th native infantry.

18th May, 1840.—The following orders issued to the troops in Afghanistan, by Major General Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B., and K. C. H., are confirmed:

19th April, 1840.—Remanding Gunner Charles Smith, lately attached to the commissariat department, to the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery.

20th April 1840.—Attaching Private Thomas Anderson, of the 1st European regiment, to the commissariat department, vice Smith.

The following orders are confirmed:

1. Myspoore station order of the 20th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. Bunce, acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 31st regiment of native infantry to be station staff.

2. By Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Mackay, commanding the 64th regiment of native infantry, dated the 1st instant, directing Lieutenant J. Flyter to act as Adjutant to the corps, on the departure, on leave, of Lieutenant Brown.

3. The Cawnpore division order of the 4th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Pitt to the medical charge of the 2d depot battalion.

Gunner Thomas Cox, of the regiment of artillery, late Sergeant Major of the 26th native infantry, is transferred to the Town Major's list, promoted to Sergeant, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 54th regiment of native infantry, vice Midgley.

Sulee Mahomed Khan and Roader Sing are appointed Native Doctors, from this date, and are posted, the former to the 7th regiment at Sylhet, and the latter to the 3d native infantry at Barrackpore.

19th May, 1840.—The Nusseerabad station order of the 17th ultimo, directing the commissariat to entertain an attendant, on three rupees per mensem, for gunner Bates, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, disabled by the loss of both his arms, while in the execution of his duty, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The battalion order of the 3d ultimo, issued by captain S. F. Hannay, appointing Lieutenant W. O. Har to officiate as 2d in command to the A-sam light infantry battalion, until the arrival of the officer specially nominated, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The Dum-Dam station order of the 11th instant, directing assistant surgeon E. Elin, M. D. to receive medical charge of the 1st battalion of artillery, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Sirhind division order of the 1st instant, appointing assistant surgeon A. Bryce, M. D. to the medical charge of the head quater and 1st troop of horse artillery, and the head quarters and 1st compa-

ny 3d battalion of foot artillery, during the absence, on leave, of surgeon W. S. Christie, is, with the sanction of the medical duties of the Panoeot joint to surgeon B. W. Macleod, M. D. of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, is confirmed.

Assistant surgeon T. Thomson, M. D., now at the general hospital, is appointed to the medical charge of the depots of her majesty's 26th and 49th regiments of foot at Berhampore, and directed to join.

Applieary W. G. Currie, now at the general hospital, is appointed to do duty with a detachment of her majesty's troops at Chinsurah, and directed to join forthwith.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: Engineers—Lieutenant N. C. MacLeod, from 15th June to 15th August, in extension, to remain at Allahabad, on private affairs.

5th regiment light cavalry—cornet R. Christie, from 10th May to 10th November, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

6th regiment light cavalry—cornet T. R. Snow, from 11th April to 11th July, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate.

6th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant B. Cary, from 1st June to 1st December, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.—This cancels the leave granted on the 14th ultimo.

20th May 1840.—The order issued by major general J. W. East, dated the 2d instant, directing all reports of the garrison and station of Delhi to be made to Lieutenant colonel Thomas Maddock, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

2d lieutenant G. Pearce, of the 1st company 6th battalion of artillery, who was directed in general orders of the 13th ultimo, to proceed to Bareilly and assume command of the artillery detail there, is to continue attached to the artillery at Lohooahat, until the 1st of December next.

The commander in chief, under instructions from government is pleased to appoint lieutenant D. Reid, of the regiment of artillery, to the command of a local company of artillery now forming in Upper Assam.

Lieutenant Reid will proceed and join the head quarters of the company at Debroogharh, without delay.

Captain E. A. Moura, transferred to the invalid establishment in government general orders of the 22d ultimo, is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside in the north western hills, and to draw his pay and allowances from the Meerat pay office.

The leave of absence, for six months, granted to Ensign R. W. Bird, of the 4th regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 17th April 1839, is to be held to have commenced from the 1st of May, and to have terminated on the 1st November of that year, instead of the dates therein specified.

Ensign Charles Edward Phillpotts is, at his own request, removed from the 9th to the 41st regiment of native infantry at Benares, as the junior of his rank, and directed to join.

Ensign John Beck Eaton is, at his own request, removed from the 38th to the 9th regiment of native infantry at Benares, as the junior of his rank, and directed to join.

22d May, 1840.—The Dinapore division order of the 14th instant, directing Duran Sing, supernumerary native doctor, doing duty under the civil surgeon at Gyn, to proceed to Monghyr, and relieve Sowdeen Sing, native doctor, and directing the latter, on being relieved, to rejoin the Dinapore, and join the hospital of the 40th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The order issued on the 25th ultimo, by captain A. Stewart, commanding the depot of the 1st European regiment at Agra, appointing private Charles Menhall,

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late of that regiment, and recently invalided forarrison duty, to act as corporal to the detachment of Europeans invalids from that corps, from the 24th March last is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 1st instant, appointing Mangloo to act as native doctor in the hospital of the 1st depot battalion at Junapore, from the 13th ultimo, is confirmed.

Mangloo is appointed a native doctor on the establishment, from this above date.

23d May 1849.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

General staff—Captain D. Thompson, Assistant Adjutant General, Dinapore, (Officially in the Medical Division, from 10th June to 10th October, to visit the hills north of Dehra on his private affairs.

7th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant G. Parker, attached to the 3d depot battalion, from 20th June to 20th October, to visit Dinapore, on private affairs.

Engineers—2d Lieutenant A. G. Goodwin, sappers and miners, from 1st July to 1st September, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

The Cawnpore division order of the 12th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeons H. R. Baul and G. Harper the former to the medical charge of the 6th battalion of artillery, and the latter to that of a detachment of her majesty's troops, under the command of Captain M. Baul, is confirmed.

The Nusserehli station order of the 6th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon N. Collier to the medical charge of the 22d regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

21st Regiment of Viceroy's Infantry—Lieutenant Chambers to be interpreter and quarter master, and is appointed to the commissariat department.

Lieutenant John Johnston Mackay, of the 32d regiment of native infantry, having been informed by the examiners of the college of Fort William, that he is charged the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Ordnance commissariat department—Deputy Company Quartermaster J. Cross, Delhi magazine, from 14th July to 14th July, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

23d May 1849.—With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General the following movements of a portion of the artillery regiment to be carried in effect, as herein detailed.

The 1st and 2d companies of the 4th battalion of artillery at Dam-Dam to embark as soon after the 1st of July next, as boats can be furnished and proceed by water and relieve the 1st and 2d companies of the 5th battalion at Cawnpore.

The relieved companies of the 5th battalion to embark on the return boats, and proceed to Benares and Dinapore, to relieve the 3d and 4th companies of the 3d battalion.

On the companies of the 3d battalion being relieved at Benares and Dinapore respectively, they will occupy the boats vacated by the relieving companies, and proceed to Dam-Dam.

The Benares division order of the 5th instant, appointing Lieut. A. W. Baillie, of the 70th regiment of native infantry, doing duty with the 1st depot battalion to the command of a detachment of recruits for the 18th and 47th regiments, under orders to march from the depot to Benares, is confirmed.

Sergeant John Bone, of the 1st European regiment is transferred to the Town major's list, and appointed

to the army commissariat department, to fill a vacancy.

Conductor James Heber, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town major's list, promoted to Sergeant, and placed at the disposal of the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort William.

The Agra Garrison and station order of the 5th instant, appointing Conductor D. Ross to officiate as permanent conductor in the magazine at this station, during the absence of Conductor Treason, who has obtained leave, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

At a general court martial assembled at Cawnpore on Thursday the 9th of April, 1849, Captain (now Major) Charles Newbery, of the 8th regiment light cavalry, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charge—First. "For having, in the years 1838 and 1839, when commanding the 1st regiment of cavalry, made auxiliary force, knowingly made false muster of men and horse in the following instances:—
"First instance. In having enrolled, as having been entertained on the 1st of April, and 1st and 3d of May 1838, four Sowars who never served in the regiment, and whose fictitious names were continued on the rolls to November 1839.

"Second instance. In having enrolled, as having been entertained as Sowars at various dates, between April 1838 and July 1839, fifteen boys incapable of performing the duties of Sowars, whose names were continued on the rolls until Captain (now Major) Newbery was ordered to discharge them on the 1st October 1839.

"Third instance. In having returned as present, on the 1st Oct. 1839, Jumadul Nabee Bux, who was then absent from the regiment." Fourth instance. In having returned as present, on the 1st October, 1st November and 1st December 1839, Sawai Kadambar Khan, who had died on the 1st of September of the same year.

Second Charge. "For having appropriated to his own use, a sum of uncertain amount, but not less than one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight rupees, drawn on account of the four fictitious Sowars referred to in the first instance of the first charge.

Finding.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner Captain (now Major) Charles Newbery, of the 8th regiment light cavalry, is

"Guilty of the first instance of the first charge.
"Guilty of the second instance of the first charge.
"Guilty of the third instance of the first charge.
"Guilty of the fourth instance of the first charge.
"Not guilty of the second charge.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty of the whole of the first charge, do sentence him, the said Captain (now Major) Charles Newbery, to be cashiered."

The finding upon the first charge, and the sentence thereon, approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

21st May 1849.

Recommendation by the court.—"The court having discharged a painful duty, by awarding the sentence upon the prisoner for the articles of war, recommended by an earnest recommendation in his behalf most respectfully to solicit His Excellency's leniency towards the prisoner.

"The court grounds this recommendation on the firm conviction that justly as the prisoner has suffered from the strict path of duty he has been misled astray by an error in judgment, having his heart in a very honest way to the good of his corps, swayed by pecuniary considerations in relation to private emolument.

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"The court begs further to address in behalf of the prisoner, the high character he has hitherto established as an officer, during a period of eighteen years' service; and it therefore ventures to express a fervent hope, that justice may be merged in mercy, and its appeal to his excellency's prerogative may not be made in vain."

Whereupon the court was instructed to reconsider their finding on the 21st charge, and assembled accordingly on the 7th May 1840.

Finding on the second charge.—"The court now finds the prisoner captain (now major) Charles Newbery, 9th regt. light cavalry, guilty of having drawn the sum of fourteen hundred and ninety-eight rupees, on account of the four tedious howers, but acquits him of having appropriated it to his own use; it having been shown, that the greater part has been expended for the purposes of the corps, and the remainder not being more than was lawfully to be required for the same object."

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner captain (now major) Charles Newbery, guilty of so much of the second charge, does sentence him to refund the whole of the fourteen hundred and ninety-eight rupees to the state."

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,
Commander in Chief, East Indies.

21st May 1840.

Recommendation by the court.—"The court again begs respectfully to express upon his excellency its conviction, that the prisoner was not guided in his conduct by considerations of private advantage, but from a misguided zeal for the efficiency of his regiment, and under this feeling, begs to solicit his excellency's clemency in his behalf."

Remarks by His Exc. Tenancy the Commander in Chief.
The commander in chief is exceedingly sorry, that such a trial as this should have been called for: that a field officer should have been arraigned for making false musters, a crime which, carried to any extent, would sap the foundation of our strength; might be followed by similar frauds in all the inferior ranks; and which compromises that which officers cannot but consider, as most precious integrity of word and action.

Whatever provident, advantageous, or charitable purpose these false musters were intended to answer, major Newbery had no right so to use them. He must have known both the guilt and the penalty; but he risked his profession and character, rather than solicit brigadier Anquetin's consent to the adoption of any one of those measures, or his advice thereon.

The court has twice endeavoured to turn his excellency from the strict performance of his duty regarding this trial, to the recommendation of a court, most respectably composed, he yields, because he believes that no other officer of this army has ventured, for many years, to follow such a course, and because he now thinks, that no other officer will be rash enough to do it.

After such an example and warning it is almost unnecessary to say, that the law will be rigidly administered in future cases.

Major Newbery is to be released, and to return to his regiment refunding, according to the sentence, the sum of rupees one thousand, four hundred and ninety-eight (rupees 1,498) to the paymaster of Cawnpore.

Assistant surgeon E. R. Cardew, M.D. now at the general hospital, is appointed to the medical charge of the depots of her majesty's 20th and 49th regiments of foot at Berhampore, and assistant surgeon T. Thomson, M.D. who was nominated to that duty in General Orders of the 19th instant, will continue attached to the general hospital for the present.

Apothecary Peter O'Brien is directed to join and do duty in the general hospital.

Privates Alexander Strathie and John Doyle, of the 2d European regiment, appointed to do duty in the subordinate medical department, by general orders of the 9th

March last, are, under instructions from government, to be borne on the list as ~~superintending~~ apothecaries while so employed.

26th May, 1840.—The Commander in Chief having had under consideration the inconveniences occasionally experienced from the operation of the General Orders of the 23rd June 1832, is pleased to reduce the period which an officer must serve before he shall be deemed eligible to be appointed a member of a general court martial, to two years; but His Excellency desires, that the alteration now authorized in the period of probation, may not be applied, under any circumstances, to members or superintending officers of courts of request, in regard to whom, and to young officers, the regulation of 1832 above quoted, is to be strictly acted upon.

Sergeant George Faichnie, laboratory-man, Chunar, is transferred to the Cawnpore magazine, and appointed magazine sergeant.

Sergeant William Harding and Corporal John Buckley, of the 4th company 5th battalion of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, appointed laboratory-men, and posted, the former to the Cawnpore, and the latter to the Chunar magazine.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 7th regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. R. Mainwaring, from 10th June to 10th September, to visit Futtegarh, on private affairs.

15th regiment native infantry.—Surgeon H. Newmarch, from 21st May to —, in extension, and up to the date of sailing of the ship Anna Robertson, on which he has engaged his passage to Europe.

32d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. W. Davidson, from 1st April to 3d May, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

32d regiment native infantry.—Ensign J. J. Mackey, from 10th May to 10th July, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

27th May, 1840.—The Benares station order of the 17th instant, appointing Surgeon E. T. Harpur, of the 12th, and Assistant Surgeon J. Morice M.D. of the 9th native infantry, the former to the medical charge of the 17th regiment, and the latter to that of the artillery detachment at Benares, is confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 14th instant, directing Hospital Apprentice C. Harley to act as Assistant Apothecary to Her Majesty's 31st foot, from the 21st March last, until further orders, is confirmed.

Ensign R. W. Bird, of the 31st, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 15th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

Cornet Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, is, at his own request removed from the 4th to the 7th regiment of light cavalry at Meerut, as the junior of his rank, and directed to join.

Unposted Cornet William Maximilian George Macdonell is posted to the 2d regiment of light cavalry, with the army of the Indus.

Unposted Cornet Amyand Phwney Charles Elliot, is posted to the 1th regiment of light cavalry at Noemuch, and directed to join.

Sergeant William Hilton, of the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, appointed a laboratory-man, and posted to the expense magazine.

The undermentioned warrant officer has leave of absence:

Subordinate medical department.—Assistant Steward R. Rivers, from 12th May to 12th September, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army

GENERAL REGISTER.

General Order to the Queen's Troops

Head Quarters Calcutta, 16th April, 1810—No. 85
—The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion until her majesty's pleasure shall be known:

31st foot—ensign E. W. Bray to be lieutenant, vice Bulkley promoted, 22d March 1840.

With the sanction of government, the depot of H V 40th foot under the command of brevet lieutenant colonel Wilkinson, was established at Berhampore, on the embarkation of the corps for the presidency.

Lieutenant J. Brockman, belonging to the depot of H M 10th foot, and ~~cannot~~ the honorable A Harbord, of H M 11th light dragoons, will join and do duty with captain Campbell's detachment at Chiusurah.

Under instructions from head quarters, Lieutenant Browne, H M 31 foot, received charge on the 1st February 1810, of a detachment of 100 men for H M regiments front captain Pargott, 26th foot

The order by his excellency lieutenant general Sir Thomas McMahon, bart K C B, directing captain McMahon in his capacity, to assume the duties of deputy lieutenant general H M forces at Bombay, from the 1st April 1840, and until further orders is, confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by his excellency lieutenant general Sir Thomas McMahon, bt and K C B to lieutenant H Halkett.

H M 40th feet, to proceed to England for 2 years, from date of embarkation, on *medical certificate*, is confirmed.

The leaves of absence grant I by major general Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., and Lieut. L. E. Nelson, and assistant surgeon H. H. Cole, H. M. 15th Hussars, to proceed to England each for 2 years from 1st of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence
S/Light Lieutenants—Capt R A Smith, from 15th
 April to 15th October 1840, to Simla, on private affairs.
Ditto ditto—Lieutenant George Forbes, from 20th
 April to 20th October 1840, to Almora, on private
 affairs.

3rd list - Lieutenant ~~Mr~~ M Kenzie, from 1st May to 31st October 1949, to Mussorie, on private affairs

22d April, 1840—No 36—This excellency the commander in chief in India has been honored by receiving the compliments of her majesty, contained in a letter from general Lord Hill, commanding the army in chief dated 4th March 1840, to express her majesty's high satisfaction at the judgment, skill, gallantry and discipline, displayed by major general Sir Thomas Willshire, K. C. B. and by the officers and men of her majesty's 2d and 17th regiments of foot, in the glorious and successful assault upon the fortress of Kelat.

His Excellency is aware that these most gracious expressions of the Queen's approbation are equally intended to be conveyed to the detachment of the Norway horse artillery, to the 31st regiment Bengal native infantry, and to the other detachments engaged, and he is quite certain that her majesty's officers and men will freely and liberally share with them, the applause thus bestowed upon their united, and gallant exertions, and upon their splendid, noon-day achievement.

The commander in chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointment until her majesty's pleasure shall be known

16th Light Dragoons.—Coronet Patrick Dwyon to be
adjutant vice Havelock promoted, 10th April 1840
The commandant in chief has been pleased to promote
the undermentioned officer to the rank of captain, by
brevet, in the 1st and 2nd regiments :

18th Foot Lieutenant W F Clarke, from the 25th of November, 1833.

The order, which was issued by lieutenant general Lord Keady, C C Band C C H, when commanding the army of the Indian, dated 10th October 1890, granting leave of absence to captain J. D. Taylor, H M 18th light infantry, for 1 year from date of the departure of the troops from Cabul, to visit the provinces of Hindustan on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The unmentioned officers were, in case of absence:
18th Lancers—Lieutenant Colonel, W. Perrie, C.B.,
from 1st May to 1st November 1916, in India, on private
affairs.

9th Foot—Captain A. Ogle, from 1st April to 15th December 1840 to Lan-tour, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted by major general Sir Hugh Gough, K C B, to the following officers, are confirmed

35th Foot - Lieutenant and brevet captain W T Colman, to England, for 3 years from date of embarkation on medical certificate, and lieutenant F A Heriot, ditto into

637 Foot -- Major D Baylee, ditto, for 1 year ditto
ditto

25th April 1910, No. 38.—The commander in chief in India has been pleased to direct the publication of the following circular letters from the war office, for the information and guidance of commanding officers of her majesty's regiments serving in India.

The records of service adverted to, in the circular no. 30, will, henceforward be dispatched from this country in the same ship in which the men are embarked.
(Circular, n. 851)

War Office, 16th November, 1839

SIR,—A very considerable and unnecessary expence of postage having been recently incurred by the transmission of accounts and returns and other documents by the overland mail from India, owing to their having been forwarded *via Marseilles*, I am directed to inform you, that all packets for this department which are sent by overland mails, are to be directed *via Falmouth*, and that no letters whatever are to be forwarded *via Marseilles* except such as relate to cases of emergency and require the earliest dispatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) L. SULLIVAN.

Officer Commanding—Regt. of—

(Circular, No. 856)

War Office, 12th December, 1837.

Sir,--It having been found that in numerous instances soldiers sent Home from India to be invalided or otherwise disposed of, arrive at Chatham and are discharged long before the certified copies of the records of their service kept by the regiments abroad, are received by the regimental depot at Home, and as this course prevents the due completion of the original records kept at the depot, as well as of other documents required from Chatham, I have the honor to call your attention to the subject, and to request that in every case in which men are so sent Home from the regiment under your command, certified copies of their records kept abroad, be at the same time duly forwarded, to the officer commanding the regimental depot, in conformity with article 413 of the explanatory directions dated 25th January 1838

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) T B MACAULAY.

The Officer Commanding — Regt of —

30th April 1840 No 9) The commander in chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointment until her majesty's pleasure shall be known

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4th Foot.—Lieutenant W C Sheppard to be adjutant, vice Potter, who resigns the adjutancy, 20th April 1840.
Ensign J C Bartley to be lieutenant, by purchase vice King retired, 1st May 1840.

The commander in chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions, by brevet in the East Indies only:

To be Captain.

3d Foot.—Lieutenant L Desborough, from the 10th of April 1840

H D Lacy, from the 11th of

April 1840
C S Teale, from the 7th of

April 1840.
Assistant surgeon Currie, H M 3d foot, will do duty with H M 16th lancers, during the indisposition of assistant surgeon Chapman, or until further orders.

Assistant surgeon Jackson, H M 6th foot, will afford medical aid to captain Cammell's detachment of recruits at Chinsurah as a temporary arrangement.

The appointment by major general sir Hugh Gough, K C B of captain Brown, to act as pay master to H M 57th regiment, on the responsibility of the committee of pay master-ship of that corps, vice pay master Moore, removed to the 2d foot, is confirmed.

The leave of absence which was granted by the major general commanding the forces, serving in Bombay, to captain Valient, H M 40th foot, to proceed to England, for 1 year from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
3d light dragoons.—Lieutenant J Wyld from the 1st November to the 31st December 1839, to enable him to avail himself of the leave of absence granted to him in the general order of the 15th Sept 1839.

16th lancers.—major A C Lowe, in extension, from the 11th to 10th April 1840.

14th light infantry.—major T C Squire, from 1st February 1st to 31st November 1840, to Suma, on medical certificate.

94th foot.—captain T F Hart, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1st May 1840.—No. 40—His majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India.

2d foot.—Demetrius Wyndham Crevis James, gent to be ensign, by purchase vice Wilkinson appointed to the rifle brigade, 31st January 1840.

4th foot.—Lieutenant William Mark Campbell to be lieutenant without purchase, vice O'Kelly deceased 2d October 1839.

Cancels his Promotion, Ensign Thomas Charles Morgan to be lieutenant, vice King retired, without purchase, vice Campbell, whose promotion, of 25th October 1839, has been cancelled, 7th February 1840.

David Francis Chambers, gent to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cross, who retires, 31st January 1840.

William Inglis, gent to be ensign, vice Morgan, 7th February 1840.

15th foot.—Lieutenant Philip Savage Wilkinson to be captain, without purchase, vice Fortheligh deceased, 6th Sept 1839.

Ensign George Wade to be lieutenant, vice Wilkinson 6th September 1839

Ensign Henry Penny, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wade, whose promotion, of 31st Dec 1839, has been cancelled, 7th February 1840.

George Talbot, gent to be ensign, vice Penny, 7th February 1840.

21st foot.—Lachlan Macquarie, gent to be 2d lieutenant, by purchase, vice Currie promoted in the 41st regiment of foot, 11th February 1840.

31st foot.—Lieutenant William O'Brien, Willes to be captain without purchase, vice Dodd deceased, 26th September 1839.

Ensign Theophilus John Bourke to be lieutenant, vice Willes, 20th September 1839.

Ensign George Bainbridge Shaw to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bourke, whose promotion of 6th October 1839, has been cancelled, 20th October 1839.

Ensign Thomas Henry Plasket to be lieutenant, without purchase vice Lugard, appointed adjutant, 29th October 1839.

Henry William Hart, gent to be ensign, vice Shaw, 7th Feb 1840.

Robert Law, gent to be ensign, vice Plasket, 8th February 1840.

Lieutenant Edward Lugard to be adjutant vice Dodging promoted 26th September 1839.

39th foot.—Lieutenant Frederick Dunbar to be captain, without purchase, vice Scarniau deceased, 13th October 1839.

Cancels Promotion of Ensign Charles J. Walker to be lieutenant, vice Dunbar, 13th October 1839.

Cancels Ensign Currie's Promotion to this vacancy. Ensign Thomas Sargent Little to be lieutenant, vice White, killed in action 19th October 1839.

Cancels the Promotion of Ensign Walker to this vacancy. Lieutenant Charles Thomas Hamilton, from the 1st West India regiment to be lieutenant, vice Philips deceased, 7th February 1840.

Ensign Robert Hamilton Currie to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Little, whose promotion, by purchase has been cancelled 14th February 1840.

Robert Stacy Coles, gent to be ensign, without purchase, vice Walker promoted, 14th February 1840.

Edmond Robert Stuart, gent to be ensign, without purchase, vice Currie promoted, 15th February 1840.

40th foot.—Ensign Frederick Thomas Lechmere Graves Russell to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Magway, whose promotion has been cancelled, 25th May 1839.

41st foot.—Second lieutenant John Rice Carnac, from the 21st foot, to be lieutenant, vice Wallace, who retires, 14th February 1840.

44th foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Richard Leighton to be captain by purchase, vice Horne appointed to the 12th foot 14th Feb 1840.

Ensign Richard T Farren, from the 47th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wootton cashiered by the sentence of a general Court martial, 31st January 1840.

Ensign William L G. Rahan to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Leighton, 14th February 1840.

Ensign William Campbell Mollan, from the 30th foot to be ensign, vice Rahan, 14th February 1840.

Frederick Shelton, gent to be ensign by purchase vice Herbert, appointed to the 43d foot, 24th January 1840.

55th foot.—Major William Onslow, from half-pay attached, to be in pay, (repaying the difference) vice Nicolson promoted 7th February, 1840.

Captain David Lynar Fawcett to be major, by purchase, vice Onslow, who retires, 7th February 1840.

Lieutenants John Baillie Rose to be captain, by purchase vice Fawcett, 7th February 1840.

Ensign George King to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rose, 7th February 1840.

John Maguire, gent to be ensign by purchase, vice King 7th February 1840.

57th foot.—Lieutenant Charles Jago, from half-pay of the 30th foot, to be lieutenant, vice William Welbore Harrington Benson, who exchanges, 7th February 1840.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Memorandum.—The christian names of certain Militaries, of the 10th Foot, are *Charles Alexander* and *ant Robert Sampson*, as stated in the Gazette of the 21st June 1830.

14th May, 1840.—No. 41.—The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments: until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

6th Foot.—Lieutenant J. F. Jones, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mearns, who exchanges 4th May 1840.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant G. H. Mearns, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, who exchanges 4th May 1840.

21st Foot.—2d Lieutenant F. Holland to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mearns deceased, 8th May 1840.

Lieutenant White, H. M. 44th Foot, will join and do duty with Captain Campbell's Detachment of Recruits at Chinurah.

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir H. Gough, K. C. B., to Lieutenant H. W. Davenport, H. M. 39th Foot, to proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir H. Gough, K. C. B., to Lieutenant and Adjutant G. D'Arcy, H. M. 94th Foot, from 15th April to 15th July 1840 to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs; and the appointment of Lieutenant Fisher, to act as Adjutant during the absence of that Officer, are confirmed.

The Detachment Order dated 27th January 1840, by Lieutenant Embrey, Commanding a Detachment of H. M. 9th Foot, proceeding by water to join the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Agra, appointing Sergeant William Dixon of that Corps, Sergeant Major, and certain Men to act as Non-Commissioned Officers with his Detachment, is confirmed, subject to the Regulations of Government.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence: 17th Foot.—Captain J. Erasmus, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

40th Foot.—Ensign J. X. Vance, ditto ditto.

63d Foot.—Ensign J. Hardie, ditto ditto, on medical certificate.

18th May 1840.—No. 42.—The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

13th Foot.—Lieutenant H. C. Wade to be Captain, without purchase, vice Sutherland deceased, 22d April 1840.

Ensign J. W. Cox to be Lieutenant, vice Wood appointed Adjutant, 22d April 1840.

Lieutenant J. S. Wood to be Adjutant, vice Wade promoted, 22d April 1840.

67th Foot.—Ensign F. C. W. Fitzpatrick to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Goorlich deceased, 27th April 1840.

The Quarter Master General of Her Majesty's Forces in India having brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief, that several Corps in the Bengal Presidency have omitted to transmit the proper Reports of movements, or to insert in the Memorandum No. 2 of the Monthly Returns, changes of quarters which have taken place, His Excellency directs the attention of Commanding Officers to this subject.

A Report of any move of a Queen's Regiment, or any part thereof, amounting to a Troop or Company, is to be immediately made to the Quarter master General of her Majesty's Forces.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

22d Foot.—Lieutenant C. M. Creagh, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir J. McMahon, K. C. B., to Captain and brevet major J. Crawford, h. m. 6th foot, to proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

21st Foot.—Lieutenant F. Crawford, to England, for 2 years, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

By order of the commander in chief,

22d May 1840.—No. 44.—The certificates of inspection of clothing required by the 13th clause of the clothing warrant, dated 12th March 1833, to be transmitted for the information of the board of general officers, not having been regularly received of late from her majesty's regiments serving in the presidency of Bengal, the commander in chief requests, that officers commanding divisions and stations will be pleased to compare the new clothing of regiments within their commands, with the sent patterns, and transmit to head quarters, at the earliest opportunity, or at the time of their making the half yearly inspections of corps, certificates, in triplicate, according to the subjoined form.

His excellency also calls the attention of commanding officers of regiments to the instructions contained in the above mentioned clause relative to despatch through the adjutant general, horse guards, of the duplicate return required from them for the board of general officers. A copy of that return is to be forwarded for his excellency's information for the current, and future, clothing periods.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I have inspected the clothing of the _____ issued for the year commencing on the 1st of April, _____, and that it appears equal in quality to the sent patterns, and conformable in every respect to her majesty's regulations: I further certify my belief, that it was duly fitted and delivered to the men for use on the _____ day of _____

Signature of the general, or other
Officer, commanding on the
Station or district

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____
Captain Dennis h. m. 6th, and majors Speedy and Parker, 17th foot were directed on the 27th April 1840, to proceed by water, to Chinurah, with a detachment of recruits for the 13th light Infantry, cavalry arrived from Bombay, in the Ship *Agnes*.

The detachment order by captain Campbell, appointing lieutenant T. Becombe, h. m. 20th regiment, to act as quarter master, from the 17th April inst, to the detachment of recruits under his command at Chinurah is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed: also the appointment of sergeant James Sinnamudi, as hospital sergeant, from the 1st of the same month.

The Commander in Chief being desirous to know that Officers belonging to Her Majesty's Regiments in this Presidency are in the constant practice of addressing their Letters and correspondence to the Secretary to the Government of India, direct with the view to the subjects thereof being brought under the consideration of Government, His Excellency deems it necessary to prohibit such irregularity for the future, and to enjoin, that Officers of Her Majesty's Service shall, on all occasions, address their Communications to Government through the proper Departments attached to the Commander in Chief.

J. BYRNE, Major,

Asst. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

Arrivals at Redgore

May

- 3—English Ship *La Belle Alliance*, C White, from Madras 26th April.
- Brig *Amelia*, J Rives, from Singapore 7th April
- 4—English Barque *Advocate*, T Wilkinson, from London 22d November.
- English Barque *Christopher Rawson*, R C Smellie, from Rangoon 8th April.
- 5—English Barque *Warrior*, W Cowey, from Cape of Good Hope 12th February and Mauritius 26th March
- English Barque *Elephanta*, W Douglas, from Glasgow 27th November
- English Schooner *Harlequin*, J Marshall, from Singapore 17th April
- 7—English Barque *Gentoo*, H Todds, from Liverpool 30th December.
- 9—English Barque *Cashmere* Merchant, G Warren, from Coringa 26th April and Vizagapatam 26th December.
- 11—French Barque *Sucrier*, Rance, from Sydney (no date) Batavia 21st March and London 3rd May
- English Ship *Cornwallis*, J Clarke, from Bombay 22nd April.
- 12—English Ship *Recovery*, Johnson, from Bombay 14th and Cannanore 21th April
- 13—English Barque *Elizabeth*, G Hamlin, from Greenock 4th January and Cape of Good Hope 23rd March
- French Ship *Panurge*, A Le Monchy, from Bourdon 18th April
- 15—English Barque *Senator*, W Grindlay, from Mauritius 18th April and Point de Galle 6th May
- 16—English Ship *Tigra*, D Robinson, from Liverpool 9th Janv.
- English Ship *Sultana*, P Page, from Bombay 24th April and Allepee 3d May
- 17—H M Brig *Childers*, Capt L P Halsted, from Trincomallee 9th May
- 22—English Barque *Countess of Minto*, J K Wishart, from Table Bay 26th March
- English Ship *North Briton*, P Adam, from Sydney 3d March
- 23—H M Ship *Amherst*, J Paterson, from Koon Phoo 16th, Akyab 16th, and Chittagong 18th May.
- English Barque *Senator*, P P Rille, from Madras 17th and Moorcottah 20th May
- 26—English Brig *Jane*, J Gardner, from Sumatra 16th May
- 29—English Barque *Alexander Johnson*, D McDonald, from London 17th Dec
- English Barque *Merlin*, D Thomson, from Greenock 16th December
- Barque *Ariel*, W Warden, from China 11th and Singapore 29th April
- 30—English Barque *Resolution*, R White, from Bombay 3rd May.

English Ship *Adam Lodge*, James, from Sydney 13th March

English Barque *Stratford*, J. King, from Mauritius 2th April. 31—English Barque *Cacique*, G Bowen, from Pinang 29th April

English Barque *Bengal*, A. Capon, from Sydney 8th April

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per *La Belle Alliance*, from Bombay—Rev dr Duff and Mrs Duff—From *Madras*—Lieutenant White, from 44th regiment

Per *Advocate* London from—Mr Wilkinson and Mr R C Mew, M D

Per *Christopher Rawson*, from Rangoon—Mr T W M and Mr Geo Robson, free traders, Mr A S Apai, merchant

Per *Cashmere* Merchant from *Vizagapatam*—Mr, Smith merchant from *Coringa*—Mr C D Rice, miner

Per *Recovery* from *Bombay*—Major Jervis, engineer W P M in Capt, 31st regt, Messrs Bowhall, Johnson and Ridgway

Per *Elizabeth*—Rev W Glen, M A, A Robertson Esq, chemist W Robertson Esq, merchant, Hugh Hutch, Jt, Esq, and Mr A W Graham

Per *Victor*, from *Madras*—captain and Mrs Dy Verne and child, Messrs Duncall, Locke and Ramsay, merchants

Per *Resolution*—Lieutenant William Edmonstone MacLeod, 20th Regt Bombay N I, and Monsieur Keissal.

Per *Alexander Johnston*—Gurney Turner, Assistant Surgeon H I C, Richard Owen Davidson, Esq, L and R Christopher, Pilot Service, and J. H Birch Esq H I C

Per *John Robertson*, for London—Dr Newmarch

Departures from Saugey

- 2 Tuffe Salim, Gillet, for China.
- 2—John Hupburne, Robertson, for Mouline and Rangoon
- Marlam, Tinnis, for Singapore.
- Kitty, Willie, for Singapore and China
- Coringa Packet, Gibson, for Singapore and China.
- Jac, Wallace, for Bristol
- William Wilson, Hawkins, for Singapore.
- Elizabeth, Halliday, for the Mauritius
- Superbe, Tanqueray, for Bordeaux
- Shepherdess, Jamieson, for Liverpool
- David Malcolm, Malcolm, for Singapore.
- John Lee, Boyd, for Greenock.
- 9—H M S Conway, Capt. Bethune, for Singapore
- Young Habs, Snowball, for Mouline and Rangoon.
- Adams, Mills, for Mouline.
- 10—Mauricien, Leverie, for Bourdon
- Victoria, Smith, for Penang and Singapore.
- Indian Queen, Shepherd,
- Andromeda, Cottell, for London.
- 11—William, Scott, for Singapore.
- 12—William Gales, Solly, for London
- Elizabeth Annals, Lyster, for Singapore.
- 13 Hamilton Ross, Robb, for Cape of Good Hope.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Esq., Bengal medical service, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late honorable Edward Grey, Bishop of Hereford.

At the Cathedral, on Saturday, the 9th May, by the Rev. H. S. Fisher, Mr. Wm. Alexander Bolton, to miss Harriett Hosmer.

At the residence of Thomas Theophilus Motcalf, Esq., Delhi, by special license, William Ramsay White, Esq., h. m. 16th Lancers, to Maria Ferreira, daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Kluloch, County of Perth, North Britain.

At Calcutta, on Saturday morning, the 9th May, at the Old Church, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Edward Leggett, of the harbour master's department, to miss Anna Theresa Jones.

By Special License, at Cochin, on the 9th May, Lieutenant Richard Cooper, 45th regiment native infantry, to Louisa Mary Lowe, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Lowe, esq., of Farnhamshire.

At St. Stephens Church, Dum-Dum, on the 11th May by the Reverend H. Hutton, lieutenant E. W. S. Scott, of the Bengal artillery, son of the late John and lady Arabella Scott, of Ballygannon county, Wicklow, Ireland, to Eliza, daughter of Brigadier W. S. Whish, C. B., commandant of artillery.

At Dadoopoor, at the residence, conductor William Dave, civil department, on the 12th May, by the reverend M. J. Jennings, A. M., Mr. Charles Durant, head assistant superintendent's office, Bhuttee States, to miss Maria Lassetter.

At Christ's Church, Cawnpore, on the 13th May, by the Reverend J. J. Cusshore, R. Marshall, M. D. 65th regiment native infantry, Dinspore, to Harriet, second daughter of major S. Swayne, commanding 5th regiment native infantry, Ferozepore.

At Delhi, on the 18th May, at the residence of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., civil service, by the reverend R. Ewing, A. B., Edward T. Colvill, Esq., civil service, to miss Mary Anne Browne, youngest daughter of the late John Browne, Esq., of the Bengal medical board.

At the Old Church, on the 19th May, by the venerable archdeacon Dealtry, James P. Mulloy, Esq., to Margaret Eliza Hudson, daughter of the late captain Eliza Hudson, of the Queen's Own.

On the 23rd May, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. S. Fisher, Mr. Edward Michael Potter, to miss Indiana Harvey D'Mello.

At the Cathedral, on the 24th May, by the Rev. H. S. Fisher, Mr. J. Falkner, third son of the late J. Falkner, Esq., of Prospect Hall, County Tipperary, Ireland, and brother of the Rev. R. Falkner, to Miss Mary A. 12th Lancers, daughter of the late Col. Wm. Passmore Bengal Army.

Deaths

At Cape Town, on the 24th February, Ensign P. C. Clark, of the 41st Regt. B. N. I., aged 19 years.

At Muss. Cutch, on the 21st March, Mary Ormsley Stewart, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Bell, Bengal artillery.

At Agra, on the 21st April, Mr. P. J. Clementine, aged 61 years 7 months and 21 days.

At Karaul, on the 11th April, Julia Frances, youngest daughter of H. G. C. Plowden, Esq., 9th light cavalry.

At Cabool, on the 21st April, after a short illness, captain William Sutherland, of her majesty's 13th light infantry, aged 53 years, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

On the evening of the 23d April, near Kishnagaur, (reading on the way to Calcutta), Lieutenant George Hutchings, 63th regiment native infantry.

At camp, near Deesa, on the morning of the 23d April, after a few hours' illness, Frederick Maria Elizabeth, the beloved child of captain Lloyd, 2d Queen's Royal, aged 6 months and 3 days.

At Kurnaul, on the 24th April, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late surgeon John Bance, of the Bengal establishment, aged 20 years.

At Kurnaul, on the 24th April, Mary Elizabeth Taylor, the beloved and lamented infant of Lieut R. S. Tuckell, J. A. Gen. aged 1 month.

At Charing, on the 24th April, Edward Hawkins, the infant son of G. J. Morris, Esq., aged 2 months and 22 days.

At Sedashagur, on Friday, the 24th April, Sophia Gratton, the infant daughter of captain T. W. Cooke, 23d light infantry, aged 9 months.

At Jellalabad, on the 25th April, cornet John James Galloway, of the 2d light cavalry, aged 21 years.

At Agra, on the 23th April, Anne Sophia, the eldest daughter of P. B. Reid, Esq., aged 8 years, 5 months and 20 days.

At Lucknow, on the 30th April, suddenly, of convulsions, William Arthur, the beloved and much regretted infant of Lieut Troup, aged 3 months and 9 days.

At Calcutta, on the 1st May, miss Amelia Bartlett, wife of M. E. Bartlett, honorable company's marine, aged 27 years, 10 months and 15 days.

On the 3d May, John second son of Mr. G. H. Poole, aged 13 years and 1 month—deeply regretted.

At Calcutta on the 2d May, Mrs. Caroline Sandys, lady of Teigumonth Sandys, Esq., C. A., aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 2d May, master Thomas Abro, son of Mr. Thomas Abro, assistant to the government lithographic office, aged 12 years.

At Calcutta, on the 3d May, Helena Conyers, aged 65 years. At Bozwangolah, on the 3d May, of fever, in her 38th year, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Rose, deeply lamented by her husband, 5 children, relatives and friends.

At Fort William, on the 8th May, after a few hours' illness, Lt. W. McKnight, of H. M. 81st Fusiliers, sincerely regretted by the whole of his brother officers.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 7th May, of a violent fit of convulsions, Elizabeth Caroline, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. McTear, aged 9 months 23 days.

At Kulepore, on the 9th May, Mr. Samuel Comark Cook, Engineer, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 9th May, of cholera, Mr. Duncan, chief officer of the ship *Junna*, much regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 13th May, Mr. Henry Hughes, Assistant in the Judicial and Revenue Department, aged 30 years and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on the 13th May, Mrs. Mary Chill, aged 52 years.

At Furreedpore, on the 14th of May, of dysentery Mr. J. G. Kramer.

On the 14th May, Margaret Emily, the infant daughter of Mr. H. Andrews, aged 10 months and 24 days.

At Calcutta, on the 17th May, Mrs. Maria Blackburn, aged 61 years, 10 months and 25 days.

At Calcutta, on the 17th May, Ann, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Martyrose S. Owen, aged 10 months and 9 days.

At Calcutta on the 17th May, James Samuel, the infant son of James M. Mackie, Esq., aged 9 months and 27 days.

At Parraul, near Dinagenore, suddenly, on the night of the 17th May, Maria Elliott Kipling, second daughter of the late Robert Howard, Esq., solicitor, aged 24 years and 8 months—deeply and sincerely lamented.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, Nicholas Paliologus, Esq., attorney at law, aged 42 years.

At Chinnurah, on the morning of the 18th May, after a painful and lingering illness which he bore with great fortitude, master Samuel Vant Hart one of the brothers of the much-lamented J. N. Vant Hart, Esq., who recently met with an untimely end.

At Paltah, on the 18th May, Cecilia Bryan, the infant daughter of Mr. sub-conductor S. Bryan, of the ordnance department, aged 6 months and 18 days.

At Calcutta, on the 10th May, Mr. Jeremiah Daniel, aged 28 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on the 22d May, Mr. Charles Horatio Kerr, aged 15 years and 9 days.

At Calcutta, on the 25th May, William Edwards, Esq., late of Buxar, aged 52 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24th May, the Right Reverend Fra Antonio de Assumpção, D. D. Prior of the Portuguese mission of Ben. cat. and vicar of the Bethlehem church, aged 64 years and 2 days.

GENERAL REGISTER, PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

ESTATES OF

T. C. T. Reeves, lately attached to the Assam Tea Company
David Wallace, late a member of the firm of Anderson, Wallace and Co., of Calcutta, architects and house builders
James Nicoll, formerly a colonel in the military service of the B. I. Company, and lately of Lamberhurst, in the county of Sussex, in Great Britain
Margaret Robertson, (formerly Douglas Willow) late of Forteviot, in the county of Perth, North Britain, in the county of Sussex, of Calcutta, Ecclesiastical registrar of the supreme court
Sir John Drummond Erskine, late of Perth, Fifeshire, North Britain, to Theodore Dickens, of Calcutta, ecclesiastical registrar of the supreme court
Joseph Pearson, late of No 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, of Calcutta, called Knabul, to Theodore Dickens, ecclesiastical registrar of the supreme court
Siddemuttu Sannasodary Dahie, late of Chinnickdangah in the Town of Calcutta—to registrar of the supreme court
Andrew Arson, late of Emvumbang Lane, wine merchant and shopkeeper, to John Arson, of Nunoojer Bazar Lane, shopkeepers and wine merchants
Iona Augusta Boucaud, of Calcutta, indigo planter, to Mary Boucaud
Free Muttu Rammoney Rann, late of Chinnickdangah, in the town of Calcutta, to Collyer and Doss
Joseph Richardson, late of the town of Calcutta, a branch pilot in the marine service of the E. I. Co. to Thomas Ross and Robert Hall, of the town of Calcutta, master pilots in the service of the E. I. Co.
Charles G. O'Brien, late an assistant indigo planter, in the district of Bonnia
Alfred Jackson, late a captain of the 90th Regt. N. I.
Edward Parry Gwyn, late a captain and brevet major in the H. C.'s Bengal Artillery
Mr. Phoebe Thomas, heretofore of Secapore, in the province of Bengal, indigo planter, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., registrar of the supreme court
William Thompson, late of Howrah, in the province of Bengal, indigo planter to Theodore Dickens, Esq., registrar of the supreme court
Robert Stewart, formerly of the town of Calcutta, merchant, and a member of the firm of R. Stewart and Co., of the said town of Calcutta, merchants and agents, but late of Westminster Place, in the parish of St George Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex to Thomas Lewis Thornton, Esq. of Old Post Office Street, in the said town of Calcutta, one of the members of the said firm of R. Stewart and Co., merchants and agents
Bhobaneschun Bomanjee, late of Sakkeah, in the Zillah of 24-Pargannas, a Hindoo, to Sibehinder Bonnerjee, of Salkent atoreah
John Fraser Williams, formerly of Police of Wiles' Island, and late of Calcutta, mariner, to George Dawson of Prince of Wales' Island, atoreah, but at present of Calcutta Esq.
William Scott, late of Meerut, merchant and agent, to William Bowyer, and James Scott, both of Meerut, merchants
John Benjamin Galner, formerly a private in H. M.'s thirty-eighth regt. of foot, to Sarah Galner, widow.
George Peggion, late of Windham, in the county of Norfolk, clerk to William Lodge Braddon, one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Haggin and Co. of Calcutta.
Cathack Aswinhater Carotte, late of the Town of Calcutta, Merchant, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court
Mrs. Maria Blackham, late of Wellington-Square, in the Town of Calcutta, widow, to George Henderson, of Fairs Place, in the said Town of Calcutta,

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Registrar of the supreme court.
Registrar of the supreme court.
Registrar of the supreme court.
Waddington and Sandes, proctors.
Collier, Ryd and Grant, proctors.
Judge, Judge and Birwell, proctors.
T. B. Swinhoe, proctor.
T. B. Swinhoe, proctors.
Oehme and Paul, proctors.
H Martindell, proctor.
G Henderson, proctor.
Registrar of the supreme court.
John Templeton, proctor.
Win P. Downing, proctor.
Win P. Downing, proctor.
G. Henderson, proctor.
Hugh Chres Meskleyjohn, proctor.
N Hudson, proctor.
Oehme and Paul, proctors.
B. M. Thomas, proctor.
G. Henderson, proctor.
Oehme and Paul, proctors.
G. Henderson, proctor.

GENERAL REGISTER.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the *Betgal Barkaru Price Current*, June 6, 1840.)

Barkaru Office, 6th June, 1840.

The state of our Money Market has undergone no change during the week. Money continues abundant, and recent arrivals from China have added to our supply. But whether these funds will be thrown into the market for general purposes, or reserved for the specific object of opium speculation is not yet certain, as we understand persons belonging to chance speculators in this drug waver with respect to the re-investment.

Exchange.—Continues at the reduced rates of the past week. Treasury Bills at 1-10 to 1-10½. Bank Bills at 1-10½. Private Bills 10 months' date at 30½—6 months' date at 30—3 months' date at 1-11½, and 90 days' date at 1-11. We learn that some private Bills have sold in 2-05 bills per rupee at 10 months' date.

Government Papers.—Continues to be acquired after, 4 per cent. are falling, some changed hands at 4½ and 4 per cent, discount.

BANK SHARES.—Bank of Bengal Shares continue to rise in value. Old Shares stand quoted at 2. 50 to 2.50 premium, and new ones at 2 25 to 2 50. It is expected the Bank will pay a dividend of about 5½ or 6 per cent. per annum.

UNION BANK SHARES appear to be rallying, some Shares sold at 305 ½ the premium.

ASIA BANK SHARES remain unchanged.

COURSE OF HOONDEAN.

	at par	Indore,	01 d-d 3 0	disct
Ajmer, .. 61	0 4 prem	Jypore,	0 3 0	prem
Banaras, .. 58	0 4	K. Ramnagar, 71	0 4	"
Bombay, ..	13 disct	Lucknow, .. 51	0 3	disct
Cawnpore, ..	0 2	Mathura, ..	0 3	prem
Dahli, ..	0 4 pr m	Mirzapoor, ..	0 4	"
Farruckabad, ..	0 4 disct	Multa, ..	at par	"
Gwalior, .. 61	9 0	Patan,	41	1 0 prem
Hyderabad, ..	14 7	Poona,	61	3 14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Stock	Transfer Loan of 1836 36 in	Sa	Rs
Paper	Interest payable in England	Prum	10 8 11 8
Second	From N. 1151 to 1501	Co's Rupees	"
3 per cent.	according to Numbers	"	3 8 4 8
Third or	Bombay 5 per Cent	"	5 4 2 5 8
	4 per Cent	Disct	3 8 4 0

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF ENGLAND	(Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem		
Old Shares	.....	2,400	2,500
New Shares	.....	2,200	2,250
UNION BANK, ..	(Co. Rs. 1,000)	815	800
ASIA BANK, ..	(Co. Rs. 500)	125	120

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Discount	on Government Bill and Salary	4 per cent.
	on Private Bills, 3 months	ditto.
	on Loans on Government Papers	5 ditto.
Interest	on Metals Indigo and Opium	5½ ditto.
	on other Goods	6 ditto
N. B.—	½ per cent. Reduction on Goods in Bonded Warehouse.	

UNION BANK.

Discount	charged on Govt and Salary Bills	4 ditto.
	charged on Private Bills, 2 months	4 ditto
	charged on no bill at ditto, 3 d	5 ditto.
	charged on ditto, 4 ditto	5 ditto.
	allotted on ditto, 5 ditto	5 ditto.
Interest	charged on company's Paper Loans	5 ditto.
	charged on Deposit of Goods	6 to 7½ ditto.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Silver	101	5 0	17	0	per 100	as wt.
China Gold Bars	13	8 4	15	8	per 100	wt.
Gold Dust	12	4 0	14	11	0	
Spanish Dollars	733	0 0	274	0	0	
Mexican ditto	223	0 0	223	0	0	per 100
Dutch Dollars	32	4 0	32	0	0	
Indonesian ditto	10	12 0	20	0	0	
Dutch Dollars	4	0 0	5	0	0	
Indonesian ditto	10	3 4	10	0	0	each.
Indonesian ditto	0	0 0	15	0	0	
Old Gold Moulds	10	5 0	10	0	0	
New...	17	0 0	17	0	0	

Indigo.—Accounts from all the districts in the lower Bengal, Jessore, Dacca, and the Eastward complain of much rain but hitherto no harm has been done to the plants, a great deal depends on the rains we may have this month, as they appear to have set in already. In Tirhoot appearances are favorable, and it is expected that the produce will yield 5,000 to 10,000 mounds in excess of the last crop.

Raw Silk.—There is hardly any of good quality in the market, and although the advices from Home are not favorable, the article is still in good demand.

MILK PARCH GOOPS.—Coras continue to be acquired for, but few indeed of good qualities are obtainable—parchases are consequently small in amount, and prices still keep very high. Chappah and Baddens are not in demand, and the market for these fabrics has been influenced by the late accounts from Home.

COTTON.—There are some enquiries in the market for shipment to China, but we have heard of no actual transaction.

SALT-PATR.—The (un)age in the River, having within the last few days somewhat increased, has caused some enquiry in this article, and we may expect the demand to be supported by the last favorable accounts received from Home.

SUGAR.—is also in good enquiry, and prices are well supported.

LAC.—Some purchases of Shell Lac and Lac Dye.

GRAIN.—Market still inactive for operation for Europe and prices continue as last quoted. A few purchases of Moonghy Rice are reported for the Mauritius.

DRY GINGER.—Some purchases have been made this week at rather low prices.

INDIA AND HONOR.—Have been in extensive operation during the week principally for shipment to England.

SAFFLOWN.—A purchase for shipment to England.

OPUM.—Market very quiet, and our quotation are nominal. There are no buyers at these prices owing to the accounts per Arris.

ANISE'D, CHINA.—It has somewhat fallen in price, there is no sale to report.

BREITENUT, EASTERN.—Without sale.

CARDUENS, MALABAR.—Some sales are reported at a slight improvement in price.

CAMPHOR AND CAMPA.—Without transaction this week, price is quoted a shade better.

CLUBS, B. S. N.—Are quoted a shade below.

MALE AND NUTRENS.—A few sales have been made at steady prices.

PEPPER.—Remains.

BITTANS.—A sale is reported at a shade of reduction in price, **TIN (BLACK).**—A few sales have been made at a slight improvement in price.

VANILLION.—A few lots have been sold at steady prices.

MILK TWIST.—Sales to the extent of about 250 bales have been made during the week. Our market as regards demand and price is steady.

COLORS YARN.—A few lots of Red Yarn have changed hands.

CLOTHES.—There has not been much doing in these fabrics during the week, and prices remain without alteration.

COTTON COTTONS.—Turkey Red Twills continue to be sold but to a limited extent and at a shade of reduction in price—Ginghams are quite neglected.

WHITE COTTONS.—Long Cloths have not been sold to a great extent during the week. Sales of Cambrics, Jaconets and Mells have been pretty large, but at no encouragement as to prices. In all other descriptions there is little doing.

WOOLLENS.—Of the coarse kinds continue to be acquiring office for the Upper Provinces at steady prices.

C. P. S.—The descriptions sought after, chiefly Sheetings and Bradders for the requirements of this class—there is little doing in other descriptions for the Upper Provinces. The variations of the day exhibit a further improvement throughout the assortments.

IRON.—Some sales have been made of various recently reported at a steady price.

STEEL.—A sale of Swedish is reported at our quotation.

LEAD.—Without transaction and Pig are quoted this week at a shade of improvement.

SPELTER.—A sale of 500 mounds has been reported this week at our quotation. The article may be reported at a shade of improvement in price.

TIN PLATES.—A sale of 60 boxes is reported at Co's Rs. 18 4 owing a reduction of rupee 1 ½ per box from last week's prices.

QUICK-SILVER.—Remains at our last quotation.

GENERAL REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS:

&c., &c., &c.

Legislative Department, the 8th June, 1840.—The following act passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council on the 8th of June 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No. XII of 1840.

An act for extending act XII of 1839 (relating to the assessment of dwelling houses and buildings within and beyond the limits of the towns of George Town, Singapore and Malacca) to grounds not covered with houses or buildings.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1841, an assessment shall be levied on all lands not covered with houses or buildings within the limits of the towns of George Town, Singapore and Malacca, according to the real annual values thereof at a rate not exceeding ten per cent. of such annual values.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the day aforesaid an assessment shall be levied on all property of the nature described in the foregoing section, but which shall be situated beyond the limits of the aforesaid towns at a rate not exceeding five per cent. on the annual rent or value thereof.

III. And it is hereby enacted and provided, that any property which would be subject to assessment as aforesaid, of which the real annual value shall be less than 10 Spanish Dollars shall be exempted from such assessment, if it be the sole assessable property of the owner.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all the provisions of Act No. XII of 1839, applicable to the assessment of houses and buildings shall be applied to the assessment of grounds not covered by houses and buildings, and which are subjected to assessment by this Act.

General Department, the 27th May, 1840.—Mr G D Turnbull, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr J H Astell embarked, under medical certificate, on board the East India Company's steamer "Queen," which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 14th instant.

Mr H A Clarke embarked on leave to the East ward on board the steamer "Queen," which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 14th instant.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to attach Mr G D Turnbull, writer, reported qualified for the public service to the north western province.

The 10th June, 1840.—Mr H B Riddell, appointed by the honorable the court of directors, a writer on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival at this presidency on the 8th instant.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to appoint Mr. assistant surgeon William Jenner to be post master at Burkaghur, vice Lieutenant Jenner promoted and removed to another station.

The 25th June 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint captain St George as his vice acting examiner of the college of Fort William in the Hindoo language, during the absence of captain Marshall.

The right hon'ble the governor general in council is pleased to appoint brevet captain F. Buckle, of the regiment of artillery, to be post master at Dum-Dum vice major John Cartwright deceased.

Ecclesiastical Department, the 20th May, 1840.—Under authority of the hon'ble the court of directors, the service of the reverend R P Brooke, now on the hon'ble company's Bengal establishment, will be reckoned from the date of his appointment a chaplain at St. Helena.

The 10th June, 1840.—Leave of absence for one month has been granted to the reverend H R Shepherd, chaplain of Dacca, by the right reverend the lord bishop of Calcutta, to take effect from the 8th instant.

Financial Department, the 3d June, 1840.—Mr G F McClintock, government agent and secretary to the government saving's bank, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for a period of two years.—Mr R Stirling is appointed to officiate in the above offices during Mr McClintock's absence or until further orders.

G A BUSBURY,

Secy to the Govt of India.

Secret Department, the 18th May, 1840.—Lieutenant C A Jackson, 3rd native Infantry, is appointed an assistant to the political agent at Candahar.

Political Department, 1st June, 1840.—Captain Briggs, 2d Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore, has obtained an extension of leave of absence to 31st January 1841.

Captain W. C. Onslow, of the 44th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, has been placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government, with a view to his being employed in the Mysore Commission.

The 8th June, 1840.—Mr A N Mazraah, residency surgeon at Mysore, has obtained an extension to the 31st of next July, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 18th ultimo.

The 15th June, 1840.—Captain A R Macdonald, brigade major of the Oude auxiliary force, has obtained leave of absence from the 2d to the 27th July next.

The 22d June, 1840.—Lieutenant Percy Eldon, assistant Political Agent at Munroypore, obtained an extension of leave of absence for one month, from the 15th of November last.

H. TORRENS, Offy. Secy to Govt of India.

By the Governor of Bengal.

General Department, the 17th June, 1840.—Mr A Reid, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship "Euphrates," which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 13th instant.

The right hon'ble the governor has been pleased to attach the copying department of the government lithographic press to the office of the superintendent of stationery, subject to the control of the military board, and to place the map drawing branch of the establishment under the conduct of lieutenant A Saunders, as a branch of the surveyor general's department.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor of Bengal,
G A BUSBURY, Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Political Department, the 22d June, 1840.—The honorable Mr. H. B. Devereux, 3d assistant to the commissioner at Mysore, having returned from sick leave on the 31st ultimo, resumed charge of the duties of his office on that date.

Mr Grant head, assistant to the political agent at Umballah, was appointed assistant to the agent to the governor general for the affairs of the Punjab on the 9th March last.

The 20th June, 1840.—Major general F. V. Raper has this day been appointed to officiate as agent to the governor general at Moorshedabad.

Lieutenant B. W. R. Jenner, 6th Regt. N. I. has assumed charge of the office of political assistant to the agent to governor-general S. W. F. on the 25th April last, at Colehan Singhbhum from Lieutenant Ouseley on the 1st instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal,

H. TORRENS,

Offy. Secy to Govt. of Bengal.

THE 16TH JUNE, 1840.

RULE.

"Whenever the salary and other allowances of an officer amount in the aggregate to less than the rate of rupees 23,000 a year, he shall receive rupees 5 a day as travelling allowance, whilst actually employed on duty in tents at a distance from his sudder station, or so much within that allowance shall make his total receipts amount to that rate."

The right hon'ble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the annexed rule which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th April last, shall be held applicable also to military officers employed in civil duties in the non-regulation provinces, or elsewhere.

By order,

J. H. YOUNG,

Dy Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 19th May, 1840.—The following appointments made in the political department took effect on the 1st of April 1839:

Captain James Matthie, deputy commissioner of Assam.

Captain James Wemyss, senior assistant to be commissioner of Assam.

Lieut C Scott junior assistant to ditto.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr L J H Grey, superintendent of khas mehals, in Moorshedabad, for a fortnight, from the 17th instant, on medical certificate, making over charge of his office to Mr Taylor the collector.

The 22d May, 1840.—Mr T Sundva, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baraset, for one month, on private affairs, from the 9th instant, the date on which he delivered over charge of his office to Mr C B Trevor.

The 26th May, 1840.—Mr T C Loch, for eighteen days, in extension, being the time occupied preparatory to, and in joining his appointment as, officiating magistrate of Tirhoot.

Moulvie Mahomed Rafik, officiating sudder ameen of Monghyr, for seven days, on private affairs, commencing from the 30th inst.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr G Gough to be civil and sessions judge of Saran, from the 9th instant, the date of Mr H Nisbet's departure to Europe.

Mr H Stainforth to be civil and session judge of Sylhet, vice Mr Gough.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 26th May, 1840.—Mr W B Jackson, commissioner of revenue of the 14th or Moorshedabad division, for a fortnight on private affairs.

Mr A Ogilvie, collector of Nuddea, for ten days, to visit the presidency on private affairs, making over charge of his office to his assistant Mr H C Ralke.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1833, in Chittagong, for one month from the 7th instant on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 14th April last.

The 20th May, 1840.—Mr A Reid, special deputy collector of Behar, from the 28th instant on medical certificate until the sailing of the "Euphrates" for Europe.

The 2nd June, 1840.—Baboo Radhananth Day, deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1833 in Tipperah, for two months from the 22d ultimo, on medical certificate, in addition to the leave for one month granted to him by the commissioner of the division.

Major L Bird principal assistant to the agent to the governor general on the south western frontier, for three months on private affairs from the 10th instant, making over charge of the division to lieutenant T Simpson.

Sheik Mahomed Fyze Khun Behadur, principal sudder ameen in Chittagong, for one month to proceed to Tipperah for the benefit of his health.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr R R Sturt, to be collector of Backergunge.

Mr H Atherton, to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furrerdypore, Mr Atherton will continue until further orders to officiate as collector of Mymensingh.

Mr C B Trevor, to be magistrate of Backergunge.

Mr H C Halkett, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baraset.

Mr C T Sealy, to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Jessore.

Mr S Bowring, to be magistrate of Beerbhoom, and to continue to officiate as collector also of that district.

Mr E E H Repton, magistrate and collector of Bala-sore, to be also assistant superintendent of tributary estate in Zillah Keonjhar, in addition to Zillahs Mohurbhunj and Neelghur, where he is already assistant superintendent.

Mr Jas Alexander, to officiate until further orders as additional collector of Mymensingh.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence to the 30th instant, granted on the 25th February last, to captain H Rutherford, principal assistant to the commissioner of Assam, is cancelled from the 2d idem, the date of his resignation of that office.

The 4th June, 1840.—Mr R J Loughnan, to officiate as collector of Bardwan (East) vice Mr E Stirling, appointed from the financial department, to officiate as government agent and secretary to the government savings bank.

The 9th June, 1840.—Sheik Muneerooddean Ahmed, sudder moonsiff, to officiate as sudder ameen and sheristadar at Howalpurah, in Assam, during the illness of Baboo Goureepersaud the fixed incumbent.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr E A Samuells, officiating magistrate of Tirhoot, for fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st April last.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Casae Mahomed Ali Behadoor, principal sudder ameen of Tipperah, for one month, on medical certificate. **Baboo Ramlochan Ghose**, the sudder ameen, will conduct the current duties of the principal sudder ameen's office in addition to those of his own.

Mr C Martin, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1893 in Midnapore, from the 15th April to the close of May 1840, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st April last.

Bahoo Rajkissore Dutt, deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1893 in Chittagong, for one month, for the benefit of his health.

Nujieeb Ali to be the native doctor to the jail at Kishenpore, south western frontier.

The 16th June, 1840—**Mr T P Biscoe** to be a temporary judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut.

Mr J W Templer to be civil and sessions judge of the 24-Pargunnahs.

Mr G J Morris to be special commissioner under regulation III of 1828, in the Chittagong division.

Mr H C Halkett to be magistrate of Backergunge, vice **Mr C B Trevor**, who will continue to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baraset.

Mr C H Lushington to be special deputy collector of Behar, from the date of the sailing of the "Euphrates," on which vessel **Mr Alexander Reid** has taken his departure.

Mr C T Senly to be an assistant to the magistrate and collector of Backergunge, and to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district.

Mr R C Raikes to be ditto to the magistrate and collector of Jessore, and to exercise the above powers in that district.

Mr W T Taylor to be ditto to the magistrate and collector of Nudda, and to exercise the above powers in that district.

Mr C Chapman to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector in the districts of Patna and Behar.

Moulvie Osman Ali, law officer of the Burdwan civil court, to be sudder ameen of Patna, vice **Moulvie Syed Imdad Ali** promoted.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr T Sandys, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baraset, for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22d ultimo.

Mr E Stirling, collector of East Burdwan, to the 26th ultimo, in extension being the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

Mr A Howatson, deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1893, in Tirhoot, for one month and a half, on private affairs.

Baboo Oomachurn Bhattacharjee, deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1893, in Midnapore, for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him by the commissioner of the 19th or Cuttack division.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted on the 15th ultimo, to **Mr W B Jackson**, commissioner of revenue for the 14th or Moorshedabad division, is cancelled from the 4th instant.

Mr G D Wilkins, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Champaran, to be also register of deeds under act XXX. of 1833 in that district.

The 23d June, 1840—**Mr T Sandys** to officiate, until further orders, as second additional judge of Tirhoot.

Mr J Dunbar, civil and sessions judge of East Burdwan, to officiate as commissioner of the 18th or Jessore Division, during the illness of **Mr Davidson** or until

further orders; the current duties of the judge's office at Burdwan will in the mean time be conducted by the principal sudder ameen **Kasee Kurool Bussah**.

Mr assistant surgeon James Anderson, of Jessore, to be also register of deeds under act XXX. of 1833 in that district.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

By the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. P.

Political Department, North Western Provinces, Agra, 2d May, 1840—**Captain P C Anderson**, commandant of the palace guards at Delhi, who had obtained 28 days leave of absence, under orders of the 22d ultimo, returned and resumed charge of his duties on the 15th instant.

General Department, Agra, the 23d May, 1840.—**JUDICIAL**—With the concurrence of the right honorable the governor general of India in council, the honorable the lieutenant governor is pleased to appoint **Mr F Currie** to be a judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut for the north western provinces.

GENERAL—**Mr J Thomason** is appointed to be secretary to the government for the north western provinces. The two foregoing appointments are to have retrospective effect from the 1st instant.

Mr J F Bacon, civil assistant surgeon of Moradabad, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, till the end of August next.

The 25th May, 1840.—**Revenue.**—**Mr E M Wyllie** is appointed to officiate as special deputy collector, in Zillahs Bareilly, Shahjehanpore and Pilibhoet.

Judicial.—The date of the leave of absence granted to **Mr G W Bacon**, civil and sessions judge of Saharanpore, on the 2d instant, is altered from the 8th to the 11th Idem.

The 30th May, 1840.—**Judicial and Revenue.**—**Mr A Raikes** assistant to the magistrate and collector of Meerut, is invested with the special powers described in section 2, regulation III of 1821, and section 21, regulation VIII. of 1831.

Judicial—**Mahamed Hossein**, sudder ameen of Moradabad, to be principal sudder ameen of Saharanpore in the room of **Mooltee Shahabooddeen** deceased.

Moulvie Umud Hossein, mooltee and moonsiff of Bareilly, to be sudder ameen of Moradabad.

Lalla Sarabsookh Rao to be sudder ameen of Bijnore.

The 4th June, 1840.—The enactment of Act V of the current year having rendered unnecessary the services of korani moolahs and gunjagillees, all such officers are to be discharged from the 30th instant, and to be paid severally a gratuity equal in amount to six months' salary.

The 6th June, 1840—**Mr K W Kirk**, M. D., assistant surgeon, is appointed to officiate as civil assistant surgeon of Jounpore, from the date on which he relieved his assistant surgeon **Gordon**, from the medical charge of that station. This arrangement will continue in force during the period of the leave of absence granted to his assistant surgeon **Vans Dunlop**, in orders of 20th January last.

The 8th June, 1840.—**Revenue**—**Mr H T Owen**, special commissioner under regulation III of 1828, has obtained one month's leave of absence, on his private affairs. **Mr Owen** has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his office to **Mr R G Glyn**, the judge of Meerut.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The 9th June, 1840—Mr R B McDonald is appointed to be post master at Subathoo, from the 15th April last, near the date of the resignation of that office by captain G H Cox and of Mr McDonald's having assumed charge of the duties.

The 11th June, 1840—*Judicial and Revenue*—Mr G D Turnbull is appointed to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Penuis division.

The 13th June, 1840—*JUDICIAL AND REVENUE*.—Mr R Houston is appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad, during the absence of Mr A A Roberts, who has been ordered to proceed to Calpee, on special duty.

Mr A Ross, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for a period of five months, from the 3rd instant, to enable him to proceed to the hills north of Dehra.

GENERAL.—Mr H Sill, civil assistant surgeon of Hameerpoore, has obtained leave of absence for a period of six months on his private affairs, from the date of his leaving the station.

The 13th June 1840—The services of Mr H Buchanan have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Judicial—Mr C R Cartwright is appointed to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Farruckabad. Mr A P. Currie will continue to act in the above capacity till the expiration of Mr Cartwright's leave of absence.

J THOMASON, Secy to the Govt. N W P

Military.

By the Governor-General in Council

Fort William, 27th May, 1840—No 124 of 1840—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank.

34th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and brevet captain Henry Moore to be captain of a company, from the 14th August, 1839, vice captain and brevet major George Henry Robinson retired.

Ensign Robert Thompson to be lieutenant, vice lieutenant and brevet captain Henry Moore promoted, with rank from the 8th October 1839, vice lieutenant William Gubb removed to the 2d European regiment.

44th regiment native infantry—Ensign George Maurice Proudergast to be lieutenant, vice lieutenant Thomas William Hill retired, with rank from the 8th October 1839, vice lieutenant James Wemyss promoted.

Lieutenant Edward Barry Conolly, of the 6th regiment light cavalry, is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 25th May 1840.

Lieutenant William Biker of the 9th regiment light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Surgeon Charles Mackinnon, of the medical department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Robert Napier, officiating executive engineer at Darjeeling, has leave of absence for one month, immediately after the rains shall have commenced at that station, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Madras, on urgent private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to captain Richard Woodward, of the 2d regiment native infantry, deputy assistant commissary general in general orders, No. 223, of the 30th December, 1839, to visit Simla, on medical certificate, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

Lieutenant Samuel Richard Tickell, of the 31st regiment native infantry, assistant to the governor general's agent, south western frontier, was appointed, in the political department, under date the 11th instant, assistant to the resident at Catmandoo and commandant of the residency escort, vice ensign Hastings Young deceased.

Assistant surgeon R Christie was appointed, in the political department, under date the 28d March last, to the medical charge of the residency at Catmandoo, vice assistant surgeon A Campbell.

No 125 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to authorize the addition of a brigadier of the 2d class to the present establishment, for the purpose of being attached to the station of Prome, which is in future to be considered a brigadier's command.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

31th N I—Lieut G H Wake, from 14th August 1839, vice lieutenant and brevet captain Henry Moore promoted.

44th N I—Lieut C Wright, from 1st August 1839, vice 1st Thomas William Hill retired.

3d June, 1840—No 126 of 1840—Lieutenant Arthur Hall, of 4th regiment light cavalry, sub-assistant in charge of the Koorutah Dhee stud depot, has leave of absence from 1st June to 30th November 1840, for the purpose of visiting the river stations in the neighbourhood of the depot, on account of urgent private affairs, as well as for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant the hon'ble Robert Barlow Palmer Byng, of the 63d regiment native infantry, is appointed to officiate in Launt Hall, recently appointed to aid captain Arthur Cole Spottiswoode in the discharge of the deputy duties, during the absence of that officer, or until further orders.

No 127 of 1840—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointments in the department of public works:

1st lieutenant John Trail, of the corps of engineers, at present doing duty at Madnipoor department of public works, to be executive engineer in the Burrigaul division.

1st lieutenant Norman Chester MacLeod, of the corps of engineers, to be executive engineer in the Ranghul division.

2d lieutenant Richard Strachey, of the corps of engineers, to be assistant to 1st lieutenant William Erskine Baker, on the Della Canals, vice lieutenant Norman Chester MacLeod.

His lordship in council is pleased to make the following promotion.

63th regiment native infantry.—ensign George Baillie to be lieutenant, from the 20th May 1840, vice lieutenant Charles Stewart Bremner deceased.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors, as cadet of infantry and assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadet is promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Infantry—Mr Joseph Henry Firth, date of arrival at Fort William, 20th May, 1840.

Medical Department.—Messrs Garney Turner and Richard Owen Davidson, ditto 29th May, 1840.

The appointment of 1st lieutenant William Oliver Young to be commissary of ordnance, announced in general orders, No 80, of the 8th April 1840, is to have effect from the 4th March last, the date of captain George Dyke's appointment as deputy principal commissary of ordnance.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Lieutenant Robert Grange, of the 44th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay via Simla and Ferozepore, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on his private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months, from the 1st instant.

Erratum.—The rank of captain-by brevet assigned to lieutenants John Violet Stook, of the 23d, and Thomas Walker, of the 1st regiment native infantry, in General Orders, No. 88, of the 15th April last, is to be dated from the 11th instead of the 15th April 1840. The Order Books are to be corrected accordingly.

No. 128 of 1840.—Captain George Hall Macgregor, of the regiment of artillery, was appointed in the secret and separate department, under date the 18th ultimo, to officiate as political agent at Jellalabad.

Lieutenant Charles Alexander Jackson, of the 31st regiment native infantry, was appointed, in the secret department, under date the 18th ultimo, an assistant to the political agent at Candahar.

No. 129 of 1840.—With reference to general orders, No. 125, dated 27th ultimo, the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Colonel E. F. Waters, c. s. at present temporarily employed as a brigadier, to be a brigadier of the 2nd class on the establishment.

10th June, 1840.—No. 130 of 1840.—1st lieutenant Charles Seton Guthrie, executive engineer, 18th or Dacca division of public works, has leave of absence for three months, from the date of his being relieved, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his private affairs.

1st lieutenant William Abercrombie, of the corps of engineers, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Dacca division of public works, during the absence of lieutenant Guthrie, or until further orders.

Major Louis Saunders Bird, of the 24th regiment native infantry, principal assistant to the agent to the governor general on the south western frontier, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 2d instant, leave of absence for three months, from the 16th idem, on account of his private affairs.

No. 131 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Brevet captain Edmund Buckle, of the regiment of artillery, to be assistant adjutant general of artillery, vice brevet major John Cartwright deceased.

17th June 1840.—No. 133 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Regiment of Artillery.—1st lieutenant and brevet captain Francis Dushwood to be captain, and 2d lieutenant William Maxwell to be 1st lieutenant, from the 6th June, 1840, in succession to captain and brevet major John Cartwright deceased.

1st lieutenant George Girwood Chauner, of the regiment of artillery, deputy commissary of ordnance, and 1st lieutenant James Hunter Campbell, of artillery, is appointed a deputy commissary in succession to brevet captain Edmund Buckle appointed assistant adjutant general of artillery.

Assistant surgeon James Alexander Gulise, of the medical department, is placed at the disposal of the hon'ble the lieutenant governor, north western provinces, for the purpose of being employed on civil duty.

The following appointment made by the right hon'ble the governor general, is published in general orders:

Cornet James Alexander Duncan Fergusson, of the 6th regiment light cavalry, to be adjutant of his lordship's body guard, vice lieutenant William Baker proceeding to Europe on furlough.

No. 131 of 1840.—In consideration of the long and meritorious services of subadar major Ba'lloo Pandey, sardar bahadur, of the 46th regiment native infantry, the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to sanction the continuance to that native officer of the brevet pay of his rank, as subadar major, from the date of his transfer to the invalid establishment, viz. 1st May last.

The undermentioned individuals who held the rank of subadars and muvildar, respectively, in the Jaloun legion, and who were subsequently remanded to their original corps, are transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st ultimo, in the rank specified opposite to their respective names:

Havildar Bhowany Baecus Sing, 11th regiment N. I. as jemadar; Deemal Sing, 19th regiment N. I., as ditto, and Mutadeen Towary, 22d regiment N. I., as ditto, sepoy Petumber Rain, 22d regiment N. I., as naick.

No. 135 of 1840.—Assistant surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D., was appointed in the general department, north western provinces, under date the 6th instant, to officiate as civil assistant surgeon of Jounpore, from the date on which he relieved assistant surgeon Gordon, from the medical charge of that station. This arrangement will continue in force during the period of the leave of absence granted to assistant surgeons Vans Danlop, published in general orders of the 24th January last.

Serjeant Thomas Baxter, of the 2d company European infantry invalids, is admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of council of the 11th January, 1797, and general orders of the 5th February, 1820, subject to the confirmation of the honorable the court of directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Monghyr.

24th June, 1840.—No. 136 of 1840.—Lieutenant Alexander Hamblin, of the regiment of Artillery is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 10th June 1840.

Assistant surgeon John Balfour, of the 23d regiment N. I. is placed at the disposal of the hon'ble the lieutenant governor, North Western Provinces.

Captain Allan Ronald Macdonald, of the 4th regiment N. I. brigadier major to the Oude Auxiliary force, obtained in the political department, under date the 15th instant, leave of absence from the 2d to the 27th July next.

No. 137 of 1840.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to lieutenant Richard Ponso by Alcock, of the 46th regiment native infantry, deputy assistant quartermaster general of the army, in general orders No. 10 of the 2d January 1839 to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate is cancelled from the 2d instant, at the request of that officer.

J. STUART, Lt.-Col.

Secy. to the Govt of India. Mdy. Dept.

GENERAL REGISTER.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th May, 1840.—A shop coolie is with the sanction of government, authorized to be entertained to assist the medical officer proceeding on the transport *Nusut Skiao*.

The Berhampore station order of the 30th ultimo, directing a company of the 69th regiment of native infantry, under the command of an European officer, to proceed to the presidency, by water, on escort duty with thug prisoners, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

20th May, 1840.—Instances having been brought to the notice of the commander-in-chief, of sepoys who were presented to the late annual invaliding committee, having been apparently retained on the strength of corps after becoming permanently unfit for the service, expressly for the purpose of allowing them to complete the period which entitles a soldier to the benefits of the pension establishment, his excellency directs the re-publication of the following general order, of date the 8th March 1816, and he calls upon commanding officers to exercise the authority with which they are hereby vested.

"A power being vested in commanding officers of corps, to discharge any sepoys whom the medical officer shall certify to be physically unfit to carry arms, and who, from the period of his service and the nature and cause of such unfitness, may have no claim to a provision on the invalid institution the commander in chief expects that, on the present and on all future occasions, no men of the above description will be brought before the invaliding committees; at the same time, his lordship, advertent to the rules of the service, by which men who may receive injuries, or contract disorders in the execution of their duty, though they may not have served the prescribed period, are if rendered permanently unfit for their profession, entitled to the benefits of the invalid establishment, is desirous that no men of the above description should be precluded from appearing before the medical committee. The commander in chief relies upon commanding officers for a judicious discrimination between the two cases above particularized."

The Kurnool station order of the 12th instant, by brigadier C W Hamilton, directing all reports of the troops at that station to be made to colonel J Shelton, of her majesty's 44th regiment of foot, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted, on the 4th instant, to captain E Marshall, of the invalid establishment, is altered, at his request, to visit Simla, instead of Mussoorie. Rough rider Edward Palmer, of the 3d troop 3 brigade of horse artillery, is promoted to the rank of sergeant, transferred to the town major's list, and appointed to the quarter master general's department, to fill a vacancy.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

General staff—major general J W East, appointed to the command of the Saugor division, from 2d May to 15th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, and enable him to join.

15th regiment native infantry—Ensign R M Loveday, from 9th June to 9th August, in extension, to appear before the examiners of the college of Fort William.

30th May, 1840.—The tour of major general J Tomlin as a brigadier on the establishment having terminated, all reports of the troops in Rohilund and Keraoon will be made to lieutenant colonel R B Jenkins, of the 61st regiment of native infantry, the next senior officer, who will exercise the command, holding his headquarters at Almorah, until further orders.

2d June, 1840—The Saugor division order of the 10th ultimo, appointing bombardier James Crohan, laboratorian in the Saugor magazine, to act as magazine ser-

geant, and corporal MacDermott, of the 4d company 3d Battalion of artillery, to act as laboratory-man, vice Crohan, until the arrival of sergeant Thomas Ryan, appointed magazine sergeant by general orders of the 5th ultimo, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to captain R Thorpe, of the 14th regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 23d April last, is cancelled, at his own request.

Ensign H I W Carter, of the 66th regiment of native infantry, is permitted to visit Simla and Mussoorie instead of Meerut and Mussoorie, for the period granted in general orders of the 20th of April last.

Hospital apprentice, J H Bowser, attached to her majesty's 21st fusiliers, having proved himself underserving of being retained in the subordinate medical department, is to be discharged the service, from this date.

Hospital apprentices Charles Jeffries and William Angus, now attached to the general hospital, are appointed to do duty with her majesty's 21st fusiliers.

Zemin Allis is admitted into the service as a native doctor, and directed to do duty under the orders of the superintending surgeon at Meerut.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st European regiment—major J A Thompson from 5th June to 1st August, in extension, to remain at the presidency, for the purpose of procuring a passage to Van Dieman's Land.

41st regiment native infantry—ensign C R Phillpotts, from 24th May to 21th August to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

32d regiment native infantry—lieutenant, interpreter and quarter master C C J Scott, from 24th May to 1st July, to remain at Benares, on private affairs.

6th regiment native infantry—lieutenant C Corsar, from 1st May to 30th June, to visit Landour, on private affairs.

3d June, 1840—A reference having been made to government relative to the proper dress to be worn by officers holding appointments of an unmixed civil nature, the following despatch, No 483 of the 27th May 1840, received from the secretary to the Government of India, military department, in reply, is published for general information, and his excellency the commander in chief directs, the instructions therein contained may be strictly adhered to.

"In the opinion of the right honorable the governor general of India in council, military officers, however employed, cannot be more respectably or properly dressed, than in the uniform prescribed for them, it being provided by existing regulations that, where no staff uniform is specified, officers on staff or other detached employ, shall wear that of their respective regiments."

"2. His lordship in council accordingly conceives, that the officers employed in the revenue survey, and in the thugree departments, &c although holding unmixed civil appointments, should be required to wear their military uniforms, more especially when in a military cantonment."

The last paragraph of the general orders by his excellency the commander in chief, under date the 7th December 1839, commencing "officers holding appointments of an unmixed civil nature, &c-&c," is hereby cancelled.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

5th regiment of light cavalry—ensign J J Mackay, of the 32d regiment native infantry to act as interpreter and quarter master, during the absence, on leave, of the regimental interpreter and quarter master, or until further orders.

GENERAL REGISTER.

5th June, 1840.—The station order issued by lieutenant colonel G P Wymer, commanding at Ferozepore, dated the 12th ultimo, directing Shaek Hussain Allie, native doctor, a supernumerary with the 31st regiment, to do duty in the hospital of the 38th native infantry, is confirmed, with retrospective effect from the 10th of March last.

The leave of absence granted to assistant surgeon W Dunbar, M D of the Ramgurun light infantry battalion, in general orders of the 15th ultimo, is cancelled at his request.

Ensign Joseph Henry Firth, recently admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 69th regiment of native infantry at Berhampore, and directed to join.

Zamin Allie, appointed a native doctor in general orders of the 2d instant, and ordered to do duty at Meerut, is posted to the 1st regiment of native infantry at Saugor, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

56th regiment N I.—Assistant surgeon R Marshall, M D, from 1st May to 10th June, to enable him to visit Cawnpore, on his private affairs.

5th June, 1840.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

Invalid establishment.—Lieutenant colonel C P King, from 15th October to 15th February, 1841, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

36th regiment native infantry.—Captain H Lloyd, from 4th June to 4th October, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

36th regiment native infantry.—Captain F C Milner, ditto, ditto.

32d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant E C F Beaumont, from 10th October to 10th January, 1841, to visit Cheranje Pore and the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

5th battalion artillery.—1st Lieutenant A M Sepings, from 15th September to 15th January, 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

55th regiment native infantry.—Ensign T M Cameron, from 15th June to 15th September, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

6th June, 1840.—The order by Major General Sir W. Cotton, G. C B. and K. C. H., commanding the troops in Afghanistan, dated the 21st of April last, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master H. T. Combe, of the 1st European regiment to act as detachment staff to the troops, detailed in the margin, is confirmed.

1st European regt.
48th regiment N. I. Armed as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Shadwell, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside in the hills north of Deyrah, and draw his pay and allowances from the Meerut pay office.

9th June, 1840.—The order issued by brevet lieutenant colonel H F Salter, dated the 27th of April last, appointing Cornet Interpreter and Quarter Master E K Money, of the 2d regiment of light cavalry, to act as detachment staff to the troops detailed in the margin, is confirmed.

2 squadrons 2d L. C.
37th regiment N. I.
Brigadier R F Waters, C B who was appointed a brigadier of the 3d class, in government general orders of the 3d instant, is posted to the station of Ferozepore.

The leave of absence granted to brevet captain C Cooper, of the 23d regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 27th March last, is, at his own request, cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :
43d regiment native infantry.—Ensign W Q Pogson,

from 15th May to 15th August, to remain at Cabool, on medical certificate.

46th regiment native infantry.—Ensign G Caulfield, from 16th July to 16th October, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

10th June, 1840.—In continuation of general orders by his excellency the commander in chief, dated the 23d ultimo, the following additional movements will, with the sanction of government, take place in the regiment of artillery.

Head-quarters 4th battalion—3d company 4th battalion—4th company 4th battalion—from Agra to Cawnpore, when relieved by the head quarters and 3d and 4th companies 5th battalion.

Head-quarters 5th battalion—3d company 5th battalion—1th company 5th battalion—from Cawnpore to Agra, on the 20th October next.

The order issued by major general Sir W Cotton, G C B and K C H, commanding the British troops in Afghanistan, dated the 15th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon G W Barnes, M D, of her majesty's 13th light infantry, to afford medical aid to the staff at the major general's head quarters, is confirmed.

The station order, dated the 26th ultimo, by brigadier R F Waters, C B directing all reports of the troops at Kurnaul to be made to colonel J Shelton, of her majesty's 41th regiment, is confirmed.

Lieutenant George Walter Williams, of the 29th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 44th regiment of native infantry.

The leave of absence granted to ensign H M Wilson, of the 8th regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 14th March last, is to be held to have commenced from the 4th of February, and to have terminated on the 28th of April last, instead of the dates therein specified.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

Invalid establishment.—Lieutenant A W W Fraser, from 1st August to 30th November, in extension, to remain at the residency on private affairs.

12th June 1840.—It is to be considered a general rule, that the assistant surgeon in charge of the 6th battalion of artillery shall be required to afford his assistance in the hospital of the European battalion of artillery stationed at Cawnpore, and he will accordingly consider himself under the orders of the senior medical officer attached to the European battalion.

The commander in chief, with the sanction of the right honorable the governor general of India in council, is pleased to authorize the establishment of a sunder hazar at the station of Ferozepore.

The Nussacrnbad station order of the 29th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon G M Henderson, M D, to the medical charge of the 52d regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :
26th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant T C Walker, from 29th October to 25th April, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate, and to enable him to join.

13th June 1840.—The undermentioned officers having been declared by a district committee, which assembled

GENERAL REGISTER.

at camp, Jelalabad, in Afghanistan, to be qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter in a native corps, are exempted from further examination in the native languages, except by the examiners of the college of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency.

Captain Sir A Mackenzie, bart, 48th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant T Spankie, B A, 48th ditto ditto.

Lieutenant H M Travers, of the 8th regiment of native infantry is permitted to reside at Almorah, during the remaining period of the leave granted him in general orders of the 27th March last.

Ensign Theophilus Green is, at his own request, removed from the 27th to the 48th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank, and directed to join the 9th company of that corps, attached to the 3d depot battalion at Allypurl.

Conductor J. Graves is removed from the expense magazine to the arsenal of Fort William, as permanent conductor.

13th June, 1840.—Assistant surgeon J H Rothney who was appointed in general orders of the 12th February last, to the medical charge of a detachment of recruits for her majesty's service, under orders to proceed to the upper provinces from Chiosurah, is directed to move with the party under the command of captain J C Campbell, of her majesty's 9th foot.

16th June, 1840.—Lieutenant colonel G R Pemberton removed from the 56th to the 67th regiment of native infantry, and lieutenant colonel H L White, from the latter to the former.

Ensign William Wright Anbert is, at his own request, removed from the 52d to the 31st regiment of native infantry at Agra, as the junior of his rank, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

56th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant colonel H J. White, from 5th June to 15th October, to visit the presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

32d regiment native infantry—Ensign O Cavenagh, from 1st May to 31st July, to remain at Barrackpore, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the native languages.

12th regiment native infantry—surgeon E T Harpur, from 5th June to 5th September, to proceed on the river, and to the presidency, on medical certificate.

16th June, 1840.—The following orders, by major general Sir W Cotton, B C B and K C B, commanding the troops in Afghanistan are confirmed.

1. Dated the 21st May 1840, appointing assistant surgeon H C Eddy, M D, of the 2d light cavalry, to the medical charge of the corps, the 2d regiment of native infantry, and a detachment of the 2d company 6th battalion of artillery, proceeding on service under the orders of lieutenant colonel N Wallace.

2. Dated the 10th May appointing assistant surgeon H A Bruce, M D, of the 35th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the artillery at the head quarters of the force.

3. Dated the 22d May directing surgeon J Magrath, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to two companies of the 27th native infantry.

The following orders are also confirmed.

1. The Kurnaul station order of the 28th May, directing hospital apprentices Arthur Wellington Senior and Henry Christopher Connolly to do duty in the hospital of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

2. The Meerut division order of the 4th instant, appointing captain J Macadam, of the 33d regiment of

native infantry, to act as assistant adjutant general to the Meerut division, during the absence, on leave, of captain Thompson, or until further orders.

3. The Benares division order of the 7th instant, appointing assistant surgeon F Thompson, of the 41st regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the staff at division head quarters; and assistant surgeon A Donaldson, M D, of the 67th, to afford medical aid to the 12th regiment of native infantry, on the departure of surgeon Harpur.

17th June, 1840.—The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery:

Captain W J Macville, from the 3d company 3d battalion to the 2d company 5th battalion; to remain with the 3d company 3d battalion at Dinapore until the arrival of the 2d company 5th battalion.

Captain J Torton, (on furlough) from the 3d company 4th battalion to the 3d company 5th battalion.

Captain J L Mowatt, (on furlough) from the 3d company 6th battalion to the 3d company 4th battalion.

Captain J R Revell, (on furlough) from the 2d company 5th battalion to the 3d company 3d battalion.

Captain S W Fenning, from the 4th company 3d battalion to the 1st company 6th battalion.

Captain J Fordyce, (on staff employ) from the 1st company 5th battalion to the 4th company 3d battalion.

1st lieutenant E D A Todd (on political employ) from the 2d company 5th battalion to the 1st company 5th battalion.

1st lieutenant A M Seppings, from the 2nd company 5th battalion to the 3d company 4th battalion.

1st lieutenant F W Canah, from the 1st company 5th battalion to the 2nd company 5th battalion.

1st lieutenant R E Knochmill, from the 4th troop 2d brigade to the 1st troop 2d brigade.

1st lieutenant E G Austin, from the 1st troop 2d brigade to the 4th troop 2d brigade.

1st lieutenant R W S Scott, from the 1st company 4th battalion to the 4th company 3d battalion; to continue to act as adjutant of the detachment 4th battalion until its arrival at Cawnpore.

1st lieutenant R Manle, (on political employ) from the 3d company 4th battalion to the 2nd company 5th battalion.

2d lieutenant D O R Distow, from the 4th company 3d battalion to the 1st company 4th battalion, to continue with the 4th company 3d battalion at Benares until the arrival of the 1st company 5th battalion, when he join at Cawnpore.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to lieutenant W P Hampton, of the 31st regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 27th March last, is cancelled from the 3d instant, at his request.

Assistant surgeon Garney Turner, at present attached to the general hospital, is directed to do duty with her majesty's 21st fusiliers in Fort William, until further orders.

16th June, 1840.—The regimental order of the 18th April last, appointing lieutenant Thomas Spankie, B A, to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 48th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on detached employment, of lieutenant interpreter, and quarter master H Palmer, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Quarter master sergeant Thomas Pope, of the Calcutta native militia, is, at his own request, and with the sanction of the right honorable the governor general, recommended to the regiment of artillery, and directed to join the head quarters of the regiment at Dum-Dum, in the rank he held previous to his transfer.

Gunner Elias Lovegrove, laboratory-man in the Al-Intahad magazine, is removed to the Cawnpore maga-

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The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
4th battalion artillery—major G H Woodroffe, late commissary of ordnance, for 4 months, from the date on which he may be relieved from the charge of the magazine at Delhi, to visit the hills and the presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

33d regiment native infantry—major J Hogan, from 1st June to 15th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

54th regiment native infantry—Ensign H B Melville from 1st June to 1st November, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

11th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant C C Robertson, from 20th June to 20th October, to visit Subbalpore, on private affairs.

19th Jun^y, 1840.—Assistant surgeon E Edlin, M D, at present attached to the 1st battalion of artillery, will proceed by water to Cawnpore, in medical charge of the right wing 4th battalion of artillery, and detachment of drafts, under orders for the upper provinces. He will receive medical charge at Cawnpore of the companies of the 5th battalion destined in the relief for the stations of Benares and Dinapore, respectively, and will return to Dnn Dum in medical charge of the wing of the 3d battalion ordered to be quartered there.

Assistant surgeon R O Davidson, at present at the general hospital, is appointed to do duty with the artillery detachment about to embark for the upper provinces, and will proceed by water with it as far as Cawnpore, whence he will be detached in medical charge of such details as may be moving to the Sirhind division, under the superintending surgeon of which he is to do duty.

Assistant surgeon F R Metcalfe, M D, is directed to accompany the detachment of recruits for her majesty's regiments to which he is now attached, by water to Cawnpore, and do duty under the superintending surgeon at that station.

Assistant surgeon G M Cheyne, at present serving with the 2d European regiment, is directed to proceed to Benares, and do duty under the superintending surgeon at that station.

Deputy commissary of ordnance John Cross is appointed to the charge of the magazine at Fort Cornwallis, Penang.

Conductor Mark Connor, at present in charge of the Penang magazine, will return to the arsenal of Port William on being relieved by deputy commissary Cross. The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

4th company 1st battalion artillery—1st Lieutenant T J W Hünigerford, commanding detail at Dacca, from 16th April to 26th May, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

22d June, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:

1. The Agra garrison and station order of the 8th November last, appointing apprentice J Gosnell to act as assistant steward in the hospital of the 4th battalion of artillery, during the absence, on duty, of steward Kidd.

2. The Kurnaul station order of the 1st instant, directing assistant apothecary W Sylvester to rejoin the hospital of her majesty's 44th foot, and assistant apothecary J Coles to do duty in the hospital of the 1st brigade of horse artillery.

Ensign O Cavenagh, of the 32d regiment of native infantry, having been pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort William, qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination.

Gun Sergeant Charles Reid, of the Bundelcund legion, is, with the sanction of government, appointed quarter master-serjeant to the infantry regiment of Scindiah's reformed contingent, vice Steward deceased.

Gun Corporal George Goddings, of the Bundelcund legion, is promoted to gun-sergeant, vice Reid.

23d July, 1840.—Doubts having been expressed as to the nature of the seniority conferred by the government order in G O of the 15th December, 1816,* touching the selection of an officer to perform the duty of detachment staff with a detail of two or more regiments of the line, it is directed, that seniority in army rank, and not seniority as a staff officer, is to be considered to give claim to the situation.

Lieutenant George Powell Thomas, of the 64th regiment of native infantry, is appointed adjutant to the corps, vice brevet captain Prior, who has been permitted to resign that situation.

Mahomed Nazeem Khan, native doctor, is removed from the 45th regiment of native infantry, and posted to the 7th light cavalry, to fill an existing vacancy.

24th June, 1840.—The Bareilly station order of the 2d ultimo, by major general J Tomba, commanding in Rohilcund, directing the recruits of the 43d regiment of native infantry to be formed into a separate and distinct company, under the adjutant of the 4th depot battalion, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

50th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant R W Elton, from 1st October to 31st March, 1841, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

26th June, 1840.—In continuation of general orders by his excellency the commander in chief, dated the 10th instant, the following movements will with the sanction of government, take place in the regiment of artillery:

4th company 6th battalion—from Lucknow to Cawnpore.—When relieved by the 4th company 7th battalion.
8th company 6th battalion—from Allahabad to Cawnpore.—To embark and proceed by water, when relieved by the 3d company 7th battalion.

2d company 7th battalion—from Cawnpore to Dnn-Dnn.—To proceed to the presidency by water, when relieved by the 8th company 6th battalion.

3d company 7th battalion—from Dnn-Dnn to Allahabad.—To embark with the head quarters of the 4th battalion, and relieve the 8th company 6th battalion, giving a detail of 2 havildars, 2 naicks, and 6 privates, to relieve the detail of the 7th company 7th battalion at Joruckpore.

4th company 7th battalion—from Dnn-Dnn to Lucknow.—On the arrival of the 2d company 7th battalion, giving a detail of 2 havildars, 2 naicks, and 20 privates, to relieve the detail of the 4th company 6th battalion at Shahjehanpore.

The district order of the 10th instant, issued by brigadier Kennedy, C B commanding the Rajpootannah field force, directing sergeant James Ford, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, to act as bullock sergeant at Nussacabad, is confirmed.

Captain E H Ludlow, deputy commissary of ordnance, is transferred from the Chunar to the expense magazine at Dnn-Dnn.

Lieutenant J H Campbell, who was appointed a deputy commissary of ordnance, in government general orders of the 17th instant, is posted to the Chunar magazine.

Captain Ludlow will remain in charge of the Chunar magazine until relieved by Lieutenant Campbell, when he will proceed and join his new situation with all practicable expedition.

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The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

31st regiment native infantry—Lieutenant W R Dunmore, from 8th June to 20th November, to visit Singapore, on medical certificate.

23d regiment native infantry—Captain R T Saademan, from 10th June to 20th November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

1th June, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed: 271. The order by major general sir W Colton, G G R and K C H, commanding the troops in Afghanistan, dated the 27th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon E Hare to the medical charge of the 2d company 6th battalion of artillery.

2 By major general sir E K Williams, K C B appointing assistant surgeon J McRae, of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, to the medical charge of the 6th battalion of artillery, on the departure for Humeepore of assistant surgeon H R Bond.

James Workman, who was struck off the list of subordinate medical servants in general orders of the 13th ultimo, is re-appointed an hospital apprentice, and directed to report himself to superintending surgeon J Atkinson, within whose circle of superintendence he is now serving.

20th June, 1840.—The risallah of the 5th local horse, at present on detached duty in the Raughnir district, is to be relieved on the 1st October next, by a risallah from the head quarters of the corps at Biowpawar.

30th June, 1840.—The detachment order by lieutenant-colonel N Wallace, dated the 3th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon J H Sevell to afford medical aid to the 2d regiment of native infantry, a squadron of the 2d regiment of light cavalry, and the artillery detachment serving under the lieutenant-colonel's orders, as well as to the staff of the detachment, in the room of assistant surgeon Edly, unable from indisposition to perform the duty, is confirmed.

The Muttra station order of the 4th instant, directing the entertainment of a servant, at three rupees a month, to attend on gunner Patrick Kenny, of the 31 troop 1st brigade of horse artillery who has been rendered helpless by the accidental discharge of a gun, is with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery:

Captain J T Lane, from the 1st company 31 battalion to the 1st company 3d battalion, and to join at his earliest convenience.

Captain H N Pepper, from the 21 company 3d battalion to the 1st company 6th battalion, and to proceed to Cawnpore forthwith.

Captain F Dashwood new promotion, (on furlough) to the 4th troop 3d brigade.

1st Lieutenant W Maxwell, new promotion. (on staff employ) to the 4th troop 3d brigade.

2d Lieutenant A. Robertson, from the 1st company 1st battalion to the 3d company 7th battalion.

Captain R G McGregor, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside at Agra, and draw his allowances from the pay office at that station.

Lieutenant G. Campbell, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of government permitted to reside at Mysore, and draw his allowances from the Agra pay office.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to deputy commissary J Cross, in general orders of the 23d ultimo, is cancelled from the 19th instant, the date on which he was appointed to the Penang magazine.

Apothecary W G Garrison is appointed to the hospital of her majesty's 31st regiment of foot at Chazeepore.

The following subordinate medical officers are appointed to do duty with detachments of her majesty's troops, proceeding by water from Chinsurah to the upper provinces:

Assistant apothecary J McClatchery, apprentice G Jenson to act as assistant steward; and apprentice T H Wakeoil, with captain Havelock's detachment.

Apothecary W G Garrison, of her majesty's 31st regiment of foot; and apprentice W H Ewart, with captain Campbell's detachment.

The following will form the subordinate medical establishment of the detachment of artillery drafts in orders for the upper provinces, under the command of captain S W Fleming:

Apothecary J Hinder.

Apprentice J Horton, as acting assistant steward, and hospital apprentice J Hewson.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,

J R LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

General Orders to the Queen's Troops.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th May, 1840.—No 46.—The following extract from the London Gazette is published for general information:

War Office, 8th February, 1840.—Her majesty has been pleased to appoint his royal highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, K G to be a field marshal in the army. Commission to be dated 8th February, 1840.

The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until her majesty's pleasure shall be known:

17th Foot.—Captain W Barnes, from the 41st foot, to be captain vice Blackburne, who exchanges, 2d June, 1840.

Ensign W Gordon to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kyles deceased, 21st May, 1840.

21st Foot.—Second Lieutenant John Watson to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Crawford deceased, 31st May, 1840.

41st Foot.—Captain J Blackburne, from the 17th foot, to be captain, vice Barnes, who exchanges, 2d June, 1840.

The commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following promotion, by brevet, in the East Indies only:

41st Foot.—Lieutenant J Diddop to be captain, from the 27th of July, 1840.

The following is from the London Gazette of the 17th June, 1839:

Memorandum.—The date of lieutenant Stannton's commission, in the 6th foot, is 4th December 1834, and not 22d May, 1835.

Ensign W S Carter, 11th M 16th Foot, who obtained leave of absence in the general order of the 9th April last, from the 7th April to the 6th October 1840, to proceed to London, is permitted to remain at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th Lancers.—Lieutenant R A Yule, from 20th May to 15th November 1840, to Landour, on medical certificate.

62d Foot.—captain J G Rawstorne, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1st June, 1840.—No 47.—With the sanction of government, the volunteers and recruits now at Chinsurah,

GENERAL REGISTER.

For her majesty's regiments, will be held in readiness to proceed by water, in two detachments, to join their respective corps.

Captain Havelock's Detachment.
M. W. C.
 16th Dragoons 115 5 8
 8d Foot..... 4 0 8
 18th ditto..... 124 3
 4th ditto..... 75 8

Captain Campbell's Detachment.
M. W. C.
 3d Dragoons... 66 4 3
 16th Foot.... 52 3 3
 31st ditto..... 48 2 2

Total.. 315 11 14

Total.. 156 9 8

Captain Havelock will join the depot at Chinsurah, without loss of time and assistant surgeon Primrose, as soon as he is relieved from his present duties.

The following officers will do duty with the detachments above mentioned:

With the 1st Division

Lieut. Reynolds, 16th lancers. Ensign Fortye, 44th foot
 Ensign Speedy, 18th foot. Asst Surgeon Primrose,
 „ Parker, ditto ditto. 44th foot, in medical
 Lieutenant White, 44th ditto, charge.

With the 2d Division—

Cornet Harbord, 3d light dragoons.
 Lieutenant Scott, 31st foot.

The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, by brevet, in the East Indies only:

3d Light Dragoons—Lieut J E Dyer to be captain, from the 20th May 1840.

The order by major-general sir Willoughby Cotton, G C B and K C H, directing captain Foulstone promoted from 16th light infantry, to a company in 16th 69d foot to continue to do duty with the former corps, until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to Hindoostan from Afghanistan, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by major-general sir H Gough, G C B, to Lieutenant R Hawkes, 16th 4th foot from 9th May to the 8th September 1840, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence—

9th Foot—Brevet major Hartman, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Major Hartman will proceed to the presidency in charge of invalids at the period to be hereafter named.

17th June, 1840.—No 48.—The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointments until her majesty's pleasure shall be known:

21st Foot—2d Lieutenant Robert Nicholson to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Green deceased, 13th June 1840.

John Nicholas Wrixon, gent, to be 2d Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Nicholson promoted, 13th June 1840.

30th Foot—Brevet major general and Lieutenant colonel William Henry Sewell, C B, from the 6th foot, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Wakefield deceased, 14th May 1840.

9th Foot—Quarter master Thomas Waite to be Adjutant, vice Dacey, who resigns the adjutancy, 16th June 1840.

The commander-in-chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, by brevet, in the East Indies only:

16th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Copping to be captain, from the 20th April 1840.

21st Foot—Lieutenant N Wrixon to be captain, from the 5th of April 1840.

69d Foot—Lieutenant John Powle to be captain, from the 20th of December 1839.

The regimental order dated the 25th January 1840, by the officer commanding H M 9th Foot, directing the sick, women, children, &c. of that regiment to proceed to Agra, by water, under the command of Lieutenant Elmhirst, and appointing assistant surgeon Harbottle to the medical charge thereof, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

10th June, 1840.—No 49.—At a general court martial holden at Bangalore, on Wednesday the 15th day of April 1840, captain John Owens, of her majesty's 57th regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charge—

Charge—“ I charge captain John Owens, of her majesty's 57th regiment of foot, with scandalous and infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

“ **First Instance.** In having, at Cannanore, between the 1st of May 1837, and the 27th of March 1839, when being on terms of intimacy and friendship with Mr. Welman, a most scandalous and infamous report reflecting upon the character of my wife, Mrs. Sarah Bainbridge, without bringing the same in any way to my knowledge; by stating to brevet major Harvey Welman, captain Clarke Mariae Caldwell, and Lieutenant George Henry Hunt, that Lieutenant Andrew Timbrell Allan of the same regiment, had informed him, that he Lieutenant Andrew Timbrell Allan had had criminal connexion with my wife, Mrs. Sarah Bainbridge.”

“ **Second Instance.** In having, at Trichinopoly, on the 12th of August 1839, falsely declared, that he had never made the statement attributed to him in the first instance of the charge, to the said brevet major Harvey Welman, or to any other person or persons, that it was a damned lie, and that those who had accused him of doing so, were liars, (meaning the said brevet major Harvey Welman, captain Clarke Mariae Caldwell, and Lieutenant George Henry Hunt,) or words to the same effect.

“ **Third Instance.** In having, at Trichinopoly, on the 11th of October 1839, before a body of officers, assembled at a general court martial for the trial of the aforesaid Lieutenant Andrew Timbrell Allan, grossly perjured on his oath, by falsely stating, that the said Lieutenant Andrew Timbrell Allan had given him the information alluded to in the first instance of the charge, regarding my wife, Mrs. Sarah Bainbridge.”

“ The above being in breach of the articles of war.”

(Signed) “ THOS. BAINBRIDGE, Captain,

H. M. 57th Regiment ”

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Findings.—“ The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, captain John Owens, has urged in his defence, is of opinion—

“ That the prisoner is not guilty of the first instance of the charge, and the court fully and honourably acquits him thereof.

“ That the prisoner is guilty of the second instance of the charge, with the exception of the words ‘ scandalous and infamous.’

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"That the prisoner is not guilty of the third instance of the charge, and the court fully and honorably acquits him thereof.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said captain John Owens, of her majesty's 57th regiment of foot, to be reprimanded in such manner as the officer confirming those proceedings, may be pleased to direct.

Remarks by the Court.—"The court having necessarily found the prisoner guilty of the second instance of the charge, beg to submit that the prisoner seems to have erred through a mistaken notion, and having retracted and atoned for that error shortly afterwards, and which atonement was accepted by the parties concerned, the court are not inclined to attach that criminality to the act which the charge would seem to imply."

Confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
Commander in Chief, East Indies.

17th June, 1840.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The commander in chief in India having recommended that this trial should be held, it falls to his excellency to convey the reprimand which the court has sentenced.

Captain Owens has greatly erred in giving too easy credence, and too ready utterance to an injurious report; but these very common errors are light compared with his want of firmness and judgment in denying, so strenuously, even for a very short time, that he had done so. Captain Owens is hereby reprimanded—he is to return to his duty.

27th June 1840.—No. 51.—The regimental order in the officer commanding the 6th foot, dated the 8th June 1840, appointing lieutenant Fraser to act as adjutant to

the regiment, vice lieutenant and adjutant Fraser promoted, is confirmed.

The order dated 30th June 1840, by Captain Havelock, commanding a detachment of ~~regulars~~ ^{regulars} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~ordered~~ ^{ordered} to proceed by water to the upper provinces, appointing the following commissioned and non-commissioned staff, from the date of the embarkation of the detachment at Chitaurah, is confirmed, subject to the regulations of government:

Lieutenant	Widder, H M 44th foot,	to act as adjutant.
Acting sergeant	T Johnson, 1st lanciers,	as sergeant Major.
Ditto	T Bagg, ditto,	as quarter master adjt.
Ditto	J Simmonds, ditto,	as provost sergeant.
Ditto	J Maguire, ditto,	as hospital sergeant.

The unmentioned officers have leave of absence:

44th Foot.—Lieutenant and brevet captain T Robinson, from 5th July to 1st August 1840, in extension, to remain at Mussorie, on private affairs.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant and brevet captain C E Turner, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Brevet captain Turner, 44th foot, will proceed in charge of the invalids of H M regiments at Karnaul and Meerut, to Ghurmuksesir, at the period to be hereafter named.

MEMORANDUM.—Walter Niven, late a private in H M 2nd at milliers, sentenced to be transported, as a felon, for seven years, to New South Wales, (see general order no. 2, dated 26th June 1840) will be delivered over to the town major, with a view to the sentence being carried into effect.

By order of the commander in chief,

J. BYRNES, *Major,*
Asst. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

Arrivals at Kedgerree:

June

- 2—English Ship Galeonda, W. H. Bell, from Juddah 2d and Aden 25th April.
- English Barque Water Lark, G Linton, from Singapore 20th April and Penang 12th May.
- French Barque Medici, Maurice, from Bourbon 1st and Pondicherry 28th March.
- 3—English Barque Blake, W. L. F. Kelly, from Hobart Town 10th March and Madras 20th May.
- 7—English Barque Colonist, J. Cowman, from Colombo 4th and Madras 31st May.
- 10—English Barque Santon, W. Huxtable, from Liverpool 14th February.
- English Barque Justina, D. Crawford, from Singapore 10th May.
- English Barque Gloucester, J. Brooks, from Mauritius 6th May.
- English Brig Mary Mallaby, W. Haynes, from Mauritius 16th May.
- Ship Amille, Passon, from Bourbon 8th May.
- 11—Arab Ship Prince of Wales, Nacoda, from Muscat 6th and Alleppey 27th May.
- English Brig Indian, D Craighead, from Mauritius 6th May.

- 12—English Barque Alfred, T. Jameson, from Glasgow 28th July.
- English Schooner Columbine, N Major, from Singapore 10th May.
- 16—English Schooner John Hepburn, B. Robertson, from Mouline 23d May and Rangoon 6th June.
- 20—English Ship Tamerlane, D. Mackenzie, from Liverpool 2d March.
- English Ship Mary Hartley, J. Webb, from Liverpool 1st February.
- English Barque Zoe, W. Holmes, from Liverpool 3d March.
- 21—English Barque Madras, W. Henniker, from Van Diemen's Land 7th April.
- English Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, E Cooke, from Mauritius 12th May and Madras 11th June.
- English Ship Mary Sumerville, J. Hookay, from Liverpool 4th Feb.
- 22—English Barque Bahamian, M. Tizard, from Liverpool 28th January.
- English Barque Radorn, S Addison, from Van Diemen's Land 20th April.
- English Ship Thalia, Wm Graham, from Liverpool 1st Feb.
- English Brig Algerine, H. Kold, from Singapore 28th May.
- English Ship John McLellen, D. McDonald, from London 26th Feb.

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22—English Barque Indus, J. McFarlane, from Port Phillip 28th April.
 Dutch Barque Hoop, A. Pronk, from Batavia 8th May.
 23—English Barq. John Bagshaw, N. Peddington, from Liverpool 17th Feb.
 English Barque Water Witch, H. Reynell, from China 14th May and Singapore 10th June.
 English Barque Victoria, W. H. Smith, from Penang 8th June.
 English Ship Margaret Connel, N. Smith, from Glasgow 17th Feb.
 24—English Brig Patriot, R. J. Morris, from Singapore 12th and Penang 3rd May.
 25—English Ship Isabella, W. Dickenson, from Singapore 2d June.
 English Barque Kilblain, J. Shaw, from Glasgow 1st March.
 26—English Barque Virginia, R. Barnard, from Singapore 9th May and Penang 4th June.
 English Ship Roberts, R. J. Rider, from Portsmouth 20th February, Cape 27th April, and Madras 22d June.
 English Barque Henry the Fourth, Dorret, from Bourbon 23d May.
 American Barque Ronble, S. Benson, from Boston 3d March.
 English Barque James Turcan, J. Turcan, from Sydney 17th March, and Soudhbay 17th May.
 English Barque Singapore Packet, T. W. Tingate, from Singapore 20th May.
 English Ship Faize Allum T. H. Bennett, from Bombay 24th May.
 English Brig Dipsey, W. Barrington, from Singapore 13th June.
 27—English Ship Earl Grey, Thomas Surflen, from Mauritius 31st May.
 English Ship Brothers, W. Digby, from London 24th Jan'y.
 English Barque Robert Henderson, D. McFarlane, from Port Jackson 28th March and Batavia 21st May.
 Schooner Clown, J. P. Stacer, from Singapore 10th June.
 28—English Ship Ranger, J. Proudfoot, from Singapore 3d June.
 29—English Ship Sophia, M. W. McNair, from London 1st Jan'y and Madras 23d June.
 English Ship Baboo, J. Forester, from Liverpool 22d Novem. bet, and Port Adelaide 24th April.
 English Ship Mary Ann Webb, H. Suleau, from Liverpool 18th February.
 English Barque Nautilus, H. Allaway, from Port Jackson 20th April.
 English Brig Africa, G. S. Baxter, from London 24th February.
 English Ship Minerva, R. N. Mills, from New Castle 16th January and Port Pnyia 16th March.

Departures from Saugor:

June
 1—Amiable Creole, Pechand, for Bourbon.
 Louisa Munro, Silk, for London.
 3—Persian, Edington, for Liverpool.
 4—Nassarat Shaw, Edwards, for Singapore.
 Harlequin, Marshall, for Singapore.
 Elizabeth, Manook, for Moultmein and Rangoon.
 Anna Robertson, Munro, for London.
 Lingang, La Huroo, for Cochin China.
 5—Dido, Saunders, for Singapore.
 6—Amelia, Ross, for China.
 7—Laurence, Blwood, for Barbico.
 10—Rose, Bayle, for Bristol.
 11—Sarah, Spears, for Mauritius.
 12—Euphrates, Wilson, for London.
 13—La Belle Alliance, Arkell, for London.
 Indian, Truquett, for Bourbon.
 Tury, Reid, for London.
 Agnes, Jones, for Mauritius.
 Lord Elphinston, Shumons, for Singapore.
 Pandage, Mulhly, for Bourbon.
 Senator, Grindlay, for London.
 H. M. S. Childers, Capt. Hatfield, for

Amherst, Patterson, for
 20—Theodosia, Cushing, for Liverpool.
 Warrior, Cowey, for Mauritius.
 Mary and Jane, Winter, for Cape of Good Hope.
 Nephele, Patrick, for Singapore.
 21—Nedulis, Algorisa, for Bourbon.
 Janet, May, for London.
 22—Trident, Horle, for Bourbon.
 23—Colombine, Major, for Singapore.
 27—Ariel, Wardem, for China.
 28—Gentoo, Dodds, for Liverpool.
 Champion, Pike, for Liverpool.
 Elizabeth, Hamlin, for London.
 29—China Phillips, for Liverpool.
 Mary Mahahy, Haynes, for Mauritius.
 Gloucester, Brooke, for Mauritius.
 30—Victus, Isemonger, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per Stratford from Mauritius.—Capt. J. V. Forbes 16th N. I.
 Per Cacique.—Mrs Marshall; Mrs Bowen; Mr Rawley; and Captain Florence.
 Per Deagul.—Mr C H Gall; Mr Michael Hickey; Frasier; and Mr Daniel Macmahon, cannon maker.
 Per Water Lily from Singapore.—Thos. Bird, late Commander of the brig Atter.—From Penang:—Mrs Lanton; Capt. J. S. Wood; and Mr. C. Neil.
 Per Blake, from Hobart Town.—Mrs. McKay; Mrs. Pilkington; Mrs. Wrixon and 2 sons; Miss Eagle, Capt. McKay and Pilkington, and Lieut. Doornville, H. M. 21st Regt; 4 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 15 Rank and File, 27 Women and 58 Children.
 Per Stanton.—E. Cooper and G. Powle, Esqrs, merchants.
 Per Justina.—Henry John Leighton, merchant; Lieut. Broad Pennington Alcock, Bengal Army, and Wm Jackman.
 Per Barque Malhas.—John Hubbard, discharged seaman from the Schooner Luthcott.
 Per John McLellan.—Mrs. Beshep and child; Mrs. Kidston; Mrs. Green; Miss Beshep; Miss Cameron; Captain G. Beshep; Dr. Elderton; Mr. Hook; Mr. Cameron.
 Per Water Witch, from China.—F. Norris, Esq.
 Per Parrot from Penang.—Miss. W. Lanton and Mr. T. J. Lewis.
 Per Roberts, from London.—Mrs. Wallis; Mrs. Gustard etc. A. Wallis, Rev. Meigs; Mr. Cahill, Mr. Cahill, Junior, Mr. Graham; Lieut. Gustard, 6th Madras Army; Mr. Kuo, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Larkins, Macleod, Philipotts, Farrington, King, Ly-saght, and Blackwood, Cadets, Mr. McCaskill, 9th H. M.; Mr. Slouw and Mr. Munro.—From the Cape.—Mr. Crozier, Asst. Surgeon.—From Madras.—Mr. Scallan, Bengal Pilot Service.
 Per Singapore Packet, from Singapore.—Mr. Brown, Master; Mr. Gurnar, H. C. S., and Mr. Booth, Ship Builder.
 Per Faize Allum, from Bombay.—Captain McIntosh, A. D. C.; R. Buckland, G. Mackie; W. P. Watson; and R. Jackson, Esqs.
 Per Virginia, from Penang.—Mr. Wall, Branch Pilot.
 Per Brothers, from London.—Mr. D C Aslwin, Mr. B. Ross; and Mr H. Wallace, Civilian. Messrs G. Gaynor; J. Hood and E. Pollock, Cadets.
 Per Ranger.—Mrs. Proudfoot, 2 Misses Shelles, and J. Gibbon, Esq.

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Per Sophia, from London.—Mrs. James Hume and 2 children, Capt. A. Swinton, B. N. I.; Messrs. Sneyd, Malcolin, Lloyd, Weston, Moxon, Daines, Cooper, Parquharson, Nicholas, Clarkson, Pugh, Russell, Windo, and Davis. Cadets; Drs. Mount, Freeman, Cheke, Butler, and Jones, Assistant Surgeons.

Per Mary Ann Webb, from Liverpool.—Messrs.

John Stevenson and J. C. Wylie, Merchants; Mr. D. McDonald, Cadet; Mrs. Lloyd.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Bahamas.—Mrs. Captain Harris and child; Mrs. Major Hume and family; Alex. Reid, Esq., C. S.; Captain Harris, 70th Regt., B. N. I.; Wm. Carr, Esq.; Lieut. Baker, and Dr. C. Mackinnon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births.

At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, the 22d March, the lady of William Jackson, Esq., 8th Regt. Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Simla, on the 11th May, the lady of C. R. Browne, Esq., of a son.

At Sheehpore, Zillah Raikergunge, on the 23d May, Mrs. Laurence De Silva, of a son.

At Jaunpore, on the 28th May, the lady of Capt. E. A. Cumberlege, 73d Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Chittazong, on the 20th May, the lady of A. Seance, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

At Allipore, on the 31st May, Mrs. William Greenaway, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 31st May, at the residence of Mr. S. C. Feris, Chowringhee, the lady of Lieutenant J. A. Young, of the Indian Navy, of a son.

At Cossipore, on the 31st May, Mrs. J. Prassla, of a son.

At Kurnaul, on the 31st May, the lady of George Walsh, Esq., 60th native infantry, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 1st June, the lady of Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d June, the wife of Mr. William Rice, of a daughter.

At Chawpata, on the 3d June, the lady of Captain J. R. Bagshawe, 7th regiment native infantry, of a son.

At the French Rocks, Selegapatam, on the 4th June, the lady of Major William Prescott, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 4th June, the lady of Robert George, Esq., of a daughter.

At Hausa, on the 4th June, the lady of Brevet Captain R. Haldane, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 5th June, Mrs. George Clarke, of a son.

At Circular Road, on Sunday, the 7th June, Mrs. S. G. Wyatt, of a son.

At Cuttack, on the 6th June, the lady of Richard Beetsan, Esq., of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 7th of June, the lady of Lieut. J. P. Meik, H. M. 49th Foot, of a daughter.

On the 8th June, the lady of C. F. Dumaine, Esq., of a son.

At Solhet, on the 8th June, the lady of Captain Robert McNair, 73d regiment native infantry, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 9th June, the lady of Capt. F. C. Milner, 30th N. I., of a son.

At Jellapore, on the 10th June, the lady of Thomas Campbell, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 11th June, the wife of Mr. J. Mendes, of a daughter.

At Patna, on the 12th June, the wife of Mr. James Wright, sheriff's officer, of a son.

At Cuttack, on the 13th June, the lady of Henry Thudler, Esq., Artillery, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 13th June, Mrs. Caroline Hawkesworth, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Sunday the 14th June, Mrs. R. Z. Shircore, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 14th June, Mrs. William Skinner, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 14th June, Mrs. G. H. Huttmann, of a daughter.

On the River near Monghyr, on the 15th June, the lady of John Shore Dumergue, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

At Cherra, on the 15th June, the lady of William Egerton, Esq., 2d native infantry, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 16th June, the wife of Mr. D. W. Ambrose, of a daughter.

At Burdwan, on Tuesday the 16th June, the lady of H. a Highness Maharajah Dhehray Mahtab Chand Bahadur, Rajah of Burdwan, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th June, the wife of Mr. F. Phillip, of a son.

At Benares, on the 17th June, the lady of Dr. Morice, 9th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 17th June, the lady of Lieut. H. S. Graves, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on Thursday, the 18th June, Mrs. P. Waddelove, the wife of Mr. T. Waddelove, of Kidderpore, of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 19th June, the lady of the Honorable R. N. Powys, 12th native infantry, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th June, Mrs. D. Wilson, of a son.

At Ghazepore, on the 20th June, the lady of Thomas Powrey Marie, Esq., B. N. I., of a son.

At Benares, on the 22d June, the lady of Major Sibbald, 41st Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At the Kidderpore Dock Yard, on the 23d June, the wife of Mr. W. E. Middleton, of a daughter.

Marriages.

At Sydney, New South Wales, on the 2d March last, Frederick M. Hogg, Esq., of Calcutta, to Miss Van deraldine Gibbons, third daughter of G. H. Gibbons, Esq., Sydney.

At Deon, on the 11th May, by Brigadier Gibbon, Major James Tant, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, to Miss Mary Denny.

At Mussoorie, on the 2d May, by the Rev. J. Whiting, Lieut. C. Harris, 27th regt. native infantry, to Anna Auber, only daughter of Major J. Barclay, late of the 4th Bengal cavalry.

At Chupra, on the 1st June, by the Rev. R. Eteson, Edward A. Samuels, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Anna Charlotte, second daughter of W. A. Pringle, Esq., of the same service.

At Calcutta, on Thursday the 4th June, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Mr. Muscatenhas, Mr. N. Rees, Assistant to Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. to M. A. J. Ducasse, eldest daughter of Mr. B. Ducasse, of Calcutta, Assistant Harbour Master.

At Benares, on the 4th June, by the Revd. Mr. Smith, Lieut. D'Oyley R. Bristol, Artillery, to Frances Sibly, youngest daughter of the late F. Bean, Esq., of Cumborn.

On the 6th June, at the Old Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon T. Deatry, Mr. Henry P. Twentymau, (late of Maulmain), to Mrs. Charlotte Smartt.

At Buxar, on the 11th June, by the Reverend H. Spry, Mhy, eldest daughter of Major Mckenzie, superintendent of Central Stud, to C. H. James, Esq., Her Majesty's 61st Foot.

GENERAL REGISTER. PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

APPLICATIONS, ADMINISTRATIONS, &C.

William Baring Gould, late a Brevet Captain in the forty-second Regiment N. I.	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
W. Dahl, late commander of the ship or vessel called the <i>Singapore Packet</i>	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
Lieut. George Hutchings, late of the 60th Regt. N. I.	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
Farquhar Dallas, late of the Town of Calcutta, Merchant and Agent,	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
George Pearson, of Goulgram, in the Zillah of Midnapore, Gentleman,	Ditto.
Catchick Astuchater Cavorke, late of the town of Calcutta, Merchant, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.	Oehme and Paul, Proctors.
John Tomlin, late of Meerut, in the Upper-Provinces, Importer of Raw Hides, to Edward Tomlin, of Ballygunge, Thinner,	Preston, Proctor.
Thomas Boulton, of Calcutta, Surveyor of Shipping, to Mrs Sarah Boulton, widow	Carey, Proctor.
Ebenezer Thompson, late of Seebpore in the province of Bengal, Indigo Planter, to Theodore Dickens, of Calcutta, Esq., the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.	W. P. Downing, Proctor:
William Thompson, heretofore of Hooghly, in the province of Bengal, Indigo Planter, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court	W. P. Downing, Proctor.
Henry Richard Wilkinson, heretofore master and owner of the brig <i>Jane</i> , to Theodore Dickens, Esq., the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court	Waddington and Sandes, Proctors.
Louis Auguste Boncaud, late of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, Indigo Planter, to Mrs. Mary Boncaud, the lawful widow,	Oehme and Paul, Proctors.
Nicholas Patologus, late of the Town of Calcutta, Esq., one of the Attornies of the Supreme Court, to John Dower, of Hauhorah, in the Zillah of Jessore, Indigo Planter.	Oehme and Paul, Proctors.
Charles Jones, late of Calcutta, an Assistant in the Quarter Master General's Office, to Eliza Jones, of Emaunbaug Lane, in the town of Calcutta	G. Higgins, Proctor.
Charles Whiffin, late of Calcutta, Mariner, and late owner and Commander of the Barque <i>Virginia</i> , to Mary Whiffin, of Creek Row, in the Town of Calcutta, the lawful widow	G. Higgins, Proctor.
James Henderson, late of Calcutta, in Bengal, Merchant, to Robert Davidson, Esq., of Calcutta, a Member of the firm of Messrs. Macintyre and Co., of the same place	John Boyle, Proctor.
William Fawcett Pennington, late of Midnapore, in the Province of Orissa, an Executive Officer in the Department of Public Works, to Mrs. Janet McKell Pennington, the widow of the said deceased	H. P. Marshall, Proctor.
Benjamin Preston, formerly of Calcutta, the Crier and Apparator of the Supreme Court, but late of Berkeley Street, in the County of Middlesex, to Thomas Cullen, one of the Members of the firm of Messrs. Alexander, Turner and Co., of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents	Preston, Proctor.
John Drummond Erskine, late of Tourie Elfe, North Britain, Baronet, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court.	Collier, Bird and Grant, Proctors.
Andrew Foy, late of Delhi in the East Indies, a Conductor of Ordnance in the Military Service of the E. I. C. to Mrs. Johanna Foy, of Delhi, widow of the said deceased.	T. B. Swinhoe, Proctor.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MONEY MARKET.

Hurkaru Office, 4th July, 1840.

The dullness of the week was intensified by the arrival of the *Mal Overland Mail*, bringing us intelligence to the 4th of the month. Commerce generally was not brisk nor very encouraging, yet it is satisfactory that the principal India staples were firm. Money was easy, and we may say *very easy* from the circumstances of the readiness, with which the large remittances of the previous mail have been added to by the very large receipts by the present one, viz. twenty four lacs of rupees. Our Money Market, we fear, will be completely glutted and perhaps tend to many improvident speculations. It cannot be expected that Exchange can maintain itself against a market so plentifully supplied with money, rates in the early part of the week showed a tendency to decline, and we are of opinion, that it will be down at least a farthing before another week.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS. These descriptions of investments are commanding better attention, the operations of the week show an improvement. Stock Paper had sold at 11.8 and 12 per cent premium, second 5 per cents, we have not heard whether these realized above previous quotations, but sales were effected at full prices, and 4 per cents are down at 3 rupees per cent. discount.

BANK SHARES. Keep at former rates. Bank of Bengal Shares have been acquired at, but Union Shares are quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		SELL.] [BUY	
Stock	Transfer Loan of 1435 76 in 3	50	Rs
Paper	Interest payable in England	Prem	10 8 a 11 8
Second	Prom No 1151 a 13100	Co's Rupees	
3 per cent.	according to Numbers		1 8 a 3 8
7 and 8	Bombay 5 per Cent		5 1 a 4 9
	4 per Cent.	Disc.	3 8 a 4 0

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF ENGLAND	(Co Rs. 4,000)	Prem	
Old Shares			2,400 a 2,500
New Shares			2,000 a 2,100
UNION BANK	(Co Rs. 1,000)		325 a 305
ACOM BANK	(Co. Rs. 500)		120 a 125

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru Price Current, July 4, 1840.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

INDIGO.—Accounts from the Factories continue to be received the same as in the past week, and if the weather continues fair all over the country, as it has been for the last six or seven days, the Crop may be expected to yield a fair one. The accounts from Home by the Overland mail to the 4th May represent the market still discouraging, good consuming qualities were 3d. to 4d. lower, and inferior sorts especially Oude were difficult of sale even at a discount of 1d. to 2d. per lb.

RAW SILK.—Continues to be enquired after, but there is very little of exportable quality available for purchase, and prices remain as quoted in our last. Advice from Home quote this article at a shade of decline from previous prices, and report large importations from this place principally of second and inferior qualities.

COURSE OF HOONDEAN.

Agra,.....51	d-d at prem.	Indore,.....61	d-d 2 12 disc.
Ajmere, ..61	0 13 "	Jy pore,.....	2 7 prem.
Benares, ..61	0 4 "	K Rampura, ..71	0 10 "
Bombay, ..	2 12 disc	Lucknow, ..61	0 8 disc.
Cawnpore, ..	0 2 prem.	Madras, ..	0 4 prem.
Dahli, ..	at par.	Mirzapoor, ..	0 4 "
Farruckabad ..	0 6 disc.	Muttra,.....	0 6 par.
Gwahor. 61	9 4 "	Patan,.....	41 1 0 "
Hyderabad, ..	15 4 "	Poonna,	61 13 10 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Silver	Co Rs	101	4 0 a 145	0 0	per 100	sa. wt.
China Gold Bars		12	8 0 a 15	8 0 0	per	sa wt.
Gold Dust		12	4 0 a 14	12 0 0	per	sa wt.
Spanish Dollars		223	0 0 a 224	0 0 0	per	100
Mexican ditto		223	0 0 a 223	8 0 0	per	100
Dubloons		32	6 0 a 33	0 0 0		
Jas or Penzas		10	12 0 a 20	0 0 0		
Dutch Ducats		4	8 0 a 5	0 0 0		
Soverelens		10	3 0 a 10	4 0 0		
Madras Gold Mohurs		0	0 0 a 15	5 0 0		
Old Gold Mohurs		19	5 0 a 10	0 0 0		
New		17	8 0 a 17	9 0 0		

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount.	on Government Bills and Salary	4 per cent.
	on Private Bills, 4 months	6 ditto.
	on Loans on Government Papers	5 ditto.
Interest ..	on Metals Indigo and Opium	5 1/2 ditto.
	on other Goods	6 1/2 ditto.
N B—	per cent Reduction on Goods in Bonded Warehouse.	

UNION BANK.

Discount	charged on Govt and Salary Bills	4 pr ct.
	charged on Private Bills, 4 months	6 ditto.
	charged on ditto ditto, 4 ditto	8 ditto.
	allowed on Deposits for 3 months	4 ditto.
Interest	charged on Company's Paper Loans	5 ditto.
	charged on Deposit on Goods	6 to 7 1/2 ditto.

SILK PRICE GOODS.—There is a fair demand for Corahs, but few indeed of fine qualities are obtainable—prices remain without alteration since our last. By the last accounts the market at Home was quiet, and imports from this place were considerable, chiefly of common qualities.

COTTON.—No transactions reported, and prices remain as quoted in our last. By the last accounts from London and Liverpool, Bengal Cotton was reported in good request at an advance of 1/4d. per lb.

SALTPEPER.—Continues to be enquired after principally for the English markets, but we have no change in prices to notice. The last accounts from Home represent the article in good demand at steady prices.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SILK.—Of fine quality is in good request, but there is little or none in the market available for purchase. We may report a slight improvement on our last week's quotations. The last arrivals from Home report a favorable market for this article at an advance on price of about 2s. 10 to 2s. 6d. per cwt.

LAC.—Rather large shipments of Shell Lac have lately been made to England at steady prices—in Lac Dye there is little doing at unaltered prices. By the last accounts from Home Shell Lac was reported rather better, whilst Lac Dye was lower.

GRAIN.—We are unable to report any transaction as yet in

fine Rice for the Home market, shippers showing no disposition to ship at the present high rate of Freight. Purchases of Moonah Rice, Wheat and Gram are making for the Mauritius at steady prices. The accounts from Home represent the market for Rice steady at full former rates.

DRY GINSENG.—Several purchases have been made during the week for shipment to England at improved prices.

HIDES AND HORNS.—Are in good demand, and purchases continue to be made at full former prices.

LINSEED.—A few purchases have been made at steady prices. **OPIMUM.**—The following is the result of the Government sale which took place at the Exchange Rooms on 29th ultimo. The market has been very quiet since, and our quotations are nominal.—

	Chepts	Highets	Lowest	Average	Proceeds
Behar.....	1610	785	710	736 0	1192500
Bengales.....	1439	705	680	686 4 10	247385

CHINA, STRAITS AND COAST PRODUCE.

Operations under this head have been very small in amount, owing to limited importations particularly from China. The sales during the week consist of a small lot of Mac and Pepper at steady prices, Black Tin at a slight reduction, and Vermilion at a further advance on price.

EUROPE GOODS.

MOHA TWIST.—Sales continue to be made to a fair extent at steady prices, but the market is expected to be somewhat affected by recent importations.

COLORAD YARNS.—The market continues dull and few sales are effected.

CHINTZES.—The sales reported during the week are at a shade of decline in prices.

COLORAD COTTONS.—A few sales of Gingham and Turkey Red Twills have also been made at rather low prices.

WHITE COTTONS.—Sales of Long Cloths and Jaconets have been made during the week at steady prices. For the lighter descriptions of Cottons, our market is generally dull at this season of the year.

WOOLLENS.—There has been a fair enquiry for fine and coarse Woollens at steady prices.

COPPER.—We have heard of no sale this week, and prices have submitted to a fall of 4 to 6 annas per maund throughout the assortments.

IRON.—Sales to a considerable extent of parcels recently arrived, have been made at a shade of improvement on our last quotations, viz on English Flat, Bolt, Round Rod and Hoop—prices this day may be considered 1 to 2 annas per maund lower on English Flat, Square and Bolt.

STEEL AND LEAD.—Without sale, and our last quotations remain unaltered.

SPELTER.—A few sales are reported at a shade of decline in price.

TIN PLATES AND QUICKSILVER.—Remain as last quoted. **BEER.**—Owing to the recent large importations particularly of Bass' Ale, sales of that description have been made at reduced prices.

FREIGHTS.

Notwithstanding the several arrivals, the rates particularly for Dead Weights continue to be supported—Light Freights are scarce, and the rates are disposed to give way. The quotations of the day are as follows.—

Saltpetre.....	26 6 a 0	0 26 0 a 0	0 per ton 10 cwt
Sugar.....	26 10 a 6	5 26 10 a 0	0 ditto ditto
Rice.....	26 15 a 7	0 26 15 a 7	0 ditto ditto
Cutch.....	26 10 a 6	15 26 10 a 6	15 p ton of 18 cwt
Hides.....	25 0 a 5	5 25 0 a 5	5 p ton of 69 c ft
Oil Seeds.....	25 10 a 0	0 25 10 a 5	15 ditto ditto
Shell Lac and Lac Dye...	25 0 a 5	5 25 0 a 5	5 ditto ditto
Rum.....	26 0 a 6	6 26 0 a 6	6 p ton of 4 hhds
Indigo.....	26 0 a 6	8 26 0 a 0	0 p ton of 50 c ft
Silk P Goods.....	26 6 a 6	10 26 0 a 6	6 ditto ditto
Raw Silk.....	26 10 a 7	0 26 10 a 0	0 p ton of 10 cwt
MAURITIUS—			
Grain.....	Co's Rs	3 0 a 3	4 per bag
Measurement Goods.....	„	30 0 a 40	0 p ton of 50 c ft

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS

Financial Department, the 24th June, 1845.—The following resolution of the government of India is published for general information:

In explanation of section 5, of the rules respecting absence from civil commissions, the absence of ill health, permitted under the 20th of January law, and, in modification of the said section—The governor general in council is pleased to resolve that in cases of extreme urgency, which, owing to the absence of the residents of the medical board, preclude the previous reference to that authority, the certificate of the medical attendant required from applicants for leave of absence on account of ill health, shall be submitted by them for the consideration and counter-signature of the superintending surgeon of the division or of the nearest division, which officer in these cases will be responsible for the prescribed regularity of the certificate, instead of the medical board.

General Department, the 1st July, 1840.—The right Honorable the Governor of Bengal with the concurrence of the right Honorable the Governor General in Council, is pleased to place the services of Mr. A. Lang, of the civil service, at the disposal of the honorable the lieutenant Governor of the north western provinces.

The services of Mr H Swetenham, of the civil service, have been placed, with the concurrence of the right hon-
 ble the governor general in council, at the disposal of the
 right honorable the governor of Bengal.

8th July 1840.—The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to appoint Mr G B Matthews to the situation of post master at Sherryhatty.

22d July, 1840.—Messrs W Gullway and B H Cooper, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr F I Lantour has been permitted to return to the presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the oriental languages at the college of Fort Williams.

The right honble the governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Captain Thomas White, to the charge, until further orders, of the office of marine pay master and naval store keeper.

The right honble the governor general in council is pleased to attach Mr B H Cooper, writer, reporter qualified for the public service to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William

5th August, 1940.—Mr William Galloway, of the civil service, has been permitted to proceed to England on furlough, under medical certificate.

Berlinastical Department—The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to confer on the leave of absence granted by the governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the revd P White, chaplain at Singapore, for a period of three months, to visit Penang for the improvement of his health.

Separate Department, the 24th July, 1937.—Mr C T Toller, acting joint magistrate and deputy collector of Zillah, Chhota Nagpur, is hereby vested under Section XXV of Act XXXI of 1919 with the full powers authorized by Regulation X of 1919, to be exercised by bail agents and superintendents of jails in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt revenue.

The right hon'ble the governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint the several joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the three hills of Khordali, Cuttack and Balasore to be ex-officio deputy salt agents.

22d July - Mr. J. H. Smith, originating junior member
of the house of commons, and secretary, and of the
marine board, has obtained leave of absence, seven days,
from the 25th instant, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. R. J. Manly, superintendent of the salt works of Mississippi, is hereby vested with Section XIV of Act XXIX, together with the full power authorized by regulation K, of 1912 to be exercised by salt agents and superintendents of others in respect to the trial of persons charged with offenses against the laws for the production of the salt revenues.

G. A. BUSHBY, Secy to the Govt of Bengal,

Political Department, the 20th June, 1947. Lieutenant B. Wallach, assistant to the political agent for Semde, has been permitted to return to his situation in the Maha County.

Lieutenant R H Impey, of the 71st regiment Madras native infantry, has been appointed assistant of the Taluk extra in the Tenasserim prov. cns. in the room of Lieutenant Smith, from the date of the departure of that officer to Europe, on medical certificate.

474 July, 1840.—Eugene J. F. D. W. Hall of the 22d
regiment native infantry, has been this day appointed
adjutant to the Lompore legion.

8th July 1840 - The right honorable the governor general in council was pleased on the 30th ultimo to make the following appointments in the Myswar Bheel corps about to be raised

Captain W Hunter, of the 15th regt N I, to be com-
mandant.

* Lieutenant J G Galtsoff of the 96th regt. VI, to be adjutant.

Lieutenant Whitelock returned to his duties at the political agency, lower Sindh, on the 2d ultimo

Mr A N Magrath, residency surgeon at Newora having returned from sick leave on the 19th ultimo, resumed charge of the duties of his office on that date

13th July, 1840 — Major general F V Raper received charge of the office of agent to the governor general at Moorshedabad, from Mr W H Elliott on the 9th instant

Lieutenant Colonel Sir C. M. Wade, C. B., received the go of the residency and opium agency at Indoro from Lieutenant Colonel Berthwick on the 18th ultimo.

The right hon'ble the governor general in council has this day been pleased to appoint Captain J Elphinstone Bruere, commandant of the Kotah contingent.

The right Hon'ble the governor general in council has been pleased to make the following appointments in the political department

Mr H Vunsittart, assistant to the governor general's agent for the affairs of the Pujaib and the N W frontier to take effect from 31st March last

Lieut J D Cunningham, assistant to ditto ditto
Captain H M Lawrence, assistant to ditto ditto.

20th July, 1840.— Captain A R Macdonald, brigade major of the Oude auxiliary force, has obtained an extension of leave of absence from the 17th July to the 20th August next.

Mr Laurence Wilkinson received charge of the Rhopaul agency from Captain Hildall on the 27th ultimo. The unexpired portion of the lease of about a year is to Mr. Wilkinson on the 10th May last, has been cancelled at his own request.

Lieutenant W Halsted, superintendent of the Vozg division, Vicos, has obtained 11 of them in two months, under medical certificate from the 8th ult.

Lieutenant J Simlan 2nd B Bombay Native Infantry late
in charge of presents to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, was

GENERAL REGISTER.

obtained leave of absence, under medical certificate, from the 1st of May to the 31st November next.

22d July, 1840.—Lieutenant P. O. Robertson, of the 71st regiment native infantry, has this day been appointed to be Adjutant to the Kotah Contingent.

27th July, 1840.—Lieutenant R. T. Tickle, assistant to the resident at Catinmoolah and commander of escort, joined the residency and assumed charge of his offices on the 29th instant.

Secret Department, 6th July, 1840.—Lieutenant H. Marsh was appointed on the 1st ultimo, to act as an assistant to the political agent at Quetta.

3d August, 1840.—The services of the following officers of the Madras army have been placed at the disposal of the supreme government for employment in the service of his majesty Shah Shoojahool Mooluk;

Lieutenant T. P. Walsh, 52d regiment N. I.; captain G. Broadfoot, 31th regt. light infantry; Colin Mackenzie, 48th regt. N. I.; T. Clerk, 31th regt. N. I.; E. A. H. Webb, 34th regt. N. I.; W. J. Wilson, 43d regt. N. I., and R. S. Wilson, 52d regt. N. I.

H. TORRENS, Offg Secy. to the Govt of India.

Judicial and Revenue Department. the 7th July, 1840.—The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to vest Mr. Thornton, the revenue surveyor at Bechpore in Assam, with the powers of a deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, to enable him to settle any disputes which may occur during the progress of his survey.

By Order,

J. H. YOUNG, Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

By the Governor of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations.

The 23d June, 1840.—Moulvie Sheikh Mahomed Fyzi Khan Behaloor, principal sudder ameen of Cluttacong, for one month or medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 2d instant.

Mr assistant surgeon T. Murray, of Beethbloom, for twenty-one days, on private affairs.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The 23d June, 1840.—Moulvie Yatizal Hussein to be deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, in zillah Purneah.

The 30th June 1840.—Mr W. T. Taylor to be an assistant to the magistrate and the collector of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district.

The leave of absence granted to Kazez Mahomed Ali, principal sudder ameen, under date the 9th instant, has been cancelled at his own request.

The 7th July 1840.—Mr. J. H. Patton to officiate as civil and sessions judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence of Mr. Templeton until further orders.

Mr G. W. Battye to officiate until further orders, as magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs and superintendent of the Adipore Jail.

Moulvie Chelamun Ushnuff to be law officer of the civil court of East Buridwan, vice Moulvie Osman Ali promoted to the sudder ameen ship of Patna.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. F. W. Templeton, civil and sessions judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, for thirteen months, on medical certificate

one month for preparation and eighteen months to proceed to the Cape for the benefit of his health.

Mr J. P. Cathcart, civil and sessions judge of Purneah, for three months, on medical certificate, to proceed to Darjeeling for the benefit of his health, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr H. M. Reid.

Mr G. Mackay, sudder ameen of Dinagpore, for one month and a half, on private affairs, commencing from the 5th proximo.

Mr W. Taylor, officiating magistrate and collector of Cuttack, for one month, from the 2d instant, on private affairs, making over charge of the duties of the joint offices to Mr D. Conliffe.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Mr A. Jackson, principal sudder ameen of Dinagpore, stationed at Malda, to be register of deeds under Act XXX of 1838, in the latter district, vice Dr Lamb.

The 11th July, 1840.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr L. J. H. Grey, superintendent of khas and resumed medals in Beethbloom and Moorshedabad, for six days, on private affairs, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 19th May last.

Lieutenant J. S. Phillips, revenue surveyor in pergunnah Bullekhul, zillah Tipperah, for one month, to visit Barrackpore and Calcutta, on private affairs.

Moulvie Niamat Ali, law officer of the civil court of Salda, for three months, on private affairs, making over charge of his office to moulvie Muhammed, who will officiate as law officer, during the absence of the fixed incumbent.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr W. N. Garrett to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Purneah, during the absence of Mr Cathcart on leave.

The 16th July, 1840.—Mr H. Swetenham to be civil and sessions judge of Jessore, vice Mr A. Lang, transferred to the north western provinces.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 11th July, 1840.—Mr J. G. B. Lawrell, officiating collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, for ten days, from the 12th instant, on private affairs, making over charge of his office to Mr W. T. Taylor.

The 17th July, 1840.—Mr B. Lee Warner, a judge of the sudder dawany and nazamt adawlat, for five days, to proceed on the river for the benefit of his health.

The 20th July, 1840.—Mr T. Murray, assistant surgeon, Beethbloom, for twenty days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23d ultimo.

The 21st July, 1840.—Mr H. Swetenham, civil and sessions judge of Jessore, for three months, from the 1st July to the 1st of October ensuing, on medical certificate.

Mr apothecary J. Taylor, attached to the jail hospital of Bogosra, for one month, from the 10th proximo, on private affairs.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Moulvie Mahomed Idris Khan, principal sudder ameen of Sylhet, to officiate until further orders, as law officer in the sessions court of that district, vice Moulvie Huleem Ollah deceased, in addition to his own duties.

The following officer has obtained leave of absence from his station:

The 22d July, 1840.—Mr H. C. Metcalfe, magistrate of east Buridwan, for one week, on private affairs, making over charge of his office to Mr R. J. Loughnan, the officiating collector of that district.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

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14th July 1840.—Mr Assistant Surgeon G. T. Bayfield, of the Madras establishment, was appointed in the Political Department on the 6th of April last, acting junior assistant to the agent to the governor general on the North Eastern Frontier.

The 21st July, 1840.—Lieutenant R. Ouseley to be junior assistant to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, vice lieutenant Tickell.

Lieutenant A. R. West of the 6th Madras native infantry, to be commandant of the Khoordah park companies, vice captain Wm Hunter.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Bahoo Kethra Mohan Mokerjya, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Chittagong, for one month, in extension from the 7th ultimo, on private affairs.

The 28th July, 1840.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted on the 7th instant, to Mr W. Taylor, officiating magistrate and collector of Cuttack, has been cancelled from the 13th instant the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

Bahoo Gonoo Mo'dun Roy, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, in Tipperah, for two months, in extension, from the 27th ultimo, on medical certificate.

Bahoo Radhanath Dey, Do. Do. under Do. of Do. in Do. for two months, in extension, from the 23d instant, on medical certificate.

Mr R. W. Hughes, joint magistrate and deputy collector in Sarun, for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

The remaining portion of two years' leave of absence, granted on the 30th January last, to Mr. H. R. Payne, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Cuttack southern division, has been cancelled from the 29d instant, the date on which he reported his return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Mirza Sheer Ali, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Tirhoot, for two months, on medical certificate.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. B. H. Cooper to be an assistant to the magistrate and the collector of Hooghly.

Lieutenant B. W. R. Jenner to officiate as junior assistant to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The 25th July, 1840.—Bahoo Ram Coomur Chowdry to be fourth Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong.

Bahoo Sham Chunder Roy to officiate, until further orders, as Principal Sudder Ameen of Manbhum:

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations.

The 4th August, 1840.—Major L. Bird Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 2d June last, on private affairs.

Mr J. E. Cooke, Civil and Sessions Judge of Darca, for fourteen days, in addition to the five days during which he has been indisposed. Mr. Keilly, the Principal Sudder Ameen, will conduct the current duties of the Judge's Office for that period.

The 5th August, 1840.—Mr B. H. Cooper, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Hooghly, for one month, on private affairs, commencing from the 6th instant.

FRED, JAS HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

By the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. P.

General Department, the 15th June, 1840.—*Judicial and Revenue.*—Mr C. T. Lakka is appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector in Allah Agra as long as the collector and magistrate shall be employed on the settlement duties of the district.

Judicial.—Synd. Shahn Baksh is appointed to be sadder ameen of Azimgarh under the provisions of regulation V of 1831.

The 16th June 1840.—*Judicial.*—Mr G. W. Bacon, civil and sessions judge of Saharunpore, has obtained an extension of leave of absence granted him on the 2d ultimo, from the 17th June to the 1st November next, on medical certificate, to enable him to reside at Landour for the benefit of his health.

Mr W. J. Conolly has been appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge during the term of Mr Bacon's absence.

The 17th June 1840.—*Eccelesiastical.*—The reverend J. Whiting, chaplain of Madras, at present officiating at Landour and Mysoree, has obtained permission to proceed to Calcutta on the 27th October next, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

The 18th June 1840.—*Judicial.*—Mr J. R. Barnes, assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pilibhet, is vested with the special powers described in section 2, regulation III of 1831.

The 20th June 1840.—*Revenue.*—Mr G. P. Thompsons, officiating judge of the sadder dewanee and nizamat lawiat at Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as a member of the sadder special commission, during the absence of Mr Moulton on leave.

Judicial and Revenue.—The deputation by the commissioner of the Allahabad division of Mr G. D. Rakes, the officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Humeerpoor, for the purpose of taking charge of the offices vacated by Mr Dumergue, at Calpee is approved.

General Department, the 25th June, 1840.—*Judicial.*—Moulvie Mohammad Uleem Ouldeen, principal sadder ameen of Etawah, is transferred in the same capacity to Agra.

The 29th June, 1840.—Mr R. W. Faithful, civil and assistant surgeon of Futeehpoor, has obtained leave of absence for seven months, on medical certificate.

The 4th July, 1840.—*Judicial and Revenue Department.*—The order of the officiating commissioner of the Rohilbund division appointing Mr J. R. Barnes as assistant to the magistrate and collector and settlement officer of Shahjahanpoor, is approved.

Mr C. B. Thornhill, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Furruckabad, is vested with the special powers described in section 2, regulation III. of 1831, and section 21, regulation VIII. of 1831.

Judicial.—Mr J. A. Guise, assistant surgeon 4th regiment native infantry, is appointed to be civil assistant surgeon at Mynpoory, to have retrospective effect from the 28th April last.

The 6th July, 1840.—The leave of absence granted under orders of 10th June last to Mr G. W. Bacon, civil and sessions judge of Saharunpore, is allowed to commence from the 2d, instead of the 12th of that month.

Moulvie Sifutoolla, sadder ameen of Rohtuck, has obtained leave of absence on his private affairs.

General, the 7th July, 1840.—Assistant surgeon John Ballour, 2d Regiment native infantry, is appointed surgeon to the hon'ble the lieutenant governor N. W. P.

Captain H. Ratherford, of the artillery, is appointed secretary to the hon'ble the lieutenant governor of the North Western Provinces, to have retrospective effect from the 2d June last.

6th July, 1840.—Mr G. R. Cartwright to be agent to the lieutenant governor at Furruckabad, in succession to Mr H. Swetnam.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Mr A P Currie, officiating civil and sessions judge at Allahabad, to officiate as agent to the Lieutenant governor during the period of Mr C R Cartwright's leave of absence.

Mr R N C Hamilton to be agent to the Lieutenant governor of Agra.

18th July 1840.—Mr A Lang is appointed civil and sessions judge at Allahabad.

General Department, the 29th July, 1840.—**JUDICIAL.**—Mr H Uuwin, officiating magistrate and collector of Mynpoory, has obtained leave of absence to visit Alexandria, on his private affairs. For which period he may be granted under section XII of the rules of January 20th 1840.

Mr. A U C Plowden to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpoory.

The 25th July, 1840.—Meer Hasein Baksh, 2d principal sudder ameen of Goruckpoor, temporarily transferred to Ghazeepoor in orders of the 31st October 1838, is directed to resume his duties at the former station.

The leave of absence granted by the commissioner of the Sanger division to Lieutenant R Robertson, junior assistant to the commissioner at Hossangabad, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave on full pay, is confirmed.

Mr. R. Tucker, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeepoor, has obtained two months' leave of absence to the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr R Houston is appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeepoor.

Leave of absence is granted to Mr. T H Sympton, officiating magistrate and collector of Bijnore, for six months, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Mr. W R Keimaway is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bijnour, during the absence of Mr. Sympton, or till further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—Mr W Money is appointed to officiate as collector of customs at Agra.

Political Department, North Western Provinces, Agra, the 6th of July, 1840.—The honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces is pleased to direct that the following rules regarding the grant of lands and the administration of the settlement of Kussole be published for general information:

Rules for regulating the assignment of building locations, and grants of land in the Hill tract attached to the station of Kussole and for the administration of the said tract, passed on the 6th July to be in force from the date of promulgation.

Rule 1st.—Land will be allotted at Kussole to private individuals on the following terms:

On 50 yards square and under.....	rs. 10	0	0
" 75 ditto ditto.....	18	8	0
" 101 ditto ditto.....	30	0	0
" 150 ditto ditto.....	35	8	0
" 203 ditto ditto.....	00	0	0

Rule 2d.—All deeds of grant or leases shall be signed by the political agent or his assistant, and shall specify the name of the Grantee, the quantity and boundaries of the land, and the rate of quit rent to be paid per annum.

Rule 3d.—The grantee on receiving his lease shall lose no time in putting up good and solid land-marks for the demarcation of his boundaries, and it shall be a condition specified in the lease, that these shall be kept in good repair, in failure of which, it shall be the duty of the political agent or his assistant, to call upon the settler in writing, to fulfil his engagement, and on failure of the latter's doing this within one month, the proper repairs shall be made by the civil officer in charge, and three times the expense incurred shall be levied from the

occupier, or holder of the land, in the same manner as rent is authorized to be levied.

Rule 4th.—The removing or effacing the boundary marks of an estate shall be punishable by the magistrate, and the parties convicted shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding 100 rupees.

Rule 5th.—Deeds of lease shall be issued, bearing date the 1st of January and 1st of July respectively, but parties desiring possession at intermediate periods, shall be put in possession on the payment of the proportionate rate, up to the next half-yearly period.

Rule 6th.—A register shall be established at the office of the political agent, in which all transfers of landed property, or deeds having reference to landed property, may be registered. No transaction will be valid or complete unless registered, a fee of two rupees for each registry, of one rupee for each copy from the register and of eight annas for each search of the register, will be demandable.

Rule 7th.—The political agent or his assistant shall collect the rents by demand in writing, within 15 days after the same may be due, and if not paid within one month from the date of such demand, the amount shall be levied by distress upon any personal property found on the estate in arrears and the charges of such distress, with interest at 12 per cent, on the arrears shall be taken from the proceeds of sale.

Rule 8th.—Every grantee shall engage to erect a dwelling house on the land allotted to him, excepting when such land is specified as garden ground, within the period of eighteen months from the date of his lease under penalty of paying double rent for next half year: and all allotments suffered to remain unbuild upon for the space of two years, shall be resuable by government on proof of the same being satisfactorily established.

It will be incumbent on every proprietor of an estate, to put up a post or pillar, exhibiting the number of such estate, near the principal gateway or entrance. The number to correspond with the number of the lease by which the land may be held.

Rule 9th.—The supply of water at the several springs being dependent in a great measure on the preservation of the vegetation on the part of the Hill above them, no individual will be permitted to cut down trees, excepting on the ground required for the erection of buildings, and a space of ten yards round the same, without the authority of the political agent or his assistant.

Rule 10th.—All applications for ground shall be made to the political agent or his assistant, who shall duly register the same according to the date of application. The several spaces for allotment shall be duly numbered, measured, and the amount of rent leviable attached to each. Parties shall choose their own spots of ground, but in every case of more than one person selecting the same ground within the space of one month from the date of the first application, the said spot shall be put up to public auction, and the bidder of the highest premium, in addition to the stipulated rent, shall be entitled to the possession of the same.

Rule 11th.—A piece of ground will be cleared away for the purpose of erecting shops and dwellings of tradespeople which will be let on annual lease at a rent not exceeding two rupees for every 18 feet of frontage in the principal streets of the bazaar, and not exceeding one rupee for those behind and further removed from the roads and lanes of thoroughfare.

Rule 12th.—No brushwood or vegetation of any kind, shall be cut down on either side of a spring of water for the space of 20 yards, nor above the same for a space of 200 yards, under penalty, on conviction, of a fine not exceeding five rupees, nor shall any rubbish, dirt, filth or any description be thrown into any ravine leading down to any spring of water, tank, or reservoir, under penalty, on conviction, of a similar fine not exceeding two rupees.

Rule 13th.—Government reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads, bridges, tanks,

and reservoirs, as may be necessary for public purposes, and also the right of such indigenous stone, timber, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for the above purposes.

Rule 14th.—The proceeds arising from the ground-rent of estates and frontage of houses in the bazaar, together with all collections that shall be made on account of Abkates, &c. and the amount of all fines, realized for breach of the above rules, as also the fees demandable under rule 8, shall be carried to the credit of the Kumaon fund, and be applicable to defraying the expense of the construction of roads, bridges, tanks, reservoirs, &c. and the payment of such police establishment as may hereafter be ordered, and a half yearly account of the same shall be forwarded to the civil auditor, through the agent to the lieutenant governor N W P, in the like manner as is now done with receipts and disbursements of the Simla location.

Rule 15—Such rules as are in force at Simla for the administration of civil and criminal justice, and for the regulation of the Police, shall also have force at Kusa-solee.

J. THOMASON, Secy to Govt N W P

Military.

By the Governor-General in Council

Fort William, 1st July, 1840.—No. 138 of 1840.—The following orders, of a military letter, No 23, dated 24th April 1840, from the hon'ble the court of directors to the governor of Bengal, are published for general information:

Para 1. We have permitted the following officers to return to their duty; viz.

Captain Fredk Abbott.

Lieutenant Chas Windsor.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers; viz.

Major W G Oriel, captains P O'Hanlon and H J well, six months.

Captain Alex C Scott, five months

Lieutenants C Hagart, and W P Meares, six months.

Lieut J H Mayow, three months.

No. 139 of 1840.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors, as a cadet of infantry and an assistant surgeon on this establishment. The cadet is promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Mr Fredk Augustus Hook, date of arrival at Fort William, 24th June, 1840.

Medical Department.—Mr Chas Augustus Elderton, ditto 24th June, 1840.

Lieutenant George William Bishop, of the 71st regiment native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 24th June, 1840.

The right hon'ble the governor general of India, has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Captain George Mytton Hill, of the 17th regiment N I aide-de-camp, to the right honorable the governor general, to officiate as military secretary to his lordship, during the absence of captain the hon'ble W G Osburne. This appointment to have effect from the 6th May 1840.

No 140 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of Bengal was pleased, in the general department, under date the 24th ultimo, to appoint captain

St George D Showers, of the 72d regiment N I, acting examiner of the colleges of Fort William, in the Hindoo language, during the absence of captain Marshall.

Assistant surgeon H Gill, of the civil station of Ha-meerpoore, obtained in the general department, north western provinces, under date the 18th ultimo, leave of absence for six months, from the date of his leaving the station, on account of his private affairs.

No 141 of 1840.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors as cadets of cavalry and infantry and as assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of cornet and ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Mr Roderick Hannatyns Macleod, date of arrival at Fort William, 29th June 1840.

Infantry.—Messrs Robertson Larkins, Edward Tulloch, John Hoad, Olan John McLeod Farrington, John West Phillips, Archibald Blackwood, Thomas Luke King, Cornelius Lynght, and George Glynor, ditto 29th June 1840.

Medical Department.—Messrs Alexander William Crozier and Herbert Kot, ditto 29th June 1840.

No 142 of 1840.—The right honorable the governor general of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

10th regiment light cavalry.—Cornet William Charles Alexander to be lieutenant from the 16th June 1840, vice lieutenant Charles Atkinson, deceased.

Lieutenant Lionel Percy Denham Esq, of the 9th regiment native infantry, assistant post agent at Mumbypore obtained in the political department, under date the 22d ultimo, an extension of leave of absence for one month, from the 15th November last.

Major general Felix Vincent Raper, colonel 70th regiment N I was appointed in the political department, under date the 29th ultimo, to officiate as agent to the governor general at Moorshedabad.

8th July, 1840.—No 144 of 1840.—The right honorable the governor general of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

44th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant John Anderson to be captain of a company, and ensign Edward Dayot Watson to be lieutenant, from the 26th June, 1840, in succession to captain Robert Bolcan Pemberton deceased.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors, as cadets of cavalry and infantry and assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of cornet and ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Messrs Lenox James Fairgharson, date of arrival at Fort William 30th June, 1840, and Reynell George Taylor, ditto 6th July, 1840.

Infantry.—Messrs James Rees Clarkson, Banastre Price Lloyd, Charles Thomas Edmund Hinde, George Gill Moxon, Thomas Davis, Julius Bentall Denon, Charles Samuel Weston, Chas William Russell, Whitwood George Monbry Maclean, and Richard Nicholas, ditto 30th June, 1840.

Messrs Beauchamp Scarlett Cooper, John Robertson Pugh, Henry Winder Lambie Sneyd, and Donald Macdonald, ditto 1st July, 1840.

Mr George Wilson Boileau, ditto 6th July, 1840.

Medical Department.—Messrs Juxon Henry Jones, James Henry Butler, and Frederick John Mount, M D, ditto 30th June, 1840.

Messrs Joseph Hammond Freeman, and Alfred Howarth Cheek, ditto 1st July, 1840.

GENERAL REGISTER,

Captain Archibald Robert John Swinton, of the 32d regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 1st July, 1840.

Private William McGunn, of her majesty's 13th light infantry, is permitted to reside in India as an out-pensioner, of Chelsea hospital, and draw his stipend at Calcutta, according to the 55th article of the pension warrant of the 14th November, 1839, pending the decision of the commissioners of Chelsea hospital on his case.

No 115 of 1840.—Lieutenant Hipsley Marsh, of the 3d regiment light cavalry, is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 22d June, 1840.

Mr Donald Campbell Varenen, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors as a cadet of artillery on this establishment and promoted to the rank of 2d-lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment, date of arrival at Fort William, 6th July, 1840.

Captain John Theophilus Boileau, of the corps of engineers, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 6th July, 1840.

Captain Edward Touchet Milner, of the 30th regiment native infantry, 2d assistant military auditor general, is permitted to visit New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for eighteen months.

Lieutenant Henry Henchman, of the 57th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Australia, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for two years.

Ensign William Smith, of the 58th regiment native infantry is permitted to resign the service of the East India Company.

The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council has been pleased to confirm the orders issued by major general Sir Willoughby Cotton, G C B and K C B, commanding in Afghanistan, under date the 1th ultimo, placing the services of lieutenants Andrew Henry Dymock and Edward King Elliot, of the 49d regiment native infantry, at the disposal of the political agent at Candahar, the former from the 20th and the latter from the 1st Jan. 1841.

Assistant overseer serjeant Ford, doing duty in Assam, is promoted to the rank of overseer to fill the existing vacancy in the Nerbuch division of public works, vice overseer serjeant Doyle Lindsay, transferred to the pension establishment.

11th July, 1840.—No. 148 of 1840.—Ensign Charles Edward Phillpotts, of the 41st regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

15th July, 1840.—No 149 of 1840.—The pay batta, and other allowances for July 1840, of the troops at the presidency and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Monday, the 10th proximo.

No 150 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointments in the military auditor general's department :

Captain Auchmuty Tucker, of the 9th regiment light cavalry, officiating 2d assistant, to officiate as assistant military auditor general, vice captain Edward Touchet Milner permitted to proceed to New South Wales, on medical certificate.

Captain William Peckett, of the 9th regiment N I, to officiate as 2d assistant military auditor general, vice captain Tucker.

Lieutenant George Donnthorne Elliott, of the 39d regiment N I, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors, date of arrival, at Fort William, 6th July 1840.

Brevet captain Charles James Francis Burnett, of the 2d European regiment, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Assistant surgeon Robert Bakewell Cumberland, attached to the civil station of Pooree, is permitted to proceed to the Mauritius the Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for eighteen months.

No 151 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointment :

Colonel John Hunter Littler, of the 30th regiment native infantry, now temporarily employed on the brigade staff, to be a permanent brigadier of the 2d class on the establishment, vice major general Tamba, whose tour has expired.

The 1st of Hansia will, in future, be attached to the Meerut instead of the Sirhind Division.

No. 152 of 1840.—Captain William Matthew Smyth, of the corps of engineers at present in charge of the Kurnaul Division of public works, is placed at the disposal of the right hon'ble the governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being employed in the revenue department.

No. 153 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased in the political department, on the 30th ultimo, to make the following appointments in the Meywar Bheel cois about to be raised :

Captain W. Hunter, of the 15th regiment native infantry to be commandant.

Lieutenant J G Galskell, of the 26th regiment native infantry to be adjutant.

Ensign J F D E W Hall, of the 22d regiment native infantry, was appointed in the political department, under date the 4th instant, adjutant to the Joudpore Legion.

Lieutenant and brevet captain Hipsley Marsh, of the 3d regiment light cavalry, was appointed in the secret department, under date the 1st ultimo, to act as an assistant to the political agent at Quetta.

No 154 of 1840.—Instances having recently occurred, in which the agents for proprietors of bungalows situated within the limits of military cantonments have omitted to nominate a member of the committee of arbitration held upon such bungalows, under the provisions of the seventh and eighth clauses of the regulation, No. 173, dated 18th of September 1830, and such omission having produced to inconvenient results for which the regulation cited provides no remedy, the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to establish the following rule, as an addition to the eighth clause of the regulation.

"Due notice shall in every instance be given to proprietors of premises, or to their agents, by the commanding officer of the cantonment, of the intention to hold a committee thereupon; and should any such proprietor or his agent neglect to nominate a member of such committee, after having received due notice,—which, in all cases where the proprietor or his agent shall not be resident within the cantonment or in its vicinity, shall be taken to mean an official notification dated 14 days before the day on which the committee is to assemble,—it will be the duty of the commanding officer to nominate a member of the committee to represent such proprietor, and the committee shall thereupon proceed to arbitration."

GENERAL REGISTER.

22d July, 1840.—No 155 of 1840.—The right hon^{ble} the governor-general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Infantry.—Major David Williamson to be lieutenant colonel from the 30th June 1840, vice lieutenant colonel Thomas Dundas deceased.

53d Regiment N I.—Ensign Robert Shaw to be lieutenant, from the 27th March 1840, vice lieutenant and brevet captain Matthew Smith deceased.

31th Regiment N I.—Ensign Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy to be lieutenant, from the 1st July 1840, vice lieutenant Andrew Ramsay deceased.

38th Regiment N I.—Ensign Philip Chas Murray to be lieutenant, from the 6th July 1840, vice lieutenant and brevet captain Chas Upton Tripp deceased.

41st Regiment N I.—Captain and brevet major Hugh Sibbald to be major lieutenant and brevet captain James Wm Virtue Stephen to be captain of a company, and ensign Arthur Walton Onslow to be lieutenant, from the 30th June 1840, in succession to major David Williamson promoted.

29th July, 1840.—No 163 of 1840.—The home authorities having disapproved of clauses 3 and 6, and of the 1st provision of clause 5 of the general orders No 9 of 1839, dated the 20th of January last, the right hon^{ble} the governor general of India in council, in obedience to the instructions of the hon^{ble} the court of directors, promulgates for general information, the following revised rules for the employment in India, of local major generals of her majesty's service:

1st. Local major generals of her majesty's service are eligible under the appointment of government for employment as brigadiers, where queen's troops are stationed, provided that such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the general staff allotted to company's officers.

2. The senior local major generals, of the regiments at each presidency, are in preference to be so employed.

3. The period for which local major generals may retain brigade commands is not restricted to any number of years, but they must vacate such commands on the departure of their regiments from India, or from one presidency to another.

4. Local major generals of her majesty's service, who prefer remaining in India in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands, may do so, selecting their residences within the presidency in which their regiments are serving, and receiving the pay and full batta of their regimental rank.

5. Though local major generals of her majesty's service are permitted to remain in India unemployed, they are not precluded from retaining the command of their respective regiments, while they may at their option continue to exercise provided there shall be no interference with the brigade or other commands allotted to company's officers.

No 164 of 1840.—The right hon^{ble} the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank:

Infantry.—Major Christopher Dixon Wilkinson to be lieutenant colonel, vice lieutenant colonel John Taylor retired, with rank from the 30th June 1840, vice lieutenant colonel Thomas Dundas deceased.

28th Regiment N I.—Captain Jas Aitchison to be major, lieutenant and brevet captain Edward Thomas Tierney to be captain of a company, and ensign Crawford Trotter Chamberlain to be lieutenant, from the 30th June 1840, in succession to major C D Wilkinson promoted.

65th Regiment N I.—Lieutenant Wm Swatman to be captain of a company, from the 17th of March 1840, vice captain Joseph Whiteford deceased. This cancels the promotion of lieutenant Richard Lowthian Ross Charteris, published in general orders No. 117, of the 20th May 1840.

Ensign Richard John Mende to be lieutenant, from the 17th March 1840, vice lieutenant Wm Swatman promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

41st N. I.—Lieut col D Williamson, major H Sibbald, capt J W V Stephen, and lieut A W Onslow, to rank from 20th March 1840, vice lieut col J Taylor retired.

65th N. I.—Lieut C. M. Ross, ditto 15th Sept 1838, vice lieut W F H Charteris placed on the half pay list; lieut P M Baker, ditto 14th April 1839, vice lieut and brevet capt J Whiteford promoted, since deceased and lieut J McAnroe, ditto 1st Aug at 1839, vice lieut and brevet capt R H DeMontmorency promoted.

Mr John Bowhill having satisfied government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the service as an assistant surgeon on this establishment, date of arrival at Fort William, 23rd July 1840.

Veterinary surgeon Fraas Rogers, of the Hurrianah establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, via Bombay, on private affairs.

The following promotions are made in the ordnance commissariat department:

Sub-conductor and acting conductor Mathew Fairlie to be conductor, and acting sub-conductor Torrence Shiel to be sub-conductor from the 8th July 1840, vice conductor Charles Stott deceased.

Sub-conductor Wm Charles to act as conductor, and sergeant Thos Whelan, of the 3rd company 1st battalion of artillery to act as sub-conductor from the 8th July 1840, vice Fairlie promoted, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of conductor L Keelan.

No 165 of 1840.—Mr Edward Campbell is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the hon^{ble} the court of directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment. Mr Campbell's service and Indian allowances are to commence from the 29th April 1840, the date of his arrival at Bombay, agreeably to the instructions of the hon^{ble} court, date of arrival at Fort William, 21st July 1840.

John Naismith, M D, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the hon^{ble} the court of directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment, date of arrival at Fort William, 25th July 1840.

Mr William Suker Comberbach having satisfied government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the service as an assistant surgeon on this establishment.

In continuation of general orders No. 77, dated 22th May 1840, 2d lieutenant Frederick Pollack, of the corps of engineers, is transferred from the Madras to the Bengal establishment, and will take rank in the engineer corps under this presidency, agreeably to the list reserved from the hon^{ble} the court of directors and published in general orders above mentioned.

2d lieutenant Frederick Pollack, of engineers, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of the hon^{ble} the court of directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 17th July 1840.

The return to military duty of apothecary Peter O'Brien, of the subordinate medical department, lately attached to the Calcutta native hospital, and who in general orders No. 120, of the 20th May last was placed at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief, is to have effect from the 6th idem.

The undermentioned men of the corps of sappers and miners are appointed to be assistant overseers in the department of public works and placed at the disposal of the superintending engineer central provinces.

Sergeant J P Bennet and corporal J Douglas.

No. 166 of 1840.—The following promotions, made by the right hon^{ble} the governor general, are published in general orders.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Governor General's Body Guard.—Jemadar Shatek Jawal Hussien to be subadar and Havildar Gumbhoo Doolie to be jemadar, from 25th July 1840, in succession to subadar Shatek Rohinally deceased.

No 167 of 1840.—Brave colonel Thomas Henry Paul, of the 20th regiment native infantry, is appointed temporarily, a brigadier of the 2d class, with a view to his employment in a line command.

2d Lieutenant Stephen Pott, of the corps of engineers, assistant on the Benares road, is appointed to relieve 1st lieutenant Lawrence Hill, in the superintendence of the grand trunk road in the north western provinces, that officer being about to visit the presidency with a view to apply for furlough to Europe.

Captain the hon'ble H B Dalzell, of the regiment of artillery, commissary of ordnance at Agra, has three months' leave of absence, from the 15th proximo, to visit Simla, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant C Stewart, of the regiment of artillery, now on leave at Agra, is authorized to officiate for Captain Dalzell during his absence.

Captain John Sandeman Boswell, of the 19th regiment native infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

The following promotions are made in the department of public works:

Sub-conductor W Synott to be conductor, overseer sergeant Piggott to be sub-conductor, and assistant overseer Mon Idnas odden Monkeryea to be overseer, from the 18th June 1840, in succession to conductor Conroy, deceased.

Sub-assistant overseer Ramperasad Doss, of the Midnapore division, is appointed an assistant overseer in the department of public works, and attached to the circle of the south western provinces.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and soldier are admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of council of the 11th January 1797, and general orders of the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the hon'ble the court of directors, with permission to receive their stipends at the places specified opposite to their respective names.

Serjeant Thomas Holmes, of artillery, Europe.

Serjeant James Davis, of the Allahabad magazine, Simla.

Bombardier William Ashton, of artillery, Europe.

No. 163 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant George William Bishop, of the 71st regiment native infantry, to command the two companies of Behandy sappers at Banjoel nuz, vice lieutenant George James Montgomery, of the 15th regiment native infantry, resigned.

Ensigns William Edward Mulcaster, of the 61th, and Charles Sheppard Reynolds, of the 40th regiment native infantry, to do duty with the 2d Assam Subandy corps.

Lieutenant Patrick Graham Roberts of the 71st regiment native infantry, was appointed in the political department under date the 23d instant, to be adjutant of the Kotah contingent.

Captain Allan Ronald Macdonald, of the 4th regiment native infantry, brigade major to the Oude Auxiliary force, obtained in the political department under date the 20th instant, an extension of leave of absence from the 27th July to the 29th August next.

Assistant Surgeon Murray, M D of the civil station of Meerblom, obtained in the judicial and revenue department under date 24th instant, leave of absence for twenty days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23d ultimo.

No. 169 of 1840.—Serjeant Adamson, of the corps of sappers and miners, who was appointed in general orders N. 273, dated 16th October 1837, an assistant overseer in the department of public works and attached to the Assam division, is re-appointed to his corps.

Havildar Hanoomah Sidg, of the infantry escort of the envoy and minister at the court of his majesty Shah Sojah-ool-Moolk, is promoted to the rank of jemadar, from the 1st May 1840, to complete the establishment, vice jemadar Shatek. Dannoos transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the services in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors, as cadets of artillery and infantry and assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant and ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Mr Robert Henry Pollock, date of arrival at Fort William, 17th July, 1840.

Infantry.—Messrs. Geo Gibson Anderson, ditto 15th July, 1840, William Shand, Jas Brooke Young Matheson, Hugh Vans Hathorn and Geo Gladwin Dennison, ditto 16th July, 1840; Augustus Nicholas Thompson, Thomas Maitland Travers, John Talbot Shakespear, Edgar James Hughes, and Philip Arthur Pleydell Bouverie, ditto 17th July, 1840; John Hunter, ditto 18th July, 1840.

Medical Department.—Messrs. Wm Rickatts Gerard, ditto 16th July, 1840, Geo Taylor Cornelius Fogarty, and Anthony Beale, ditto 17th July, 1840.

Lieutenant William Barrill Holmes, of the 12th regiment N I, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 16th July, 1840.

Captain John Elphinstone Broers, of the 13th Regiment N I, was appointed in the political department, under date the 13th instant, commandant of the Kotah contingent.

No 176 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Major General Archibald Watson to be commandant of the fortress and garrison of Allahabad, vice general Bennett Marley, who has been permitted to resign the situation.

No 157 of 1840.—The following lists of rank of cadets of engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry, and of assistant surgeons, appointed to the Bengal presidency, are published for general information.

No 3 of 1840.—List of rank of cadets for the Bengal engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry.

For the Engineers.—To rank from the 11th December 833, the day on which he passed his public examination provided the ship by which he proceeded sail from Gravesend on or before the 11th June 1840, or if not, that his subsequent detention shall have been upon duty, viz.

Henry Yule, (quitted Chatham 11th March, 1840.)

For the Artillery.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, he not having sailed within the period prescribed by the Court's resolution, viz.

Edward Allen, Malcolm, sailed 10th May.

For the Cavalry.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

James Fairlie, Reliance, sailed 14th April, 1840.

For the Infantry.—To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

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Archibald Oliver Wood, apptd 4th March, Williams Esplanade, 26th Feb.; Charles Noel, 19th Feb. and Charles Curtis Drury 19th, Reliance, sailed 14th April. Charles Matthew Martin, Edw., and Henry Wierum Post, 19th Roxburgh Castle, sailed 1st May. William Weistond Reader, 11th Malcolm, sailed 10th May.

No 3 of 1840.

List of rank of assistant surgeons for Bengal.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order viz.

James George DeCruz Denham, Reliance, sailed 14th April. Warner Walter Wells, Malcolm, sailed 10th May.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,
Secy Milly Dept.

East India House, 2d June, 1840.

No 159 of 1840.—The right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Regiment of Artillery.—1st Lieutenant and brevet captain Gen Campbell to be captain, a. d. 2d Lieutenant Henry Marshall Courne to be 1st Lieutenant from the 10th July 1840, in succession to captain Charles Dallas deceased.

Cornet Robert Christie, of the 5th regiment light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

1st Lieutenant John Trail, executive engineer of the Barrack division of public works, is permitted to proceed to Moulemein, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bangalore on that account for four months.

The following promotions are made in the ordnance commissariat department.

Sub-conductor and acting conductor Joseph Higginbottom to be conductor, and acting sub-conductor, William Perry to be sub-conductor, from the 31 July, 1840, vice conductor Wm McKelvey deceased.

Sub-conductor Matthew Purdie to act as conductor, and staff sergeant Terence Shiel, of the 2d company 2d battalion artillery, to act as sub-conductor, from the 3d July 1840, vice Higginbottom promoted and during the absence on furlough to Europe of conductor L K.

No 160 of 1840.—The following appointments were made in the political department, to take effect from the 31st March last.

1st Lieutenant Jos Davey Cunningham, of the corps of engineers, and captain Henry Montgomery Lawrence, of the regiment of artillery, to be assistants to the governor-general's agent for the affairs of the Punjab and the North Western Frontier.

Assistant surgeon Alexander Gaisa was appointed in the judicial department, North Western Provinces, under date the 4th instant, to the medical duties of the civil station of Alnupore, with retrospective effect from the 28th April last.

The following appointments were made by the honorable the lieutenant governor, in the general department, North Western Provinces, under date the 7th instant:

Assistant surgeon John Ralfour to be surgeon to his honor.

Captain Henry Rutherford, of the regiment of artillery, to be secretary to his honor. This appointment to have retrospective effect from the 2d June last.

No 161 of 1840.—Lieutenant Arthur Sanders, of the 4th regiment N I, is appointed to officiate as Assistant in the office of the quarter master general of the army, from the 10th instant.

Lieutenant E H Ingey, of the 31st regiment Madras N I, was appointed in the political department, under date the 29th ultimo, to be adjutant of the Tihon Corps, in the Teassera province, in the room of lieutenant

Smith, from the date of the departure of that officer to Europe, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Robert Napier of the corps of engineers—executive engineer 12th division of public works, is permitted to proceed to Madras on account of his private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months.

No 162 of 1840.—The following paras of a military letter, No 27, dated 20th May, 1840, from the honorable the court of directors to the governor of Bengal, are published for general information:

"Para 1. We have permitted the following officers to retain to their duty, viz.

Captains W Geddes, H H Lloyd, and Robert Beavan. Lieuts. W Montrose, and Walter Hore, (Overland.)

2. We have granted additional leave to the undermentioned officers, viz.

Lieuts R H Mochler, 8 months, J H Mayow, 3 ditto, Assist Surgeon T B Hart, 4 ditto.

3. We have permitted lieutenant Colonel John Taylor to retire from the service. This vacancy has effect from the 26th March 1840.

4. At the request of the friends of lieutenant H I R Chait, we have placed that officer on medical pay list. This vacancy has effect from the 1st September, 1840.

5th August, 1840. No. 179 of 1840.—The right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment in the ordnance commissariat department:

Captain Edward Henry L Davey, of the regiment of artillery, deputy commissary, to be commissary and 1st lieutenant, and to be captain Charles Samuel Bullock of artillery, to be deputy commissary of ordnance, in succession to captain Charles Dallas deceased.

The lordship in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

10th Regiment N I.—Lieutenant Frederic Lloyd to be captain of a company, and ensign Thomas Christian Shore to be lieutenant, from the 29th July, 1840, in succession to captain John Sanders deceased transferred to the invalid establishment.

22d Regiment N I.—Captain John Macle to be major, lieutenant and brevet captain Charles Cooper to be captain of a company, and ensign Thomas Baldwin Hamilton to be lieutenant, from the 18th July, 1840, in succession to major John Dunlop deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence to visit the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Brevet major John Hules, of the 4th regiment N I, supervisor of the Hissar stud, for five months, from the 1st November next.

Lieutenant Jas Roger Western, of the corps of engineers, superintendent of the Amalgamated Steel works, for six months, from 1st September, 1840.

Lieutenant E Hill, of the corps of engineers, assistant superintendent of roads, from the 1st October to the 1st of April next.

Surgeon James Hutchinson, secretary to the medical board and presidency surgeon, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

No 171 of 1840.—Captain John Raithby Rees, of the regiment of artillery, has returned to his duty in the establishment over and without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the honorable the court of directors, his return to reckon from the date of his arrival at Calcutta.

Ensign Henry Rensay, of the 5th regiment native infantry, adjutant of the Kumaon local battalion, is permitted

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at the disposal of the hon'ble the Lieutenant governor of the north western provinces, with a view to his being appointed junior assistant to the commissioner of Kumaon, in the room of Lieutenant Andrew Ramsay deceased.

No 172 of 1840—Lieut colonel Henry Lewis White, of the 56th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant colonel Duncan Presgrave, of the 66th regiment native infantry, superintendent of the foundry at Cossipore, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

No 173 of 1840—The right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to publish for general information the subjoined extracts from a letter, No. 8 dated 15th January 1840, from the honorable the court of directors:

Para 2. "We have consented to the establishment of three (magnetical) observatories, one on the Himalaya mountains; a second at Fort Saint George; and a third at Singapore.

3. "The observers appointed by us are captain J T Boileau of the Bengal engineers, for Bengal; Lieutenant S. E. O. Lindlaw, of the Madras engineers, for Fort Saint George; and Lieutenant Elliot, of the same corps, for Singapore."

With reference to the hon'ble court's orders Captain J T Boileau, of the Engineers, whose return to the Presidency was announced in general orders No. 145, of the 8th ultimo, will proceed to Simla without delay, to establish there the observatory of which he is appointed superintendent.

Three assistants from the corps of sappers and miners will be placed under the orders of captain Boileau, in accordance with the instructions of the hon'ble court.

The following establishment is sanctioned for the observatory at Himalaya.

1 English Writer at.....	40
2 Chupprassies at 5.....	10
1 Tindal at.....	8
1 Khulashia at 5.....	30
1 Sweeper at.....	4

Total per mensem, Rs. 92

The pay of the establishment, and all charges connected with the observatory, are to be drawn in the military department.

No 171 of 1840—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to determine, that the period which shall be held to be "due notice" the proprietors of premises, or their agents, not residing within or in the vicinity of a military cantonment, of the intention to hold a commission of arbitration on such premises, under the regulation No 173, dated 12th of September 1840, shall be one month, and not fourteen days as laid down in general orders No 154 of the 15th ultimo.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

STUART, Lt-Col.
Secy to the Govt. of India, Mly Dept.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d July, 1840.—The order issued by major general Sir W Cotton, G C B and K C H commanding in Afghanistan, dated the 3d June, directing lieutenant T F Patterson of the 2d regiment of native infantry, to act as detachment staff to the troops noted in the margin, under the command of lieutenant colonel N Wallace, from the 21st of May last, is confirmed.

Conductor B Murphy, at present doing duty in the arsenal of Fort William, is appointed permanent conductor to the Delhi magazine and directed to join.

Corporal James McCruthery, of the Darjeeling Subindry corps of sappers and miners is remanded to the artillery in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the town major's list, and directed to join the 3d company 3d battalion at Dimpore.

Corporal and blacksmith sergeant Robert Homan, attached to the arsenal of Fort William, is appointed armourer sergeant.

The undermentioned men are transferred to the town major's list and appointed to the situations stated opposite their names in the arsenal of Fort William:

Gunner Patrick Hammond, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery, to be blacksmith sergeant.

Acting sergeant James Reid of the 3d company 1st battalion of artillery to be laboratory man.

Gunner William Kenyon, of the 3d company 4th battalion of artillery, to be laboratory man.

3d July, 1840.—Ensign J J Mackay, of the 32d regiment native infantry, appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 5th light cavalry, is directed with the sanction of Government, to act as interpreter to captain Campbell's detachment of her majesty's troops, ordered by water from Chinaurah to the upper provinces.

Ensign Frederick Augustus Hook, recently admitted in the service, is appointed to do duty with the 69th regiment of native infantry at Berhampore, and directed to join.

The district orders by major general W Nott, dated Candahar the 26th November and 22d December last, the former placing assistant surgeon W J Loch in medical charge of the 43d native infantry, and the latter directing the same officer to afford medical aid to the 42d regiment of native infantry, are confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3th regiment native infantry—lieutenant W M Roberts, from 22d July to 22d November, to visit Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

33th regiment native infantry—ensign H R Shelton, from 5th June to 5th December, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

50th regiment native infantry—surgeon J F Stewart, M D, from 1st October to 1st April 1841, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

4th July, 1840—The order issued by major general Sir W Cotton, G C B and K C H, commanding in Afghanistan, dated the 6th ultimo, directing lieutenant and brevet captain T M E Moorhouse, of the 35th to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 37th regiment of native infantry, in the room of brevet captain Wynne, permitted to rejoin the corps to which he belongs, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 20th ultimo, directing sergeant William Harding, laboratory-man, to act as laboratory sergeant in the Cawnpore magazine, vice Howe deceased, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted to brevet major J L Jones, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 25th September last, is to be held to have commenced from the 18th of that month, instead of the 1st October, and to have terminated on the 29th April, the date of his rejoining his regiment at Ferozepore.

Sub-conductor R Smith removed from the Agra to the Delhi magazine.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 6th regiment light cavalry—lieutenant colonel J B Hearsey, from 15th November to 15th May 1841, to

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visit Bareilly and Calcutta, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

54th regiment native infantry.—brevet captain and lieutenant S A Lybna, from 15th August to 15th February 1841, to visit Allahabad and the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

63th regiment native infantry.—lieutenant R P Bryant, from 22d June to 30th June, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

8th July, 1841.—The order issued by brigadier W S White, on a under date the 29th ultimo, directing the following appointments from the date of embarkation, with a detachment of artillery under orders to proceed to the upper provinces, is confirmed; viz.

Acting sergeant-major D Ross, of the right wing 4th battalion of artillery, to be sergeant major.

Sergeant T Patterson, of the 1st company 4th battalion, to be quarter master sergeant.

Sergeant R Carey, of the 1st company 4th battalion, to be provost sergeant.

Gunner A Johnson, of the 1st company 4th battalion, to be hospital sergeant.

With reference to the general orders 23d May, quoted in the margin, captain S W Fenning 10th June, will command, and the following officers 17th June, will do duty with the artillery detachment, and recruits for the European regiment, proceeding by water to the upper provinces, viz.

1st lieutenant E W S Scott, 3d lieutenants A Christie, T W Polman, and J Young.

Quarter master sergeant Thomas Bradshaw, of the 9th light cavalry, is appointed sergeant major to the regiment, vice Cullen deceased.

Memo.—For George "Brizar," in general orders by the commander in chief, of the 13th May last, page 221, read George Bryan. The order books to be corrected accordingly.

7th July, 1840.—The order issued by major general Sir W Cotton, G O C and K C C commanding in Afghanistan, dated the 21st May last, directing Lieutenant J S Broadfoot, field engineer, to entertain the following establishment, is with the sanction of government, confirmed; viz.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Carpenter,..... | at 16 Rs. per mensem. |
| 1 Ditto,..... | at 12 " ditto. |
| 2 Blacksmiths and a forge,..... | at 90 " ditto. |

The order issued on the 8th April 1839, appointing gun-corporal Thomas Cassidy gun sergeant to the Joudporegum, vice Jones transferred to the regiment of artillery, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

8th July, 1840.—His excellency the commander in chief is pleased, with the sanction of the right honorable the governor general of India in council, to declare, that the following paragraphs (numbered 13 and 18) of the royal warrant of the 9th of May 1839, "regulating a system of rewards for the well-conducted soldier, by a distinctive mark of merit, and by additions to the rates of pay, &c." shall be held applicable to the European troops of the company's army, viz.

"13. As it is our will and pleasure, that this reward shall be strictly an honorable distinction, to be conferred only upon the well-conducted soldier, the commanding officers of regiments are strictly enjoined to enter in the regimental defaulters' book, the name of every soldier who, in consequence of misconduct, shall have been subjected to any punishment beyond six days' drill, or seven days' confinement to barracks; and the commission of every offence, which shall impose upon the commanding officer the necessity of recording the soldier's name in the regimental defaulters' book, shall render him ineligible for this reward, for two years from that

date; and if he be already in possession of this distinction, shall deprive him of his distinguishing mark and good conduct pay for one year; and a second recorded offence within twelve months, shall render two years of uninterrupted good conduct necessary to obtain a restoration of such reward."

"18. A soldier may, for a first offence of a serious nature, be adjudged, by the sentence of a court martial, to forfeit all or any part of the advantages he had derived from his previous good conduct, either absolutely, or for any period not less than eighteen months, according to the circumstances which shall have appeared in evidence."

The attention of officers commanding European corps is specially called to the relaxation, now authorized, of the severity of the 13th article of the warrant of the 29th May 1837, published in general orders of the 19th July 1838, and to the circumstance of their having it now in their power to inflict minor punishments, without necessarily depriving the soldier of his right to good conduct.

The records of conduct are to consist of a troop or company defaulters' book, and a regimental, brigade, or battalion defaulters' book; in the former all offences of every denomination are to be regularly and distinctly recorded, in the latter all offences are to be entered which are considered by the regimental, brigade, or battalion commanding officer to be deserving of a more severe punishment than six days' drill, or what may be deemed an equivalent, to seven days' confinement to barracks, (a punishment not applicable to India) as specified in the warrant; and the commandant of artillery will lay down such rules, as may appear to him necessary to insure uniformity of punishments being inflicted for similar offences throughout the troops, companies, brigades and battalions under his orders.

Each defaulters' book is to be carefully preserved, and is never on any account whatever to be defaced or destroyed.

The troop or company defaulters' book is to be kept by the captain, or other officer, in charge of the troop or company, by whom alone is every entry to be made therein.

The following orders are confirmed:

1. The Dum-Dum station order of the 1st instant, directing assistant surgeon W Sheriff to afford medical aid to the 1st battalion of artillery, and assistant surgeon E Edlin, M D, to perform the medical duties of the right wing 4th battalion, 3d company, 7th battalion, and detachment of artillery drafts.

2. The regimental order by lieutenant colonel J B Hearsey, dated the 3rd ultimo, appointing cornet S P Macmillen to act as adjutant to the 6th light cavalry, on the departure of cornet Ferguson.

9th July, 1840.—His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

6th regiment of light cavalry.—Cornet S P Macmillen to be adjutant, vice Ferguson nominated to the right honorable the governor general's body guard.

Corporal George Belford, of the 1st troop 3d brigade, of horse artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed to the Durbelling Scudbury corps of sappers and miners, vice Sedgely recommended to the artillery.

Bombardier Maurice Swaghey, of the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed gun corporal to the Broadwood Legion, vice Goddings promoted gun sergeant.

The unmentioned officers have leave of absence 1st regiment light cavalry.—Brevet captain B P Rickettes, from 15th October to 15th March 1841, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on private affairs.

9th regiment light cavalry.—lieutenant and adjutant W Cookson from 1st August to 15th November, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

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10th regiment native infantry—Captain F St J Stuart, from 15th July to 5th October, to visit Simla and its vicinity, on private affairs.

10th July, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

1. The Allahabad station order of the 16th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon T. A. Wethered to afford relief to a detachment of the 20th regiment of native infantry.

2. The Agra garrison and station order of the 25th ultimo, directing Sewbuth, native doctor, attached to the 1th battalion of artillery, to do duty with a detachment of the 2d regiment of native infantry, under orders for Allahabad.

3. The Agra garrison and station order of the 25th ultimo, appointing assistant apothecary C. Hayes to officiate as apothecary in the hospital of the 1th battalion of artillery, during the absence on duty, of apothecary H. Watson.

4. The Cawnpore division order of the 30th ultimo, directing Shook Blackun, native doctor attached to the 7th regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Mian, and to place himself under the orders of assistant surgeon Finders.

His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings of medical officers.

Surgeon A Wood, from the 6th to the 1st battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum.

Surgeon A. Chambers, M. D., from the 45th regiment of native infantry to the 5th battalion of artillery at Cawnpore.

Surgeon C S. Cushing, (on furlough) from the 11th battalion of artillery, to the 45th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant surgeon W. Pitt, at present doing duty with the 2d depot battalion at Fitchburgh, will proceed forthwith and relieve Dr. Chambers from the medical duties at Shahjohannpore, when the latter will repair to Cawnpore, and join the 5th battalion of artillery.

Assistant surgeon S. M. Griffith, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, will afford medical aid to the 2d depot battalion, the major general commanding the depot, and the medical officers for the performance of the medical duties of the 5th battalion of artillery, in the absence of surgeon Wood, and until the arrival of surgeon Chambers.

His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointment and removal.

7th Battalion of Artillery.—Lieutenant C. Hodge to be interpreter and quarter master, vice lieutenant Campbell appointed to the ordnance commissariat department.

2d lieutenant H. P. de Teijsdor is removed from the 3d company 2d battalion to the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

11th July, 1840.—The Landour station order of the 19th ultimo, appointing bombardier William Stuard, of the 4th company 3d battalion of artillery, pay sergeant to the detachment of the honorable company's troops at Landour, vice Weyler permitted to resign the situation, is confirmed.

Lieutenant colonel G. Williamson, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, is permitted to pass the remaining portion of the leave granted to him by general orders of the 1st April last, at Mussorie, instead of at Almorah.

Assistant surgeons A W. Crozier, J. H. Jones and J. H. Bath, at present at the general hospital directed to proceed forthwith to Dum-Dum, and to do duty with the artillery at that station.

The undermentioned corporals and constables, recently introduced into the service, are appointed to do duty

with the corps specified opposite to their names, and directed to join.

Corporals L J Parquharson, 6th regiment light cavalry, Sultanpore; Benares; R F Macleod, 5th ditto ditto, Kanank, and R G Taylor, 6th ditto ditto, Sultanpore Benares.

Ensigns R Larkin, 24th regiment native infantry, Dinapore; J P Clarkson, 6th ditto ditto, Bareilly; R Falloch, 40th ditto ditto, Dinapore; B P Idon, 56th ditto ditto, Dinapore; C P K Hinde, 67th ditto ditto, Benares; G G Moxon, 67th ditto ditto, Benares; T Davis, 7th ditto ditto, Benares; J B Dunnys, 24th ditto ditto, Dinapore; G S Weston, 67th ditto ditto, Benares; W G M Maclean, 56th ditto ditto, Dinapore; R Nicholas, 54th ditto ditto, Dacca; G Gayner, 2nd ditto ditto, Agra; J Harri, 67th ditto ditto, Benares; O J McL. Farrington, 67th ditto ditto, Benares; J S Philpotts, 68th ditto ditto, Benares; A Blackwood, 67th ditto ditto, Benares; D Macdonald, 56th ditto ditto, Mirzapore; T T King, 24th ditto ditto, Dinapore, and C Lyne, 28th ditto ditto, Dinapore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

7th regiment light cavalry—coronet and adjutant M J Turnbull, from 1st June to 30th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

9th regiment light cavalry—lieutenant W V Wilford, from 6th October to 6th April 1841, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

9th regiment light cavalry—surgeon J. Delymple, from 1st August to 31st October, to visit Mussorie, on private affairs.

33d regiment native infantry—lieutenant H Ward, from 2d June to 1st November, to visit Mussorie, on medical certificate.

33d regiment native infantry—captain C Campbell, from 25th June to 25th August, to visit Mussorie on private affairs.

Medical department—assistant surgeon A H Cheeks from 10th July to 10th August, on private affairs.

11th July, 1840.—The Meerut station order of the 3d March last, directing the provisions for the Landour depot to attach to their command of captain C F Hayers, and appointing lieutenant H. P. de Teijsdor, of that regiment, to do duty with a detachment is confirmed.

The Dum-Dum station order of the 2d ultimo, appointing lieutenant F G. Bennett, of the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, to the charge of the expense magazine and laboratory school, is with the sanction of government confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The order issued by captain W H Halkord, under date the 1st ultimo, directing lieutenants B Garrett and A DeFontain, doing duty with the Rangachuck infantry battalion, the former to act as adjutant to the corps, during the absence, on duty employment, of lieutenant and adjutant B W R Jenner, and the latter to take charge of the detachment of the 6th local horse attached to the battalion, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed as temporary arrangements.

Assistant surgeon J Macpherson, at present doing duty with her majesty's 21st foot, is permitted to the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery at Dum-Dum, vice assistant surgeon W Sharreff deceased, and directed to join.

Assistant surgeons F J Moxat, M D and J H Freeman, at present at the general hospital, are appointed to do duty with her majesty's 21st foot, in Fort William, and directed to join.

Hospital apprentices H W Tibbatts and W Jenner, at present at the general hospital, are directed to proceed forthwith to Dum-Dum, and to do duty, the former as acting assistant apothecary, and the latter as assistant apothecary, to the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery and details composing the regimental band.

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The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

1st European regiment—Lieutenant J W Bennett, doing duty with the Sylhet light infantry battalion, from 1st October to 1st February 1841; to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Infantry—Unposted Ensign C W Russell, from 6th August to 6th November, to visit Rangoon, on private affairs.

Infantry—Unposted ensign J R Pugh, from 6th August to 6th September, to remain at the presidency on private affairs.

15th July 1840.—The commander in chief having had under his consideration, the frequent references made to the clothing board, on the subject of uniforms for bands of native regiments, his excellency is pleased to direct, that commanding officers of corps, in which bands exist, shall, on the 1st January of the year that the clothing becomes due, draw the established rate of compensation in lieu of sepoy's clothing for such men as may be employed gunners, making a corresponding deduction in the figured statements, which is to be noted in a remark at the foot.

The attention of officers commanding corps is called to pages 131 and 132 of the clothing regulations, laying down the forms of the nominal roll and bill to be prepared for compensation in lieu of clothing, much inconvenience having been experienced by the clothing board from the general want of attention to the prescribed forms.

The following orders are, with the sanction of the right honorable the governor general of India in council, confirmed.

1. The Mysore station order of the 13th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon J A Guse to officiate as civil surgeon at that place.

2. The Cawnpore division order of the 18th ultimo directing assistant surgeon H J Boyd to perform the medical duties of the civil station at Unnespur, during the absence, on leave, of assistant surgeon H Will.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

11th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant C C Roberts, from 1st July to 15th November, to visit Europe, on medical certificate. This certificate is given granted to him in 2nd order of the 16th ultimo.

5th regiment native infantry—Ensign J H R Noble, from 27th October 1839 to 30th December 1839, to enable him to join.

17th July, 1840.—The commander in chief is exceedingly sorry that ensign L A McGon, of the 67th regiment of native infantry, should have misconstrued, so flagrantly, the intimation which he received, by his excellency's orders, from his commanding officer, on the 16th ultimo.

Ensign McLean's conduct in beating Mr Bryant, in his own shop at Benares, because he would not permit him to purchase articles at his auction, before he had liquidated a debt of 600 rupees, was most odious, and the commander in chief only regrets that it did not suit Mr Bryant's convenience to prosecute him for the assault.

The intimation made by ensign McLean for the determination of his excellency not to expose him to trial for his most improper conduct, was, that on the day following that, on which he was released from arrest, he went to the shop of Messrs Bryant and Co. the last place to which, if he had possessed an atom of self-respect, he should have gone, and there received the degrading notice that no further dealings would be had with him, and that if he did not leave the premises, he should be forcibly expelled.

As a last resource, he sends a challenge to Mr Kemp, Mr Bryant's partner, thus acknowledging an equality with the very persons whom he had previously abused and ill-treated. Mr Kemp denied that any

equality existed between them, as long as ensign McLean owed him 600 rupees, and gave him no assurances of payment.

If ensign McLean hopes to rise in the service, he must change these lines of proceeding. By justifying himself in the use of articles which his situation did not require or warrant, at the expense of Messrs Bryant and Co. he has rendered himself amenable to the laws for an assault, has had two courts martial impending over him; has had very severe lessons given him in writing by Mr Bryant, whom he affects to despise, and who was prepared to make his servants turn him out on the 17th ultimo, rather than risk a second beating.

The commander in chief warns ensign McLean of the only and disreputable determination which will infallibly attend such a course as this; trusting at the same time to that officer's respect for the army, and for his family, for a return to the honorable conduct always suggested by the feelings of an officer and gentleman.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

5th regiment native infantry—Major G Huish, from 1st August to 1st February 1841, to visit the hills north of Deyrah and the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

18th July, 1840.—The commander in chief is pleased to make the following removals in the ordnance commissariat department.

Conductor R B Murphy, from the Delhi to the expense magazine, as permanent conductor, and directed to join.

Conductor C Phillips, from the Ajmere to the Delhi magazine, as permanent conductor, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

10th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant E Harvey, adjutant, 3d local horse, from 15th October to 15th March 1841, to visit Cawnpore and Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

5th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J B Luck, from 2d September to 20th June 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

20th regiment native infantry—Captain M W Gilmore, from 15th October to 15th April 1841, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

5th regiment native infantry—Ensign A & O Donaldson, from 25th June 1839 to 31st August 1839, to remain at the presidency.

20th July, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

1. The Meerut station order of the 1st instant, directing Veterinary Surgeon J H Bury, of the 4th regiment of light cavalry, to afford professional aid to the horses of the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

2. The Dum-Dum station order of the 9th ultimo, appointing surgeon G Angus, as a temporary attachment to the medical charge of the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, the 1st battalion of artillery, and the regimental band, on the demise of assistant surgeon W Hs Sherrill.

3. The regimental order by lieutenant colonel F R Stacey, commanding the 43d regiment of native infantry, dated the 5th ultimo, nominating ensign G H Good as an adjutant to the left the wing of the corps, during separation from head quarters.

21st July, 1840.—The following orders are, with the sanction of government, confirmed :

1. The undated by major general S R H Bage, &c &c, dated the 20th April last, appointing the late T F Patterson, of the 2d regiment of native infantry, brigade quarter master to the detachment of troops moving, under the major general's command from Jabalpur to Calcutta.

2. The Kurnaul station order of the 14th ultimo, appointing surgeon J Greig, of the 20th

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native infantry, to the medical charge of the recruits entertaining at that station for the service of his majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

3. The Cawnpore division order of the 25th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon G Harpur, attached to the detachment of her majesty's troops under captain M Barr, to the medical charge of the civil station of Futtehpore, during the absence, on leave, of assistant surgeon R W Faithfull.

The Cawnpore division order of the 25th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon W Shillito, of the 49th regiment of native infantry, to perform the medical duties of the detachment of her majesty's troops under the command of captain M Barr, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon T Thomson, M D, at present at the presidency, is appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of European troops arrived from Bombay, and under orders for the upper provinces.

Mr Thomson will place himself in immediate communication with surgeon Barnes, of the Bombay army now in charge of the detachment, whom he will relieve in the duty.

Hospital apprentice G Flynn is removed from her majesty's 9th to Her Majesty's 3d regiment of foot.

22d July, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed

1. The Cawnpore division order of the 5th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon W J Loch to march in medical charge of the right wing 43d regiment of native infantry assistant surgeon P F H Haldeney to afford medical aid to the left wing of the regiment, and to the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery, remaining in garrison; and appointing assistant surgeon W P Hindinders, of the Bombay establishment, to the medical charge of the 42d regiment of native infantry.

2. The regimental order by major R A Stedman, commanding the 7th light cavalry, dated the 29th ultimo appointing cornet C W Ratcliffe to act as adjutant to the corps, during the absence, on leave, of cornet Turnbull, or until further orders.

3. The Agra garrison and station order of the 8th instant, directing assistant surgeon W Martin, attached to her majesty's 9th foot, to afford medical aid to the 23d regiment of native infantry.

4. The Dum-Dum station order of the 13th instant appointing assistant surgeon A W Crozier to the medical charge of the 1st battalion of artillery.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following arrangements in the regiment of artillery:

1st Lieutenant and brevet captain F Galtiskell, adjutant and quarter master of the 4th battalion, is posted on the 1st company 2d battalion, and appointed to command the experimental camel field battery attached to it, but will continue at Agra until the arrival of his successor.

1st lieutenant and brevet captain K Sunderland, of the 2d troop 2d brigade, is appointed adjutant and quarter master to the 4th battalion, vice Galtiskell.

2d lieutenant G H Clifford is removed from the 4th company 6th battalion to the 2d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery.

Lieutenant John Clarke, of the 25th regiment of native infantry, having been pronounced, by the examiners of the college of Fort William, qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

6th regiment native infantry—captain J Stevens, from 20th June to 23d June, to enable him to join.

23d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant R F Smith, from 1st August to 15th January 1841, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

25th regiment native infantry—Ensign E Cook, from 1st August to 31st October, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Kemadon local battalion—Ensign and adjutant H Ratliff, from 1st June to 31st July, to visit Almorah, on private affairs.

22d July 1840.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th regiment native infantry—Captain W Buttanshaw, from 15th October to 15th February 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

15th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant W P Robins, from 25th September to 25th January 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

73d regiment native infantry—Lieut Col W B Salaman, from 15th November to 1st March 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

24 July, 1840—Ensign O Cavenagh, of the 72d, is appointed to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 1st regiment of native infantry at Benares, vice Stephen pronote I, and directed to join.

Sergeant James Carney, laboratory-man in the arsenal of Fort William, and sergeant James Ford, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, are appointed, the former to be park sergeant, and the latter laboratory man, to fill existing vacancies in the Allahabad magazine.

Staff sergeant Thomas Wilson, of the 3d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed bazar sergeant at Ferozepore, from the 7th instant.

24th July, 1840—Brevet captain W R Holmes, of the 2th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the command of a detachment of her majesty's troops under orders to proceed to the upper provinces, and directed to report himself to the assistant adjutant general of queen's troops, from whom he will receive further instructions.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery—Brevet major H Drakew, from 1st November to 1st March 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

5th regiment light cavalry—Lieut Intr and Qr Mr C V Gascoyne, from 25th October to 25th February 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

6th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and adjutant O P Thomas, from 13th June to 13th November, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

7th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant G W Bishop, from 24th June to 24th September, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

25th July, 1840—The regimental order by Lieutenant Colonel C. Godby, commanding the 36th regiment of native infantry, dated the 16th ultimo, directing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. F. Fleming to act as Adjutant to the corps, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant H. F. Dunsford, of the 69th regiment of native infantry, and acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st light cavalry, is appointed station staff at Muttra, vice Harriott permitted to resign that station.

Lieutenant R H. Pollock, of artillery, recently admitted into the service, is directed to do duty with the artillery at Agra.

Cornet R G. Taylor and Ensign G Gannon are directed to do duty, the former with the 3d light cavalry at Kurnaul, and the latter with the 9th native infantry.

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at Benares, instead of the regiments stated in General Orders of the 15th instant.
Sergeant Henry Wrayman, of the 3d company 1st battery of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed a laboratory-man in the arsenal of Fort William, vice Carney removed to the Allahabad magazine.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
Infantry—Unattached Ensign H. V. Hathora, from 16th August to 16th October, to visit Cuttack, on private affairs.

15th regiment native infantry—Ensign B. M. Loveday, from 9th August to 9th September, in extension, to appear before the examiners of the college of Fort William.

Subordinate medical department—Hospital Steward F. Valley, from 5th August to 15th February 1841, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

27th July, 1840.—The undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the regiments specified opposite to their respective names, and directed to join: Ensigns G W Bullen, 73d regiment native infantry, Allahabad, G G Anderson, 8th ditto ditto Dinapore, W Shand, 67th ditto ditto Benares, J B Y Marheson, 67th ditto ditto Benares, G G Denoble, 73d ditto ditto Allahabad, A N Thompson, 67th ditto ditto Benares, T M Travers, 66th ditto ditto Dinapore, J T Shakespear, 59th ditto ditto Dinapore, E J Hughes, 56th ditto ditto Dinapore, P A P Bourcier, 66th ditto ditto Dinapore, and J Hunter, 40th ditto ditto Dinapore.

28th July, 1840.—Quarter Master sergeant George Willmott, of the 39th regiment of native infantry, is, at his own request, remanded to the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, in the rank he held previous to his transfer.

Sergeant James Stewart, of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 39th regiment of native infantry, vice Willmott.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
5th regiment native infantry—Brevet Captain, interpreter and quarter master R M Miles, from 28th July to 31st December, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate and to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

19th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant F Tombs, from 31st July to 30th September, in extension, to remain at Bareilly, on private affairs.

71st regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and adjutant G W G Brisow, from 4th July to 4th October, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

This cancels the unexpired portion (from the 4th July to the 30th August) of the leave of absence granted to him in general orders of the 11th December last, by the commander of the forces.

20th July 1840.—The Dinapore station order of the 29th ultimo, directing a detachment of the 56th regiment of native infantry, under the command of brevet captain B W D Cooke, to proceed to Chuprah, for the purpose of securing thug convicts thence to the presidency, by water, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The order by major general J Tombs, dated the 8th ultimo directing all reports of the troops at the station of Bareilly to be made to lieutenant colonel J Eckford, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d European regiment—Brevet capt C J F Burnett from 2d July to —, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate, until the sailing of the

ship Nautilus, on which he has engaged a passage to New South Wales.

28th regiment native infantry—Sergeon G Turnbull, from 6th August to 6th October, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

1 Shop Coolie. 20th July 1840.—With the sanction of government, an establishment of hospital servants, as noted in the 2 Cooks and 2 Sweepers. the depot battalion at Bareilly.

Hospital apprentice J E Elliot, now attached to the general hospital, is posted to her majesty's 21st Fusiliers, to fill a vacancy.

31st July, 1840.—Ensign Henry Robert Shawe of the 1st European regiment, is, at his own request, removed to the 58th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

3d regiment light cavalry—lieutenant colonel C C Smyth, C B, from 1st June to 31st August, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

1st August, 1840.—Hospital apprentice C Leffries, at present at the general hospital, is discharged the service, at his own request.

Sergeant major George Clowsley and quarter master sergeant Thomas Brannigan, of the late Allypore recruit depot, are directed to remain, the former the head quarters of the 3d, and the latter the head quarters of the 4th battalion of artillery, in the rank they held previously to their transfer to the town major's list.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st company 6th battalion artillery—captain H N Pepper, from 15th July to 31st October, to remain at Sangor, on medical certificate.

40th regiment native infantry—surgeon A Simson, M D from 1st October to 1st April 1841, to visit the hills north of Deyrah and the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

54th regiment native infantry—surgeon W Daff, from 15th November to 15th April 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

67th regiment native infantry—captain A M L Macle, in command of the late recruit depot, from 26th June to 26th April 1841, to remain in Afghanistan, and to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

3d August, 1840.—The order issued by major general sir W Cotton, G C B and K C H commanding the British troops in Afghanistan, dated the 30th of June last, directing assistant surgeon J C Brown to afford medical aid to 2 companies of the 27th regiment of native infantry, a detachment of local horse, and the sick of the 2d native infantry is confirmed.

Brigadier R F Waters, C B is appointed to the command of the troops in Rohilund and Kumaon, but will continue in command of the Sirhind division, retaining his head quarters at Ferozepore, until major general Boyd shall resume his command.

Brigadier T H Paul, appointed temporarily in government general orders No 107, of the 29th ultimo, a brigadier of the 2d class, is posted to the station of Ferozepore, but directed to repair to Bareilly, and to command the troops in Rohilund and Kumaon, until the arrival in that district of brigadier Waters, C B.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

44th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W L Haell to be adjutant, vice Anderson promoted.

The following assistant surgeons, now at the general hospital are directed to do duty at the stations specified opposite their respective names.

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Assistant surgeon W R Gerrard, Akyab.
Assistant surgeon G T C Fugarty, Benares.
Assistant surgeon C A Elderton, All India.

Assistant surgeon Gerrard will report himself to the quarter master general of the army, who will make arrangements for providing him with a passage to Arracan.

His capital apprentice Thomas, Murray, now at the general hospital, is appointed to her Majesty's 21st foot, to fill a vacancy.

4th August, 1840.—Major general W Nott's order of the 5th June last, directing all reports of the garrison of Candahar to be made to major J O Clarkson, of the 42d regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings :

Lieutenant colonel I Craige, (on furlough) from the 41st to the 17th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel D Williamson, now promotion, to the 41st regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel J Blair (on staff employ) from the 28th to the 15th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel C D Wilkinson, new promotion, to the 28th regiment of native infantry.

Captain H Troop, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, having returned to Cawnpore from a leave of absence, is re-appointed major of brigade to the troops at that station, from the 23d ult.

Ensign H. W. L. Sneyd is appointed to do duty with the 10th regiment of native infantry at Benares, and directed to join.

Ensign J. R. Puche is appointed to do duty with the 49th regiment of native infantry at Dibrugarh, and directed to join on the expiration of his present leave.

Assistant Surgeons W. S. Cumberbatch, E. Campbell and A. Bode are directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and to do duty under the orders of the superintending surgeon at that station.

Meer Bahadoor Ali, native doctor, attached to the 69th regiment of native infantry, having been pronounced by a special committee of medical officers to be possessed of professional acquirements equal if not superior, to the competency of native doctors educated at the late medical institution, it is not held that the right honorable the governor-general of India in council on the recommendation of his excellency the commander-in-chief has been pleased to confer on Meer Bahadoor Ali the same advantages of pay and pension as those which are enjoyed by the native doctors educated at that institution.

Sewgolam Mian, native doctor, at present attached to the 30th regiment of native infantry, is permanently posted to that corps.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

45th regiment native infantry.—Ensign P G Crossman, from 1st August to 1st October, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

5th August, 1840.—Lieutenant C E Burton, of the 40th, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 24th regiment of native infantry.

Ensign Edward Cook is removed, at his own request, from the 26th to the 41st regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

9th regiment light cavalry.—Cornet P R Snow, from 11th July to 11th August, in extension, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate.

1st European regiment.—Ensign J Milford, from 1st August to 17th September, to visit the presidency, pre-

paratory to applying for permission, to resign the service.

5th regiment native infantry.—Ensign H H Sizer, from 10th August to 1st November, to visit Rishnagrich, on private affairs.

7th August, 1840.—The regimental order of the 20th ult., appointing Lieutenant W L Hasell to act as adjutant to the 44th native infantry, is confirmed.

His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following removals of medical officers :

Surgeon M Powell from the 29th to the 59th regiment of native infantry, and surgeon J F Stewart, M D from the latter to the former corps.

Surgeon T Forrest, from the 25th to the 40th regiment of native infantry, and surgeon A Simon M D from the latter to the former corps.

Surgeons Stewart and Simon will do duty with their present regiments until they avail themselves of the leave of absence which they have obtained.

Lieutenant A G Reid, of the 47th, and ensign B M Lowndes of the 15th regiment of native infantry, having been announced by the examiners of the college of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of an interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination.

2d Lieutenant P Pollock, of the corps of engineers, is appointed to do duty with the sappers and miners, and directed to join the headquarters of the corps at Delhi.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

4th regiment light cavalry.—Cornet A P C Elliot, from 10th June to 30th November, to visit Agia, on private affairs, and to enable him to join.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,

J R LUMLEY, Major General,

Adjutant General of the Army.

General Orders to the Queen's Troops.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st July 1840—No. 53.

His Excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following circular letter from the quarter master general, horse guards, and from the present attached to, for the guidance of commanding officers of H M regiments serving in India. The present form of monthly return of the families of officers and men, is to be substituted for the form published in the general order of the 25th March 1841.

(CIRCULAR.)

Quarter Master General's Department, Horse Guards, 16th March, 1840.

Sir,—It having been found that the details in the returns of women and children, ordered to be transmitted to this department, by my circular of the 25th November last, have (with very few exceptions) been incorrectly stated, I have to desire, that a return in the following form, may be forwarded on the 1st of every month, in place of the one previously ordered, it being clearly understood that this return relates *only* to the *officers' wives* and families *actually present* with the service companies, and now including the wives and children of officers.

The commanding officer of the regiment should take care that the vacancies which occur in the regulated number of women allowed to receive rations, be kept open for those who embark under the authority of the general order of the 8th December 1827, (page 400, regulations and orders for the army) and that they be not, on any account, filled up by those women who may have found their way to the service companies without due authority; and when there are no women present eligible to succeed to such vacancies, that the

number of vacancies may be stated at the foot of, and
apportion, the return.

(Signed) J W GORDON, *Qr Mr Ql.*
Officer Commanding.

Wives	} above 10 yrs. {	Total	Female	Soldiers'	} a {	Total
Child- ren				under 10 yrs. {			Wives	private
		Chin.	Ser- vants	Servants		

Families of Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.		Wives	Children.		
	of Sergeants, of Drums, Rank, and File.		Sexes.	Above 10 years	under 10 years.
* Receiving Rations,			} Males Females		
* Entitled to receive Rations as vacancies occur, . . .					
* Joined without leave					
Total of the above					
(*) being the numbers actually present (not including Female servants which will be inserted in the preceding Form (a))					
			Total		

Fd Off	Capt	Sub.	Staff	N Co.	Drs	R. File

THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
 &c. &c.

Black Foot—Ensign John Cumming to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gilbert deceased, 24th May 1840.

Ensign Edward Croker to belieutenant-vine Nagel,
21st October 1839.

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Ensign Louis John, McPherson, from the 2d foot, to be ensign, vice Edward Croker, 6th December 1839.

Cancels his Promotion vice Kyffin deceased. Ensign William Gordon to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice J L Croker, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled, 3d April 1840.

Lethbridge Charles Moore, gent, to be ensign, without purchase vice Gordon, 3d April 1840.

Bovdell Jones Croxon, gent to be ensign, by purchase, vice Portal appointed to the 33d foot, 10th April 1840.

40th Foot.—Lieutenant Frederick William Lane, from the 97th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Ober, who exchanges, 3d April 1840.

Cancels Promotion to this vacancy. 55th Foot.—Lieutenant John of Lieut Chaproniere. Coats to be captain, by purchase, vice Willson, who retires, 10th April 1840.

Ensign Charles Augustus Daniell to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coats, 10th April 1840.

Arthur Lord, gent to be ensign, by purchase, vice Daniell, 10th April 1840.

MEMORANDA.—The christian names of lieutenant colonel Adams of the 18th foot, are Henry William, and not Henry Williams heretofore stated.

The date of ensign Gaynor's promotion to a lieutenancy in the 91st foot, is 27th March 1840, and not 15th October 1839, as stated in the Gazette of the 27th March 1840.

The date of lieutenant William Muir's commission, as adjutant of the 30th foot, is 28th December 1838.

WHITEHALL, 10TH APRIL 1840.—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Lovell Benjamin Badcock, Esq. a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, now Commanding the 15th Light Dragoons, or King's Hussars, Madras, and Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and to his only brother, William Stanhope Badcock, Esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority, that they, and their issue, respectively, may, (from respect to the memory of their ancestor, Sir Alathiel Lovell, Kt. sometime one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer) henceforth assume, take, and bear the surname of Lovell, in lieu of their present surname.

And also to command, that this her majesty's concession and declaration be recorded in her college of arms.

11th July, 1840.—No. 15.—His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to grant leave of absence to major general Churchill, C B, quarter master general her majesty's forces in India, to proceed to England, on medical certificate, and to be absent, on that account, for 12 months from the date of embarkation.

The leave of absence granted by major general Sir H Oough, K C B, to lieutenant and adjutant (J D) Arcey, 94th foot, for three months from 15th July 1840, in extension, to remain at Bombay, is confirmed.

16th July, 1840.—The order by captain Havelock, dated 7th July 1840, appointing sergeant Simmonds 10th Lancers, to act as canteen sergeant to his detachment is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The order, dated 7th July 1840, by captain Campbell, commanding a detachment of redcoats ordered to proceed by water to the upper provinces, appointing the following non-commissioned staff, from the date of embarkation of the detachment at Chinsurah, is confirmed, subject to the regulations of government.

Acting sergeant J Hojson, 3d light Dragoons, to act as sergeant major.

Acting sergeant W Moore, 16th foot, as quarter master sergeant.

Acting sergeant J Penn, 3d light dragoons, as provost sergeant.

Acting sergeant T Southern, 3d light dragoons, is, with the sanction of government, appointed canteen sergeant with the above detachment from the same date.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

13th Foot.—Lieutenant R G Burslem, from 12th June to 1st September 1840, on private affairs.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant N Wrixon, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

21st Foot.—Surgeon E Pilkington, to England, on medical certificate. He will report his arrival to the adjutant general's office.

31st Foot.—Major T Skinner, from 1st July to 31st December 1840, to the presidency, and eventually to sea, on medical certificate.

17th July, 1840.—No. 56.—1. Officers commanding divisions will be pleased to assemble medical committees within their commands, for the purpose of examining each soldier of her majesty's service as may be deemed fit subjects to be invalided.

2. Brevet major Hartman, 9th foot, will proceed by water, from Agra, with the invalids of that corps, to Allahabad, where the invalids of the 3d light dragoons, 16th lancers, 3d and 13th foot, will join him by water, from Ghurmuktear (about and Cawnpore, under the command of brevet captain Turner, 44th foot: major Hartman will afterwards proceed to the presidency, receiving over charge of the invalids of 11 M 16th and 31st foot, at Dinapore and Ghazepore.

3. The invalids of the last year of the 16th lancers and 13th light infantry, now at the convalescent depot at Landour, will join captain Turner's party at Meerut.

For each man, not applying for

the out pension, viz.

1 Proceedings of Regt' Bd.

1 Discharge.

1 Parchment certificate.

1 Surgeon's certificate.

ALSO

1 Proceedings of the station

medical committee.

1 Nominal roll of men

women and children.

4. Officers receiving charge of invalids from corps, will be careful to obtain the discharge documents of each man, as noted in the margin.

5. Major Hartman will, on his arrival at the presidency, make over the whole of these papers to the brigade major quartermaster's troops.

6. Officers commanding will be pleased to forward to the assistant adjutant general queen's troops, two copies of the proceedings of the medical committees which may be assembled under this order at each station.

7. All the discharge papers of men applying for the out pension of Chelsea, (including a copy of the surgeon's certificate) to be transmitted from corps direct.

8. The surgeon's certificates, in duplicate, hitherto forwarded to the adjutant general's office, are dispensed with.

9. Major general Elphinstone will be pleased to name an officer to the medical charge of the invalids to the presidency.

10. The invalid parties from Agra and Meerut will endeavour to meet at Allahabad so that no delay may occur to either party; and the whole to arrive at the presidency on or about the middle of the month of December next.

23d July 1840.—No. 60.—The leave of absence granted by his excellency lieutenant-general Sir T Munro,

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Left, &c. to Lieutenant D Halkett, R M 4th light dragons, to proceed to England, for 18 months from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by major general Sir Hugh Gough, &c., to Lieutenant J. Boller, R M 4th foot, to proceed to England, for 3 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The order dated 18th July 1840, by Captain Barr, R M 4th foot, commanding detachments of recruits, appointing acting corporal William Daniels to act as sergeant major, vice Philip deceased, is confirmed.

Brevet major Byrne, of her majesty's 31st regiment, is appointed from this date, to officiate as quarter master general of her majesty's forces in India, during the absence of major general Churchill, &c., or until further orders; retaining at the same time his appointment in the adjutant general's department.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence—
4th Foot.—Brevet major C O'Nill, in extension, from 5th July to 15th November 1840, to remain at Mysore, on medical certificate.

Dirto ditto—Lieutenant F M Wade, to Simla, for 3 months from 2d July 1840, on private affairs.

" CALCUTTA, 16th July, 1840.

29th July, 1840.—No. 57.—The commander in chief in India is pleased to grant to Captain A W Mackay, of the 21st Regiments, the brevet local rank of captain, in the East Indies only, from the 24th of July 1817, that officer having served more than 15 years as a Subaltern previous to his promotion to a company.

" Lieutenant J Speedy of the 3d Buffs is appointed Interpreter to that regiment, vice Cameron promoted."

" CALCUTTA, 18th July, 1840.

The commander in chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until her majesty's pleasure shall be known—

21st Foot.—Lieutenant V Wrixon to be captain without purchase, vice L'Estrange deceased, 15th July 1840.

2d Lieutenant John P Stuart to be Lieutenant, vice Wrixon promoted, 15th July 1840."

27th July 1840 No. 61.—Her majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India.

4th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Henry Frederick Hodson to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Janvyn deceased, 7th Dec 1839.

Cornet Horatio Ross (ensign on half-pay of the 59th foot) to be cornet, vice Hyder promoted, 17th April 1840.

George John Brown, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Ross, who retires, 7th April 1840.

Troop sergeant major Thomas Robbins, from the 5th dragoon guards, to be cornet, vice Hodson, 7th May 1840.

Fenwick Bruce Barron, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Robbins appointed to the 6th dragoon guards 8th May 1840.

Surgeon John Chambers, from the 15th light dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Mount, who exchanges, 1st May 1840.

15th Light Dragoons.—Major William Blake, from the 13th light dragoons, to be major, vice Wathen, who exchanges, 10th November 1839.

Lieutenant Frederick Hamnerley, from the 1st dragoon guards, to be captain, without purchase, vice Penn deceased, 8th May 1840.

Surgeon James Mount, M D, from the 4th light dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Chambers, who exchanges, 1st May, 1840.

2d Foot.—Captain John O'Grady, from half-pay of the 98th foot, to be captain, vice Thomas Medrum, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 6th May 1840.

Cancels his promotion. 4th Foot.—Ensign John Lewis McAndrew to be vice Ogilvie retired, and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the promotion of ensign Rigg, who retires, 8th May 1840.

George Chetwode, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice McAndrew, 8th May 1840.

9th Foot.—Lieutenant Duncan Manro Bethune to be adjutant vice Bro-nrigg, who resigns the adjutancy only, 2d December 1839.

13th Foot.—Ensign George Newson, from half-pay of the 1st Greek light infantry regiment, to be ensign, vice Cureton appointed to the 16th light dragoons, 17th April 1840.

Allen Montgomerie, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Newson, who retires, 17th April 1840.

18th Foot.—Ensign David Edwards to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Coates appointed to the 69th foot 8th May 1840.

Color sergeant Samuel Walker Kirk, from the 16th foot, to be ensign, vice Edwards, 8th May 1840.

Cancels appointment of 21st Foot.—Lieutenant Alexander Seton to be adjutant, vice Faunce deceased, 15th May 1840.

Cancels his promotion, Second lieutenant Henry William Martin to be first lieutenant, without purchase, 15th May 1840.

Cancels his nomination, John Nicholas Wrixon, gent. to be second lieutenant, vice Martin, 15th May 1840.

Cancels his promotion, 24th Foot.—Ensign John Chumaling to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice French, who retires, 8th May 1840.

Lieutenant William Harding Woodgate, from half-pay 45th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Donald Robertson, who exchanges, 15th May 1840.

Ensign Richard Palmer Sharp to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Woodgate appointed to the 86th foot, 6th May 1840.

Gaskin Anderson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cumming, 8th May 1840.—Henry Lawrence Byrne, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Sharp, 10th May 1840.

49th Foot.—George Weir, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Helly appointed to the 7th light dragoons, 17th April 1840.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant J K Wedderburn, from the 2d regiment of life guards, to be lieutenant, by purchase vice Taylor, who retires, 8th May 1840.

62d Foot.—Ensign James Elkington to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Grant appointed to the 42d foot, 8th May 1840.

Keating Edmund Hillier, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Elkington promoted, 8th May 1840.

63d Foot.—Lieutenant Francis Rowland Nash, from the 78th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Gordon, who exchanges, 1st May 1840.

84th Foot.—Lieutenant William Carden Seton to be captain, by purchase, vice Spiller, who retires, 22d May 1840.

Ensign Robert Bruce to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Seton, 22d May 1840.

Henry John Wahab, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bruce, 22d May 1840.

Cancels his promotion, and that of Ensign Stewart, in the 21st Foot, vice L'Estrange deceased.

Unattached.—Lieutenant Nicholas Wrixon, from 21st foot, to be captain, without purchase, 1st May 1840.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MEMORANDA

The undermentioned appointments took place in the 16th regiment of foot, and not the 14th regiment of foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 8th May 1840; viz.

16th Foot.—Sergeant-major James Twibill, from the 38th foot, to be ensign without purchase, vice Craig, whose appointment has been cancelled, 7th May 1840.

Cornet Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, from half-pay of the 7th light dragoons, to be ensign, vice Twibill, appointed quarter-master of the 38th foot, 8th May 1840.

Gentleman cadet George Frederick Macdonald, from the royal military college, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ball Hughes, who retires, 8th May 1840.

The date of the commission of ensign Charles Armstrong, of the 16th foot, is the 25th, and not the 21st April 1840.

The names of the lieutenant of the 16th light dragoons, (20th May 1830,) are William Simpson Mitchell Innes, not William Simpson Mitchell only.

Erratum in the Gazette of the 24th April 1840.

57th Foot.—For paymaster Cuthbert Barlow, from the 54th foot, to be paymaster, vice Moon appointed to the 2d foot.

Read paymaster Cuthbert Barlow, from the 54th foot, to be paymaster, vice Moore appointed to the 2d foot.

28th July, 1840.—No. 61.—The recent regulations issued by the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury, founded on the late act of parliament regarding the postage of letters, which is now charged by weight, rendering it imperatively necessary, that all communications should be transmitted direct to the parties for whom they are intended; his excellency, the commander in chief in India is again directed by the general commanding in chief, to issue to the officers commanding the several regiments in Bengal, the most positive injunctions, to discontinue the practice, which has hitherto prevailed, of sending any letters, returns or other documents, under cover, to the adjutant general horse guards, except such as are addressed, and properly belong to that department.

The commander-in-chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until her majesty's pleasure shall be known:

21st Foot.—Lieutenant William John King to be captain, without purchase, vice L'Estrange deceased, 15th July 1840.

Ensign J. Patrick Stuart to be lieutenant, vice King 15th July 1840.

62d Foot.—Lieutenant Samuel Wood Graves to be captain without purchase, vice McDonnell deceased, 19th June 1840.

Ensign Lennard Barrett Tyler to be lieutenant, vice Graves, 19th June 1840.

29th July 1840.—No 63.—Her majesty has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointments in the regiments serving in India:

16th Foot.—Ensign Felix Ashpitel to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Macdonald, who retires, 24th April 1840.

George Patrick Goldie, gent to be ensign, by purchase, vice Kimenes, who retires, 24th April 1840.

Charles Armstrong, gent to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ashpitel, 24th April 1840.

41st Foot.—John Madden, gent to be ensign, by purchase, vice Stewart, who retires, 24th April 1840.

57th Foot.—Paymaster Cuthbert Barlow, from the 54th foot, to be paymaster, vice Moon appointed to the 2d foot, 24th April 1840.

MEMORANDUM.

The christian names of Lieut Johnson, of the 6th foot, are Henry William.

With the sanction of government, the detachment of the 15th light infantry, as follows:—
Privates, 33
Woman, 1
Children, 2
to be held in readiness to proceed by water to Cawnpore, where it will disembark and march to Kanung.

pleased to approve of the appointment of lieutenant Wedderburn, 55th foot, to be aide-de-camp on the staff of his excellency lieutenant general Sir Thomas McMahon, bart and K C B.

The presidency division order dated the 9th August 1839, directing the four officers of the 21st foot, named in the margin, ordered on duty as members of a general court martial, to proceed by water from Chinsurah to Fort William is confirmed.

The recruits for the 10th lancers and 3d foot, at Cawnpore, will march under the command of captain Burr to Aecrut, as soon as the state of the weather will permit.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

16th Foot.—Assistant surgeon D Menzies, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

31st July 1840.—No. 64.—The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointment, until her majesty's pleasure shall be known:

6th Foot.—Assistant surgeon George Knox, from the 2d light dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Thompson appointed to the 9th foot 11th July 1840.

94th Foot.—Surgeon William Thompson, M A, from the 6th foot, to be surgeon, vice Dix deceased, 11th July 1840.

Surgeon Knox will continue to do duty with the 2d light dragoons, at Cawnpore, until the season will permit him to join H M 6th foot, in the Bombay presidency.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th August 1840.—Colonel Smith, C B adjutant general of her majesty's forces in India who reported his arrival at Madras, on the 17th ultimo, having this day joined the head-quarters of his excellency the commander-in-chief in India, all letters, returns, and reports, relating to her majesty's troops, are to be addressed hereafter to that officer.

The appointment by major general Sir Hugh Gough, K C B, of lieutenant Fisher, H M 94th foot, to act as quarter-master to that corps, from the 9th July 1840, vice quarter-master White appointed adjutant, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by major general Sir Hugh Gough, K C B, to captain J Blackbarne, H M 41st foot, from 2d June to 2d October 1840, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs, is confirmed.

The order by captain Stiefeln commanding the depot of H M 13th light infantry, dated 20th February 1840, appointing certain men to act as sergeants and corporals is confirmed, under the sanction of government, to the extent authorized by regulations.

By order of the commander in chief.

J. BYRNE, Major, Genl
Aid Adjt H M Forces in India.

GENERAL REGISTER.
SHIPPING REGISTER.

Arrivals at Keligree.

- July
1—English Barque *Seymour*, N. Morion, from Singapore 24th May.
2—English Ship *Eleanor*, Lancaster, P. Cowley, from Bombay 4th June.
English Barque *Prince George*, T. B. Chilcot, from Madras 27th June.
English Brig *Symmetry*, J. Savill, from Mauritius 4th June.
Ship *Montana*, —, —, from Chloa 23d April, Singapore 27th May and Madras 24th June.
3—English Ship *Hushany*, W. Backle, from London 27th Feb. and Madras 28th June.
4—English Sch. *Margaret*, M. Thaddeus, from Rangoon 12th June.
6—English Ship *Lady Mary*, C. Sayer, from Hambro, 7th Feb.
7—English Barque *Tenasserim*, D. Tapley, from Singapore 4th and Penang 19th June.
8—English Barque, *Helen*, Henderson, from Table Bay 12th April.
13—English Ship *Mahbar*, B. Southward, from Liverpool 17th March.
English Barque *Governor Doherty*, G. M. Robinson, from Singapore 22d June and Penang 1st July.
English Ship *Tenamara*, G. Wilson, from Bombay 14th June.
English Brig *William*, T. D. Scott, from Singapore 21st and Penang 30th June.
14—English Ship *Ann*, Lockerby, J. Burt, from London 10th March.
English Ship *Ann Jane*, T. Rigby, from Liverpool 11th March.
English Barque *Warlock*, G. Seymore, from Liverpool 25th March.
English Brig *Arethusa*, M. Chaplin, from Madras 5th July.
15—English Barque *Mora*, S. Owen, from London 17th Feb. and Madras 4th July.
English Barque *General Packer*, J. M. Steward, from London 17th Feb. and Cape 5th May.
English Ship *Lilly*, Kenneway, R. P. Davison, from London 7th March.
English Ship *William Lee*, J. Shepherd, from Hpl, 21st March and Madeira 8th April.
English Ship *William Shand*, L. Potter, from Liverpool 13th March.
French Ship *Satishla*, Daumel, from Bourbon 17th June.
English Barque *Patriot King*, S. Riddock, from Liverpool 31st March.
16—English Ship *Pearl*, W. Burrows, from London 10th March.
English Barque *Drummore*, W. A. Mylne, from Sydney 8th May and Madras 10th July.
17—English Schooner *Olivia*, W. Roome, from Cape of Good Hope 3d May.
English Brig *Elizabeth*, J. Manook, from Moulmein 25th June and Rangoon 7th July.
19—English Bark *David Clark*, W. B. Mills, from Bombay 27th June.
English Bark *Hereford*, A. Reaburn, from Liverpool 1st April.
English Ship *Medway*, G. Griffin, from Sydney 16th May.
20—H. C. Ship *Amberst*, J. Paterson, from Akyab, 15th July.

- 21—English Barque *Greenock*, G. Sargol, from Greenock 1st and London 17th Dec. Aden 4th May and Bombay 7th July.
22—English Ship *Oriental*, W. Wilson, from London 1st Feb. and Madras 1st July.
English Ship *Shaw Adam*, B. Evans, from Bombay 20th June and Madras 16th July.
English Ship *Adelaide*, W. —, from New Zealand 2d May and Penang 2d July.
English Barque *Charles*, Dumergue, H. M. Crawford, from Madras 20th June and Mauritius 10th July.
23—French Ship *Therese*, Allegre, from Bourbon 20th June.
English Ship *Larkins*, C. Ingram, from London 17th March and Madras 19th July.
English Barque *Indian Queen*, C. D. Shreve, from Madras 24th June and Vangapatam 14th July.
English Schooner *Hawke*, S. Peimale, from Moulmein 3d July.
24—English Barque *Cleopatra*, R. Early, from London 11th March and Madras 19th July.
25—English Barque *Bolton*, J. Highy, from New Castle 6th and Falmouth 10th April.
French Ship *Triton*, T. Blane, from Bordeaux 17th Feb. Bourbon 9th June, Pondicherry 7th and Madras 19th July.
26—English Schooner *Flora McDonald*, H. Sinaon, from Rangoon 6th July.
French Barque *Afrique*, Viand, from Bourbon 22d June and Madras 21st July.
27—English Sch. *Harlequin*, J. Marshall, from Singapore 16th July.
English Barque *Seppinen*, C. Rawlins, from Sydney 18th May and Singapore 11th July.
French Ship *Suffren*, G. Weistood, from Bourbon 3d July.
Dutch Brig *Harmonie*, Oulkeken, from Batavia 4th July.

Departures from Saugor.

- July
2—Elephantia, Douglas, for London.
Suerier, Rance, for Bourbon.
Miranda, Thompson, for Liverpool.
Currency, Hoare, for Liverpool.
3—Justina, Crawford, for Batavia.
Victor, Ridly, for London.
John Hepburne, Robertson, for Moulmein.
Cacique, Bowen, for Sydney.
5—Fortarehere, Rapson, for Mauritius.
8—Dalmatio, Winsor, for Boston.
9—Vancattareddy, Dolby, for Madras.
5—Indian, Craighead, for Mauritius.
Recovery, Johnson, for Bombay.
Countess of Minto, Wishart.
Advocate, William, for London.
Merlin, Thompson, for Greenock.
George and Mary, Golightly, for London.
16—Bengal, Carson for London.
Golconda, Bell, for Madras and China.
17—Sutana, Page, for Bombay.
Stratford, King, for Mauritius.
Victoria, Smith, for Penang and Singapore.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- 24 - *Wenger*, *Prondfoot*, for Singapore
Sophia, *McNair*, for Madras.
- 21 - *Blake*, *Belchys*, for Liverpool
Mary Hartly, *Webb*, for Port Louis
Thelie, *Boche*, for Madras.
Pilot, *Morris*, for Penang.
Thel Potter, for London
- 23 - *Amatus*, *Pasala*, for Bourhan.
Colonist, *Cowan*, for London.
Alzine, *Keld*, for Singapore.
- 24 - *Alexander Johnston*, *McDonald*, for Bristol.
North Briton, *Adams*, for London
Prince George Chilcott, for Penang and Singapore
Emancipator, *Savill*, for Mauritius
- 27 - *Sea Horse*, *White*, for Hobart Town.
Hoop, *Prank*, for Batavia
Afriki, *Jamson* for Demerara
Sir Archibald Campbell, *Hendrick*, for Sydney
Sinton, *Huxtable*, for Liverpool.
Monmouth, *Giv*, for Singapore.
- 28 - *Fulby*, *Addison*, for Hobart Town.
Walter Lilly, *Linton*, for Mont'm in
Muzaret, *Thalens*, for Rangoon
- 29 - *Belvian*, *Tizard*, for Liverpool
John Bingham, *Riddington*, for Mauritius
Gipsy, *Stace*, for China
- 30 - *Christopher Lawson*, *S. Mellie*, for Mauritius

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per Haskmy from London - Mrs. J. T. Boileau and 2 Children, J. T. Boileau, Captain, B. J. Giffers
Messrs George Boileau, *Rennell Taylor* and *Donald Van-riemon* (cadets, *George Elliott*, 391 B. N. I. 16 Recruits and 1 Woman - *From Madras* - Miss Pennington and Mr. Pearson, Mariner

Per Ship Malabar - Mr. T. M. Dunkin

Per Barque Tinnamara - Miss Smith, Child

Per Brig William from Singapore - Captain W. Wallace - Messrs Williams, Bartlett and Gotsman.

Per Morn from London - Mrs. H. Innes, and Mrs. Fowth - Misses Choper Thomson, Fookes, C. Fookes, and Hyscourt, Mr. Holmes, Lieut. 12th Regt. V. I., Mr. Fogarty, Assist. Surgeon, Mr. Pollock, Lieut. Engineers, Mr. Beale, Assist. Surgeon, Messrs E. J. Hughes, A. W. Thomson, I. M. Trause, G. G. Dennis, J. Hunter, and J. T. Shakespeare, Cadets, Messrs G. Bryant and H. Swinhoe, Merchants, Mr. R. Pollock, -

From Madras - Messrs. Bonvery and Hawthorn, Cadets.

Per Bengal Packet from London - Messrs. Cum-herbach and Jerrard, Assist. Surgeons E. I. C., W. Shorut, and Matheson Cadets, K. I. C.; Mr. J. Sageran and S. Shiel.

Per Ann Locherby - Mrs. William Harris; Misses Elizabeth Harris, Charlotte Harris, and Emily Harris; Mr. S. Moray, Civil Engineer; and Mr. G. Anderson, Cadet

Per William Lee - Mr. J. H. Cobb, Merchant.

Per Stanislas - Mrs. Thimon and 3 Children

Per Bhauharatty from Allahabad - Major Webb and Mr. Ferguson; Messrs W. Charles, Smith, Ewing and Latou; Mrs. Fraser.

Per David Clark from Bombay - James Burnes, R. H., Captain Surgeon, Edward Campbell, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, and Knights J. C. Scott and G. C. Stajyton, H. M. 18th L. I.

Per Melburn - Miss G. Griffin, and Capt. Briton, late of the *Wall Watch*

Per Shun Allum - R. W. L. Shaw and - Velud, Esq., Merchants, Capt. Hughes, Madras Cavalry

Per Charles Dumergue - and Mr. Dondavia, Catholic Clergyman, Mrs. Crawford

Per Larkins from London - Mrs. Ingram, Miss Smith's Surgeon, Messrs Newton and Eckley *From the Cape* - Mr. Palmer, C. S.

Per Indran Queen from Vizagapatam - Lieut. Louisa, 10th Regt. N. I.

Per Hauke - C. I. Logan, 63d Regt. and Capt. Wemy

Per Chopstra - Mrs. Rault and Child.

Per Iora McJoid - Mr. T. Coimter, Merchant

Per David Scott from London - Doctors McLeod, Deane and Buchanan, Assistant Surgeons, Messrs Reverend Rutray Murray, Elliott Phillips, Penru, Munro, and Weston, Cadets *From the Cape of Good Hope* - Col. Smith C. B. Adjutant General H. M. Forces, Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. Smith, Mrs. Park *From Madras* - Revd. S. Nicholas, Missionary. *Steering Passengers from London* - Messrs Bolton and Smith, Practical Engineers, and Mr. Kelly

Per Potomac - G. D. Drexell and E. Davis, Esqs, Merchants

Per Edward Robinson - Mrs. Parsons and Mr. Mackenzie

Per Nore - J. Robertson, H. Robertson, F. Watson, and J. Cook, Esqs.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Bengal - Major General and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Capt. Gilbert and family, Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. L'Etienne, 21st Fusilier and 18th Light Phillips

Per Earl Grey, for London - Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Miss Caroline Drexell.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births.

At Sea, on board the *S. George*, on the 27th March, the lady of Lieut. C. L. Ormancey, D. C. of a son

At Kurnool, on the 17th June, the wife of Mr. J. Pitta, Apothecary, of a son.

At Behore, on the 18th of June, the lady of Captain Wm. Bladell, of the 60th Regt. N. I., Officiating Political Agent in Bhopaul, of a daughter

At Simla, on the 18th June, the lady of R. Loughton Esq., Surgeon, of a son

In Camp, at Jaulnah, on Monday morning, the 22d June the wife of Surgeant Major J. H. Simpson, of the 20th Regiment N. I. of a daughter

At Kurnool, on the 23th June, the lady of Nicholas Palmer, Esq. 54th N. I., of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th June, the lady of H. W. Drummond Esq., of the 8th Light Cavalry, of a son

At Landour, on the 26th June, the lady of Captain Prior, 64th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Behampore, on the 27th June, Mrs. Augustine Jones, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 28th June, the lady of the late Major William Cabott, of a daughter.

At Fodiansah, on the 29th June, the lady of Lieut. J. Hunter, Adjutant 63d Regiment Native Infantry, of

GENERAL REGISTER.

At *Patna*, on Monday, the 20th June, the lady of Lieutenant C. A. D. Butler, Sub-Assistant Commissary, General, of a daughter.

At *Dhaka*, on the 20th June, the lady of C. Mackintosh, Esq., of a daughter.

At *Sea*, on board the *Albatross*, the lady of Captain W. D. Holmes, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At *Berhampore*, on the 1st July, the lady of Leopold J. H. Grey, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

At *Calcutta*, on the 1st July, Mrs. P. S. D'Rosario, of a daughter.

At *Burrackpore*, on the 2d July, the lady of Lieutenant Edwin Marriot, 57th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At *Calcutta*, on the 2d July, the lady of F. J. Hadley, Esq., of a daughter.

At *Saltaipore*, *Banaraj*, on the 4th July, the lady of James B. Clapperton, Esq., Surgeon, of the 6th Light Cavalry, of a son.

At *Agra*, on the 7th July, the lady of Lieutenant Edmunds, of Her Majesty's 6th Foot, of a son.

At *Berhampore*, on the 7th July, the lady of Capt. G. Ellis, Artillery, of a daughter.

At *Calcutta*, on the 7th July, the lady of Benjamin Smith, Esq. of a son.

At *Dinapore*, on the 8th July, Mrs. Rachel Whiter, of twins.

At *Calcutta*, on the 10th July, the lady of G. W. Johnson, Esq., of a son.

At *Kurugh*, on the morning of the 12th July, the wife of Mr. T. Clinton, of a daughter.

At *Calcutta* on the 13th July, Mrs. W. Wood, of a son.

At *Calcutta*, on the 14th July, Mrs. Babon, of a daughter.

At *Calcutta*, on the 14th July, the lady of W. R. Luckersteen, Esq., of a son.

At *Calcutta*, on the 14th July, Mrs. Chas. Jandwin, of a daughter.

At *Calcutta*, on the 15th July, at the house of her father Carraplet Jacob, Esq., Mrs. Anna G. M. Shiercore, of a son.

At *Dum-Dum*, on the 15th July, the lady of Lieut. John Innes, Artillery, of a son.

At *Jaunpore*, on the 15th July, the lady of Lieutenant H. E. Pearson, 18th Regiment, of a son.

At *Lucknow*, on the 15th July, the lady of Charles Campagnie, Esq., of a son.

At *Bareilly*, on the 16th July, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Eckford, of a daughter, still-born.

At *Calcutta*, on the 17th July, Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a daughter.

At *Calcutta*, on the 17th July, Mrs. J. A. P. Murray, of a daughter still-born.

At *Calcutta*, on Saturday the 18th July, Mrs. J. M. Nelson, the wife of Mr. T. Nelson, of the H. C.'s Marine, of a son.

At *Tewarrah*, *Tighoot*, on the 18th July, the lady of L. A. Cooke, Esq., of a son.

At *Bareilly*, on the 18th July, the lady of E. H. C. Mohckton, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

At *Patna*, on the 19th July, the lady of T. C. Trotter, Esq., C. S. of a son.

At *Calcutta*, on the 20th July, Mrs. J. Pryce, of a son.

At *Furneah*, on the 20th July, the lady of George Palmer, Esq., of a daughter.

At *Calcutta*, on the 22d July, Mrs. James W. Foggo, of a son.

At *Mirzapore*, on the 23d July, Mrs. J. Walker, of a son.

At *Calcutta*, on the 23th July, Mrs. John Vandenberg, of a daughter.

At *Alipore*, on the 26th July, the lady of the Revd. T. Atkins, of a son.

At *Calcutta*, on the 26th July, at No. 91, Wellesley Street, Mrs. M. Smith, of a son.

At *Calcutta*, on the 27th July, at No. 9, Middleton Street, the Lady of W. D. Shaw, Esq., of a daughter.

At *Calcutta*, on the 29th July, the lady of Captain Doreton, of a daughter.

At *Sylhet*, on the 29th July, the lady of Lieut. A. MacDonnell, 73d Regt. D. N. I., of a daughter.

At *Calcutta*, on the 31st July, Mrs. James Lemon-
one, of a daughter.

At *Patna* on the 31st July, the lady of George Frederick Houlton, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

At *Nowhattoe*, *Chandpore* Factory, *Iskore*, on the 1st August, the Lady of E. E. Dubas, Esq., Junior, of a daughter.

At *Calcutta*, on the 3d August, Mrs. Robert Wood, of a son.

At *Burrackpore*, on Sunday morning, the 3d August, the lady of G. H. Fagan, Esq., Bengal Engineers, of a daughter.

At *Hawrah*, on the morning of the 3d August, the wife of Mr. Thomas Reeves, Ship-builder, of a son.

At *Calcutta*, on the 4th of August, the lady of W. P. Palmer, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

At the General Hospital, *Calcutta*, on the 4th August, Mrs. C. C. Berkeley, wife of Mr. W. D. Berkeley, of a daughter.

At *Calcutta*, on the 4th August, Mrs. M. Chardon, of a son.

At *Ballygunge*, on the 7th August, the lady of Hugh Colquhoun, Esq., of a son.

At *Calcutta*, on the 3th August, the lady of W. Masters, Esq., of La Martiniere, of a daughter.

Marriages.

At *Cawnpore*, on the 24th January, at Christ's Church, by the Reverend H. Pratt, Captain J. D. Kennedy, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Eliza Adelaide, only surviving child of the late Captain W. Turner, of the 53th Bengal Native Infantry.

At *Malta*, on the 2d June, at the Government Chapel, by the Reverend John Cleugh, E ward Frederick Gran Esq., of London, to Catharine Colman, second daughter of Joseph Stilon, M. D., of Malta.

At *Calcutta* on the 6th June, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Archdeacon Deultry, Lieut. Wm. Fell, Indian Navy, to Eliza Juliana Bir, third daughter of the late O. L. Bie, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Serampore.

At *Kampee* on the 22d June, William Morris Wobah, Esq., of H. H. Nizam's 4th Cavalry, to Emily, second daughter of Captain R. D. White, 69th Bengal N. I.

At *Agra*, on the 23d June, by the Reverend R. Chambers, Mr. Thomas Bailey, Assistant Agra Bank, to Mrs. Mary Harris.

At *St. James's Church*, on Tuesday the 23d June by the Revd. R. B. Boswell, Mr. George Hodgson, to Mrs. Phoebe Hodgson, of Calcutta.

At *Calcutta*, on Monday the 29th June, at the Old Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deultry, George Frederick Brandon Siddons, Esq., to Miss Matilda Chauce.

At *Calcutta*, on the 5th July, Samson David Aaron Gubby, Esq., son of David Aaron Gubby, Esq., merchant, to Miss Sullia, daughter of Ez-ziel Judah Jacob, Esq., merchant of Bagdad.

At *Calcutta*, on Wednesday, the 8th July, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, J. D. Court, Esquire, to Miss Harriet Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Mr. André Aaron.

At *Sylhet*, on the 9th July, by Henry Stainforth, Esq. Civil and Session Judge, Mr. George Adie to Miss Jane Eddington.

At *Cawnpore*, on the 14th July, at Christ's Church, Henry Archer, Esq., of Lucknow, to Miss Elizabeth Matilda, eldest daughter of William Gee, Esq., of Cawnpore.

At *Lucknow*, on the 16th July, Lieutenant Barnes, Her Majesty's 3d Dragoons, to Mary Anna, second daughter of Captain Blacal, A. D. C., to H. M. the King of Oude.

At *Calcutta*, on the 18th July, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend James Charles, D. D., Lieutenant R. Baird Smith, Bengal Engineers, to Sarah Alven, only daughter of Honnage Ogilvie Pennington, Esq.

At *Simla*, on the 20th July, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Francis Elliot Voyle, Esq., Interpreter and Quarter Master 30th Regiment Native Infantry to Anne, second daughter of Major General M. Boyd, Commanding Subind Division.

At Calcutta, on the 1st July, at the Balaikhana Catholic Church, L. Dacosta, Esq., Translator to the Hon'ble East India Company, to Miss C. Meyer, third daughter of Mr. G. Meyer, late Principal, Sadler Avenue.

At Kishinagur, on the 21st July, at the residence of A. Dalry, Esq., Civil Servant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deatly, Charles Wagstaffer, Esq., to Eliza, third daughter of the Rev. E. M. Clarke, Lifford, County Donegal, Ireland.

At Christ's Church, Patachibhar, by Special Licence, on the 25th July, by the Reverend J. H. Rudge, A. B., Lieut. Hugh Atkins Reid, 71st Regt. N. I., to Miss Rose Maria Birch, youngest daughter of S. Birch, Esq.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 26th July, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Joseph Cowley, to Constantia, third daughter of John Andrews, Esq., of Bussapahat.

At Calcutta, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Murray, Esq., M. D., Bengal Medical Establishment, to Patricia Grieg, second daughter of the late P. Thomson, Esq., Royal Artillery.

At Calcutta, on the 30th July, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, D. Macleod, Esq., to Miss Caroline Tilghman Cooper.

At Calcutta, on the 30th July, at St. James' Church, by the Reverend R. B. Boswell, V. R. Robert Arrowsmith, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, to Mrs. Amelia Shields.

Deaths.

On the 23d May, near Suva, Mr. John Bonny, en route to Europe. The deceased fell overboard from his vessel about two hours after his departure from Suva, to which place his remains were brought back and interred on the afternoon of the day following.

At Benares, on the 7th June, suddenly, of convulsions, Anne Maria, the beloved and much regretted infant of Assistant Apothecary T. Nulty, aged 3 months and 1 day.

At Maulmain on the morning of the 7th June, Mr. Frederick Rowbotham aged 24 years, of dysentery.

At Manbuelu, on the 14th June, the lady of Major John Wright Commanding 40th Regiment N. I.

At Sea, on board the Schooner *Harclequin*, on the 21st June Mr. L. F. Hankey late of Calcutta. Drowned in the Gupper Channel, on the night of the 23d June, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. Richard Locken Master Pilot, R. C. Bengal Marine.

At Benhapore, on Friday, the 25th June, Capt. Robt. Boileau Penherton, 44th Regt. N. I., and Officiating Agent to the Governor General, at Moorshedabad, aged 42 years.

At Samor, on the 27th June, William Henry, the beloved son of Lieutenant Chamberland, 11th Regiment B. N. I., aged 10 months and 27 days.

At Nussersalund, on the 28th June, Matilla Darby, second daughter of Major A. Spens, 74th Native Infantry, and Diana, aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

At Mussoorie, on Tuesday morning the 30th June, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Dundas, 17th Regiment Native Infantry. He was a most fond and devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, and a true and warm-hearted friend. He has left behind him a disconsolate wife and five children to bewail their irreparable loss. This Notice will convey the melancholy tidings to numerous other friends, far and near, to whom he was most deservedly dear whilst living, and by whom he will be as deeply regretted, now dead.

At Calcutta, on the 30th June, the beloved daughter of Mr. Richard Deane, aged 1 year, 1 month and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 30th June, Amey Anne, the beloved and only child of Charles and Amelia Tiver, aged 3 months and 25 days.

At Bellary, on Tuesday, the 30th June, Dorothea Milbourne, daughter of Mr. D. J. Ross, aged 1 year and 15 days.

At Gowahattee, Assam, Mr. Henry Kemp, aged 27 years.

At Almora, on the 1st July, Andrew Ramsay, Lieut. 31th Native Infantry, fourth Son of Major General the Honorable John Ramsay, aged 31 years.

At Calcutta, on the 2d July, James Smith, Esq., of the firm of Smith, Ewing and Co., of Calcutta, aged 34 years.

At Calcutta, on Friday the 3d July, B. H. Scott, Esq., aged 31 years and 11 months.

At Calcutta, on the 4th July, Dupre Francis John, the only child of Lieut. George W. Bishop, 21st Regt. N. I.

At Calcutta, on the 5th July, Miss Elizabeth Ann McCarthy, daughter of the late Conductor M. McCarthy, of Pabla Works, after an illness of 10 months, aged 10 years, 11 months and 15 days.

At Calcutta, on the 5th July, Mr. Francis Baillie, of the Soldier Druggery Adami, aged 47 years.

At Jumnalpoor, on the 6th July, Lieutenant and Bravest Captain O. U. Tripp, Adjutant of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Chupra, on the 6th July, Mr. John Hostner.

At Calcutta, on the 7th July, C. M. Pratt, Esq., Indigo Planter, late of Monghyr.

At Calcutta, on the 8th July, Henry Leslie Melville, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. C. R. Smith, aged 17 months and 1 day.

At Calcutta, on the 9th July, Captain Robert Rayne, aged 36 years.

At Dum-Dum, on the 9th of July, Wm. Sherrieff, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, in medical charge of the 1st Troop, 5d Brigade, Horse Artillery, aged 31 years.

At Delhi, of convulsions, on the evening of the 1st July, Grace, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. James, aged 5 months, much regretted.

At Bangalore, on the 12th July, George August Phillips, aged 2 years, 4 months and 23 days.

At Calcutta, on the 12th July, Mrs. Elizabeth Clervo Nisbett, wife of Mr. John Nisbett, of the firm of Messrs. Nisbett and Co., Boot and Shoe Makers, aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, at the Residence of Mr. J. Doyle, Chowringhee Gate, Fort William, Mr. Edward Francis Barker, aged 29 years and 5 months.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, Mr. Robert Cecil Chamberlain, aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, Mr. Henry Fitzgerald, aged 23 years, 5 months and 5 days.

At Agartala, on the 15th July, the Lady of the Revd J. Jones, Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, Master Charles Ross Pitts, aged 4 months and 11 days.

At the General Hospital, on the 15th July Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. James Laugan.

At Calcutta, on the 16th July, Miss Georgiana Elizabeth Hornby, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 16th July, Mr. James Peters, aged 29 years and 1 month.

In Fort William, on Friday, the 17th July, Pamela Eliza, wife of Lieutenant R. F. Fanshawe, 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Dum-Dum, on the morning of the 18th July, the infant son of Lieut. John Jones.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 18th July, Mr. Lewis Picuchy, aged 45 years.

At Chyebusa, in Singbhoon, on the 18th July, Andrew Henderson, Esq., of Londonderry, Assistant Surgeon H. C. S., aged 30 years and 8 months, most deeply and deservedly lamented.

At Calcutta, on the 19th July, Mrs. M. Jackson, wife of the late Mr. Joseph Jackson, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 59 years.

At Calcutta, on Monday last, the 20th July, after a severe illness, Mrs. Anna Smith, the wife of the late Mr. Charles Smith, an Assistant in the Financial Department, aged 28 years.

At Allipore, on the 21st July, at the residence of Mr. S. Pereira, Mrs. Charlotte Jadwin, mother of Mr. Charles Jadwin, aged 71 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d July, Mr. J. Gomes, aged 40 years, much regretted by his friends and relatives.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, Charles Thomas Smith, Esq., of Chandernagore, aged 27 years.

On the morning of the 24th July, John, the infant son of Dr. Alexander McGowan, aged 2 months and 10 days.

At Meerut, on the 25th July, Eliza Dalton, the beloved wife of Captain H. D. Laey, Her Majesty's

GENERAL REGISTER.

3d Regiment or *Buffs*, deeply lamented by her relations and friends and all who enjoyed her acquaintance.

At Kerguel, on the 23th July, David Boileau Shaw, the infant son of Brevet Captain D. Shaw, 34th Regt. N. F., aged 1 year and 4 months.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, Mr. John Cornelius Hoff, Assistant Judicial and Revenue Department, Agra Government, aged 36 years.

At Dinapore, on the 28th July, Mrs. Rachel Whitler, aged 24 years.

At Allipore, on the 29th July, of fever, Mary Emblin, the infant daughter of William Romfrey Esq., aged 6 months and 20 days.

At Calcutta, on the 29th July, John Philippi, Esq., aged 63 years, 5 months, and 16 days.

At Calcutta, on the 31st July, the Right Reverend Jean Louis Taberd, Bishop of Pondicherry, Acting Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, aged 49 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st July, Isabella DeSouza, lady of Lawrence DeSouza, Esq., aged 42 years, 4 months and 26 days.

At Calcutta, on the 1st August, Mr. George M. Wilson Assistant Bengal Salt Company, aged 24 years.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, Captain Alexander Gordon, Superintendent Kadderpore Dock Yard, aged 64 years, 1 month and 27 days.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, after a few week's illness, Mary, the wife of Mr. Philip DeSouza, aged 33 years.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

APPLICATIONS, ADMINISTRATIONS, &c.

Finlay Malcolm, late an Assistant Surgeon, attached to the 67th Regt. N. F.

Robert Callicott, late a Civil Servant of the East India Company.

John Brletzcke, late a Lieutenant of the Forty-ninth Regiment of Native Infantry.

John Eccles, M. D., late an Assistant Surgeon attached to the Regiment of Artillery at Saugor.

Henry Timings, formerly a Captain in the Bengal Horse Artillery.

George Douglass, late an Assistant Surgeon of the 30th Regt. N. F.

Athanasios White, late a Merchant at Kurnool and Simla.

Thomas Moore Gale, late of Ramnemoody Gully, in the town of Calcutta, Head Assistant in the Marine Pay Office, to Cadet Roger Gale, of Calcutta, Gentleman, the eldest and only surviving son of the said deceased.

Elizabeth Peters, late of the town of Calcutta, widow, to Lewis Holwee, of Hazoreenah's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and William Collett, of Boitekannah, in the said town of Calcutta, a Clerk, employed on board the Iron Accommodation Vessel called the *Matalangah*.

Maria Ribeiro, late of Mangoe Lane, in the town of Calcutta, widow, to John Cooper Owen, of the same place, a Branch Pilot in the Marine Service of the East India Company.

John Boyle, late of the town of Calcutta, Attorney at Law, to James Crooke, Esq., of Calcutta, Merchant and Agent.

Robert Stewart, formerly of the town of Calcutta, Merchant and Agent, and a Member of the firm of R. Stewart and Co., of the said town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, but late of Westbourne Place, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, to Thomas Lewis Thornton, Esq., of Old Post Office Street, in the town of Calcutta, one of the Members of the said firm of R. Stewart and Co., Merchants and Agents.

Breemotee Kootoo Boistobee, late of Patterghattah, in the town of Calcutta, a single woman, to Boistobehoron Sircar, of the same place aforesaid.

Mrs. Mary Jackson, late of the Town of Calcutta, widow, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.

William Sherreff, late of Dum-Dum, an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the East India Company, to Frances Sherreff, widow.

Robert Boileau Pemberton, late of Moorshedabad, in the Province of Bengal, a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company to Duncan McLeod, a Col. in the Service of the East India Company and Chief Engineer.

James Prinsep, heretofore of Calcutta, but late of Belgrave Square, in the County of Middlesex, Esq., to William Prinsep, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., merchants and agents, to Henry Alexander Aubert, of Calcutta, Esq.

Registrar of the Supreme Court.

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Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Register of the Supreme Court.

Registrar of the Supreme Court.

H. P. Marshall, Proctor.

Oehme and Paul, Proctors.

W. Anley, Proctor.

G. Henderson, Proctor.

G. Henderson, Proctor.

G. Higgins, Proctor.

W. D. Shaw, Proctor.

Baillie and Molloy, Proctors.

Baillie and Molloy, Proctors.

W. P. Downing, Proctor.

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Edward Francis Barker, late of Calcutta, Portrait and Miniature Painter, to Henry Malcolm Low, Esq., of Fairlie Place, in Calcutta, aforesaid, a member of the firm of Messrs. Cantor and Co., of the same place, Merchants and Agents.

Thomas Lithgow, late of Dinapore, a conductor of ordinance in the service of the East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to Matilda Lithgow, the widow of the deceased, at present residing in St. James' Street, St. James' Church, in the town of Calcutta.

The Right Reverend John Lewis Taberd, late of the Town of Calcutta, Bishop of Auroropolis, Vicar Apostolic of Cochinchina, and Acting Vicar Apostolic of Bragal, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Waddington and Sandes, Proctors.

Baillis and Molloy Proctors.

Oehme and Paul, Proctors.

MONEY MARKET.

[Hurdar Office, 8th August, 1840.]

The feature of the MONEY MARKET has not undergone much variation during the week.

Exchange rates have advanced in 2-1/2 a 2 1/2 against shipments, and in this description Asia has been pretty fair. The Agency rate for remittances to continents has not improved, the quotations of the last week remain current.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS.—The Market appears to be well stocked in first hands with Transfer Paper, but who are not willing to let them off under 12 a 13 Rupees per cent. Premium, second hand third per cent, maintain their value, and are not likely to give way as long as there is an abundant supply of Money. Four per cent had for some cause unknown to us declined on the early part of the week, they stand quoted at 3 Rupees per cent, etc. count.

BANK SHARES.—Are without variation. Bank Shares at 2,300 a 2,320, and Union at 290 a 290 Rupees Premium.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stock	Transfer Loan of 1835-6 in 2	Sell	Buy
Paper	Interest payable in England	10 8 a 11 8	
Second	From No 1161 a 1520	Co's Rupees.	
5 per cent.	according to Numbers.	3 8 a 5 8	
Third or Bombay 5 per Cent.		9 4 a 5 0	
	4 per Cent.	Dist. 2 8 a 3 0	

BANK SHARES.

BANKAL BANK	(Co Rs. 4,000)	Prem.	2,300 a 2,320
UNION BANK	(Co Rs. 1,000)		280 a 290
AGRA BANK	(Co Rs. 500)		125 a 130

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Silver Silver	Co Rs. 104	9 0 a 125 0 0	per 100 sa wt.
China Gold Bars	12	9 0 a 13 8 0	per sa wt.
Gold Dust	12	4 0 a 14 12 0	
Spanish Dollars	222	8 8 a 225 0 0	per 100
American ditto	221	6 0 a 222 0 0	
Portuguese	32	8 0 a 33 0 0	
Joan or Penzance	10	12 0 a 20 0 0	
Dutch Ducats	4	8 0 a 5 0 0	
Sovereigns	10	3 2 a 10 4 3	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	0	0 0 a 15 5 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	19	3 0 a 10 4 0	
New	17	8 0 a 17 9 0	

COURSE OF HOONDEAN.

Agra	Old d 0 4 prem.	Indore	61 d-d 2 8 dist
Ajmere	61 a 0 6	Jypore	2 1/2 prem
Bombay	51 a 0 10	K Ramputra	0 10
Bombay	2 0 dist	Lucknow	61 0 4 dist
Cawnpore	at par.	Madras	0 4 dist
Delhi		Muzaffarpore	0 0
Faruckabad	8 2 dist	Mutha	0 4 par
Gwalior	61 9 8	Panna	41 1 2
Hyderabad	11 14	Poonah	61 0 0

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount	on Private Bills 3 months	6 per cent.
	on Government Bills and Notes	4 ditto
	on Loans on Government Papers	5 ditto
	on Metals, Indigo and Opium	7 ditto
Interest	on other Goods	6 ditto
	on Luggage at the Factory and in transit to Calcutta	7 ditto
	NB—4 per cent. Reduction on Goods in Bonded Warehouse	

UNION BANK.

Discount	on Government and Selling Bills	4 per cent.
	on Private Bills, 2 and 3 months	5 1/2
	on ditto ditto, 4 ditto	8 ditto
	on Loans on Government Paper	5 ditto
	on Metals and Indigo	6 1/2 ditto
	in Bonded Warehouse	0 ditto
	on all other Goods	7 1/2 ditto
Interest	in Bonded Warehouse	7 ditto
	on Bank of Bengal Shares	6 ditto
	on cash credits on Cash Paper	6 ditto
	on cash credits on other Security	8 ditto
	allowed on Deposits for 3 months	4 ditto

PREMIA OF INSURANCE

To Europe not North of Great Britain	2 1/2 a 3 per cent.
Europe North of Great Britain	2 1/2
America and New South Wales	3

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Bengal Hurdar Price Current, August 8, 1840.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

1840-1841.—The weather during the last week has been showery but rather a larger fall of rain on the whole, seem to have taken place in the Bengal district near Calcutta. The general character of the accounts from the interior is improved and there seems a pretty certain prospect of that district turning out from 20,000 to 22,000 mounds, in Bengal, however, we can notice no improvement, from Malda, Moan-bahad and the tip of the Bhagirathi the accounts are bad and Jessore does not seem to have improved. The planters here appear to have held back from making any more, and the reason is therefore to be in some degree dependent on the weather and the rise of the river, at present they are at the low, and the general aspect of the weather unfavorable.

We have nothing to add this week to the Exports.

Raw Silk.—Little has been done in this during the week owing to buyers showing no disposition to purchase at high prices and sellers being disinclined to submit to the reduced prices offered.

Silk Price Counts.—We have heard of no purchase since our last, and prices remain without alteration.

Cotton.—A purchase of 250 mounds, Bhoomurekh, at Co's Rs 13-4 per mound is the only transaction of this article reported with the occurrences of the week.

Saltpetre.—Purchases are still limited, and confined to the demand for England. Prices remain without any particular change.

Sugar.—Has also been in limited operation since our last; but the prices of the day exhibit a shade of improvement on last week's rates.

GENERAL REGISTER.

LAC.—A few parcels of Shell Lac have been purchased for shipment to England at steady prices. A purchase of a lot of low quality Lac Dye is also made on French account at our quotation.

GRAIN.—Purchases of Moonghy Rice, Wheat and Gram continue to be made for the Mauritius, but not to any great extent, and the prices of the day exhibit a further decline, owing to the increased stocks in the bazar. We are still unable to report any transaction for the Home markets.

DRY GINGER.—Without purchase and remains as last quoted.

HIDES AND HORNS.—Continuing in good demand, and are very scarce.

LINSEED.—A few purchases are reported at our quotation.

SAFFLOWERS.—A purchase of a lot of ordinary quality, Pattrahat, is reported with the occurrences of the week.

TINCEL AND BOXES.—Have been purchased for shipment to England at steady prices.

TURMERIC.—Without purchase and continues at our last quotations.

OPUM.—Nothing doing in the bazar. A public sale at the Exchange of 150 chests Patna, which were reserved for the French Government, was held on the 3d instant, one lot was sold at 710, and the rest at 700 per chest averaging Rs. 700.54 per chest.

CHINA, STRAITS AND COAST PRODUCE.

BEYLENUT, Eastern.—May be quoted at a shade of reduction.

CLOVES.—Sales of Dutchbox Cloves have been made at a small improvement on our last quotation.

MACIS.—Some sales have been made at rather low prices.

NUJVES.—Without sale, and prices without alteration.

PEPPERS.—Sales of Eastern Black have been made at further reduction in prices.

BLACK TIN.—The prices of this metal have again rallied, and a sale is reported at our present quotation.

VERMILION.—Has advanced in price.

EUROPE GOODS

MULE TWIST.—Sales during the week have been effected at steady prices.

COLORED YARNS.—A few sales of Turkey Red Yarn continue to be made at steady prices.

CHINERS.—Business in these has been done to a greater extent than in the last two or three weeks, but at prices showing up encouragement.

COLORED COTTONS.—In these sales are limited, and price continues low.

WHITE COTTONS.—Long Cloths, Cambrics and Jaconets continue to be purchased at steady prices. For the lighter fabrics there is hardly any enquiry, and prices may be quoted a shade lower.

WOOLLENS.—The market continues favorable as regards demand for the lower descriptions of Woollens, but we are unable yet to report any improvement in prices.

COFFEE.—A few sales of Brackets have been made for local requirements, and the prices of the day show no particular change in prices.

IRON.—Market dull, and prices have a tendency to a further fall.

SEAL.—Without sale.

LEAD.—Market dull, and prices of both Sheet and Pig are giving way.

SPELTER, TIN PLATE AND QUICKSILVER.—Remain as last quoted.

BEAN.—Market is still low, and sales by wholesale operation are difficult.

FREIGHTS.

We have no change in our last quotations to notice.

TO LONDON.

TO LIVERPOOL.

Saltpetre	£6 6s 0d	£6 0s 0d	per ton 20 cwt
Sugar	£6 10s 0d	£6 10s 0d	ditto ditto
Rice	£6 15s 0d	£6 15s 0d	per ton 20 cwt
Catch	£6 10s 0d	£6 10s 0d	per ton 18 cwt
Hides	£5 0s 0d	£5 0s 0d	per ton of 50 cwt
Oil Seeds	£7 0s 0d	£7 0s 0d	ditto ditto
Shell Lac and Lac Dye	£4 10s 0d	£4 10s 0d	ditto ditto
Rum	£1 0s 0d	£1 0s 0d	per ton of 3 bbls
Indigo	£5 15s 0d	£5 15s 0d	per ton of 50 cwt
Silk & Goods	£6 6s 0d	£6 6s 0d	ditto ditto
Raw Silk	£2 10s 0d	£2 10s 0d	per ton of 10 cwt

MAURITIUS.

Grain	Co's Rs. 30s 5d	per bag
Measurement Goods	35s 0d	per ton of 50 cwt

GENERAL REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

&c., &c., &c.

Legislative Department, the 3d August, 1840.—The following act passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council on the 3d of August 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT No. XVI. OF 1840.

An act concerning the management of convicts transported to places within the territories of the East India Company

I. Whereas doubts have arisen touching the legal mode of treating convicts transported to places within the territories of the East India Company, and it is expedient to modify the rules which have heretofore been followed with regard to the management of such convicts,

It is hereby declared and enacted, that as soon as any offender shall be delivered to the person or persons to be appointed by the governor general in council on that behalf at the place to which he is transported, the property in the service of such offender shall be vested in such person or persons during the term of transportation.

II. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governor general in council to appoint the governor or other authority at any place within the territories of the East India Company, or to appoint one or more superintendents at any such place as the persons to whom convicts undergoing transportation shall be delivered and in whom the property in the service of such convicts shall be vested as aforesaid.

III. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governor general in council to issue or let from time to time to any such governor, authority, or superintendent, and who hereafter shall be required to be duly executed, and to frame rules touching the classification of convicts, their employment, treatment, and discipline, and touching such correction as may be necessary in cases of misbehaviour and disorderly conduct, and of neglect or disobedience in the service of those persons in whom the property of such service may be vested as aforesaid.

IV. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that all persons who have heretofore been transported to any place within the territories of the East India Company, and whose terms of transportation are not yet expired, shall be subject to the provisions contained in this act, and nothing heretofore done with respect to offenders who have been so transported in conformity with the provisions of this act, or by the orders, or with the sanction of government, shall be called in question in any court of law.

10th August, 1840.—The following act passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council on the 10th August 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT No. XVII. OF 1840.

An act for amending regulation V. of 1831 of the Madras code as far as the same regards penalties for certain breaches of the salt laws.

Whereas great inconvenience has been experienced, in consequence of sending men accused of petty offences against the salt laws for trial in the criminal courts, who might be more conveniently tried by magistrates

as in the case of other offences subject to the same amount of punishment.

It is hereby enacted in modification of regulation V. of 1831 of the Madras code, that all penalties prescribed by the Madras code for any breaches of the salt laws shall be recoverable before the magistrate of the district. Provided always that it shall be lawful for any such magistrate before whom any person shall be charged with the commission of any offence against the salt laws, at his discretion, to proceed against such person in the same manner as against persons charged with offences the punishment of which rests with the criminal court: Provided also, that no magistrate shall, under the authority of this act, punish any offender by a fine exceeding 50 rupees, or by imprisonment with or without labor for a longer period than thirty days.

The following act passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council on the 10th August 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT No. XVI OF II. 1840.

To regulate the granting and withholding licenses for the sale of liquors within the islands of Bombay and Colaba.

I. It is hereby enacted, that all powers and duties now vested by law in her majesty's justices of the peace in Bombay with respect to granting and withholding licenses for the sale of arrack, toddy and other spirituous and fermented liquors, within the islands of Bombay and Colaba, shall from and after the passing of this act be vested in and discharged by the collector of land revenue, and the senior magistrate of police in Bombay jointly, but the said justices at quarter sessions assembled shall have power in their discretion to quash such licenses or to withdraw the same on the breach of any of the conditions thereof.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the hon'ble the governor in council shall have authority at all times to regulate the form of licenses to be granted for the sale of arrack and other liquors aforesaid in Bombay, and to vary and add to the terms and conditions thereof.

III. And it is further enacted, that nothing hereto contained shall have the effect of repealing or altering any laws now in force touching the sale of spirituous liquors in Bombay or Colaba otherwise than as such laws are hereby repealed or altered.

The 17th August, 1840.—The following draft of a proposed act was read in council for the first time on the 17th of August, 1840

ACT No. — OF 1840.

An act concerning Suits instituted under the provisions of Regulation 49 of 1793 previously, and pending at, the date of the enactment of Act IV. of 1840.

It is hereby enacted, that act IV. of 1840 shall not apply to the trial of suits under regulation 49, 1793, which were pending originally commenced at the time of the passing of that act, and that all suits commenced after the said act and decided in the same manner as at act IV. of 1840 had not been passed.

Ordered that the draft now read be published for general information.

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Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the legislative council of India, after the 17th day of October next.

17th August, 1810.—The following draft of a proposed act was read in council for the first time on the 17th August 1810.

ACT NO. — of 1840.

An act for declaring the law touching the liability of auction purchasers of permanently assessed lands under section XXI. regulation XI. of 1822, of the Bengal code.

Whereas doubts have arisen whether the liability section purchasers, under the provisions of section XXI. regulation XI. of 1822, Bengal code, to make good the difference between the sums bid at a first and second sale of lands, sold for the realization of arrears of revenue, has been affected by the provisions of section VII. reg. VII. of 1830 of the same code;—

It is hereby declared and enacted that the said liability for, and imposed by section XXI. regulation XI. of 1822 aforesaid, has in no wise been altered or affected by section VII. regulation VII. of 1830 aforesaid, and that such liability shall be considered in full force and virtue, as if such last mentioned regulation had not been passed.

Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the legislative council of India after the 17th day of October next.

F. J. HALLIDAY.

Jrnr. Secy. to the Govt. of India

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 11th Aug. 1810.—The following rules for the examination of candidates for moonshif-ships, are published for general information.

First—That at each of three zillah stations in the north western provinces and four in Bengal, to be selected by the governments of those presidencies respectively, there be appointed a divisional committee of examination consisting, originally, besides such person or persons as the government may think fit,—of—

—the commissioner of the division in which the situation.

The zillah judge.

The magistrate.

4. The principal sudder ameen or principal sudder ameen of the station.

Secondly—That all candidates for moonshif-ships be required to send in their applications for examination to a zillah judge of the division within which they desire to be examined at least two months before the examination is to be held—but that no such applications shall be presented to the judge who is a member of the examining committee.

Thirdly—That the Zillah Judge, after making such enquiries as he may deem proper, in order to ascertain that nothing exists against the character of the applicant to render him unfit to enjoy the privilege of examination, shall certify on the face of the application, that the applicant may be examined.

Fourthly—That the divisional committee, shall meet at least twice in each year, for the purpose of examining candidates entered to them for examination during the preceding six months, by zillah judges within their divisions.

Fifthly—That the examination shall be conducted by the committee in such manner as shall, from time to time, be prescribed to them by the sudder dewanny adawlat.

Sixthly—That at the conclusion of the examination, the committee shall grant to such candidates as they may deem proper, diplomas of fitness for employment as moonshiffs, after such form as the sudder court may prescribe—and at the same time forward duly certified lists of such candidates to the sudder dewanny adawlat.

Seventhly—That the possession of such diplomas shall entitle candidates on application, to be recommended by zillah judges and commissioners for vacant moonshif-ships, and to be appointed to such vacant moonshif-ships by the sudder dewanny adawlat before any candidates not possessing such diplomas.

Eighthly—That in case any zillah judge shall, by reason of having received no application from a candidate with a diploma, nominate to the sudder court, to fill an existing vacancy, a candidate without a diploma, the sudder court shall appoint to the vacancy any one from among the lists of passed candidates, who may be willing to accept the vacant appointment; but the sudder court shall not delay the appointment for the purpose of making enquiry as to the willingness of any individual on the lists. On the contrary, if no application should be before them from any such person when the judge's nomination may be taken into consideration by the court, they shall, unless they be aware of other objections, appoint provisionally the candidate recommended by the zillah judge, subject to his obtaining a diploma in due course under the following rule.

Ninthly—That in case any person not possessing a diploma be hereafter appointed a moonshiff, he be required to present himself for examination to the divisional committee at the first examination held after the expiration of six months from the date of his appointment, and that if he then fail to obtain a diploma of fitness he shall be deemed vacant.

Tenthly—That after effect has been given to these rules if the judge of a district have good and sufficient grounds to believe from any proceeding or other information officially before him, that any moonshiff under his control not previously examined, is not sufficiently qualified to discharge in a proper manner the duties of his situation, he may, with the concurrence of the commissioner, require such moonshiff to present himself for examination before the divisional committee at their next meeting, and any moonshiff who being so required may refuse to submit to examination or being examined may fail to obtain a diploma, shall forfeit his appointment and shall not be re-appointed to a moonshiffship until he obtain a diploma of fitness.

Eleventhly—That in future no sudder ameen be appointed except he be one of those moonshiffs recommended for promotion by the sudder court, and unless he have served as a moonshiff for at least twelve months previous to the date of recommendation.

The 11th August, 1810.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations.

Mr R H Rattray, a judge of the sudder dewanny and miraat adawlat, from the 27th ultimo, to the 8th instant, on medical certificate.

Mr C Chabman, joint magistrate and deputy collector in Patna, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr A Jackson, principal sudder ameen of Dinagapore, stationed at Malda, for fifteen days, on private affairs, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the moonshiff of Ungrehabad.

Monsiee Sheik Mahomed Fyzekhan Behadour, principal sudder ameen of Chittagong, for one month on medical certificate, in further extension of the leave granted to him on the 30th of June last.

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Mulvie Sved Sudder Ool Hassan, principal sudder ameen of Raizpore, for four months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 30th January last.

Mulvie Mahomed Farook, sudder ameen of Balasore, for three days, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H Suidons, revenue surveyor in Chittagong, for two months, preparatory to his applying for furlough.

Mr H R Payne, deputy collector under regulation IX, of 1831, at Pooree, (southern division of Cuttack) from the 23d ultimo to the 23d instant, to enable him to join his station.

Mr A Howatson, ditto ditto under ditto in Tirhoot, to the 30th proximo in extension.

The right hon'ble the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Mr W H Brodhurst to be an assistant to the magistrate and collector of Sarun.

Erratum in the Gazette of the 8th instant, at page 674, for Baboo Shichander Roy, to officiate, until further orders, read appointed principal sudder ameen of Manbhoom.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that Channah Hurryal be transferred from the jurisdiction of the magistrate of Rajeshahy to that of the joint magistrate of Pabna.

By order,

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

General Department, the 12th Aug. 1840—Messrs W H Brodhurst and H I Bushby, writers, are reported, qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to attach Messrs W H Brodhurst and H I Bushby, writers, reported qualified for the public service, the former to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William and the latter to the north western provinces.

1st August, 1840.—Notice is hereby given, that the salaries and allowances of the civil and marine departments, for August, instant, will be discharged by the sub-treasurer and marine paymaster respectively on or after Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

Published by order of the right hon'ble the governor general in council.

11th August, 1840—The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint surgeon George Angus, of the artillery, to officiate as presidency surgeon, vice surgeon J. Hutchinson proceeded to sea, on leave, on medical certificate.

26th August, 1840.—Mr William Galloway, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship *Hobart's*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 17th instant.

Mr P Melvill, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to attach Mr P Melvill, writer, reported qualified for the public service, to the north western provinces.

G A BUSHBY.

Secy to the Govt of India

Ecclesiastical Department, 12th August, 1840—

The reverend W O Ruspin, chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the general hospital, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough under medical certificate.

The reverend H S Fisher, junior, to succeed Mr Ruspin as chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and of the general hospital.

The reverend F Fisher, assistant chaplain of Chinanrah, to officiate for the rev H Fisher, senior presidency chaplain, and to continue his services at Chinanrah.

G. A. BUSHBY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Political Department, the 10th Aug. 1840.—Lieutenant W H Bishop, of the 71st regt N I, was appointed on the 20th ultimo, to the command of the Schaudie jappers and miners at Darjeeling, vice Lieutenant G Montgomery resigned.

Mr assistant surgeon A Kbir, in medical charge of the Joudpore legion, has obtained five months leave of absence, from the 1st November next, for the purpose of visiting Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Mr assistant surgeon N Collyer was appointed on the 26th May last, to the medical charge of the Mhowarra battalion, vice Mr assistant surgeon Mackean.

24th August, 1840.—The governor general in council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The honorable H B Devereux to be superintendent of the Nagpur division, vice Lieut Halsted, who stands appointed 3d assistant to the commissioner of Mysore in Mr Devereux's place.

Lieutenant H F Ginstard, 6th regt M N I, to be an extra junior assistant to the commissioner in Mysore.

Lieutenant Eastwick, assistant to the political agent in upper Scinde, obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, from the 22th July last to the 1st November next.

21th August, 1840—The governor general in council has been pleased to place the following officers at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad for em,loyment in his highness the Nizam's infantry:

Lieutenants D W McKinnon, 2d regt M N I, and W J Hare, 1st regt M N I.

H. TORRENS.

Offy Secy to Govt of India.

Secret Department, 2d August, 1840.—The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to publish the following list of officers who have been invested with the order of the Dostanne empire by permission of her most gracious majesty the queen.

Members of the 1st class of the order of the Dostanne empire—Sir W H Macnaghten, bart, envoy and minister at the court of Cabul.

Lieutenant-colonel sir Alex. Burnes, kt, envoy to Khelat and other states.

Lieutenant-colonel sir C M Wade, kt, c b, resident at Indor.

Members of the 2d class—Major-general Smithson, late commanding Shah Sujah's force.

Brigadier A Roberts, c b, honorable company's European regt coming Shah Sujah's force.

Brigadier Stephenson, c b, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regt of artillery.

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Lieutenant-colonel Parsons, depy commissary general, Bengal army.

Major Craigie, depy adjt genl Bengal army.

Major Gordon, depy quartermaster genl Bengal army.

Major Thomson, C B, Bengal engineers.

Major Peat Bombay engineers.

Major E D A Todd, Bengal artillery, envoy to Hefata.

Captain J. Outram, political agent, Lower Sindh.

Members of the 3d class.—Lieutenant-colonel Orchard, C B, Bengal European regiment.

Lieutenant-colonel Wheeler, C B, 34th Bengal N I.

Lieutenant-colonel Montgomerie, C B, 34th Bengal N I.

Lieutenant-colonel Smyth, C B, 3d Bengal light cavalry.

Lieutenant-colonel Sandwith, C B, 1st Bombay light cavalry.

Lieutenant-colonel Stalker, C B, 10th Bombay N I.

Lieutenant-colonel Salter, 3d Bengal light cavalry.

Lieutenant-colonel Warren, Bengal European regiment.

Lieutenant-colonel Cunningham, 2d Bombay light cavalry, commanding Poonah auxiliary horse.

Lieutenant-colonel Pew, Bengal artillery.

Lieutenant-colonel McLaren, 10th Bengal N I.

Major Weston, 31st Bengal N I.

Major Thomson, Bengal European regiment.

Major Thomas, 4th Bengal N I.

Major Hancock, 10th Bombay N I.

Major C J Cunningham, 1st Bombay light cavalry.

Major Alexander, commanding 4th local horse.

Major McSherry, late major of brigade Shah Shooja's force.

Major Hagart, Bombay European regiment.

Major Leech, political agent, Candahar.

Major E Pottinger, C B, Bombay artillery.

Captain Davidson, 17th Bengal N I.

Captain Sanders, Bengal engineers.

Captain Johnson, pay master and commissariat officer S S force.

Captain Anderson, Bengal horse artillery, commanding horse artillery Shah Shooja's service.

Captain Macgregor, political agent at Jelalabad.

Captain E B Conolly, military assistant and commanding escort envoy and minister.

Lieutenant P Mackenzie, political agent, Peshawar.

Mr P B Lord, political agent Bameean.

N B. The following members of the order have died since its institution:

Bagader Arnold, lieutenant-colonel majesty's 16th lanciers—2d class.

Lieutenant-colonel Herriog, C B, Bengal infantry—3d class.

Lieutenant-colonel Keith, depy adjt genl Bombay army—3d class.

Captain Ha, 30th Bengal N I—3d class.

17th August, 1840.—Lieutenant W Young, 38th regt N I, assistant to the political agent in Upper Sindh, has obtained an extension of leave of absence from the 1st December 1840 to 1st of February 1841, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

H TOMRENS,

Offy Secy to Govt of India.

Financial Department, the 16th August, 1840.—Mr J P Grant, the deputy accountant general and accountant to the revenue and judicial departments, is permitted to be absent from office for six days from the 17th instant, for the benefit of his health, Mr Spell will conduct the current duties of those offices during Mr Grant's absence.

Mint Committee, the 15th August, 1840.—The office of secretary to the Mint Committee having been abolished by the orders of the right honorable the governor of Bengal, in the financial department under date the 5th instant, notice is hereby given, that the correspondence of the department will henceforth be conducted by the Mint Committee.

C. MORLEY.

G. A. RUSHBY.

J. P. GRANT.

Military Department, 15th August, 1840.—Notice is hereby given, that the pay, batta, and other allowances for August 1840, of the troops at the presidency and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Thursday, the 10th proximo.

By order of the right honorable the governor general of India in council,

J. STUART, Lt-Col

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

By the Governor of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 18th August, 1840.—Mr T. Wyatt, civil and sessions judge of Bangalore, for nine days, in addition to the time allowed to join his station.

Mr sub-assistant H Driver, attached to villah Luckimpore, from the 20th instant to the 5th October ensuing, to visit Gowahatty, on private affairs.

Moulvie Hokeem Odeen Khan Bahadur, principal sudder ameen of Purneah, during the ensuing Dusseerah vacation.

Bahadur Khattromobun Mokerjee, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1831 in Moonsheeabad, a further extension, for one month, to enable him to join his station.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr H C Metcalfe to officiate, until further orders, as collector of Tipperah, vice Mr D Money, making over charge of magistracy of east Burdwan to Mr Loughnan, the officiating collector, who will act in both capacities.

Moulvie Usruff Hossein, sudder ameen, to officiate as principal sudder ameen in Chittagong, during the temporary absence of moulvie Mahomed Fyz Khan.

Moulvie Badde Odeen, moonsiff, to officiate as sudder ameen of Chittagong, vice moulvie Usruff Hossein.

J. H. YOUNG,

Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

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The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The 18th August, 1840.—Lieutenant A. A. Sturt to be senior assistant to the commissioner of Assam, vice captain Rutherford, and to be stationed at Darrang.

Mr G. T. Bayfield to be a junior assistant to ditto, vice lieutenant Sturt.

The 24th August, 1840.—Mr J. H. Patton to be civil and sessions judge of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr R. Torrens to be magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, superintendent of the Alipore jail, and a magistrate of Calcutta.

Mr J. W. Templar to be civil and sessions judge of Mymensingh.

Mr W. B. Nelson to be sub-assistant to the commissioner of Assam, vice Mr G. Roche, deceased.

Moonsiff Ramchondray Hur to be the acting duties of the office of sadder ameen of Dinsapore, during the absence of Mr C. Mackay.

FRED JAS HALLIDAY,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

By the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P.

General Department, Agra, the 30th July, 1840.—*Judicial.*—Lieutenant C. B. Mills, assistant to the commissioner for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity, is invested with the powers of a joint magistrate in the Delhi division.

Conformably with the resolution of the government of India, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th October 1837, the hon'ble the lieutenant governor is pleased to raise the personal allowances of Mahomed Saloom, moonsiff of zillah Azilghur, from 100 to 150 Rupees per mensem, with retrospective effect from 15th June last.

Doctor J. M. Brander, civil assistant surgeon of Cinnypoor, has obtained three months leave of absence on medical certificate.

Political Department, Agra, the 6th August, 1840.—The erratum in the rules published by the hon'ble the lieutenant governor for regulating the assignment of building locations and grants in the land tract attached to the station of Kussoolas.

Rs. ad 150 yards square and under, Rs. 53 8 0
instead of ditto ditto, " 35 8 0

By order of the hon'ble the lieutenant governor North Western Provinces,

J. THOMASON,
Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.

General Department, Agra, the 3d August, 1840.—*REVENUE DEPARTMENT.*—Mr H. T. Owen, special commissioner of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, to the 1st of November next, to enable him to remain on the Hills. Mr. Allen the judge of Meerut, will perform the duties of the office of special commissioner for the present, and until further orders, in addition to his own duties as judge.

The 7th August, 1840.—*JUDICIAL.*—Lieutenant T. D. Macnaghten, superintendent of Agra, has obtained leave of absence, for four months, from the 1st instant, on medical certificate.

The appointment by the collecting commissioner of captain Trevelyan, his 2d assistant, to officiate for lieutenant Macnaghten, is approved, pending the final

orders of the right honorable the governor general of India.

The 10th August, 1840.—*OFFICIAL AND REVENUE.*—Mr R. Alexander, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Agra, has obtained three months leave of absence, to visit the Hills.

General Department, the 13th August, 1840.—*Agra.*—The reverend M. J. Jennings, chaplain of Kussaul, has obtained leave of absence for three months, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, from the 1st November next.

The 14th August, 1840.—Leave of absence for three months, has been granted to the revd A. Hammon, chaplain of Allahabad, by the right reverend the lord bishop of Calcutta, to take effect from the 1st October next.

Judicial Department, the 17th August, 1840.—Eusebius Henry Hamway, 3d regiment native infantry, is appointed to be junior assistant to the commissioner of Kussaul.

J. THOMASON, Secy to Govt N W P.

Military.

By the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, 22nd August, 1840.—No 170 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain Archdale Wilson, of the regiment of artillery, to officiate as superintendent of the foundry at Cossimpoor, during the absence on leave of lieutenant colonel Duncan Prendergast, 66th regiment native infantry, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Surgeon George Angus, of the medical department, to officiate as secretary to the medical board, during the absence on leave of surgeon James Hatchinson, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors as cadets of infantry and assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Messrs Gould Read Weston, Thomas Rattray, Francis Serjeant, William Russell Abbott, William Thornton Phillimore, and Harry Mansuering, date of arrival at Fort William, 5th August 1840. Basil Hamilton Murray and Hugh Lowman Pester, do 7th August 1840.

Medical Department.—William Charles Deane, M. D., do 5th August 1840.

James Peter Brougham, M. D., do 7th do.

The following officers of the cavalry and infantry are promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

Lieutenants George Hall, 5th regiment light cavalry, Thomas Bradbridge Stables, 8th regiment light cavalry; Archibald Fraser Macpherson, 43d regiment native infantry, and Henry Spottiswoode, 21st regiment native infantry, do 9th August, 1840.

Assistant surgeon Donald Alexander Macleod, of the medical department, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 5th August, 1840.

Surgeon Benjamin Bell of the medical department, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, via Simla, with

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leave of absence from the 1st October to the 1st March next, preparative to applying for furlough to Europe, on account of his private affairs.

Serjeant Michael Browne, of artillery invalids, is admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of council of the 11th January 1840, and general orders of the 5th February 1840, subject to the confirmation of the hon'ble the court of directors with permission to receive his stipend in Ireland.

No 177 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor-general of India in council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d lieutenants, cornets, ensigns and assistant surgeons, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names.

Artillery—2d lieut Robert Henry Pollock, 10th Dec 1839; and Donald Campbell Tanqueray, do.

Cavalry—Cornets Richard Goden Simson, 16th Oct 1839; Lenox Jas Farquharson, 3d Jan 1840; Samuel Chas Alston Swinton, 4th Jan 1840; Frederick Bauman Macleod, 15th Feb 1840; and Reynell George Taylor, 20th Feb 1840.

Infantry—Ensign Robertson Larkins, 10th Dec 1839; Gould Read Weston, ditto; James Price Clarkson, ditto; Augustus Nicholls Thompson, ditto; Thomas Ruttray, ditto; Francis Scribner, ditto; George Gibbs Anderson, ditto; Edward Tulloch, ditto; George Wilson Boulton, ditto; William Russell Elliott, ditto; William Thos Garstin, 11th ditto; John Matthew Cripps, ditto; John William Bristol, ditto; Henry Fredk Crossman, ditto; Joseph Henry Griffith, 8th ditto; Banastre Pryce Lloyd, 3d Jan 1840; Chas Thos Edw Hinde, ditto; George Gill Moxon, ditto; Thomas Davis, ditto; Beauchamp Scarlett Cooper, ditto; John Robertson, Pugh, ditto; Jellias Bentall Denn, ditto; Charles Samuel Weston, ditto; Hugh Vans Hatton, ditto; Henry Walter Lambie Sneyd, ditto; Elmd William Russell, ditto; Wellwood Geo Monbray Macleod, ditto; Richard Nicholas, ditto; Abraham Meyer, 16th Jan 1840; William Shand, 26th ditto; Jas Brooke Young Matheson, ditto; George Gagner, 20th ditto; John Hood, ditto; George Gladwin Denniss, 8th Feb 1840; Thomas Maitland Travers, ditto; John Hunter, ditto; John Talbot Shakespear, ditto; Edward James Hughes, ditto; Olans John McLeod Farrington, 15th ditto; John Scott Phillips, ditto; Philip Arthur Pleydell Bouverie, ditto; Archibald Blackwood, ditto; Daniel Macdonald, ditto; Thomas Tynte Knox, ditto; Cornelius Lynch, ditto; Fredk Augustus Hook, 24th ditto; Basil Hamilton Murray, 8th March; Hugh Lowman Pester, ditto; William Thornton Phillimore, ditto; and Harry Mannwaring, ditto.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeons Fms Ralph Metcalfe, M D, 8th Oct 1839; Theodosius Cayley Hutchinson, 16th ditto; William Shurlock, ditto; Edward Campbell, 13th Nov; Edw Rotherham Cardew, M D, 23d ditto; John Macpherson, 4th Dec; Gurney Turner, 18th ditto; Richard Owen Davidson ditto; Alexr William Crozier, 19th ditto; Thomas Thomson, M D, 21st ditto; Jaxon Henry Jones, 3d Jan 1841; James Henry Butler, ditto; Fredk John Mount, M D, ditto; Joseph Hammond Freeman, ditto; Alfred Howorth Cheek, ditto; William Ricketts Gerard, 26th ditto; Geo Taylor Cornelius Fogarty, 8th Feb; Anthony Beale, ditto; Herbert Roe, 15th ditto; Chas Augustus Edlerston, 24th ditto; Jas Peter Brougham, M D, 8th March; Wm Chas Deane, M D, ditto; John Nasmith, M D, 12th ditto, and John Rawdon Comm, M D, 21st ditto.

No 178 of 1840.—Mr Walter Alecock is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors, as a cadet of infantry in this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment, date of arrival at Fort William, 11th August 1840.

Lieutenant Charles Windy, of the 3d regiment N I, has returned to his duty on this establishment

without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 10th August 1840.

Lieutenant Richard Quirey, of the 50th regiment N I, was appointed in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 21st ultimo, to be junior assistant to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, vice Lieutenant S R Tickell appointed assistant to the resident at Catinandhoo, and commandant of the residency enroute.

Lieutenant Rht Wyndham Rouse Jenner, of the 64th regiment N I, was appointed in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 26th ultimo, to officiate as junior assistant to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Major Louis Shunders Bird, of the 21th regiment N I, principal assistant to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, obtained in the judicial and revenue department under date 4th instant, an extension, for three months, of the leave of absence granted to him on account of his private affairs.

No 179 of 1840.—The following appointment is made in the department of public works:

Lieutenant R B Smith, adjutant of engineers, to be assistant to the superintendent of the Doon Canal.

J. STUART, Lt.-Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.

Fort William, 10th August, 1840.—No 181 of 1841.—The right hon'ble the governor-general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenants Richard John Graham, of the 72d, and Gerald Augustus Frederick Hervey, of the 3d regiment native infantry, to do duty with the Ranghar light infantry battalion.

Lieutenant John Minshall Drake, of the 48th regiment native infantry, is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 14th August, 1841.

Lieutenant Walter Hare of the 25th regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty at the establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors.—date of arrival at Fort William, 11th August, 1840.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

17th regiment native infantry—brevet captain J H Wakefield, from 15th September to 15th March 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

19th regiment native infantry—captain T H Newhouse, from 10th July to 30th September, in extension, to remain at Bareilly, on medical certificate.

22d regiment native infantry—Ensign C. MacMillan, from 1st July to 30th September, to visit Meerut, on medical certificate, and to rejoin his corps.

50th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant Colonel G. Moore, from 15th August to 31st October, to visit Siala, on private affairs.

13th August, 1840.—The order issued by major general Sir W Cotton, GCB and KC, commanding in Afghanistan, dated the 1st July last, authorizing the officer commanding the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery to entertain the following establishments, for the battery under his command, is with the sanction of government, confirmed, viz.

1 Mistry Smita.....	at 27 Rs. p. m	Forge establishment from the 8th May 1841.
1 Fireman.....	12 „ ditto,	
1 Fileman.....	15 „ ditto,	
1 Hammerman.....	15 „ ditto,	
1 Mistry Carpenter.....	20 „ ditto,	
1 Workman Carpenter.....	15 „ ditto,	

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1 Tindal, 2 ditto, } Train estab-
7 Store Lancers each, } blishment
8 Sirdar Baidar, 5 ditto, } from the
8 Baidars, each, } 17th May
1840.

The commander in chief is pleased to order the following removals of medical officers:

Surgeon G Angus, from the 7th battalion of artillery to the 68th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon J Rye, from the 7th regiment of native infantry to the 7th battalion of artillery.

Assistant surgeon B A Macleod, (returned from fullough) from the 12th to the 68th regiment of native infantry.

Sergeant Joseph Palmer, of the pension establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Calcutta, instead of at Chunar.

14th August, 1840.—Unposted Ensign Richard Gordon Simson, to whom rank was assigned in government general orders No 177, of the 12th instant, is posted to the 10th regiment of light cavalry at Nussereabad, and directed to join.

Fort William, 15th August, 1840.—No. 180 of 1840.—The pay, batta, and other allowances, for August 1840, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Thursday, the 10th proximo.

14th August, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:

1. By major general Sir W Cotton, G C B and K C H, commanding the British troops in Afghanistan, directed the 11th regiment, directing assistant surgeon H to be ordered to Ghuznee, in medical charge of a wing of the 35th regiment of native infantry, and assistant surgeon J C Brown to afford medical aid to the artillery at Cabool, during Dr. Hare's absence.

2. By the officer commanding the 2d regiment of local horse, dated the 14th ultimo, appointing lieutenant and a lieutenant G Jackson to act as 2d in command to that corps, continuing to perform the duties of adjutant, during the absence, on leave, on medical certificate, of lieutenant W H Murray.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

23d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel R Seymour, from 1st October to 28th February 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

34th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant C F M Mundy, from 21st July to 21st September, to enable him to join his regiment.

15th August, 1840.—With the sanction of government, a wing of her majesty's 21st regiment of foot (or North British Infantry) will embark from Fort William, on boats, to be supplied, with as little delay as possible, by the commissariat, for Dinapore.

On the arrival of the wing, her majesty's 16th regiment of foot will proceed to the presidency, on the return boats, and remove the remaining wing of the 21st regiment in Fort William.

The Cawnpore division order of the 2nd instant, directing 1st lieutenant F W Cornish, of the 2nd company 5th battalion of artillery, to proceed to Lucknow, and relieve 2nd lieutenant G H Clifford, of the 2nd troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, from the charge of the artillery detachment at that station, is confirmed.

The Moradabad station order of the 19th ultimo, appointing lieutenant E K Money, of the 3rd troop 1st

brigade of horse artillery, (on leave of absence) to the charge of a detail of artillery proceeding to Rampore, is confirmed.

The Saugor division order of the 9th ultimo, directing 2nd lieutenant H Lewis, of the 2nd company 3rd battalion of artillery, to receive charge of the Saugor magazine, is with the sanction of government, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Ramgarh battalion order of the 9th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon W Dunbar, M D, to proceed on duty, by dawk, at the public expense, to Chyebassa, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

Major general J Tombs is permitted, with the sanction of government, to reside at Bareilly, and draw his pay and allowances from the Agra pay office.

Ensigns G B W. Atkin, B H Murray and W T Phillimore, recently admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the 28th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore, and directed to join.

15th August, 1840.—The regimental order of the 21st ultimo, appointing lieutenant J. Plunkett to act as adjutant to a wing of the 6th native infantry, under orders to proceed to Rampore, is confirmed.

The detachment of the 56th regiment of native Infantry, now at the presidency, under the command of brevet captain H W D Choke, will accompany the wing of the 21st Infantry, by water, to Dinapore.

Captain Cooke will report himself to the officer commanding the facilities, from whom he will receive his instructions.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st brig. horse artillery.—Surgeon W S Charteris, M D from 20th October to 1st February 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service.

This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave, from the 10th of September, granted to him in general orders of the 15th of April last.

17th August, 1840.—The Hazareebaudd station order of the 19th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon A C Macrae, M. D. doing duty with the 2d European regiment, to proceed to Dibrundah, by dawk, for temporary employment with the Ramgarh light infantry battalion is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The regimental order of the 7th ultimo, directing the removal, by water, of the head quarters of the Assam light infantry battalion, from Salkwah to Rangpoie, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

Assistant apothecary A Delegrady, now on leave at the presidency, is posted to her majesty's 21st Infantry in Fort William, and directed to join.

John Collins, who was discharged the service by general orders of the 11th November 1836, is re-appointed an hospital apprentice, from this date, and directed to do duty with her majesty's 21st Infantry in Fort William.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Garrison staff.—General B Marley, (late commandant of Allahabad) from 1st July to 23d July, in extension, to remain at the presidency on medical certificate.

17th August, 1840.—Assistant surgeon G Turner, now doing duty with her majesty's 21st foot, is directed to proceed with the wing of the regiment under orders for Dinapore, and assistant surgeon J P Brughan, M D, at present at the general hospital, is appointed to do duty with the same wing.

Assistant surgeon F J Mount, M D, is to continue with the detachment of her majesty's 21st foot remain-

GENERAL REGISTER.

ing in fort William, and assistant surgeon A H Cheek directed also to do duty with it.

18th August, 1840.—His excellency the commander in chief directs the publication of the following general order, issued to her majesty's troops, and dated

14th August, 1840.—The minting act, dated the third of April, one thousand, eight hundred and forty and the articles of war, dated the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand, eight hundred and forty, being now received, his excellency, the commander in chief of her majesty's forces in India, in compliance with the 86th clause of the former, declares it may be notified that this act shall, from and after the date of its receipt and promulgation in general orders, become and be in full force within the limits of his excellency's command, to the first day of February, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-three, or until further orders.

Ensign James Snow Davies, of the 11th, is, at his own request, removed to the 23d regiment of native infantry at Agra, as the junior of his grade, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

40th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant G E Britton, acting interpreter and quarter master to the 26th N I from 25th August to 30th September, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Ensign Charles Arthur Nicholson, of the 23th regiment native infantry, is permitted, on proceed to the Nulgherry Hills, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for fifteen months.

Lieutenant Charles Cecil Pigott, of the 19th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Coast of Arracan, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months.

Captain James Paton, of the regiment of artillery 1st assistant to the resident at Lucknow, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, from the 1st of September next, on the pension of a major, in conformity with the regulations of the 29th December, 1837.

No 182 of 1840.—1st lieutenant Henry Siddons of the corps of engineers, revenue surveyor in Chittagong, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 11th instant, leave of absence for two months, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Assistant surgeon Adam Kehr, M. D., in medical charge of the Soudpur Legion, obtained in the political department, under date the 10th instant, leave of absence for five months, from the 1st November next, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Assistant surgeon Nathaniel Collyer was appointed in the political department, under date the 25th May last, to the medical charge of Allahnawra local battalion, vice assistant surgeon Archibald Mackean.

Assistant surgeon James Mainwaring Bander, M. D., attached to the civil station of Gouckpore, obtained in the judicial department, North Western Provinces, under date the 30th ultimo three month's leave of absence, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant William Young, of the 38th regiment native infantry assistant to the political agent in Upper Scinde, obtained in the secret department, under date the 17th instant, an extension of the leave of absence granted to him, from the 1st December next to the 1st February 1841.

No 183 of 1840.—1st lieutenant A M Seppings, of the artillery regiment, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the hon'ble company.

Fort William, 28th Aug 1840.—No 184 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Engineers.—1st Lieutenant William Erskine Baker to be captain, and 2d lieutenant Stephen Pott to be 1st lieutenant, from the 1st Aug 1840; in succession to captain John Thomson deceased.

Regiment of Artillery.—2d lieutenant Alexander William Hixons to be 1st lieutenant, from the 10th Aug 1840, vice 1st lieutenant Alworth Moreweather Seppings resigned.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to lieutenant John William Carnegie, of the 15th regiment native infantry, in general orders No 183, of the 23d October 1839, on medical certificate, is, at his own request, cancelled from the 10th instant.

Lieutenant F. J. Loughnan, of the 50th regiment native infantry, on the Madras establishment is permitted to proceed hence to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, for two years, on account of his health.

No 185 of 1840.—Inconvenience having been found to result from the unconditional advance of passage money made by government to officers proceeding to Europe on furlough on medical certificate, the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to resolve that the usual passage money shall be granted only on the following conditions; viz.

1st. That if an officer having received passage money, shall die before having taken his passage on board ship, the amount shall be made good to government from the estate of such officer.

2d. That if an officer having received passage money, shall die after having taken his passage, but previous to embarkation, or on board the vessel at any time before the pilot quits her at sea, a moiety of the amount shall be refunded by the owners of such vessel on account of government.

3d. Officers who may after this date draw passage money under existing regulations, when proceeding to Europe on medical certificate, will be careful to take their passages subject to the following condition of eventual refund.

No. 186 of 1840.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors, as cadets of cavalry and infantry and assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of ensign and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commission for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Mr. James Farlie, date of arrival at Fort William, 24th August, 1840.

Infantry.—Messrs. Archibald Oliver Wood, William Escomer Ogilvie, Charles Need, Charles Curtis Drury and John Russell Moore, ditto 21th August, 1840.

Medical Department.—Jas Geo DaCruz Deulham, M. D., ditto ditto 24th August, 1840.

John Rawdon Comau, M. D., ditto 25th ditto.

No. 187 of 1840.—Surgeon George Angus was appointed in the general department under date the 11th instant, to officiate as a presidency surgeon, vice surgeon James Hutchinson proceeded to sea on leave, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant John Dunkin Macnaghten, of the 5th regiment light cavalry, superintendent of Ajmere obtained in the Judicial Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 7th instant, leave of absence for four months, from the 1st August 1840, on medical certificate.

J STUART, Lt Col,

Secy to the Government of India, Mil. Dept.

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By the Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th August, 1840.—The 6awphore division order of the 27th ultimo, directing 1st lieutenant A. M. Seppings, recently posted to the 3d company 4th battalion, to continue with the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery, until further orders, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

Kennon Local Battalion.—Ensign R. A. Ramsay, of the 35th regiment of native infantry, and at present attached to the Harnamah light infantry, to be adjutant, vice Ensign H. Ramsay placed at the disposal of the lieutenant Governor, north western provinces.

August, 1840.—Acting apothecary A. Strathie, at present attached to the hospital of her majesty's 21st foot, is appointed to do duty with brevet captain W. B. Helmer's detachment of European dragoons, and directed to proceed forthwith to join the party at Chindwin.

11th August, 1840.—The regimental order of the 31st ultimo, directing captain J. W. V. Stephen to continue to a tax interpreter and quartermaster to the 41st regiment of native infantry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings:

Captain J. A. Hodgson, from the 3d to the 14th regiment of native infantry, vice colonel Sir J. Bryant, Kt. and C. Hon. (on furlough), from the latter to the former corps.

Ensign B. S. Cooper, who was admitted into the service in government general orders No. 143, of the 8th Feb. last, is appointed to the duty with the 67th regiment of native infantry at Benares, and directed to join.

Sergeant George Lowman, of the expense magazine, is appointed laboratory sergeant in the Cawnpore magazine, vice Hume deceased, and directed to join.

Sergeant Bartholomew Doyle, of the Ajmere magazine, is appointed magazine sergeant at Aulabad, vice Davis pensioned, and directed to join.

Sergeant Daniel Mcweeney, of the 3d company 1st battalion, and drill sergeant Michael McFarrin, of the 2d battalion of artillery, are transferred to the town major's list and appointed laboratory-men, the former to the expense magazine, and the latter to the Ajmere magazine, vice Lowman and Doyle pensioned, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

11th regiment native infantry—colonel J. A. Hodgson from 1st August to 1st February, 1841, in extension, to remain at the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

68th regiment native infantry—captain J. S. Grove, from 15th September to 1st December, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

12th August, 1840. The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery:

† Captain G. Campbell, new promotion, (on staff employment) to the 2d company 4th battalion.

1st lieutenant F. C. Barnett, from the 1st troop 3d brigade to the 3d company 3d battalion.

1st lieutenant F. W. Cornish, from the 2d company 2d battalion to the 4th company 6th battalion.

1st lieutenant H. M. Couran, new promotion, to the 3d company 4th battalion.

2d lieutenant C. V. Cox, from the 1st company 3d battalion to the 1st troop 3d brigade.

2d lieutenant J. Mill, from the 2d company 2d battalion to the 1st company 3d battalion.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

7th Battalion of Artillery.—1st lieutenant E. W. S. Scott, of the 4th company 3d battalion, to be adjutant, vice 1st lieutenant Reid appointed to the ordnance commissariat department, lieutenant Scott will continue with captain Penning's detachment until the arrival of the left wing of the 3d battalion at Dum-Dum. 1st lieutenant F. C. Barnett, of the 3d company 3d battalion, to act as adjutant to the 7th battalion of artillery, until the arrival of lieutenant Scott.

10th August, 1840.—The 9th company of the 21th regiment of native infantry, under the charge of lieutenant J. Gulce, and at present attached to the 2d depot battalion, will commence its march for Saugor, on the 1st of October next, to join the regiment which it belongs to.

The Cawnpore division order of the 7th instant, directing sub-conductor D. Richmond, of the Saugor magazine, to do duty in the Aulabad magazine, until the 1st October next, is confirmed.

The Benares division orders of the 6th instant directing assistant surgeon G. M. Cheyne to act as assistant garrison surgeon at Chunar, and apprentice W. Simpson to act as steward in the Chunar garrison hospital, are confirmed.

The regimental order by lieutenant colonel R. Hawkes, commanding the 9th light cavalry, dated the 1st instant, appointing lieutenant G. B. Herbert to act as adjutant to the corps, during the absence, on leave, of lieutenant adjutant Cookson, is confirmed.

Brevet captain C. S. Rodd, deputy commissary of ordnance, is posted to the Saugor magazine, and directed to join as early as practicable.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

21st regiment native infantry—lieutenant T. James, adjutant, 4th depot battalion, from 5th August to 5th November, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 20th August, 1840.—Under instructions from the right honorable the governor general of India in council, his excellency the commander in chief is pleased to authorize volunteers to be called for from the sappers and miners as follows:
1. **Sergeant as sergeant major** Delhi, to the extent of 1.
2. **First corporals for sergeants** called in the margin, for the purpose of joining a corps of sappers about to be raised for the service of his majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.
3. **Sergeants for subalterns.**
4. **Handlars for gunnars.**
5. **Handlars for handlars.**
6. **Sevays for handlars.**

The Europeans are to be transferred to the town major's list, and will retain the same advantages which they at present enjoy, in regard to pension or discharge, and to bounty on renewal, no man is to be allowed to volunteer who does not bear the character of being a steady good soldier.

Native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates, who may volunteer, and who have served upwards of fifteen years, will, on coming into military duty, be transferred to the pension establishment, on the pension of their present rank; those who have served less than fifteen years, will have no claim hereafter on the British government for pension.

Descriptive rolls of such men as may transfer the services, to be prepared in duplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the adjutant general of the army, and the other delivered to the adjutant general of the Indian service, on his arrival at Dum-Dum, with the volunteers, who are to be struck off the rolls of their respective companies from the 1st proximo.

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Should the officer commanding the sappers and miners find any difficulty in completing the number of havildars from the ranks of the corps, he is at liberty to substitute steady and well trained privates, to the extent specified.

It is to be explained to the sappers and miners, that the pay of the men who may transfer their services, will be the same, in every respect, as is assigned to corresponding ranks in the service to which they now belong; and that the staff sergeants, in addition to their regimental pay and batta, will receive a staff salary of twenty rupees a month.

Two steady soldiers, from the 2nd company 2d battalion of artillery at Meerut, are to be permitted to volunteer their services as sergeants for this corps, and they will enjoy the same advantages in every respect as have been assigned to the European non-commissioned officers volunteering from the sappers, and they are also to be borne on the town major's list.

They are to be struck off the strength of their company from the 1st proximo, and sent to Delhi to join captain Broadfoot.

Lieutenant C L Edwards, of the 70th regiment of native infantry at present employed as adjutant to the Aracan local battalion, is directed to rejoin his regiment at Sylhet.

21st August, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:

1. The Muttra station order of the 31st ultimo, directing assistant surgeon W L McGregor, M D of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the 5th regiment of light cavalry, during the absence, on leave of surgeon J. Dalrymple.

2. The Bareilly station order of the 16th instant appointing surgeon C Motley, of the 3d, to the medical charge of the 58th regiment of native infantry, on the departure for Dum-Dum of surgeon J. Row.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

1st regiment of light cavalry—Lieutenant and adjutant J Moore, from 15th August to 15th February 1841, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea.

2nd August, 1840.—His excellency the commander in chief deems it necessary to call the attention of officers to the expectation entertained by the Government that their duty as committees of survey shall be, at all times, most strictly and patiently attended to.

The Rajpootana district order of the 7th instant, appointing surgeon Martin Ryan, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery to act as bullock surgeon, from the 6th instant, vice sergeant Ford appointed laboratory man to the Allahabad magazine, is confirmed.

The Shahjehanpore station order of the 27th ultimo appointing assistant surgeon W Pitt to perform the civil medical duties of that station, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery:

21 Lieutenant J Elliot, from the 5th company 7th battalion to the 3d company 3d battalion.

21 Lieutenant R R Bruce, from the 3d company 3d battalion to the 5th company 7th battalion.

2d Lieutenant R R Bruce, of the 5th company 7th battalion of artillery, is directed to proceed to Arracan, and assume the command of the artillery attached to the Aracan local battalion.

2d Lieutenant Bruce will report himself, without delay, to the quarter master general of the army who will make arrangements for providing him with a passage to Arracan.

Canner John Kinsella, who was appointed an overseer on the Barrpore road, in general orders by the commander in chief, of the 18th of January last, is, under instructions from Government, transferred to the artillery, and directed to join the head quarters of the regiment at Dum-Dum.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d battalion artillery—2d Lieutenant J Elliot, late commanding the artillery attached to the Aracan local battalion, from 15th July to 15th October, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

25th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant C McP Collins, from 12th February 1842, to visit Mussoorie, on Medical certificate.

25th August, 1840.—The station order issued by lieutenant colonel F Young, under date the 29th June last, directing assistant surgeon G E Christopher, of the Sirmoor battalion, to afford medical aid to a detachment of recruits raised at Deyrah, for the service of his majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The orders issued by major general Sir W Cotton, G C B and K C B, commanding in Afghanistan, on the 12th April last, appointing lieutenant H Palmer, interpreter and quarter master of the 48th regiment of native infantry, to be his Persian interpreter, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed from that date.

Captain I Maclean, of the Invalid establishment, is permitted, with the sanction of Government, to reside in the hill north of Deyrah, drawing his pay and allowances from the direct pay office.

Assistant surgeons W C Donne, M D, and J Bowhill, are directed to proceed to Meerut and to do duty under the orders of the superintending surgeon at that station.

Lieutenant B M Loveday, of the 15th, is appointed to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 57th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of lieutenant H Heuchman, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th regiment light cavalry—Captain S Nash, from 30th September to 20th January 1841, to visit Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs.

7th regiment light cavalry—Captain W Vessey, from 10th September to 1st November, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

2dth regiment native infantry—Brevet major S Corbett, commandant, Koonoon local battalion, from 20th October to 20th April 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

5th regiment native infantry—Captain A A L Corri, from 15th September to 15th March 1841, to visit Simla and the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe.

26th August, 1840.—The station order by lieutenant colonel W R C Cowley, dated the 20th instant, directing lieutenant R F Panikshave, of the 18th native infantry, to act as adjutant to the regiment, during the absence, on leave, of lieutenant and adjutant Pigott, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Major R Stewart, of the 61st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to command the Koonoon local battalion, during the absence, on leave, of brevet major S Corbett, or until further orders.

The following individuals, of the subordinate medical department, are directed to proceed, by water, with the king of her majesty's 23rd fusiliers under orders for Dinapore, viz.

Apothecary J Williams

Hospital apprentice J Collins, (to act as assistant steward.)

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Hospital apprentice W Angus.

Hospital apprentice T Murray.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

32^d regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant E C F Bonmont, late interpreter and quarter master, from 1st July 1839 to 14th October 1839, to visit the presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the examiners of the college of Fort William, and to rejoin his regiment.

27th Aug. 1840.—The detachment of the 68th regiment of native infantry, now at the presidency, under the command of ensign M. Staples, will proceed in the steamer, (about to be dispatched to the upper provinces) in charge of treasure consigned to the collectors of Bhawalpore, Benares and Allahabad.

The officer commanding, with a suitable party, will attend at the general treasury, on Saturday next, the 29th instant at 11 A. M. for the purpose of receiving charge of the specie, and escorting it to the vessel.

A special committee of military and medical officers will assemble at Barrackpore, on such early day as the president may appoint, for the purpose of instituting inquiries into subjects which will be communicated to it, through the major general commanding the presidency division.

President—Lieutenant colonel R W Pogson, 47th regiment native infantry.

Member s—Major W Martin, 37th regiment native infantry.

Major H C M Cox, 68th regiment native infantry. .
Superintending surgeon W Emdon.

Assistant surgeon C Finch, M D, 67th regiment native infantry.

The proceedings when closed are to be forwarded to head quarters, through the brigadier commanding at Barrackpore.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,

Adjutant General of the Army.

General Orders to the Queen's Troops.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 14th August, 1840.—No. 33.—The commander in chief in India has been pleased to promote colonel Henry George Smith, C B, adjutant general of her majesty's troop in India, to the rank of major general, by brevet, in the East Indies only, date of commission 10th January 1837.

The military act dated the third of April one thousand eight hundred and forty, and the articles of war dated the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand, eight hundred and forty, being now received. His excellency the commander in chief of her majesty's forces in India, in compliance with the 80th clause of the former, desires it may be noticed, that this act shall, from and after the date of its receipt and promulgation in general orders, become, and be in full force within the limits of his excellency's command, to the first day of February, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-three, or until further orders.

Captain Holmes' order of the 6th August 1840, appointing the following non-commissioned staff, and certain non-commissioned officers, are confirmed, in accordance with, and to the extent authorized by government general orders dated 26th December 1829

Privates S Gillett to act as sergeant-major, T Benches, provost sergeant, and J Campbell centinel-sergeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence—

17th Foot—Lieutenant W D Baird, to England for 1 year from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

17th Foot—Lieutenant T O Rutledge, to England, for 1 year from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

41st Foot—Captain W Dempster, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

41st Foot—Lieutenant W Lawrence, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

44th Foot—Lieutenant H Cadell, to Simla, for 3 months, from 1st August, (instant) on private affairs.

17th August, 1840.—No. 66.—The commander in chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until her majesty's pleasure shall be known.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant Hector McCaskill to be captain, by purchase, vice Barrill, who retires, 17th August 1840.

Ensign John G Schaw to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice McCaskill, 17th August 1840.

A wing of H M 21st fusiliers will hold itself in readiness to proceed to Dinapore, by water, to relieve H M 16th regiment at that station, which will, when thus relieved embark for the presidency in the return boats at the 21st.

The second wing of the 21st fusiliers will, when relieved by the 16th regiment, proceed to Dinapore as may be hereafter directed.

* The inspector general of H M hospitals will be so good as to make the medical arrangements, accordingly.

The commanding officer of the 21st fusiliers will forward to the adjutant general and quarter master general, the distribution he proposes to make of his corps, and will transmit the indent for baggage and embarkation returns to the proper departments.

The leave of absence granted by major general Sir Hugh Gough, K C B, to lieutenant F H Jackson, H M 57th foot, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence—

16th Lancers.—Captain R A Smith, in extension, from 24 July to 20th September 1840, to enable him to join.

44th Lancers.—Captain T Robinson, in extension, from 5th August to 4th November 1840, to remain at Mussorie, on medical certificate.

26th August, 1840.—No. 67.—The following appointments on the personal staff of his excellency lieutenant general Sir Sanford Whittingham, K C B and K C M have been made with the sanction of the general commanding-in-chief.

Lieut. Col Ferdinand Whittingham, H M 67th foot, to be military secretary.

Lieutenant Henry Bates, H M 22^d foot to be aides-de-camp.

Lieutenant Thomas Dundas, H M 79th foot, to be aides-de-camp.

These appointments to have effect from the date of the arrival of the lieutenant general at Fort St George.

By order of the commander in chief,

H G SMITH, Major General,

Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL REGISTER. SHIPPING REGISTER.

Arrivals at Madagasc.

August.

- 1 - English Barque *Acasta*, John Kyle, from Sydney 2d May, and Singapore 6th July.
American Ship *Potomac*, E. Carter, from Boston 10th March, Batavia 18th May and Singapore 2d July.
English Ship *David Scott*, B. Spence, from London 4th March, Cape of Good Hope 5th June and Madras 27th July.
- 4 - English Ship *William Turner*, Roals, from Bombay 19th July.
- 5 - English Ship *Quinten Lettich*, J. Gray, from Bombay 21st July.
English Barque *Edward Robinson*, W. Parsons, from Mauritius 2d July.
- 6 - English Brig *Nine*, H. Denny, from the Cape of Good Hope 11th June.
English Barque *Elizabeth Walker*, R. Crawford, from Bombay 23d July.
English Barque *Flowers of Ugie*, A. Annaid, from the Mauritius 8th July.
English Barque *Isabella Thompson*, W. Gray, from Port Louis 7th July.
- 7 - French Barque *Le Cid*, Pecker, from Bourbon 4th July.
- 8 - English Barque *Greenlaw*, I. Brewer, from London 12th and Madras 20th April.
English Barque *Asia*, A. Patterson, from London 1st April.
English Barque *Kestrel*, W. A. Reed, from Cape of Good Hope 8th June and Mauritius 15th July.
English Ship *Iro*, D. Whelan, from Aden 17th July and Madras 4th August.
English Brig *Cairo*, G. Thomas, from Dundee 1st Feb. and Bordeaux 13th April.
- 9 - English Brig *Dido*, R. Saunders, from Singapore 22d and Penang 28th July.
English Brig *Justina*, W. Loader, from Bombay 24th July.
- 10 - English Barque *Abel Gower*, J. Henderson, from London 30th Dec. and Bombay 27th July.
English Brig *Salama*, W. A. Maw, from Bombay 27th July.
- 11 - English Barque *Britannia*, S. Leith, from Sydney 23th May and Madras 5th August.
- 12 - English Barque *Regina*, J. B. Farquharson, from Madras 16th June and Colombo 4th August.
- 13 - English Barque *Woodman-terre*, R. Windelwell, from Marseille 1st Feb. and Mauritius 5th July.
American Ship *Akbar*, P. Dummersey, from Canton and Manila, (no date) Singapore 30th July.
French Barque *Mauricien*, L. Selevenc from Bourbon 15th July.
- 14 - Barque *Mary Ann Jane*, A. Boyd, from Mauritius 20th July.
- 15 - English Ship *Catherine*, C. S. Evans, from Bombay 10th July and Madras 19th August.
English Barque *Borghiana*, J. Kerr, from Penang (no date) and Acheen 2nd August.
- 16 - English Barque *Crest*, J. Wharton, from Sydney 10th June and Singapore 21st July.
- 17 - French Barque *Alade*, J. de Beausjour, from Isle of France 17th July and Pondicherry 10th Aug.
English Ship *Mon tancer*, M. McCaskill, from London 10th April and Madras 13th May.
- 18 - English Schooner *John Hopburn*, B. Robertson, from Mauritius 20th July and Rangoon 5th Aug.
- 19 - English Barque *Nestor*, W. Crawford, from New Castle 7th April.

August

- 21 - Bark *Glencira*, J. Newby, from Liverpool 1th April.
Ship *Euphrates*, W. Buckham, from Bombay 4th August.
- 22 - English Ship *Reliance*, R. Pattallo, from London 17th April, Isle of France 19th July, and Madras (no date).
English Barque *Earl of Durham*, R. Tindall, from Bombay 3d August.
English Barque *Copeland*, W. Syme, from Liverpool 1st May.
English Ship *Urgent*, M. Moore, from Liverpool 20th April.
American Ship *Naples*, A. Archer, from Boston 12th April.
- 23 - English Barque *Hector*, J. Johnson, from Liverpool 1st May.
English Barque *Adams*, J. Mills, from Mauritius 5th July and Madras 14th August.
English Brig *Lord Althorp*, P. Jackson, from Rio de Janeiro 14th June.
English Brig *Royal William*, G. Smith, from Liverpool 14th April.
English Brig *Cervantes*, P. A. Roumerol, from Mauritius 13th July, and Pondicherry 15th August.
English Schooner *Columbine*, R. Major, from Singapore 3d August.
- 24 - English Ship *Thomas Sparkes*, J. Sparkes, from Liverpool 15th May.
- 25 - English Ship *Alexander*, Ramsey, from Sydney 27th June.
English Barque *Rumaymele*, W. B. Forward, from Hobart Town 26th April, and Swan River 23d July.
English Barque *Adèle Marguard*, E. Marguard, from Muscat 19th May and Penang 21st July.
English Ship *Thomas Lee*, Thomas Woolf, from Liverpool 14th May.
- 26 - English Ship *Young Queen*, R. Atkins, from Greenock 29th April.
English Ship *Mary Short*, W. Watson, from Greenock 7th April.
English Brig *Fortteen*, J. Baddeley, from England and Cape (no date) and Madras 26th July.
English Ship *Woodman*, J. Good, from Sydney 6th June, and Madras 19th August.
English Barque *Cape Packet*, C. Lamb, from Mauritius 20th July, and Madras 20th August.
- 28 - English Brig *Jessy*, J. Auld, from Penang 2d Aug.
- 29 - English Ship *Patnot King*, W. Hoodless, from Liverpool 26th May.
English Barque *Winchester*, J. Salmon, from the Downs 1st May and Madras 23d Aug.
- American Ship *Caroline*, S. Lemist, from Boston 14th May.
- 29 - English Ship *Fazel Curria*, Nacoda, from Bombay 8th Aug.
- 30 - English Barque *Burnhopeside*, J. Pratt, from London 25th March, and Mauritius 20th July.
English Barque *Sesostria*, J. Row, from Sydney 24th June, and Madras 25th Aug.
English Brig *Lucky Blass*, J. B. Sargent, from Vizagapatam 2d and Bompattam 25th August.
Dutch Barque *Blora*, J. Tapper, from Singapore 30th July, and Malacca 6th Aug.
English Ship *Marian*, T. B. Finnis, from Rangoon 15th Aug.

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Departures from Sangoor.

August.

- 4 - Hashmy, Buckle, for Singapore and China.
- 5 - Faize Allum, Bennett, for Singapore and China.
- 5 - Mary Ann Webb, Surleau, for Liverpool.
Singapore Packet. Tingate, for Singapore and China.
- 6 - Tenasserim, Tapley, for Singapore.
- 9 - Zoe, Holmes, for Mauritius.
Tumerlane, McKenzie, for London.
M Somaryerville, Hookey, for Liverpool.
- 10 - Earl Grey, Surflus, for London.
Cecelia, Roy, for Mouline and Rangoon.
- 11 - Thalia, Graham, for Liverpool.
Minerva, Plummore, for New Castle.
Harlequin, Marshall, for Singapore.
- 12 - Virginia, Bernard, for China.
Helen, Henderson, for Cape of Good Hope.
Indus, McFarlane, for Liverpool.
Stanislas, Daniel, for Bourbon.
- 13 - Olivia, Roome, for Cape of Good Hope.
- 15 - Henry Fourth, Daniel, for Bourbon.
- 16 - James Turean, Turean, for London.
Roberts, Elder, for London via Cape.
Sennor, Morton, for Port Louis.
- 17 - Nyanfilus, Alloway, for Sydney.
Pimarge, Menhey, for Bourbon.
- 22 - Mona, Gell, for Mauritius.
Mona, Owen, for China.
Juno, Gasvener, for Singapore.
Willson, Scott, for Penang and Singapore.
Arctura, Chaplin, for Madras.
- 23 - Kilblain, Shaw, for London.
- 25 - Cressan, Spaul, for Liverpool.
Timandra, Wilson, for Liverpool.
Lord Amherst, Hopkins, for China.
Isabella, Dickenson, for Sydney.
Bengal Packet, Steward, for Singapore and China.
William Shaud, Potter, for London.
Suffren, Weisbrud, for Bourbon.

August.

- 26 - Lady Mary, Sayer, for Cork.
Harmonie, Gelkerken, for Batavia.
- 27 - Amherst, (H. C. S.) Paterson, for ———
Ramble, Benson, for Boston.
William Lee, Shepherd, for Hull.
Indian Queen, Shreeves, for Calcutta.
Therence, Allegre, for Bourbon.
Ann Lockerby, Burt, for Liverpool.
- 23 - Ann Jane, Rigby, for ditto.
Governor Doherty, Robinson, for ———
- 29 - Babo, Plummore, for Liverpool.
Margaret Connal, Smith, for Greenock.
Cleopatra, Early, for London.
- 30 - Malabar, Southward, for Liverpool.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per Reliance, from London.—Mrs. Denham, Misses Castello and R. Castello, Dr. Denham, Asst Surg. E. I. C., Mr J. Need, H. M. 16th Lancers, Messrs. W. Need, Wood, Dury, Ogilvy, Moore and Fairlie, Cadets; Mr. Raymond, Mr. Sanger, Ad. O'Heare Mess]

Per Runnymede, from Hobart Town.—Lieut. C. Rumbold 21st Regt. —From *Seun River*—Captain Armstrong and Lieut. King, 21st Regt., Mrs. King and family; J. B. Mortimer, Subaltern, James Davidson, Assistant Surgeon; Mr Robert Sempier, Civil, 1 Sergeant, 6 Corporals, 76 Privates, 11 Women and 36 Children, of the 21st Fusiliers.—*Steering Passengers.*—J. R. Mylne

Per Alexander.—Miss C. Harby.

Per Greenham, from London.—Lieut Windsor, B. N. I., and Mr. and Mrs. Niland.

Per Asia, from London.—Mr. W. Alcock, Cadet, B. N. I., and Mr. G. Morrison, Land Surveyor

Per Kestrel, from the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Carnegie and child, Lieut. Carnegie, 15th N. I., and Mr. Wingate.

Per Catherine, from Bombay.—Mrs. Evans; Messrs. Cohen, Bluner, Casella, Ryder and Perkins

Per Mary Imrie, from Mauritius.—Mrs. A. Boyd

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 30th July, by the Reverend T. E. Allen, A. B., W. N. B. Ross, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, to Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of the late Philip Frushard, Esq., County Durham,

At Secrole, Benares, on the 5th August, by the Reverend W. Smith, Lieutenant G. Ramsay, 5th Native Infantry, A. D. C. to Major General Cock, to Helen R., eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel D. Williamson

At the Loll Bazar Baptist Chapel, on Wednesday the 11th Aug., Mr J. C. Tulloch, to Miss Sarah Hart.

By Special License, on the 15th August, by the Reverend Mr. Wmberly, Chaplain, Barrackpore, Mr Price, Band Master, 47th regiment native infantry, to Mary, relict of the late Mr. Miller, Band Master 47th native infantry.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 17th August, at the Cathedral, Mr. P. C. D'Razario, to Miss J. C. Hoff

At Kamptee, on the 24th July, by Brigadier J. T. Trevelyan, Commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force, Mr.

Assistant Apothecary Joseph Stricke, of the 6th Light Cavalry, to Miss Charlotte Hussy

At Chittagong, on the 4th August, at the Protestant Church, by the Rev. H. R. Sheppard, Mr. J. K. Rogers, to Miss Clarentine Randolph.

Births.

At Barilwan, on the 18th June, the lady of Rissor-hurry Baboo, brother of the Maha Rajah of Barilwan, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 23d July, the wife of Quarter Master Sergeant J. Holt, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Jaunpore, on the 1st August, Mrs Thomas Threapland, of a daughter

At Cawnpore, on the morning of the 3d August, the lady of Crawford Crossman, Esq., 7th Native Infantry of a son.

GENERAL REGISTER.

At Cooley Bazar, on the 4th August, Mrs. Anne Rayment, widow of the late Sergeant James Rayment, Quarter Master General's Department, of a daughter.

At Nonhampoor Factory, Krishnaghar, on the 4th August, the wife of H. A. Poulson, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta on Thursday, the 6th August, the wife of Mr. C. Brownfield, of a son.

At Royd Street, Chowringhee, on the 7th August, the lady of Captain R. F. Macrille, of a son.

At Sea, on the 7th August, the lady of Lieutenant Carnegie, 15th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Soltanpore, on the 7th August, the lady of Lieut C. R. H. Christie, 6th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 8th August, Rampart Barracks, Fort William the lady of Lieut. Postlethwaite, H. of 2nd Cameronians, of a son. At Bhanganulpoor, on Saturday the 9th August, the lady of George F. Brown, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

At Calcutta on Monday the 10th August, Mrs. W. S. Lambuck, of a son.

At 22, Chowringhee Road, on the 11th August, the lady of A. Savers, Esq., of a daughter, (still born)

At Calcutta, on the 13th August, Mrs. Wm. Rushton of a son.

On the 14th of August, the lady of George O. Macferran, Esq., of a son.

At Mussoorie, on the 17th July, the wife of Captain N. Jones, Deputy Paymaster, Rajpootana, of a son.

At Mirzapore, on the 23d July, Mrs. J. Walker, of a son.

At Kurnaul, on the 20th July the lady of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Souter, Her Majesty's 11th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Simla, on the 30th July, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wallace, 2d N. I., of a son.

At Lanhour, on the 30th July, the lady of Captain Proby Canby, Artillery, of a son.

At Delhi, on the evening of the 4th August, Mrs. William Hickey, of a son.

At Muttra, in Friday morning, the 7th August, the lady of Capt. G. P. Ricketts, 1st Regt. L. C., of a son.

At Agra, on the morning of the 8th August, Mrs. Felix Bartolomy, of a daughter.

At Loodhnauli, on the 8th August, the lady of Lieutenant R. W. Eton, 29th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Buxar, on the morning of the 9th August, the lady of P. P. Carter, Esq., of a son and heir.

At Gyal, on the 11th August, the lady of J. B. Dickson, Esq., Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

At Agra, on the 11th August, the lady of Capt. R. G. Macgregor, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th August, Mrs. William Preston, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th August, Mrs. G. W. Cook of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th August, at 2 1/2 p m., Mrs. James Granau Halibutson, of a son.

At Mirzapore, on the 6th May, the lady of Capt. H. Jervis White, of the 50th Regt. B. N. I., of a daughter.

At Dinspore, on the 5th August, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinson, 29th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Mussoorie on the 8th August, the lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Cookson, 9th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Haupper, on the 8th August, the wife of Mr. J. Poonck, of a son.

At Agra, on the 12th August, the lady of A. U. C. Plowden, Esq., civil service, of a son.

At Kurnaul on the 14th August, the lady of Lieutenant Bazett 5th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Dacca, on the 14th August, Mrs. A. C. Monner, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 14th August, at the house of Wm. Lambert, Esq., the lady of J. T. Rivaz, Esq., of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on Sunday the 6th August, the lady of Lieut. Alfred Hush, Horse Artillery, of a son.

At Dinspore, on the 17th August, the lady of Captain A. Mercer, A. D. A. G. of a son.

At Ballygunge, on the 18th August, the lady of Alfred Parker, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d August, Mrs. T. P. Whittebury of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, Mrs. George Higginson, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, Mrs. C. R. Smith of a daughter.

At Bardham, on the 23d August, the lady of Capt. Finnis, Officiating Executive Officer, of a son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 25th August, the lady of the late William Sherriff, Esq., assistant surgeon, of a son.

At No. 3, Moira Street, Chowringhee, on the 26th August, the lady of Captain C. S. Reid, Artillery, of a son.

Deaths.

At Garden Reach on Monday, the 20th July, Mrs. Silverkey, wife of Mr. Jno. Silverkey, Mechanic, 30 years, aged 4 months and 20 days.

At the Calcutta Jail, on the night of the 25th July, Miss Louisa Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. J. G. Herrold, aged 16 years, 11 months, and 22 days.

At Howrah, on the evening of the 2d August, Mrs. Charlotte Harragh, wife of Sergeant John Harragh, aged 33 years, 3 months and 25 days—deeply regretted by her friends and acquaintances.

At Sunlah, on the night of Friday, the 24th July, Lucy Martha, the much beloved wife of Captain R. Wyllie, Major of Brigade, Myswar Field Force.

At Lucknow, on the 29th July, Mr. James Price, late Assistant to Messrs. Catnam Brothers.

At Jaunpore, on the 1th August, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Thomas Thripland, Esq., aged 29 years and 9 months.

At Calcutta, on the 8th August, the beloved child of Baboo Dwarkanauth Dey, aged 2 years, 9 months and 25 days.

At Sea, Lieutenant James Kempthorne, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Calcutta on the morning of the 9th August, Mr. Bobby Helli, aged 42 years and 3 months, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Calcutta, on the 10th August, Mr. Anthony Olan Pore, Shipwright, aged 72 years.

At Derré, on the Banks of the Soane, on the 10th August, after a short illness, Richard Hunt Mathews, Esq. Mr. Mathews was distinguished throughout his life for his kindness of heart and in sympathy for the distressed, his charities were known to few but those to whom they were dispensed, they were administered with discretion, and few ever have lived who divested

GENERAL REGISTER.

of all ostentation have done more good in their sphere, and many and deep will be the lamentations of those who have lost in him an only friend and benefactor. In private life he bore an unexceptionable christian character; he was indefatigable as a man of business, and to his enterprize as an extensive Indigo Planter, the country owes much for the immense tract of land in the vicinity of the Rotas Hills, which from being a dense jungle through his instrumentality has been a fertile country, and where his name will long be cherished in remembrance by a people who looked to him as their protector and friend.

Mr. Matthews was the son of the late Major Matthews, a distinguished officer in the Company's Artillery. This humble tribute to departed worth is given by one who has long watched his progress in life, both in its domestic and public relations with feelings of admiration and sincere regard.

At Calcutta, North Road, finally, on the 11th August, Mrs. Rebecca Ganselves, aged 70 years.

At Calcutta, on the 11th August, John William, the infant son of Mr. J. W. Nichol, Boot and Harness Maker, aged 1 month and 2 days.

At Calcutta, on the 11th August, at the Medical College, Mr. John Tipper, aged 40 years and 1 month.

At Calcutta, on the 12th August, Miss Harriet Featherstone, aged 32 years.

Emily, the beloved wife of Lieutenant F. Collier, of the 5th Light Cavalry, who died at Koojah, of a fever the 10th July, aged 34 years.

At Meerut, on the morning of the 11th July, Mr. Charles Gill, Boot and Shoe-maker, aged 45 years and 4 months.

At Dinapore, on the 24th July, the wife of Mr. Apoorthy W. N. White, of the Pension Establishment, aged 20 years and 6 months.

At Agra, on Friday, the 7th August, George, the infant son of Mr. Athanas George, aged 1 month and 23 days.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 12th August, Capt. John Thomson, of the Bengal Army (ret.), aged 30 years.

At Muzapore, on the evening of the 12th August, Emily Dora, the beloved child of C. T. Taylor, Esq., C.S., aged 1 year and 1 month.

At Calcutta, on the 15th Aug, Mr Robert Gregg, aged 39 years.

At Howrah, on the morning of the 19th of August, after a short illness of only five days, Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the civil service aged 50 years, deeply regretted by his relatives and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 20th August, Mr T. A. Goodridge, II. C.'s Marine, aged 27 years and 7 months.

On the 20th August, Hugh McKinley, an apprentice on board the barque *Mary Irvine*, of Liverpool, met his untimely death by a fall from the main-yard, aged 18 years.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 31st July, Ellen, infant child of Mr W. P. Warner, aged 11 months and 7 days.

At Cawnpore, on the 1st August, George Parsons' Pensioner, aged 47 years.

At Barrilly, on Wednesday, the 5th August, Major H. Y. Hensley, of the Madras Service aged 57 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on the 10th August, Richard George, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Walters, aged 7 months and 26 days.

At Calcutta, on the 21st August, Mr. William Boyd Tytler, of the Steam Department, aged 33 years and 10 months.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, Mr Robert Congdon, of the Bark *Mahab*, aged 19 years.

At Birnacknore, on the 25th August, in the flower of life, after a short illness of only a few days, Alexander Stewart, Esq. M. D. 47th regiment B. N. I., most sincerely and deeply regretted by his brother officers, and by every one who had an opportunity of appreciating his numerous good qualities: he was a sincere friend, and a man of the most amiable disposition, combined with frankness and integrity of heart which rendered him an inestimable friend. The memory of his many virtues will long and fondly be cherished by his acquaintance, while his early death will ever be deplored by his numerous friends, and particularly by the widow of this who saw him only a few days since in high health and vigour.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 26th August, Alexander Mackenzie Esq., aged 32 years.

At Calcutta, on the 27th August, Mrs. Mary Ann Wear, wife of Mr John Wear, of the Police, aged 37 years.

At Calcutta, on the 27th August, Thomas Albert, the infant son of Lawrence Desouza, Esq., aged 1 month and 27 days.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

ESTATE OF

H. Peters, late of Calcutta, a Section Writer in the Legislative Department of the Government of Bengal at Calcutta, to Mrs. Rosa Peters, the widow.

Manuel Athanas, late a Greek Christian and a merchant of Meerd, to Elizabeth Athanas, the widow, and Manuel Joseph Athanas, the son of the said deceased.

James Jamieson, late an Indigo Planter.

Michael Stuart, late a Quarter Master Surgeon of the Infantry Regiment.

James Smith, late a Member of the firm of Messrs. James Smith and Co., Merchants of Calcutta.

George Preston, late of Windham, in the County of Norfolk, Clerk, to William Cade Bruden, Esq., a Member of the firm of Messrs. B. C. Shaw and Co., of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents.

Rev. George Ward, late a District Chaplain of Barrilly, to Mrs. Catherine Isabella Ward, Widow.

Richard Jackson, late a Master Pilot in the H. L. L. C. at Sydney, to Mrs Mary Jackson, of Nott's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

H. P. Marshall, Proctor.

Whittington, Proctor.
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Henderson, Proctor.

Henderson, Proctor.

J. Templeton, Proctor.

GENERAL REGISTER.

William McKenzie, late of Agra, a conductor in the Ordnance Department of the Army of the H. E. I. C. Service, to John Shells, of Tree School Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Assistant in the Office of the Adjutant General of the Bengal Army.....

Thomas Moore Gale, late of Runnymede Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, Head Assistant in the Marine Pay Office to Cudbert Roger Gale, of Calcutta.....

Right Rev John Lewis Tabert, late of the Town of Calcutta, Bishop of Isaurapolis, Vicar Apostolic of Cochinchina, to Theodor Dickens, Esq, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.....

Miss Harriet Fetherston, of the town of Calcutta, spinster, to William Lorrimer White, of Calcutta, Esq, a member of the firm of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents.....

Luckeynarain Mookerjee, late of Pathareghatta, in Calcutta, Hindu, to Horischunder Mookerjee, of Pat-turaghatta, Banian.....

H. P. Marshall, Proctor.

H. P. Marshall, Proctor.

Oehme and Paul Proctors.

W. P. Downing, Proctor.

W. P. Downing, Proctor.

MONEY MARKET.

[Harkara Offer, 4th September, 1840]

The week continued dull and was one of expectation of the July Mon, which portion of which came in yesterday, the influence was such as to give a satisfactory result. The failure of a large Banking Establishment at Manchester. The Bank of Asia is again settled and will be formed under a deed of settlement. It is reported that the present and brings a large remittance in the correctness of which we cannot yet subscribe. Our market does not show any change as every thing was in a state of uncertainty, now we may look forward to a reaction in exchange we have nothing new to report. Government Pay 1 ditto Bank Shares, Bank of Bengal 2,100 to 2,320 Rupees Union Bank 260 to 290 Rupees premium.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stock	Transfer Loan of 1834 '6 in	Sell	[Buy]
First	Interest payable in England	From 10 8 a	11 8
Second	From No 1101 a 5200	" 3 8 a	5 8
Third	According to Numbers	" 5 4 a	5 0
Fourth	According to Numbers	" 5 4 a	5 0
Fifth	According to Numbers	" 5 4 a	5 0
Sixth	According to Numbers	" 5 4 a	5 0
Seventh	According to Numbers	" 5 4 a	5 0
Eighth	According to Numbers	" 5 4 a	5 0
Ninth	According to Numbers	" 5 4 a	5 0
Tenth	According to Numbers	" 5 4 a	5 0

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF INDIA	(Co. Rs 4,000) Prem.	2,100 a	2320
UNION BANK	(Co. Rs 1,000)	280 a	290
AGRA BANK	(Co. Rs 500)	140 a	150

COURSE OF HONDEAN.

AGRA	51d 0 4 prem	Indore	61 d-d 2 17 dist
Ajmer	61 a 0 0	Jyoti	3 5 prem
Banars	51 a 0 0	Kanpur	71 a 0 0
Bombay	1 0 dist	Lucknow	61 a 0 4 dist
Cawnpore	0 2	Madras	0 4 prem
Delhi	0 6 prem	Meerut	0 8 a
Farukhabad	0 1 dist	Mittra	0 4 a
Gwalior	61 a 0 2	Patna	31 a 1 0
Hyderabad	11 12 a	Poona	61 a 3 7

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Silver	Co. Rs 101 a 0 a 105 0 0	per 100 sa wt.
China Gold Bars	12 4 0 a 13 8 a	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	12 4 0 a 13 8 a	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	22 0 a 22 0 0	per 100
Mexican ditto	22 0 a 22 0 0	per 100
Dubious	32 8 0 a 33 0 0	
Jos de Penza	19 12 0 a 20 0 0	
Dutch Ducats	4 8 0 a 5 0 0	
Sovereigns	10 4 0 a 10 1 3	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	0 0 0 a 1 0 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	19 1 0 a 19 4 0	
W. P. Downing	17 9 0 a 17 10 0	

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount	on Private Bills, 3 months	6 per cent.
	on Government Bills and Salary	4 ditto
	on Loans on Government Paper	5 ditto
	on Vitals, Ladys and Opium	5 1/2 ditto
Interest	on other Goods	6 ditto
	on Indigo at the Factory and in transit to Calcutta	7 ditto
N B - 1/2 per cent. Reduction on Goods in Bonded Warehouse		

UNION BANK

Discount	on Government and Salary Bills	4 pr. it.
	on Private Bills, 2 and 3 months	6 ditto
	on ditto ditto, 4 ditto	7 ditto
	on ditto ditto, 5 ditto	8 ditto
	on Loans on Government Paper	5 ditto
	on Vitals and Indigo	5 1/2 ditto
	in Bonded Warehouse	6 ditto
	on all other Goods	7 ditto
Interest	in Bonded Warehouse	7 ditto
	on Bank of Bengal Shares	6 ditto
	on cash credits on Govt Paper	6 ditto
	on cash credits on other Security	8 ditto
	allowed on Deposits for 3 months	4 ditto

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

To Europe, north North of Great Britain	2 1/2 a	3 pr. it.
Europe North of Great Britain	3 1/2 a	
America and New South Wales	3 a	
China, (on Opium and Specie) Manila and Java	2 1/2 a	
China, on ship and Goods	3 a	
Pennang	1 1/2 a	
Malacca and Singapore	2 a	
Batavia and ports on the West coast	2 1/2 a	
Batavia, Amherst Town and Montserrat	2 a	
Manitius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel	2 a	
Madagascar and Bishiro	3 a	
Bombay or Persian Gulf	3 1/2 a	
Red Sea	4 a	
Bombay, Muscat, Bombay, Calcutta, Trincomalee	2 1/2 a	
St. Helena or Cape	2 1/2 a	

Insurance on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th. On Opium risks to China, 30 days allowed for landing or shipment, half per cent per month to be paid while on board (receiving ships, and one per cent per month if taken up the Coast or adjacent island. On Vessels at the Co's Moorings quarter per cent On ditto at their own Moorings at eight per cent. Policies are granted on time at the following rates Four months certain..... 3 1/2 per cent. Six ditto ditto..... 4 ditto. Nine ditto ditto..... 5 ditto. Twelve ditto ditto..... 6 ditto.

An Extra Premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the Vessel leaves the River although under the same policy.

An extra premium is charged on French Vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Bengal Hukaru Price Current, September 5, 1840.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Twine—Since our last, it appears that the rainy and unsettled weather has changed the prospects of those concerns that had not closed a good deal for the worse, and we apprehend that in the neighbourhood of Kishnagur, the out turn of several important concerns will be altogether 2,000 maunds, under the quantity expected. In the course of a very few days all manufacture in Bengal will be closed. We are, without later advice from Farboot, Benares and the Upper Provinces.

By the accounts received from Home to the 4th July by the Overland Mail, there was nothing doing, and the market was dull.

Raw Silk—Purchases have continued to be made to a fair extent at about last week's prices.

The accounts from Home state a good Bengal Silk scarce and in demand.

Silk Piece Goods—A few purchases of Curries for shipment to England are reported with the purchasers of the week at steady prices—Nothing doing in colored Goods.

Corras—Continues to be purchased for shipment to China, but prices during the week have slightly retrograded, and may at present be quoted about 2½ Annas per maund in low last week's prices.

The accounts from Home for this Staple are still disagreeing. It is stated that the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company have sent out a number of practical American Cotton Farmers to India accompanied with implements of Seed, with a view to commence an experiment for raising cotton, on a scale commensurate with the vast magnitude of that material.

Safflower—Has engaged enquiry during the week for the English and American markets, and purchases, principally for England have been made to a large extent at an improvement of 2½ Annas per maund on last week's rates.

The article by the accounts from Home is stated to have been in very steady demand. At present it is at 27 or 27½—refraction 4 or 4½ at 20 or 20½—and refraction 8 or 8½ at 24 or 24½ per cwt.

Stear—A fair business has been done during the week in this article at about the prices quoted in our last.

By the last account from Home the article was in demand and prices were high, and stocks low—Blue white Bengal was sold at 10 maunds adding 7 or 8½ per cent. Another form of cotton had been priced admitting Madras Sugars from the same terms with Bengal.

Lat—We have heard of a transaction this week in either Shell Lat or Lin Dye—and prices have undergone no change since our last.

The accounts from Home report fair Orange Shell Lat to have been sold at 70 or 72—black at 5½—hard black 43 or 45—lin tree 50 or 55—fine green 38 or 50—fine brown 42 or 45—softly raw and black 30 to 40—Stock 10, 823 chests against 9,665 at the same period last.

Lat Dye, Musapore, Bazarized Is—6d—and some native markets at 5d to 7d per lb—some of PM were taken at 1½ to 1½ 8d. The Stock was 1,431 chests against 8,981 at the same date last year.

Gum—Our market remains very quiet as regards operation in Rice for England. Purchases of Moungy Rice, Wheat and Gram continue to be made for the Mauritius at a decline in prices.

The accounts from Home represent the market for Rice dull, and Indians showed no disposition to press on the market. Some sales of good white Bengal were made at 13½ to 14½ and middling 11½ to 12½ per cwt. The Stock was 1,23,663 bags against 35,842 bags last year.

Rice and House—Are in good demand, and parcels are bought up on arrival at improved prices.

Linseed—Is in good demand, and purchases have been made for shipment to England at improved prices.

By the last accounts from Home this article found ready buyers.

Safflower—Some purchases are reported with the occurrence of the week on French account—at rather low price.

The accounts from Home report the sales of some middling Bengal Safflower at 70s. to 97s. 6d per cwt.

Texan—We have heard of some transactions during the week at steady prices.

By the last accounts the article was selling in England at 2½, to 2½ per cwt.

Opium—The market has been very quiet during the week and prices have undergone no change since our last.

CHINA AND STRAITS PRODUCE.

The transactions during the week have been very limited—and comprise only sale of Eastern Beilants and Nutmegs at steady prices, and Black Pepper at an improvement on last week's quotation.

EUROPE GOODS.

Misc Twine—Sales continue to be made to a fair extent; but the quotations of the day exhibit a decline of 1 to 2½ per cent on the prices of the low numbers.

Colored Yarns—German Dye Red Yarn has been sold to a fair extent during the week but at no improvement in prices.

Chintzes—Bengal Stripes and Neutrals have been sold at about previous prices—and Gauric and Fancy Chintzes at rather discouraging prices.

Colored Cottons—Gingham, Red Twills, Red Cambric and Colored Velvets have been sold to a large extent at about previous prices.

White Cottons—Our market has evinced no improvement sales continue to be made to limited extent at rather low prices.

Woollens—Business to a large extent has been done during the week in medium and coarse descriptions of Cloths at about previous prices.

Copper—There is some enquiry for the Copper the prices of which have advanced in a small degree. The market being in other descriptions and we have no change in their prices to notice.

Iron—Sales to a large extent have been made during the week but at prices exhibiting a decline of 1 to 3 Annas per maund on English Bar, Square, Bolt Round and Nail Rod.

Steel—Without sale, and we have no change in our last quotation to notice.

Lard—A sale of 5 cased Pig has been made at our quotation.

Shells, Tin Plates and Quicksilver—Without sale, and remain as last quoted.

Rice—The sales during the week show a shade of advance on the prices of heavy and Allsops.

FREIGHTS.

As anticipated in our last,—the rates for Dead Weight have given way owing to the increase of Fumage in the River, and may at present be quoted as below.

TO LONDON.

TO LIVERPOOL.

Sulphur ..	£4 0 0 6 20 5 0 0 0 per ton 20 cwt	
Salt ..	£2 0 0 6 10 2 0 20 0 0 ditto ditto	
Rice ..	£2 0 0 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 per ton 20 cwt	
Catch ..	£2 0 10 0 0 15 2 0 10 0 0 15 per ton of 18 cwt	
India ..	£5 0 0 0 5 5 5 0 0 5 5 per ton of 10 cwt	
Oil Seeds ..	£2 10 0 5 15 2 0 10 0 0 15 ditto ditto	
Shell Lat and Lin Dye	£1 10 0 15 1 5 10 0 10 0 10 ditto ditto	
Rice ..	£1 0 0 0 6 2 0 0 0 0 per ton of 4 hhds	
Indigo ..	£1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 0 per ton of 50 cwt	
Silk Piece Goods	£2 0 0 0 10 10 0 0 0 0 ditto ditto	
Raw Silk ..	£2 10 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 per ton of 10 cwt	

MAURITIUS—

Grain .. Co to Rs. 3 0 0 1 2 per bag
Measurement Goods 30 0 0 40 0 per ton of 30 cwt

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS

Legislative Department, 14th September 1840--
The following act passed by the right hon^{ble} the governor-general of India in council, on the 14th of September 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No XIX of 1840,

Act for amending the procedure in cases of appeal made in Final Decrees, within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

It is hereby enacted, that the proviso contained in clause 1, section 7 of regulation XXXVIII of the British India Code in force at the date of this Act shall be applicable, at the discretion of the controller of Indian Revenue, to any person of the present or future of William and Benedict respectively, to any future decisions of appealing in form pauper to either of those courts.

14th September 1840 The following draft of a pro-
posal was presented for the first time on the
14th September 1840

Act No. — OF 1840

An Act concerning the Incorporation of the Dutch
Dissenting Protestant School

It is hereby declared that the tract of country lying between the Division on the full purpose to be confirmed and annexed to the district of Schaunoy.

On 1 of that the last v read the public
General information

Order that the said bill be considered at the first meeting of the Legislature and that the same be taken up on the 1st day of November next.

IRLD JAS HATTIDAY,

General Department The right to be the inventor of a new machine is a right that I follow in order to carry out, published in the *Journal* of the 1st June last, received it in the 1st of this month of directors, he republished it in its entirety for general information.

At the court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 22d day
of May, 1940

FRANÇOIS, The Queen's most excellent majesty in council .

Whence by an act, passed in the session of parliament held in sixth and seventh year of the reign of his late majesty King William the fourth, intitled "an act for granting to his majesty, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, certain duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six." It was, among other things,

doated, that on and from and after the fifth day of
 July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and
 until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred
 and thirty-seven, there should be a strict, enforced,
 and paid upon his journey, his heirs, and assign-
 ees, during either day of a season of the month of
 July, the duty on sugar, being the growth of any British
 possession, within the limits of the East India Com-
 pany's charter, into which the importation of foreign
 sugar might be by that act prohibited (with pro-
 hibitions extended only to the presidency of Fort St. Lu-
 cas in Bengal, and its dependencies, being British
 possessions), and imported from thence, of our good
 friend William (Esq.) the hundred weight:

[illegible]

It was said in fact further enquired, that it should be held for the Government of India in the fact of any effect of the same, other than it is to be a permanent indicator of the value of the collection of the same, to give such certificates.

And was by an act, passed in the sessions of Parliament held in the sixth year of the reign of his said Majesty King William the fourth, and the first year of the reign of his Majesty King George the third, relating to his Majesty's said wars, among other things enacted, it is the duty imposed on your said Majesty's remembrance and should be further considered and that the day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight

And whereas by another act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the first and second years of the reign of her majesty, intituled "An act for granting to her majesty, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, certain duties on sugar imported into the united kingdom, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
eight" the said duties on sugar were continued until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
one.

GENERAL REGISTER

And whereas by another act, passed in the second
 Parliament held in the second and third years of the
 reign of her Majesty William the Fourth, the sum of
 her Majesty's bounty of the sum of £1,000,000, to be
 paid out of the said Treasury, and fifty certain duties on goods
 which shall be imported into the United Kingdom
 for the service of the Ordnance and eight hundred
 and thirty-nine other certain duties on the goods
 there contained until the first day of July one thousand
 eight hundred and forty.

And by the same act, it was enacted, that if any
 citizen, contractor, or principal should have been slain, by the
 military in service, that the President and Congress should
 into and British possession, within the limits of the
 East India Company's charter, was prohibited it should
 be lawful for his majesty, by and with the advice and
 privy council, or by her majesty's order, in writing, to
 the publisher, from time to time, in the London Gazette,
 to allow the importation of sugar, the growth of any
 such British possession, at the lowering of duty in the
 said West India and heretofore rectified act, specif-
 ically, in like manner, and under the same restrictions as
 was the growth of the sugar, at Port William, the
 Bengal, might be imported, subject to a lower rate of
 duty under the provisions of the same act.

And, whereas by an Act, passed by the Honorable the President of the Council of India, in Council, on the tenth day of June and thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the importation of foreign sugar, or any sugar which is the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, was prohibited in all parts of the territories under the Government of the Presidency of Fort Saint George :

And whereas it is considered by her majesty to be expedient to allow the importation of sugar, the growth of any part of the said territories subject to the Government of the presidency of Port Saint George, at such lower rate of duty as heretofore mentioned, her majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to allow the importation of the sugar, growth of any part of the said territories subject to the Government of the presidency of Port Saint George, at the lower rate of duty in the first heretofore specified, not specified, in like manner and under the same restrictions, and without any sugar, the growth of the presidency of Port William, in Bengal, may be imported, subject to a lower rate of duty, under the heretofore recited provision of the said act.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and the right honourable sir John Robinson knight president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appoint.

WM L. BATHURST:

Mr. Lawrence Peel has been appointed by the honorable the court of directors to the office of advocate general; and Mr. Charles Robert Pringle to the office of strong-hold colonel in Bengal.

Financial Department, the 2d September, 1840.—
Public servants, who regulated in making application for
leave of absence under the regulations published from
this department bearing date the 29th January 1840, to
specify in their application the particular sections of
the above rules under which the indulgence of leave
is claimed.

Published by order of the right hon^{ble} the governor
general in council.

G A BUSBY.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

by the Governor of Kansas

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Sydney, Nov. 1, 1930.

Executive.
No. 142.

- My Lord:- In the concluding part of my despatch No 93 of the 1st April last, I stated to your lordship the course which I had then adopted with respect to the remission allowed in the purchase of land, for military and naval officers settling in the colonies; and that under the advice of the executive council it had been determined, that all officers who might have been left England on the birth of the regulations of the 15th August 1831, should be considered settlers under those regulations, and have the full benefit of them.

I have now to report to your lordship, that difficulties having arisen in deciding upon the claims of officers to be considered settlers under the old regulations, I felt the necessity of laying down a definite rule upon the subject, and that consequently it was fixed with the advice of the executive council that all officers who left the United Kingdom before the 1st January 1833, should have the full benefit of the regulations of the 15th August 1831, whilst those who might leave England on or after the same day, should be considered settlers under the regulations of the 1st August 1833.

As I have reason to believe that some officers who feel themselves grievously under this decision, have made remonstrances on the subject to the lords of the admiralty, or to the general commanding in chief, I feel it right to address your lordship not far from noon the subject, and particularly to explain the way in which officers are affected by the change in regulation.

The regulations of 1822 differ from those of 1834 solely by the omission of the 8th clause, or the clause by which officers were obliged to take the amount of their remission money in and at no other price and without competition, provided such land had been previously exposed to sale at public auction, and not bought. Under the old regulations, as under the new, the advantages fell out to officers were estimated in money and not in land, and the price at which officers were allowed by the 8th clause of the old regulations to obtain land which had been exposed to auction, was but the first of sales of 65, but the upset price which could never be less than 50 per acre though it might very much exceed it. "Whatever might be the price at which a certain piece of land had been put up, at that price an officer could obtain it; such at least was the apparent meaning of the regulations; in practice, however, all land was, with little exception, put up, until very lately at 50 per acre whatever might be its value, and as at every such good deal remained unsold, the aggregate quantity of land which had been put up at 50, but not sold, came to be very considerable, but of this land it was not difficult for an officer having good means of information, and allowing himself sufficient time for enquiry, to select portions worth considerably more than 50, and by doing regulation he was not confined to the exact quantity sufficient to absorb his remission money, but was allowed to take, at the same price of 50, the excess that there might be in the lot or lots selected by him, over what his remission money would cover. For example, a captain in the army entitled to a remission of £200 might select

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

[illegible]

This statement will sufficiently explain to your lordship the delay in having written the new regulations, which have been received by officers recently arrived in the colony. Many of those officers have complained that they were not made aware of the change before they left England by sea, by the notice, either from the headquarters, or the Admiralty, but this regulation (allowing it to have been such) is one for which I respectfully submit that this Government can be in no way responsible.

It seems to me extremely probable that the altered position in which officers are placed by the new regulations is not very known at the Horse Guards, as certificates are still given to officers, in which the general orders issued to the army on the 25th August 1831 are quoted, although these officers come directly under the regulations of the 1st August, 1833; a copy of one of these certificates I enclose, in which the officer is stated to be about to proceed to New South Wales as a settler, under the general order of the 25th August, 1831, although he obtained his first commission in the army subsequent to the new regulations of August 1833.

I bear a sure vow for ship that I am always happy to see officers at the wharf or away in the colony, and am anxious to secure in them all the advantages intended for them by her Majesty's Government. At the same time I think it my duty to say that although they certainly are now in a less favorable position than they were, the real difference is that they themselves will get only what was intended for them, whilst hitherto they got more.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Geo. Gibb.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, &c. &c. &c.

Ирина Гуляева, 20th March, 1972

First—Eugene Mercurille Ferguson of the 23d. regiment, having been allowed to dispose of his commission for the purpose of becoming a settler in New South Wales, under the provisions of the 2d. regulation of 23d. August, 1844, I am directed to inform you in a statement of his services, and to ascertain what loss will be caused by reporting unfavorably of his conduct on all occasions.

(Signed) FETZNER, ROBERT S. C.

SUN GEORGE GIER, & CO. ART. & CO.

Secretary of Edsall Ferguson.

Quartermaster Sergeant... 3rd Regt.

Eastern 350 Feet, 18th Range 3290.

To sell out, 29th March 1939.

(Signed) J. L. S.

Donkey Street, 25th May, 1910.

[illegible][illegible]

准許證

(Signed) JAMES ESTERHART

Wm. CLAY, Esq. Atty. Gen. D.C.

17th September 1840. The right hon. the Governor of Bengal is pleased to permit Mr H. Packer, of the civil service, attached to the Agriculture Commission, to be permitted to proceed to the Chins Chins hills under modest certificate. In anticipation of the letters for which that gentleman has applied to the Honorable the Assistant Secretary of the North Western Provinces.

Mr C. A. Ravenshaw, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by his fluency in two of the Indian languages.

The following gentlemen, appointed by the hon'ble the court of directors to the civil service of this presidency, reported their arrival:

At Kohort Aggregate, on the 10th Instant.

Richard Henry Russell, on the 17th instant

John Adam Loeb, on the 10th instanc

The 27th September, 1949. Notice is hereby given, that the salaries and allowances of the civil and marine departments, for September, instant, will be discharged by the sub-treasurer and cashier paymaster respectively, on or after Thursday, the 15th proximo.

OF A: USFHY

Sept. 10, 1964, Gout of India.

Judicial and revenue department.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

1st September, 1840.—Doctor C. W. Fuller, of Nudden,
for one month, on account of illness.

Mohiye Mahomed Firis Khan B. hadoor, principal add-
dress upon of Sybil, during the Russian Revolution, and
one month beyond that period.

24 September, 1940. - Mustafa Mahmood Khoorshed additional principal auditor, member of the auditing staff, during duty and fifteen days in excess of that period.

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 10, 1901. The following is a list of the names of the members of the Louisiana State Bar Association, during the month of August, 1901.

Babon Opendat Chauder, sudder ameen in East Burd-
wan, during diplo ditto.

Rabbi Hyman Ben, second principal sadder ameen
in Jessore, during ditto ditto.

Muhammad Mahomed Kullcem, endde ameen in Jessore,
 dusine ditto ditto.

GENERAL REGISTRY

The right honorable the governor of Bengal, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Major J. G. Denham, to perform the duties of the civil station of Nuddea, during the absence of Mr. Cooke.

The remaining portion of eleven days of the leave of absence for thirteen days, granted on the 21st instant to Mr. Cooke, will not be taken, as Mr. Cooke has cancelled it at his own request.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 1st September, 1840.—Mr. J. T. Cooke, civil station, collector of Burdwan, has been granted leave of absence for six months of his office to Mr. J. T. Cooke, who will officiate as collector in addition to his duties as officiating magistrate.

The 15th September, 1840.—Mr. J. T. Cooke, civil station, collector of Burdwan, during the absence of Mr. Cooke, on medical certificate.

Mr. P. H. B. Cooke, civil station, collector of Burdwan, for six months, on medical certificate, under section IX of the rules of 20th January 1839. Mr. T. Cooke will officiate as civil and sessions judge of West Burdwan during the absence of Mr. Cooke, on medical certificate.

Lieut. A. J. Storr, principal assistant to the commissioner of Burdwan, for six months, from the 21st instant, on medical certificate, to visit the presidency province, and to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

Mr. J. T. Cooke, civil station, collector of Burdwan, during the absence of Mr. Cooke, on medical certificate.

Monthly leave of absence of Nuddea, during ditto.

Monthly leave of absence of Nuddea, during ditto and a month in addition to that period.

Monthly leave of absence of Nuddea, during ditto.

Monthly leave of absence of Nuddea, during ditto.

Monthly leave of absence of Nuddea, during ditto.

Monthly leave of absence of Nuddea, during ditto.

Monthly leave of absence of Nuddea, during ditto.

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Monthly leave of absence of Nuddea, during ditto.

Monthly leave of absence of Nuddea, during ditto.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 8th September, 1840.—Major J. G. Denham, civil station, collector of Burdwan, during the absence of Mr. Cooke, on medical certificate.

The 15th September, 1840.—Mr. J. T. Cooke, civil station, collector of Burdwan, during the absence of Mr. Cooke, on medical certificate.

Mr. R. W. Hughes, joint magistrate and deputy collector in Burdwan, for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe under medical certificate.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Major J. G. Denham, to perform the duties of the civil station of Nuddea, during the absence of Mr. Cooke.

The remaining portion of eleven days of the leave of absence for thirteen days, granted on the 21st instant to Mr. Cooke, will not be taken, as Mr. Cooke has cancelled it at his own request.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 1st September, 1840.—Mr. J. T. Cooke, civil station, collector of Burdwan, has been granted leave of absence for six months of his office to Mr. J. T. Cooke, who will officiate as collector in addition to his duties as officiating magistrate.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 22d September, 1840.—Mr. J. T. Cooke, civil station, collector of Burdwan, during the absence of Mr. Cooke, on medical certificate.

Mr. C. Chapman, joint magistrate and deputy collector in charge of the government estates in Patna, for one month, from the 21st instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 11th instant.

Mr. L. Bother, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1839, in Patna, for six months, on medical certificate.

The appointment of Mr. assistant surgeon J. G. Denham, (under date the 21st instant), to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Nuddea, is cancelled.

FRED JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Political Department, Fort William, the 21st August, 1840.—The leave of absence of two months granted on the 21st June last on medical certificate, to Lieutenant Hadden, assistant commissioner for the Nuzer division, Mysore, has been extended to six months, with permission to proceed to the eastern coast for the recovery of his health.

Political Department.—Ensign Hill, Edin, command to the 1st regiment cavalry, under auxiliary force, is appointed to officiate as major of brigade to the force during the absence of Captain A. R. Macdonald.

Captain Riddell, appointed on the 12th January as an assistant in the departments for the supervision of thuggee and dacoity, stationed at Bhupur, assumed charge of his duties on the 27th June last.

Political Department, 14th September, 1840.—The services of Ensign J. F. H. Hadden, 12th regiment militia infantry, have been this day placed at the disposal of his honor the lieutenant governor north western provinces, with a view to his appointment as a junior assistant to the commissioner of the Banar division.

Political Department, 21st September, 1840.—Brevet captain J. T. Cooke, of the 60th regiment N. I., assumed the command of the Malwa district corps on the 10th of April last.

The 25th September, 1840.—The right honorable the governor general in Council has been this day pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. H. J. Hughes to be assistant to the governor general's agent in Rajpootana.

Mr. P. Malvi to be assistant to the governor general's agent, north west frontier.

H. TORRENS,

Offy Secy to Govt of India.

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GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS

The undersigned officers of the cavalry and infantry are appointed to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names:

Lieutenant James George Lawson, 2d regiment light cavalry, 24th September 1840.

Lieutenant George Arthur Brownlow, 1st regiment light cavalry, 24th September 1840.

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The undersigned officers of the cavalry and infantry are appointed to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names:

Lieutenant James George Lawson, 2d regiment light cavalry, 24th September 1840.

Lieutenant George Arthur Brownlow, 1st regiment light cavalry, 24th September 1840.

The undersigned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names.

Artillery.—Mr. Edward Allen, date of arrival at Fort William, 11th Sept. 1840.

Infantry.—Mr. Nicholas Carnegie Dwyer, 11th Sept. 1840.

Mr. William Weistead Reads, 11th Sept. 1840.

Medical Department.—Mr. Warrick Walter Wells, 11th Sept. 1840.

The undersigned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank, by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names.

Major Louis Bruce, of the 21st regiment native infantry, and Captain Robert Benson, of the 21st regiment native infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 11th Sept. 1840.

Lieutenant Neville Aubrey Parker, of the 21st regiment N.I., 11th Sept. 1840.

Captain H. Hughes Lloyd, of the 72d regiment native infantry, date of arrival at Bombay, 10th August 1840.

Lieutenant William Bridge, of the 62d regiment N.I., 10th August 1840.

Lieutenant Philip Charles Murray, of the 21st regiment N.I., 10th August 1840.

Captain Frederic Moore, of the 21st regiment N.I., 10th August 1840.

The undersigned officers of the cavalry and infantry are appointed to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names.

Lieutenant John Loche, 21st regiment N.I., and Charles Ginkel Landon, 21st regiment N.I., 10th Sept. 1840.

Lieutenants Percy Skeffington Hamilton, 21st regiment light cavalry, and Samuel David Agur, 21st regiment N.I., 10th Sept. 1840.

Brevet Captain Colpoys Dickson, of the 21st regiment native infantry, is appointed under the operation of general orders no. 154, of the 7th August 1840, major of brigades to the troops at the station of Barampore, from the 10th instant, and captain and major of the 21st regiment native infantry, who has qualified the station with his regiment, the 21st native infantry.

Lieutenant William Jones, of the corps of engineers, 1st assistant great trigonometrical survey, is placed at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief.

Captain William Baveridge Thomson, of the 67th regiment native infantry, and assistant commissary general, has leave of absence for two months, from the 1st instant, to visit Muscovy, on medical certificate.

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Lieutenant Philip Charles Murray, of the 21st regiment N.I., 10th August 1840.

Captain Frederic Moore, of the 21st regiment N.I., 10th August 1840.

The undersigned officers of the cavalry and infantry are appointed to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names.

Lieutenant John Loche, 21st regiment N.I., and Charles Ginkel Landon, 21st regiment N.I., 10th Sept. 1840.

Lieutenants Percy Skeffington Hamilton, 21st regiment light cavalry, and Samuel David Agur, 21st regiment N.I., 10th Sept. 1840.

Brevet Captain Colpoys Dickson, of the 21st regiment native infantry, is appointed under the operation of general orders no. 154, of the 7th August 1840, major of brigades to the troops at the station of Barampore, from the 10th instant, and captain and major of the 21st regiment native infantry, who has qualified the station with his regiment, the 21st native infantry.

Lieutenant William Jones, of the corps of engineers, 1st assistant great trigonometrical survey, is placed at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief.

Captain William Baveridge Thomson, of the 67th regiment native infantry, and assistant commissary general, has leave of absence for two months, from the 1st instant, to visit Muscovy, on medical certificate.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Colonel E. D. B. ... to the ...

... company ...

... the ...

Captain A. Wilson, ... from the 6th ...

... from the 2nd ...

1st Lieutenant and brevet captain ... from the 7th ...

1st Lieutenant and brevet captain F. B. ... from the 7th ...

Shree Karyam Bux, native doctor, of the 6th ...

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 5th September, 1840 — Assistant surgeon F. J. ...

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th September, 1840
BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

Fort William, 7th September, 1840 — No 191 of 1840. — MEMORANDUM. — In the list of rank, of aids to the Royal engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry, published for general information, in General orders No 111, dated 8th July 1841, after the words "Justin, ditto," opposite the name of Mr Frederick ...

Fort William, 2th September, 1840 — No. 193 of 1840. — Agreeably to instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, an addition of 1 hour ...

(Signed) J STUART, Lieut. Colonel.
Secy. to the Govt of India, mil. Dept.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th September, 1840 — Instructions below, operational & 2d in Page 200 ...

The regimental order, by Major F. R. Cromwell, commanding the 1st light cavalry, dated the 18th ultimo, appointing lieutenant and brevet captain W. L. ...

... to the ...

... at ...

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Lieutenant and brevet captain ... from the 10th ...

8th regiment native infantry — Lieutenant, Colonel ...

1st regiment native infantry — Lieutenant ...

This is the annexed portion of the leave ...

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th September, 1840 — Assistant surgeon J. C. ...

Sergeant Major Harry ... of the 10th ...

Quarter master sergeant Robert ... of the 10th ...

Sergeant Charles ... of the 2d ...

Native doctor, of the 4th ...

Native doctor, attached to the 12th ...

Byed Mokarun Ali is admitted into the service, as a native doctor, from this date, and directed to do duty under the orders of the superintending surgeon of the Burhind Division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

Cavalry — Captain L. J. ...

8th regiment native infantry — Brevet captain and adjutant ...

Head-Quarters, Calcutta 10th September, 1840. — The 8th companies of the regiments ...

The remaining companies with the 4th depot ...

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

positive force, and will continue under Major Rogers' command until on duty in Porebepore.

The 1st Battalion is to be considered as broken up, from the 1st proximo.

Supernumerary apothecary J. H. Boyle is appointed to do duty with the detachment of his company at Chindrab, and directed to join.

On being relieved by apothecary Boyle assistant apothecary N. Whitcomb, at the Bombay and Allahabad, will proceed to Calcutta, and report himself to the quarter-master general of the army, who will make arrangements for his being provided with a passage to his own place of duty.

Captain Walter Bunsie of the 3d company 5th Battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's bat. and appointed as such to the Kandahar legion from the 1st instant, vice Goodings, and directed to join.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th September 1840.—We a general court martial, held at Fort William, on Wednesday the 5th day of August 1840 Lieutenant William Edwards, of the 18th regiment native infantry was arraigned on the following charge.

Charge.—“For a most unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, when on duty in Fort William, on the 19th day 11.10, on the false pretences, that his wife was with him (she being then at Barrackpore) induced Miss Hirston to leave a ward of the orphan society, to come to his quarters where she remained until him about four hours, where they procured to another house, where Miss Hirston had been prohibited from visiting, and where she remained until 11 P.M. and Miss Hirston passed the night though she had space to be absent only for the 19th day, and was conveyed next morning in Lieutenant Edwards' carriage, into Fort William, and thence accompanied by Lieutenant Edwards to Kidderpore, having her identity ascertained by the local magistrate, the Superintendent, and the general management, and deeply injured and dishonoured the character and reputation of the of their wards.”

Finding.—“The court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Lieutenant William Edwards, of the 18th regiment native infantry, guilty of the charge preferred against him.”

Sentence.—“The court senten on the prisoner, Lieutenant William Edwards, of the 18th regiment native infantry, to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for six months.”

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,
Commander in Chief, East India

6th September, 1840.
Sentences to take place from date of publication.

Edinburgh.—The venerable Thomas Dombry, archdeacon of the archbishopric of Calcutta and commissary of the right reverend Bishop, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and metropolitan of India, has appointed the reverend William Fether, junior chaplain at the cathedral of Calcutta, to be surrogate at Calcutta in the above archbishopric for granting episcopal licences of marriage.

Dated the 2d day of September, 1840
H. MOLLOY, Registrar

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th September, 1840.—The leave of absence, granted in general orders of the 12th

instant, to Lieutenant Colonel J. Brown, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, and his wife, is cancelled.

The leave of absence granted in general orders of the 11th October last, to Lieutenant and Quarter-Master J. H. Wells, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, is to be cancelled, and the leave of absence granted in general orders of the 11th October last, to Lieutenant and Quarter-Master J. H. Wells, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, is to be cancelled.

The undermentioned individuals who were appointed hospital apprentices in August 1840, and who have since that, having failed in the reports thereon, in the superintending surgeon's office, are struck off the list of subordinate medical servants.

T. W. Scott, David Charles, Thomas Peake, Henry Owens, William George Dyer, James Sargeant, James Ingram, William Holman, and Frederick Charles Platts.

The full wing persons are appointed hospital apprentices, to fill existing vacancies in the subordinate medical department, and directed to report themselves, within two months from this date, to the nearest superintending surgeon.

Robert Roberts, Frederick Welch, John William Wilkinson, William Brown, James Baker, J. Leaver, Patrick Form, Charles Harlow, Joseph Galtier, Henry Davis, Aubrey and William Rawson Hart.

After these youths shall have served six months in any European hospital, special reports of their talents and capacities are to be made to their quarters, by the superintending surgeon of the division in which they may be employed, and should it appear that any of them are not likely to become efficient assistants to military surgeons, such individuals as may be recommended, will either be discharged the service, or disposed of as may hereafter be determined.

This is to be distinctly explained to the apprentices, on their joining an hospital.

September, 14th 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

- 1 The 6th division order of the 17th ultimo, directing hospital apprentice David Fleming to do duty in the depot hospital of his majesty's 13th foot.
- 2 The Meerut station order of the 20th ultimo, directing hospital steward J. H. Hensley, of the 2d Imperial Battalion, to act as apothecary to the regiment, during the absence of apothecary Simmons.
- 3 The Dinapore station order of the 1st instant, appointing assistant surgeon J. Barber, of the 40th, to the medical charge of the 11th regiment of native infantry, and assistant surgeon R. Marshall, of the 11th native infantry, to attend medical aid to the staff at Dinapore, during the absence, on leave, of surgeon Farwell, or until further orders.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following removals.

Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Wymer, from the 23d to the 11th regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Wymer (on leave, on medical certificate) from the latter to the former corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Wymer will proceed with and join the regiment to which he has now been posted.

A leave of absence granted to Lieutenant C. R. H. Christie of the 6th regiment of light cavalry, in general orders of the 1st instant, is cancelled, at his own request.

Lieutenant C. R. H. Christie, of the 11th regiment of native infantry is permitted to visit I. Kanow and Campore, during the remainder of the leave granted to him in general orders of the 11th instant.

電報不更直人亡 匪徒已逃不逃保

The undersigned, the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

With Regiment of Yellow Infantry - Lieutenant and
 Sergeant T. R. Fleming with company of troops
 attached.

With reference to the above, the following information is furnished for information and your review. The information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Army, Office of the Adjutant General, and the records of the Department of the Army, Office of the Adjutant General, and the records of the Department of the Army, Office of the Adjutant General.

Eleventh: Elster to be a Russian, not Thomsen appointed interpreter and quarter master.

The aforementioned officers have logs of absence:

Artillery—Captain J. H. Bell, from 1st April to 1st October, to remain at home, on medical certificate.

Infantry. - Ensign W. F. Phillips, appointed to do duty with the 28th native infantry, from 7th September to 7th October, to proceed to the Sand Head, on medical certificate.

September, 1940-1940. The Buenos Aires order of 15th-17th ultimo, appointing captain J. O. Frederick, of the 17th regiment, of native infantry, to the charge of the Buenos Aires division of public works, on the basis of captain J. Theodor, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Gillette, 152 *September, 1840*.—The order issued by major W. Shadock, commanding the 1st Ass'n Squadron corps under this the 17th ultimo, placing the services of quarter master sergeant Francis Columbus of that battalion, at the disposal of the governor general's agent, north eastern frontier, for temporary employment as an acting foreman of public works at Choulgarh, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The order issued by major general Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B., and K. C. M. G., commanding the British troops in Afghanistan, under date the 7th ultimo, authorizing the entertainment of fifteen syce drivers, to complete the revised establishment of No 6 light field battery, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Ponnappore station order of the 30th ultimo permitting, Lieutenant W H Jerome, of the 30th regiment, to resign his appointment of adjutant, quartermaster and quartermaster to the 5th native infantry, and to join his own corps, proceeding on service is confirmed.

The men on duty from the 20th regiment of native infantry, are to be collected at Peracorpore, at the termination of their leave, and sent by water, under the command of Lieutenant J. Waterfield, (who has volunteered to serve with his regiment on the present occasion) to join the head quarters of the corps in Setide.

Ruelan J. R. Denny, recently posted to the regiment, is directed to join by the same opportunity.

Calcutta, 16th September, 1840.—With the sanction of government, the detachment of recruits belonging to the 1st European regiment will embark at Dinapore, and proceed, by water, to Calcutta, as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable.

The depot of the 1st European regiment at Agni will move on the 21st of November next, by land, to Cawnpore, where it will be joined by the detachment from Singapore.

The 50th regiment of native infantry will commence its march from Meehuck on the 1st of October next, and proceed by a route, which will be indicated by the quarter master general of the army, to Porazepore.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

28th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant G. A. Nicholetts, from 14th October to 30th November, in extension, to remain at the presidency.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th September, 1840.
The under-mentioned officer has leave of absence:

[illegible]

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,

J. H. LUMLEY, Major General

Adjutant General of the Army

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st September, 1840.
The following removal in the regiment of artillery is directed:

2d Lieutenant T. Bringham, from the 3d to the 4th company of the battalion, which he will join under the provisions, which will be furnished to him by the commandant of artillery.

Cornet W. M. G. Macnechie, of the 21st regiment of light cavalry, is permitted to remain at Herat, until the dispatch of the first company to Afghanistan, with which he will proceed to join his regiment.

Ensign Charles Curtis Drury, recently admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 50th regiment of native infantry at Singapore, and directed to join.

Hospital apprentice James Harper, attached to the hospital of her majesty's dragoon, is, at his own request, discharged the service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

9d regiment light cavalry.—Cornet R. Richardson, from 7th November 1839 to 24th November 1839, to enable him to join the 9th light cavalry; with which he was appointed to do duty.

8th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quartermaster W. G. Prendergast, from 22d August to 30th September, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

Medical department.—assistant surgeon E. R. Carlew, M. D., late in medical charge of the depots of 31. M. 20th and 19th regiments at Berhampore, from 23d August to 12th September, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

Non-Quarriers, Calcutta, 10th September, 1931.—
Officers commanding stations at which sub-ordinate medical servants may arrive with credits for corps under their command, etc. required to order as much as may be in excess to the establishment of the different regiments, to attach to the presidency, for the purpose of being employed with recruits expected from Europe.

Ensign J G Stephen, of the 8th regiment of native Infantry, having been pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort William, qualified to discharge the duties of an interpreter to a native corps, is exempt from further examination.

Unposted ensign Richard Nichols is posted to the 6th regiment of native infantry at Woldu, and directed to join.

Unposted ensign Abraham Meyer is posted to the 58th regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

42d regiment native Infantry—Captain J. Liptrop, from 1st September to 1st March 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,

J. B. LUMLEY, Major General.

Adjutant General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th September 1840.—His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointments and postings of medical officers.

Surgeon W. S. Charters, M.D., from the 1st brigade of horse artillery to the 1st regiment of light cavalry, vice Surgeon A. M. Leupold, from the 1st to the former corps.

Ensigns W. W. Brad and H. C. Howell, recently admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the 18th regiment of A. Cavalry at Benares, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

6th regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant C. B. B. from 18th September to 18th March 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

6th regiment native infantry.—Ensign H. L. Robertson from 1st August to 1st October, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

Ordnance commissariat department.—Conductor W. Rayner, from 3rd October to 5th April 1841, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th September 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

1. The order by major general Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B. and G.C.H. commanding in Afghanistan, dated the 16th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon J. C. Brown to afford medical aid to the 1st European regiment, during the indisposition of surgeon Thomson, and assistant surgeon H. Hare, of the 2d com. army 6th battalion of artillery, to relieve Dr Brown from the medical charge of a detachment of the 27th native infantry.

2. The district order by lieutenant colonel R. B. Jenkins, commanding in Kashmir, dated the 10th ultimo, directing surgeon H. Becker of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to act as a hospital to the Konigson local militia, until the arrival of surgeon R. A. Hargreaves.

3. The station order by lieutenant colonel R. B. Jenkins, dated the 1st instant, requiring assistant surgeon W. Brydson to afford medical aid to the prisoners in the jail at Ferozapore, on the departure of surgeon Jacob.

4. The regimental order by lieutenant colonel W. A. Y. dated the 9th instant, appointing ensign J. Turner, of the 1st native infantry, to act as adjutant to the corps, during the employment as brigadier of late captain C. Dickson, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st September, 1840.—The order issued by major general Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B. and G.C.H. commanding in Afghanistan, on the 6th ultimo, appointing Captain J. Leitch, of the 42d regiment of native infantry, to the temporary charge of the commissariat duties at Candahar, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The Ferozapore station order of the 21st ultimo, placing captain G. Turner, of the 16th regiment of native infantry, at the disposal of the deputy com. in C. for employment in the commissariat department, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The order issued by major general Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B. and G.C.H. granting four months' leave of absence, from the 1st instant, to lieutenant and vice captain B. V. of the 2d regiment of light cavalry, to visit Ferozapore, on private affairs, is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for six months, granted to late captain J. H. Wakefield, of the 17th regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 1st ultimo, is to commence from the 15th November next instead of the date therein provided.

The order issued by major general Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B. and G.C.H. commanding in Afghanistan, on the 6th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon J. C. Brown to afford medical aid to the 1st European regiment, is confirmed.

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do not deny the value of the information received
of the recent past in regard to racial intolerance.

SAUNDERS, 42, of Cheshire, who has been indicted for conspiracy, is charged with plotting to remove from the city the headquarters of the FBI. The removal of the FBI is said to be the first step in the plan to establish a new government in the city, which is to be headed by the mayor, Dr. George M. Gorman.

WESLEY HARRIS, the late assistant to Walter R. G. Thompson, C. E., of the corps of engineers in general order of civil and military service, and the wife, Mrs. Harris, are leaving their residence at 1010 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of traveling through Europe. Inquiries for the purpose of "arriving" for passage to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st September, 1840.

No. 34. The commandant in chief is authorized to require that part of general order No. 26, of the 24th of last March, which relates to the communications of major general Oglethorpe and major general Berkeley on the departure of the 20th and 40th regiments, on the expedition to the eastward; and to direct that those officers will continue in their local rank of major general and colonel respectively.

2. The commander in chief has been pleased to promote colonel George Burdett of the 18th foot, to the rank of major general, for brave conduct in the East Indies only date of commission, 10th January 1837.

3. His excellency the commander in chief has pleased to appoint Lieutenant Sir H. Dorell, bart., 18th. Royal Irish regiment, to be aide-de-camp to major general Burrill, to bear date 18th of May 1840.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th September, 1840.—
No. 75:—*F.* The detachment of R & H's regiment which
has arrived in India: the ship Essex, will proceed to
Chinsurah,—the Medical officer at present in charge, will
accompany it.

2. Captain Pender, 62d Regiment, will join this detachment and take the command.

3. With reference to the mode of redress pointed out in the latter paragraph of the general order of the 24th May 1853, the Secretary of War claims that several regiments and individuals of her Majesty's service will, in future, be prepared through the assistance of the general of her Majesty's troops in India to be laid before the Commander-in-Chief, that his Excellency may, when he deems it necessary, recommend them to the consideration of Government.

The affected soldiers of H. M. 12th Light Infantry, now at Kurnaul, will be held in readiness to march with the first convoy proceeding to Afghanistan, to join the head quarters of the corps.

6. The officer commanding the British division will be pleased to order such a proportion of officers to accompany this detachment as he may deem requisite, as well as to direct that the men are completed with necessary accoutrements and equipment.

8. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India:

Canceled MS. Promotion, vice Honorable, who retires.
deceased 27th January 1840.

William Joseph O'Brien, gent. to be ensign, vice
Connor 29th May 1840.

3d Regt. - Ensign Alexander Hamilton Robson to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Beers promoted in the 80th foot, 20th May 1840.

Geo. Thomas Downing, owner, to be assigned, by purchase, via Boston, 20th May 1840.

5th Foot - Reginald Peel was to be raised to a
captain, vice Johnstone promoted, 24th June 1840.

12TH REG'T ILL. INFANTRY. FIRST LIEUT. PLYLER, from the 1st Reg't, transferred to the 12th Reg't, 1861, vice Thomas Hall, who exchanged receiving the 11th Reg't, 1861, June 1861.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Pennington is the
Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Taylor, who retired
12th June 1840.

Captain George Decker to be major, by purchase,
vice Peter Soulek. 12th June 1840.

Lieutenant Arthur Hyde Lucas to be captain, by purchase, vice Deedes, 12th Jan. 1810.

Cancels his Promotion as Captain & censured.
June 1840.

Ensign John James Hamilton, from the 75th Inf. to be ensign vice Knox, who exchanges 20th Mar. 1940.

Nathaniel Maxwell Hunter sent to be ensign by purchase vice Moore, 12th June 1840.

31st Foot. - Assistant surgeon George Harlow Fry, M.D. from the 27th 1860. To be assistant surgeon. With Ayre deceased, 20th May 1860.

38TH FOOT. - Lieutenant general Sir Isambard Nicolls
K. O. B. from the 21st 1864, to be colonel, vice general Sir
Henry Pigot deceased; 16th June 1849.

20TH FOOT.—Lieutenant general sir Frederick Philipps Robinson, K.C.B. from the 54th foot, to be colonel, vice lieutenant general the hon'ble sir Robert William O'Callaghan deceased, 16th June 1840.

40TH. FOOT.—Captain Henry Douglas Connor, from the 93th foot, to be captain, vice Curtis, who exchanges, 6th June 1840.

Lieutenant Patrick O'Connor, from half-pay, 11th
mot, to be lieutenant, re-paying the difference, vice
Stanford promoted, 5th June 1840.

Ensign James Young, Farnes to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Connor, who retires, 6th June 1840.

Frederick Huoy, gent, to be ensign, by purchase,
vice Vance promoted, 5th June 1860.

41st Foot.—Ensign Arthur W. Smith is Lieutenant without purchase, vice Stoddard deceased, 24th May 1840.

Henry Hugh McKenzle Fleming, gent to be ensign,
vice Smith with May 1840.

41TH REGT. - Lieutenant John Richardson, from half pay of the 92d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Gray promoted 12th June 1840.

Ernest Samuel Swinton to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richardson, who retires, 12th June, 1849:

Richard Robert Fulton, gent to be esq, by purchase, vice Swinton, 12th June, 1840.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE ARMY.
Major Charles John Doshen, of the 17th Foot, 13th
November 1839.

TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY.—Captain George Dalhousie Jolliffe Raftt, of the 2d foot, 18th November 1839.

- Captain John Gooday Strutt Gilland, of the 2d foot,
18th November 1879.

Captain John Darley, of the 17th foot, 13th Novem-
ber 1848.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Captain Oliver Robinson, of the 2d foot, 18th November 1830.

To be lieutenant colonel, in the East Indies only — major John B. Weston, of the 31st regiment of Bengal native infantry, 13th November 1830.

To be majors, in the East Indies only — capt. in R. Alexander Burns of the 31st regiment of Bombay native infantry, 23d July 1830.

Captain Crawford Hewart, of the Bombay infantry, (acting deputy assistant general) 14th November 1830.
Captain James Outram of the Bombay infantry, 19th November 1830.

Captain William Wyllie, of the Bombay infantry, (acting assistant adjutant general) 13th November 1830.

Captain William Cogburn, of the Bombay artillery, 19th November 1830.

MEMORANDUM — The christian names of Lieutenant Hutchins of the 3d foot, are John Henry Thomas.

7. The commander in chief in India is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extracts from the London Gazette:

Downing Street, 6th June 1840. — The Queen has been pleased to appoint

Colonel John Gregory Baumgardt, of the 2d, the queen's royal regiment of foot.

Lieutenant colonel John Pennyruick, of the 17th regiment of foot

Lieutenant colonel Richard Cartwright, of the 2d regiment of foot, to be companions of the most honourable military order of the Bath

Her majesty has further been pleased to appoint Major Alexander C Pent, of the East India Company's Bombay engineers, to be a companion of the aforesaid most honourable military order.

WHITEHALL JUNE 13, 1840. — The queen has been pleased in direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a baronet of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir Thomas Willsie, K. C. a colonel in the army, a deserving with the rank of major general in India, and to the heirs, male of his body, lawfully begotten

Downing Street, June 16, 1840. — The Queen has been pleased to appoint major Sir Alexander Burns, K. C. of the East India Company's 21st Bombay native infantry to be a companion of the most honourable military order of the Bath

8 The commander in chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until her majesty's pleasure shall be known:

2d foot. — Ensign Robert Stephenson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Honeywood who retires, 1st September 1840.

11th foot. — Lieutenant I H Fenwick to be captain by purchase, vice Debnam, who retires, 9th September 1840.

Ensign William Williams to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fenwick promoted 9th September 1840.

37th foot. — Ensign Warren Ashmole to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Jubbil deceased, 20th August 1840.

9. The commander in chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, by brevet, in the East Indies only:

4th foot. — Lieutenant J D Young to be captain, from the 5th August 1840.

10 The leave of absence granted by his excellency Lieutenant general Sir Thomas Williams, Bart and K. C. to Lieutenant W. J. Ward, 17th foot, to England, for 2

Years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is continued.

11. The following officers have leave of absence:

10th foot. — Ensign Elliott, in extension, from 5th October to 30th November next, to enable him to join.

44th foot. — Ensign Gray, from 1st September to 31st October next, to Simla, on medical certificate.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1840. — No 77. — 1. Leave of absence is granted, to major general Sir Thomas Williams, Bart, & C. to proceed to England, on medical certificate, until he submit his final account for 2 years from the date of his embarkation.

2 The commander in chief deeply regrets the loss of the services of an officer, who, for so many years, has been distinguished in the wars of his country, and lately, in a pre-eminent degree, with the arms of the Indus.

3 His excellency begs to express to major general Sir Thomas Williams, the high opinion he entertains of his services and ability, and his hopes that the major general may long enjoy the happiness, arising from the consciousness of having bravely and nobly performed his duty, upon many eventful occasions.

4 The commander in chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, until her majesty's pleasure shall be known:

62d foot. — Ensign John Dune to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fulton deceased, 25th July 1840.

5 Lieutenant Dorchill, R M 3d foot, has leave for 2 months from the 11th ultimo, to proceed from Cawnpore to the presidency, to enable him to avail himself of the leave of absence granted to him in the general order No. 73, dated 10 July 1840, to proceed to England, on his private affairs.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23rd September 1, 1840. — No 78. — 1 The commander in chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until her majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th foot. — Ensign I C Bartley to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ogilvie, who retires, 27th July 1840.

41st foot. — Ensign George Henry Skipton to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Jenkins deceased, 10th September 1840.

Ensign and adjutant Robert Kipling to have the rank of lieutenant, 1th September 1840.

2 The order issued by captain Holmes, in the command of a detachment of R M 13th Light Infantry, under 14th September, is confirmed.

Corporal John Warren to be sergeant, vice sergeant Peter Madden deceased.

Private George Hollowell to be corporal, vice corporal John Warren promoted.

3. Leave of absence is granted to the following officers:

Lieutenant W H Underwood, 3d (or 2d) 6 months.

Lieutenant F Holder, 13th Light Infantry, in extension, to the 31st October next.

Lieutenant J R Carmac, 41st regiment, 2 years, to England, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,

H G SMITH, Major General,

Adjutant General R M Forces in India.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

Arrivals at Madras.

- Sept.
- 6—French Barque Asia, P. Erchourges, from Madras 30th Aug.
 - 17—English Ship Malcolm, W. Bell, from London 10th May. English Brig William Pitt, H. S. Robinson, from 16th August.
 - English Brig Patrick, R. J. Morris, from Penang, 16th Aug.
 - English Barque Hannah, D. Gordyne, from Bombay 16th Aug.
 - English Ship Rover, D. McLeod, from London 10th May, and Madras 29th August.
 - English Ship Helen, P. Tunks, from Bombay 16th, and Madras 31st August.
 - English Schooner Clown, J. Townsend, from Singapore 13th and Penang 21st August.
 - French Barque Constant, B. Le Cour, from Nantes 6th Jan and Mauritius 7th August.
 - American Ship General Harrison, J. S. Ballard, from Boston 10th May.
 - 8—English Brig Hrigind, I. Paddon, from China 2d July, and Singapore 4th August.
 - Dutch Barque Sumatra, C. J. Perry, from Batavia 20th July, and Padang 9th August.
 - 9—English Brig Thomas Metcalf, G. Brondle, from Cape of Good Hope 10th July.
 - Arab Ship Futtay Rahman, Nacoda, from Bombay 4th and Allepey 19th August.
 - English Barque Fittle Karrian, Nacoda, from Mocha 27th June, and Bombay 12th August.
 - Arab Ship Shaw Isbahaw, Mahomed Shauif, from Jiddah 20th, and Mocha 27th August.
 - 10—French Barque Fenelon, Dominior, from Bourbon 15th Aug.
 - 11—Barque Cayena, P. W. Hayden, from Liverpool 3d May.
 - 12—English Barque Anandahunder, W. Poole, from Singapore 12th, and Penang 23d August.
 - English Barque Lely Clifford, S. Marton, from Singapore 10th August.
 - English Ship Vajestic, T. Cromforth, from Liverpool 16th March and Bombay 18th June.
 - 14—English Ship Diamond, H. W. Taylor, from London 6th May and Madras 31st August.
 - English Brig Sarah, T. Spear, from Mauritius 20th August.
 - French Barque Philanthrop, A. Pignat, from Bourbon 10th August, and Karicot 7th Sept.
 - 15—English Barque Constellation, R. Service, from Madras 6th May.
 - English Barque Abbotsford, J. Chambers, from Mauritius 16th August.
 - English Ship Success, R. Gordon, from Mauritius 1st Sept.
 - French Barque Comte de Chazelles, Margoten, from Bourbon 4th August.
 - 16—H. C. Ship Amherst, J. Paterson, from Akyab 12th Sept.

English Schooner Orion, A. Bond, from Balasore 14th Sept.

- 17—English Ship Nephelion, F. Patrick, from Singapore 10th, and Penang 26th August.
- English Barque Milford, G. Rees, from Mauritius 21st Aug.
- 20—French Barque Tourville, J. Pignat, from Bourbon 24th August, and Pondicherry 15th September.
- 22—French Barque Robert le Diable, F. Le Reques, from Pondicherry 16th September.
- 24—English Barque President, H. Kruger, from the Mauritius 30th August.
- English Barque Ayrshire, H. Brown, from Rangoon 12th Sept.
- 28—English ship Carnatic, Nacoda, from Jidda 16th May and Bombay 25th August.
- 27—French Barque Vitehnou, Dibia, from Bordeaux 23d May and Madras 19th Sept.
- 29—English Barque Washington, W. Walker, from Mall 26th April and Plymouth 6th May.

Departures from Rangoon.

- Sept.
- 5—Columbine, Major, for Singapore.
 - 7—LaCl, Pequer, for Bourbon.
 - Mauricien, Schieva, for Bourbon.
 - Lydie, Oubart, for China.
 - 8—Ditto, Saandera, for Singapore.
 - Flowers of Ugie, Annand, for Liverpool.
 - Edward Robinson, Parsons, for London.
 - Cypendish Bentinck, McKenna, for Mauritius.
 - Ino, Whelan, for Mauritius.
 - Madras, Henniker, for Hobart Town.
 - Eleanor Lancaster, Cowley, for Liverpool.
 - John McLellan, McDonald, for London.
 - Charles Darnegne, Crawford, for Mauritius.
 - Flora McDonald, Suuou, for Singapore.
 - Africa, Baxter, for London.
 - 10—Acacia, Ryle, for China.
 - Patriot King, Raddock, for —
 - 12—Brothers, Digby, for London.
 - Triton, Allegre, for Bourbon.
 - Kestrel, Read, for Mauritius.
 - 13—Elizabeth, Manook, for Mouhmain and Rangoon September.
 - 20—Mary Imrie, Boyd, for the Mauritius.
 - 21—Shaw Allau, Evans, for ditto.
 - 22—Quinten Leich, Gray, for London.
 - Oriental, Wilson, for ditto.
 - 23—A elde, Beausjour, for Bourbon.

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24—Isabella Thompson, Gray, for London.

Selacia, Maw, for Mauritius.

Woodmansterne, Whidderwell, for London.

Robert Henderson, McFarlane, for Liverpool.

Resolution, White, for Singapore.

25—Elizabeth Walker, Crawford, for Clyde.

Clown, Townsend, for Mauritius.

26—David Scott, Spence, for Mauritius.

Crest, Wharton, for London.

John Hepburne, Weasiter, for Moulmain and Rangoon.

27—David Clarke, Mills, for London.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per Malcolm.—Mrs. Beavan; Mrs. Parker and child; Major Bruce, 12th Regt. B. N. I.; Capt. Beavan, 31st ditto; Lieut. N. Parker, 68th ditto; Assist. Surg. Wm. Wells; Messrs. B. Allen, N. C. Hoswell, and Reade, Cadets; Messrs. Ivory and Pittar; 148 Men, 16 Women and 2 Children, Company's Troops.

Per Essex from London.—Mr. Ross, Merchant; Messrs. Abercrombie, Loch and Russell, Writers. *From Madras.*—Mrs. Eckford and 2 Children; Mr. Eckford;

Mr. Vaughan, Writer; Lieut. McLane, H. N. 22d Regt.; Benjamin Hamilton and Foster, 22d Foot; and Mr. Appleton, Surgeon, in charge of the Detachment of 40 Privates, H. N. 22d Foot; 2 Widows and 2 Children.

Per Helen.—Captain, H. H. Lord, 73d Regt. B. N. I.

Per General Hamilton.—Mrs. Bachelor; Revd. O. R. Bachelor, Missionary, and Miss H. Cunningham.

Per Patriot.—Mr. C. Leyding, H. G. Service and Mr. C. Bluka, Master Pilot.

Per Sumatra from Padang.—Mr. W. Mackintosh.

Per Cavana.—Mr. B. Kitchin, Merchant.

Per Lady Clifford.—Mrs. Murray and child.

Per Anundschander, from Prang.—Mrs. Thomson.

Per Milford.—Mr. J. Hodges.

Per Nerbudda, from Singapore.—Mrs. Chas. Elliott and child.

Departures of Passengers.

Per Soorma, for Patna.—Mrs. Shoof. *For Calcutta.*—F. Elphinstone, and J. Oman, Esqrs. *For Dinapore.*—Lieut. Barton and Mr. Drury. *For Allahabad.*—Capt. Hunter; Mr. Nied; Miss Foster; Dr. Reubill; Messrs. Nied and Fairly; Mrs. Aldwell.

Per Matabangan, for Monghyr.—Messrs. Jon. Porter and F. Queiroz. *For Dinapore.*—Mrs. R. S. Cohen. *For Allahabad.*—Dr. Cardew.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages.

At Aggra, on the 17th August, by the Revd. Mr. Moore, Conductor W. Hayward, to Mrs. Elizabeth Eastwood, the only daughter of Conductor Richd. Lockington, Pension Establishment.

At Nassecrabad, on the 25th August, by the Reverend H. Pratt, A. M., Lieutenant J. D. Macpherson, Interpreter and Quarter Master 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to Mary, eighth daughter of Brigadier Kennedy, C. B., commanding Rujpootana Field Force.

At Calcutta, on the 3d Sept., at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. S. Fisher, Mr. H. A. Orenger, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late J. H. Morrell, Esq., Indigo Planter.

At St. John's Church, Meerut, on the 3d September, by the Revd. R. Richards, Major Louis Bird, Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent and Commissioner of Chorea Nagpoor, to Susan, 3d daughter of the late Capt. Solomon Earle, of the H. C. S.

At the Old or Mission Church, on the 7th September, by special license, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Charles Mackay, Esq., Principal Sudder Amcen, to Mary Ann, widow of the late J. Dunsmore, Esq.

At the Cathedral, on Tuesday the 8th September, by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. A. Cocksburn, junior, to Miss Sophia Johnston, daughter of Captain Joseph Johnston, late of the 46th Regt. N. I., attached to the Staff Department, Madras.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 9th Sept., by the Rev. R. B. Boyes, Mr. W. T. Morgan, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Danzen.

At Mirzapore, on the 10th September, Alfred Chicheley Plowden, Esq., 50th regiment native infantry to Caroline Elizabeth, third daughter of S. T. Nicoll, Esq., of Court Lodge, Mountfield, Sussex.

At the Scotch Kirk, Calcutta, on the 12th September by the Revd. Dr. Christie, William Ewing, Esq., to Miss Helen Mary H. H., eldest daughter of the late Capt. Metcalfe H. G. of H. E. I. C. Army.

On Saturday, the 12th instant, Mr. John Heberlett, to Miss Elizabeth Maria Wood.

At Calcutta, on the 12th September, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Mr. Edmund Brille, H. C. M., to Jane Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hart.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 14th September, at the Amenian Church, Catchick O. Seth, Esq. to Miss Eliza Weskin.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 14th September, by the Rev. T. F. Allen, R. A., Captain A. T. Wilson, 2d European Regiment, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Smith, Esq., of Cherra.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 15th September, at the Old Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Duality, Frederick Ballaire, Esq. to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Wm. Oxborough, Esq.

Births.

At Aggra, on the 22d July, Mrs. Jane Chaplin, of a daughter.

At Nanore Factory, Shahabad, on the 8th Aug., the lady of N. H. Collins, Esq., of a son.

At Meerut, on the 19th August, the wife of Mr. McLaughlin, Medical Department, of a daughter.

At Delhi, on the 19th August, the lady of Lieutenant Drake, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

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- At Simla, on the 19th August, the lady of Charles Rhina, Esq. of a son, still-born.
- At Lucknow, on the 22d August, the lady of Captain J. Scott, Brigade Major, of a son.
- At Humeypore, on the 23d August, the wife of Mr. James Crawford, Head Clerk of the Collector's Office, of a son.
- At Saitanpore, Oudo, on the 23d August, the lady of Captain J. C. C. Gray, Commanding 1st Regiment A. A. F., of a daughter.
- At Mysore, on the 23d August, the lady of Vincent Eyre, Esq. of a son.
- At Cawnpore, on the 24th August, the lady of Frederick James Alexander, Esq., 8th Cavalry, of a son.
- At Seebasgur, (Upper Assam,) on the 25th August, the lady of Captain S. F. Hannay, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, and Commandant Assam Light Infantry Battalion, of a son.
- At Agra, on the 25th August, the lady of Captain M. Smith, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, of a daughter.
- At Singasore Factory, Purneah, on the 26th August the lady of Wm. Duff, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Cuttack, on Thursday, the 27th August, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on the 27th August, the lady of A. C. Gregory, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Allahabad, on the morning of the 27th August, Miss Conductor T. O'Brien, Ordnance Department, of a son and heir.
- At Darjeeling, on the 24th August, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. T. Pearson, of a son.
- At Oerut, on the 30th August, the lady of Capt Osborn Assistant Commissioner, General, of a daughter.
- At Dibronghur, Upper Assam, on the 1st September, the lady of Lieutenant Percy Eld, of command, Assam Light Infantry, of a daughter.
- At Darjeeling, on the 2d September, Mrs. Francis Wainman, of a daughter.
- At Chanar, on the 3d September, Mrs. E. Fleming, of a son.
- At Chumarghur, on the 4th September, the wife of Mr. Alexander Daniell, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, of a son.
- At Comillah, on the 5th September, the lady of A. T. Annand, Esq., C. S., of a son.
- At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 5th September, the lady of Captain M. Kutoo, of a daughter.
- On the 6th September, the lady of R. J. Lattey, Esq. of a daughter, still-born.
- At North Road Intally, on the 6th Sept., Mrs C. M. Genselves, of a son.
- At Moughyr, on the 6th September, the wife of J. W. Caston, Esq., Merchant, of a son.
- At Delhi, on Sunday the 6th Sept., the lady of Lieutenant S. C. Starkey, 7th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- At Sulkee, on the night of the 7th September, Mrs. G. H. Main, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on the 9th September, the lady of Henry Sill, Esq., Civil Surgeon of Hameetpoor, of a daughter.
- At Sylhet, on the 10th September, Mrs. C. Martin, the wife of Mr. R. Martin, head clerk, of a son and heir.
- At Calcutta, on the 10th September, Mrs. G. Moxon, of a son.
- At Mirzapore, on the 11th September, the lady of Wm. Gordon, Esq., M. D., of a son.
- At Nowrah, on the 12th of September, the lady of the Revd. James Bowyer, of a daughter.
- At Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta, on the 13th September, the lady of Henry J. Bamber, Esq., of a son.
- At Calcutta, on the 14th September, the lady of R. Mosely Thomas, Esq., of a son.
- At King's Bench Walk, Calcutta, on the 14th September, Mrs. E. Pre-ton, of a son.
- At the Mission House, Circular Road, on Monday, the 14th September, the wife of the Reverend J. Thomas, of the Baptist Mission, of a daughter.
- At Nowgolly, on the 14th September, the lady of R. B. Garrett, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 15th September, Mrs. Charles Brenner, of a son.
- At Calcutta, on the 15th September, Mrs. H. Roberts, of a daughter.
- At Dinapore, on the 15th September, the lady of Capt. Rutherford, 28th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 15th September, Mrs. Robert Campbell, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on the 17th September, the lady of H. Alexander, Esq., C. S., of a son.
- At Calcutta, on the 18th September, Mrs. James Howatson, of a daughter.
- At Dacca, on the 18th September, the lady of H. D. H. Fergusson, Esq., Civil Service, of a son and heir.
- At Calcutta, on the 18th September, Mrs. Margaret Chill, wife of Mr. George Constable Chill, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, of a son.
- At Calcutta, on the 19th September, Mrs. H. M. Fleming, of a son and heir.
- At Calcutta, on the 20th September, the lady of J. Welsh, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Cooly Bazar, on the morning of the 20th September, Mrs. B. Watling, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on the 21st September, Mrs. John Culoden, of a son.
- At Calcutta, on Monday morning, the 22d September, the lady of G. R. French, Esq., of a son still born.
- At Calcutta, on the 22d September, the wife of Mr. A. Dozey junior, of a daughter.
- At No. 13, Chowringhee Road, on the 22d September the lady of W. Ramey, Esq., of a son.
- At Chowringhee, on the 25th September, the lady of N. Alexander, Esq., of a still-born child.
- At Eplanade Row, on the 25th September, the lady of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of a son.

Deaths.

On board the *Robert Small*, on the 27th March last, of the spleen, within a day's sail of the Cape of Good Hope, where he was going for the benefit of his health, Matthew Smith, Esq., Brevet-Captain, 23d Regt. B. N. I. and Principal Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, in the Sagar and Nerbudda Territories, greatly regretted by his relatives and friends.

At Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, on the 12th June, Harriet, the infant daughter of Capt. in J. Welchman, A. A. G. of the Army, aged 1 month.

At Simla, on the 16th August, Catherine, the infant daughter of Dr. Cuthbert, 2d Brigade Horse Artillery

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At Aggra, on Sunday, the 23d August, Arthur Hereford, the infant son of F. O. Wells, Esq. aged 13 months

At Futtighurh, on the evening of the 23d August, John, the beloved son of Thomas and Sarah Meara, of the 2d Recruit Depot, aged 18 months.

At Aggra, on the evening of the 24th August, Jane, the wife of Mr. Joseph Chaplin, Watchmaker, aged 27 years.

At Banda, on the 25th August, William James Morgan, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 21 years.

At Almorah, on the 25th August, Isabella, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. John McDonald, 61st N. I., aged 1 year and 23 days.

Drowned on Wednesday, the 26th August, in the River Ganges, between the entrance of the River Bhagurutte and Mohungunge, Mr. J. F. Pinto, aged 43 years and 2 months.

At Delhi, on the 29th August, Brevet Captain W. F. Canphill, Interpreter and Quarter Master 61th Regt. N. I., deeply regretted by his brother officers.

At Allahabad, on the 30th August, Edward McEwen Fraser, the infant son of Mr. Edward Gustavus Fraser, Assistant Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., aged 1 year, 6 months and 19 days.

At Dhowahatty, on the 31st August, Della, the beloved and lamented wife of Capt. Wenner 44th Regt. N. I., and Principal Assistant to Agent Governor-General North East Frontier.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 1st September, at the house of the Reverend G. Gogerty, Augusta Bosanquet Jones, the infant son of A. Jones, Esq., of Moorshedabad, aged 2 months and 4 days.

At Barrackpore, on the 1st September, Margaret, the beloved and lamented wife of Sergeant Major J. Hunt, 61st Regiment Native Infantry, aged 18 years, two months and 23 days.

At Patna, Mr. A. E. Kuhn, formerly of Calcutta, leaving his widow and four children to bemoan their irreparable loss.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 2d September, Mr. Lewis Cole, aged 31 years, formerly Assistant in the late Board of Trade, who met with a watery grave while proceeding from Calcutta to Serampore.

At Entally, on the 2d September, Mr. Charles Jacobs, late Midshipman of the *Repulse*, aged 20 years.

At Kyrnool, on Thursday, the 3d Sept., Emma Aynes, the infant daughter of Lieutenant J. D. Young, H. M. 44th Regt., aged 1 year and 10 days.

At Berhampore, on the 4th September, on board the *Thames*, Steamer, Mrs. Sarah Mary Anne Muller, the late of J. Muller, Esq., of the Calcutta Mint, aged 21 years, 2 months and 4 days.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 6th September, Thomas Digby, the son of Mr. T. Watkins, aged 7 years, and months.

At Calcutta, No. 12, Wood Street, Chowringhee, on the 7th Sept. Miss Sarah Margaret Bayley, aged 14 years, 11 months, and 3 days.

At Calcutta, on the 8th Sept., James Perkins, infant son of Mr. H. T. Sturgis, U. S. Consul at Manila, aged 10 months and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 8th September, Mrs. Mary D'Cruze, wife of Mr. Domingo D'Cruze, aged 21 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th September, Captain M. McCaskill, of the Ship *Mountaineer*, aged 27 years.

Drowned near Kuttur, while bathing in a tank, on the 9th September, Richard Urquhart, Esq., of the Mirzapore Custom House.

At Gowahatty, in Assam, on the 9th September, G. T. Bayfield, Esq., of the Madras medical service, and Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.

At Purneah, on the evening of the 10th September, George Pauder, Esq., aged 41 years; his loss will be mourned by thousands of the poor.

At Howrah, on the 11th September, of severe and protracted fever, Louisa Matilda, the eldest daughter of R. Walker, Esq., aged 13 years, 10 months and 9 days.

At Jessore, on the 11th September, William Edmund, the beloved child of A. T. Smith, Esq., Deputy Collector, after a short illness of 2 days' fever, aged 2 years, 9 months and 26 days.

At Calcutta, on the 12th September, Mr. Robert Boyce Harris, of the *Setakood* Steam Vessel, aged 26 years and 2 months.

At Purneah, on the evening of the 12th September, Mrs. Ellen Cauty.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 13th September, Miss Selina Harwood, eldest daughter of the late L. Harwood, Esq., aged 21 years. Sincerely and deeply regretted by her relations and a numerous circle of friends.

At Serampore, on the 13th September, Mrs. Amelia Philloft, widow of the late Mr. George Philloft, of the H. E. I. Company's Service, aged 56 years.

At Calcutta, on the 15th September, Mrs. Charlotte Favier, aged 55 years.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 15th September, Mr. George Henry Mayer, aged 10 years, 8 months and 6 days.

At Fort William, on the 15th September, William, eldest son of Mr. A. Grant, of the town major's department, aged 12 years, 1 month and 19 days.

At Calcutta, of cessation on the brain, after a short illness, Charles, son of S. Jones, Esq., of Dulwich House, Peckham Rye, Surgeon of the ship *Catherine* and late of the *Englis*, deeply lamented by his brother officers and all who knew him.

At Entally, on the 15th September, of a fever, Mrs. Sarah Hughes, aged 64, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

At Calcutta, on the 16th September, Mrs. Cecel Pereira, wife of Mr. Lewis Pereira, aged 56 years.

At Calcutta, on the 16th September, Mrs. S. Roberts, wife of Mr. H. Roberts, aged 19 years, 11 months and 13 days.

At Calcutta, on the 18th September, Mr. Thomas Nightingale, assistant to Mr. J. Groser, aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 18th September, Mr. William Paulin Smyth, aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th September, Baboo Hulloodur Mullick, deeply regretted, aged 45 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d September, Mr. Martin Henry King, (of the H. C. Marine), aged 28 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d September, Mrs. Sarah Thomas, wife of the Rev J. Thomas, aged 40 years.

At Suikra, on the 23d September, Mr. Charles William Bastard, Head Assistant to J. Mackenzie, Esq., Ship Builder, aged 32 years, 2 months and 15 days.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY MARKET.

[Havkara Office, 26th September, 1840.]

The Money Market, during the week, has undergone no change. Transactions have been limited, and they will be more so for the next four or five days prior to the Doorgah Poojah holidays.

In EXCHANGE we have heard of no operations. The report of the Chamber of Commerce shows, that the average rate of Private Bills remains at 8-1/2.

In GOVERNMENT PAPERS, there has been some changing of hands—5 per cent. transfer were quoted at 13 1/2 per cent. premium. The Government opening a fresh loan at 4 per cent. with the advantage of the advance being repayable at three months' notice, has in some measure affected the value of the previous 4 per cent., the discount of which has gone up to 3-7 per cent.

BANK SHARES have been quiet. We understand that Shares in the Agra Bank since the declaration of the 10 per cent. dividend, have been in great request, five shares have changed hands at 30 per cent. premium, or 650 rupees per share, and more would sell equally as well if not better, had there been sellers. We have a very good opinion of this institution, and consider no capital could be better employed than in investment in shares in this Bank; but we must be free to say that we do not approve of the new grasping business in insurance, which the present Secretary is endeavouring to secure, hitherto it has confined itself to its legitimate business and done well, we say confidently so, and we may fairly look forward to increased prosperity.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stock	Transfer	Loan of 1835 36 in	Sell.	[Buy
Paper	Interest payable in England	Prem.	10 8 a	11 8
Second	From No 1151 a 15100		3 8 a	5 8
5 per Ct	according to Numbers...		5 4 a	0
Third or Bombay 5 per Cent.			2 8 a	3 0

BANK SHARES.

BANKAL BANK.....	(Co. Rs. 4,000)	Prem.	9,285 a	3,250
UNION BANK.....	(Co. Rs. 1,000)		265 a	220
AGRA BANK.....	(Co. Rs. 500)		140 a	150

COURSE OF HOONDEAN.

Agra.....	bid 0 8 prem	Indore.....	61 d-d 2 4 dist.
Ajmer.....	61 a 0 10	Jyore.....	3 13 prem
Banars.....	61 a 0 4	K Rampur.....	71 a 0 12
Bombay.....	0 13 dist	Lucknow.....	51 a 0 7
Cawnpore.....	0 10 prem	Madras.....	0 10
Delhi.....	0 6	Mirzapore.....	0 4
Furruckabad.....	0 9	Muttra.....	0 8
Gwalior.....	61 a 0 6 dist	Patan.....	41 a 1 0
Hyderabad.....	14 0	Poonah.....	61 a 4 2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver ...	Co. Rs. 104 8 0 a	105 0 0	per 100 an wt
China Gold Bars ..	12 4 0 a	15 8 0	per an. wt.
Gold Dust ..	12 4 0 a	14 12 0	
Spanish Dollars ..	222 8 0 a	223 4 0	per 100
Mexican ditto ..	221 12 0 a	222 8 0	
Dubloons ..	32 8 8 a	33 0 0	
Joes or Pezaga.....	19 12 0 a	20 0 0	
Dutch Ducats.....	4 8 0 a	5 0 0	
Sovereigns.....	10 5 0 a	10 5 6	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	0 0 0 a	15 0 0	
Old Gold Mohurs.....	10 0 0 a	19 5 6	
New	17 11 0 a	17 12 0	

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount..	on Private Bills and Notes, at or within 3 months.....	8 per cent.
	on Government Acceptances, ditto...	4 ditto.
	on Loans and Accounts of Credit, not exceeding 3 months, on deposit of Company's Paper	5 ditto.
Interest...	on deposit of Opium and Salt	6 1/2 ditto.
	on deposit of Metula, and Indigo... ..	6 ditto.
	on deposit of other Goods.....	6 1/2 ditto.
	on Indigo at the Factory and in transit to Calcutta.....	7 ditto.

N.B.—A Reduction of 1 per cent. allowed on Goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse.

UNION BANK.

Discount..	on Government and Salary Bills..	4 pr ct.
	on Private Bills, 1 or 2 months..	6 ditto.
	on ditto ditto, 3 ditto.....	7 ditto.
	on ditto ditto, 4 ditto.....	8 ditto.
	on Loans on Government Paper ..	5 ditto.
	on Metals and Indigo.....	6 ditto.
	in Bonded Warehouse.....	5 ditto.
Interest ..	on all other Goods.....	6 1/2 ditto.
	in Bonded Warehouse.....	6 1/2 ditto.
	on Bank of Bengal Shares	6 ditto.
	on Agra Bank Shares	6 ditto.
	on cash credits on Govt Paper ..	6 ditto.
	on cash credits on other Security ..	8 ditto.
	allowed on Deposits for 3 months..	4 ditto.

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

*To Europe, not North of Great Britain,	2 1/2 a 3 pr ct.
„ Europe North of Great Britain.....	4 1/2 „
„ America and New South Wales.....	3 „
„ China, (on Opium and Specie) Manila and Java, ..	2 1/2 „
„ China, on Ship and Goods.....	3 „
„ Penang,	1 1/2 „
„ Malacca and Singapore,	2 „
„ Bencoolen and ports on the West Coast,	2 1/2 „
„ Rangoon, Amherst Town and Mouline, ..	2 „
„ Mauritius, Madras and Coast of Coromandel,	2 „
„ Madagascar and Bishlee,	3 „
„ Bussorah or Persian Gulf,	3 1/2 „
„ Red Sea,	4 „
„ Bourbon, Mascot, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomalle, ..	2 1/2 „
„ St Helena or Cape,	2 1/2 „

Insurance on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th.

On Opium risks to China, 30 days allowed for landing or transshipment, half per cent. per month to be paid while on board the receiving ships, and one per cent per month if taken up the Coast or adjacent island.

On Vessels at the Co's Mooringa quarter per cent.

On ditto at their own Mooringa at eight per cent.

Policies are granted on time at the following rates

Four months certain.....	3 1/2 per cent.
Six ditto ditto.....	6 „
Nine ditto ditto.....	7 „
Twelve ditto ditto.....	9 „

An Extra Premium of 1 per cent for every time more than once that the Vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

ESTATE OF

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS

Charles Boulton, late a Lieutenant in the Artillery, attached to the Oude Auxiliary Force.....	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
John Hustie, lately attached to the Delhi Revenue Survey Department.....	Ditto.
William James Morgan, Esq., late Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bandah.....	Ditto.
John Hay, late a Captain in the 35th Regt N. I. in the Military Service of the E. I. C.....	Ditto.
Edward Courroy, late a Conductor in the Neemuch Division Department of Public Works.....	Ditto.
George Thomas Bayfield Esq., late of the Madras Medical Service and Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.....	Ditto.
Mary Williams, late of Bencoolen.....	Ditto.
John Wilfred Batesman, late of Bhaugulpore, an Indigo Planter.....	Ditto.
Charles William Bastard, late of Sulkeah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, to Mrs. Caroline Bastard, of Sulkeah aforesaid.....	N. Hudson, Proctor.
Thomas Rodrigues, late of Hurimbarry Lane, in the town of Calcutta, Inhabitant, to Mr. Alexander Rodrigues, of the same place, the only son of the deceased.....	Hornfray, Proctor.
Klaseemohun Nysack, late of Gursanhatta, in the town of Calcutta, Banian, to Sres Mutty Dossy of the same place.....	John Templeton, Proctor.
Frederick George McKenzie, late a Lieut. of Artillery. Daniel Murray, of Blackburne Street in Calcutta, Merchant, to Mrs. Sally Murray, the widow.....	Ditto.
William Faucett Pennington, late of Midnapore, in the Province of Orissa, an Executive Officer in the Department of Public Works, to Mrs. Janet McKell Pennington, widow.....	Curey, Proctor.
Richard Locken, late a British subject and a Master Pilot in the H. E. I. Company's Service on their Bengal Establishment to Theodore Dickens, Esq., to Registrar of the Supreme Court.....	H. Martindell, Proctor.
William White Burkinyoung, late of Calcutta, in the East India Attorney at Law, to John Alfred Burkinyoung, of the Town of Calcutta, aforesaid, gentleman, and one of the constituted Attorneys of William Whitehurst, No. 63 High Street, London.....	John Templeton, Proctor.
James Peters, late of Calcutta, a Section Writer in the Legislative Department of the Government of Bengal at Calcutta, aforesaid, to Mrs. Rose Mary Peters, of Calcutta in the Province of Bengal, widow of the said deceased.....	Judge, Judge and Barwell, Proctors.
Ubdool Lutteef, late of Calcutta, Horse-dealer, Shaik Ibrahim and Shaik Hussain, both respectively of Durrutollah, in Calcutta, aforesaid, Horse-dealers....	H. P. Marshall, Proctor
William Shirriff, late of Dum-Dum, an Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the E. I. Company on their Bengal Establishment, to Mrs. Frances Shirriff, of Dum-Dum, aforesaid, the widow of the deceased...	Baillie and Molloy, Proctors.
William D'Houe, late of Calcutta, an Assistant to Government Civil Architect, to William Smith, of the same place.....	Baillie and Molloy, Proctors.
John Cartwright, late of Dum-Dum a Captain of Artillery and Brevet Major in the Service of the E. I. C. on their Bengal Establishment, to Charles Graham of Kurnaul, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Service of the said E. I. C. on their said Bengal Establishment.....	Duff, Proctor.
	Waddington and Sandes, Proctors.

GENERAL REGISTER.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru Price Current, September 26, 1840.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

INDICO—Since our last accounts from Kishnaghar and Hooghly have been what improved, and those districts have lined with about 6,000 mounds under last season in the European fine styles alone. The accounts from Tinkou and Benares up to the 13th September, continue to make complaints of the heavy rain and bad produce. From the Doonab, we have no recent intelligence.

RAW SILK—Purchasers have been extensive during the week for shipments to England, but at prices exhibiting a shade of decline on last week's rates.

SILK PIERCE GOODS—The business done this week is confined to a few purchasers of Corahs for shipment to England at steady prices. Corahs of good qualities are sought after, but very scarce.

COTTON—Our market has been quiet since our last, and prices remain without alteration.

SALT PEE—Continue to engage enquiry, and purchasers have been made during the week at a slight improvement on our last week's prices.

SUGAR—There has been more extensive demand this week for this produce principally of the best quality, and purchasers to a considerable extent have been made at fully last week's prices.

LAC—The transactions in Shell Lac and Lac Dye reported during the week, are principally on American account at steady prices.

GRAIN—We have heard of no transaction in rice this week; the purchases reported are of Wheat and Corn for shipment to the Mauritius and the Cape.

HOPS AND HONES—Continue in demand, and maintain their former high prices.

LARD OIL—Purchases in this article continue to be made for the Home market but at a reduction of 2 or 3 annas per mound from the prices quoted in our last.

SALT PEE AND FORMENTE—Without sale, and remain as quoted in our last.

OPUM—Market quite dull, and our quotations may be considered as nominal.

CHINA, STRAITS AND COAST PRODUCE

BETENUT, (Eastern)—Some sales have been effected during the week at a reduction in price.

CASSIA, CASSIA CLOVES, CINNAB AND CATCH—Without transaction, and remain at former prices.

CHIEF—A purchase of 450 mounds Mocha by the Hon'ble Company is reported with the intimacies of the week at Company's Report 17 per hundred.

BLACK AND NUTMEATS—Without report of sale, and our last quotations remain unaltered.

PEPPER—A few sales of Rhony have been made at a shade of improvement in price. Malabar Pepper has slightly given way in price.

KATTANS—Have rather improved in price. We have, however, heard of no transaction.

VERMILION—A sale has been made this week at a considerable reduction in price.

EUROPE GOODS.

MOLE TWIST—The practicability of the Inland Navigation tends to support the demand for this article, and upwards of 600 bales have changed hands during the week at full former prices.

COLORADO YIRAS—There has been nothing doing this week and the prices of the assortments remain unaltered.

CHINTZES—Sale of single color Sets, Bengal Stripes, Nautras and Pines have been made during the week at rather low prices.

COLORADO COTTONS—Turkey Red and assorted Color Twills and Red Cambrics have been sold during the week at steady prices.

WHITE COTTONS—Sales of Long Cloths, Madapolams and Jaconets have been made to a fair extent for dispatches to the Upper Provinces by the steamer about to proceed in a day or two.

WOOLLENS—We are not aware of any transaction having taken place this week, and prices remain without alteration.

COPPER—The transactions during the week have been confined to a few sales of Sheathing and Boazers at steady prices.

IRON—We have heard of no sale since our last, and the prices of the day exhibit a further reduction on Square and Bolt.

STEEL AND LEAD—Without sale. The prices of the day show a shade of improvement on Pig Lead.

ZEPHYR—A sale has been made at a reduction in price.

TIN PLATES AND GUN KNIVES—Without transaction.

BLISS—The demand is at present rather limited and Base Ale has submitted to trial.

BOTTLES—Some recent importations have caused a decline in price.

FREIGHTS.

We have no change in our last quotations to notice.

TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Saltpeire.....	£6 0 0	0 per ton of 20 cwt.
Sugar.....	£6 0 0	6 ditto ditto.
Hut.....	£10 0 0	6 ditto ditto.
Grain (Government Goods).....	£3 5 4	0 per ton of 56 cubic ft.
Silk P. Goods.....	£6 8 6	10 ditto ditto.
Raw silk.....	£6 8 6	10 per ton of 10 cwt.

GENERAL REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

General Department, the 30th September, 1840. The following copy of her majesty's approbation of the appointment of monar. Charles Dumaine, to be French consul at Calcutta, is published for general information:

(L S) (signed) Victoria, Rg.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, queen defender of the faith. To all our loving subjects whom it may concern, greeting. Whereas our good brother the king of the French, has by a commission bearing date the fourth day of October last, constituted M Charles Dumaine to be his consul at Calcutta, to assist his subjects and people in their commerce and traffic there. —And we having thereupon approved of the said Charles Dumaine as consul for our said good brother, according to the commission before mentioned: Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby require you to receive countenance, and as there may be occasion favourably to assist him the said Charles Dumaine in the exercise of his place, giving and allowing unto him all privileges immunities, and advantages thereunto belonging. Given at our court at Windsor, the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in the third year of our reign.

By her majesty's command,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Eccelesiastical Department, the 23d September, 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint the Reverend W Sturrock to be chaplain at Patna.

Separate Department.—Mr R S Homfray, acting superintendent of the salt chokies of Midnapore, is hereby vested under section XXV of act XXX of 1838, with the full powers authorized by regulation X of 1819 to be exercised by salt agents and superintendents of chokies in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt revenue.

Eccelesiastical Department.—The right hon'ble the governor of Bengal directs that, the following paragraph of a letter from the hon'ble the court of directors, in the ecclesiastical department, dated 29th July, No. 8 of 1840, be published for general information.

G A BUSHBY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Para 1.—We have resolved that the rank of chaplains hereafter to be appointed, shall be determined by their final departure for their destination, as in the case of ordets and assistant surgeons.

Fort William, Legislative Department, the 5th October, 1840.—The following draft of a proposed act was read in council for the first time on the 5th October 1840.

Act No — of 1840.

For amending the Law with respect to rates for Municipal purposes within the Town of Calcutta.

Whereas it is expedient to specify the particular purposes to which rates assessed on houses, buildings and grounds in Calcutta shall be applied; and to confine the appropriation of such rates to some only of the various purposes to which they have hitherto been deemed applicable. And whereas it is expedient to abolish the practice which has hitherto prevailed, of levying five per cent on the annual value of all houses, buildings and grounds, without reference to the amount necessary for accomplishing the purposes of the rates; such per-centage being inadequate for the purposes to which the rates have hitherto been deemed applicable and which purposes it is proposed to limit by the present act. And whereas it is expedient to make the per-centage leviable by quarterly rates on the annual value of property to depend entirely on the expenditure necessary for accomplishing, in an efficient manner, the purposes to which the rates shall hereafter be applicable, and providing for all incidental expenses and casual deficiencies or default. And whereas it is expedient to subject the collection and administration of the funds raised for municipal purposes in the various districts of the town to the management of the rate payers themselves within such districts respectively, whenever they are desirous of undertaking the same, and are willing to enter into proper arrangements for the purpose. And whereas it is expedient to modify the provisions of the statute 33 Geo 5, cap 62 in regard to assessments for the town of Calcutta in order for the better collection of the same, reserving all the authority such statute matters not inconsistent with this act.

It is hereby enacted that the assessments which by the statute 33 Geo 5 ch 62 are authorized to be made for the town of Calcutta, shall be applicable to the following purposes only—viz. lighting, cleaning, watering, and repairing the roads and streets of the said town.

2. And it is enacted, that the assessments and rates made under the authority of the statute shall be sufficient for accomplishing in an efficient manner, the purposes mentioned in the last section, for discharging all incidental expenses, and for making up deficiencies and defaults of every kind whatsoever.

3. And it is hereby enacted, for the encouragement of the control and supervision of the assessments and collection of the rates and the managements thereof within particular districts being undertaken by the rate payers themselves, the justices at their quarter sessions shall publish quarterly the particulars of all sums laid out, and of all the expenses of collection and defor-noses during the preceding quarter within the following districts of the town, so long as the assessment collection or management of the rates for such districts shall remain under their jurisdiction viz. The districts of—

4. And it is hereby enacted, whenever two-thirds in number and value of the rate payers of any of such

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respective districts shall apply to the governor of Fort William in Bengal to undertake themselves the assessment, collection and management of the rates of such district, or any or either of these trusts, it shall be lawful for the governor of Fort William in Bengal to authorise the same accordingly, at his discretion; provided always that such majority of rate payers shall present a scheme which shall obtain his full approbation for the safe and efficient execution of the trusts the transfer of which from the present authorities is sought for. Provided always that in any such arrangement, the amount to be levied in any particular districts shall not be considered as necessarily limited by the amount expended within such district, but shall be adjusted by the governor of Fort William in Bengal upon reference to all local circumstances.

5. And it is hereby enacted, that for the better assessment and collection of rates under this act it shall be lawful for the governor of Fort William in Bengal, to appoint such assessor or assessors, collector or collectors, and to make such union of the officers of assessor and collector, and to prescribe such rules and take such securities for the due execution of this act by the person or persons employed in assessments and collections and in the management of the rates collected as he shall deem expedient.

6. And it is hereby enacted that it shall not be necessary in any assessment, rate or warrant of distress under this act to specify the names of the owners or occupiers of houses, buildings and grounds; but it shall be sufficient if every property rated be indemnified, and, in the cases of houses numbered in any street, that the name of that street and number of the house rated be particularly specified.

7. And it is hereby enacted, that the goods and chattels of the owner of any property rated shall be seizable any where (except where property is concealed as herein after mentioned) for deficiency in the payment of rate. And that all property which shall be found upon any premises rated, shall be seizable for any arrears which may be due for a period of one year immediately preceding such seizure. And in the case of the seizure of the property of a tenant under such circumstances, he may deduct the amount of the levy from the next payment of his rent.

8. And it is hereby enacted, that where there is ground to suspect that property liable to distress under this act is concealed in any zenana, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant, shall make a special report to the justice granting the same, who shall thereupon follow, as closely as is practicable, the rules for the seizure of property in like cases adopted by her majesty's supreme court.

Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the legislative council of India, after the 15th day of December next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Junr. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

General Department, the 15th October 1840.—Notice is hereby given that the salaries and allowances of the civil and marine departments for October, instant, will be discharged by the Sub-treasurer and marine paymaster respectively, on or after Thursday, the 12th proximo.

Published by order of the right hon'ble the governor general in council,

G A BUSHBY,

Secy to the Govt of India.

Military Department, 16th October 1840.—Notice is hereby given, that the pay, bounty and other allowances for October, 1840, of the troops at the presidency and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council.

J STUART, Lt-Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India Mly. Dept.

General Department, the 14th October, 1840.—Mr. R N Shore had been permitted to proceed to Poona and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station, under the superintendence of Mr. J K Ewart, the collector of the district.

Financial Department, the 23d October, 1840.—Mr. R H Snell is appointed first assistant in the office of the accountant general vice Mr. H Alexander.

Fort William, General Department, the 21st October 1840.—Messrs G M B Berford, R H Russell, and J A Lock, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

The following students of the college of Fort William have been ordered to proceed to the interior for the purpose of prosecuting their studies of the oriental languages under the superintendence of the local officers:

Mr. Charles John Wingfield to Bancoorah.

„ George Charles Fletcher to Rajshahye.

Mr. W Roberts, writer, has obtained an extension of the leave granted to him under date the 23d April last to the 15th December next.

G A BUSHBY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

By the Governor of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The 17th September, 1840.—Ensign G E J Law to officiate as junior assistant to the commissioner of Assam.

The 22d September, 1840.—Mr J B Ogilvy, to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Chittagong, vice Mr H T Raikes.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr H J Thornton, assistant surgeon of the civil station of Pubna, for one month, from the 15th November next, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe.

The 29th September, 1840.—Mr F W Russell, civil and sessions judge of Moorsbedabad, for two weeks, during the dussarah vacation, on medical certificate.

Mr C Mackay, third principal sadder ameen of Chittagong for one month, from the 12th instant, to enable him to join his station. The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 7th

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of July last, while he was sudder ameen of Dinagopore, is hereby cancelled.

Cazee Mahomed Ali, principal sudder ameen of Tipperah, during the duasserah vacation.

Baboo Ajodespersaud Tewarry, ditto of Poona during ditto.

Baboo Ramenomer Chowdry, sudder ameen of Rajshahya, during ditto.

Mr A G Macdonald, superintendent of khase and resumed mahala in silleh Dinagopore, for one month, under medical certificate to visit Darjeeling.

Lieutenant J S Phillips, revenue surveyor in Tipperah, for three days, in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 14th July last.

Mr J Thornton, revenue surveyor Upper Assam, for five months, from the 26th ultimo, on private affairs.

Mr, officiating apothecary M Maier, of the 2d Bombay corps in Assam, has been permitted to proceed to Calcutta, under medical certificate, for the recovery of his health.

Baboo Nohoo Chunder Chatterjee, deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in Tipperah, for two months, on medical certificate, in extension.

Baboo Durganaratu Roy, principal sudder ameen of West Burdwan has been authorized to take charge of the current duties of the judge's office, pending the arrival of Mr. T Sanyal.

FRED JAS HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt of Bengal,

Secret Department, 21st September, 1840.—The following officers have been placed at the disposal of the supreme government for employment in his majesty Shah Shooja's forces:

Lieut W A Lukin....	11th	regiment	Madras	N I
" R Moorcroft, ..	19th	do	do	do do.
" W Bird,	23d	do	do	do do.
" S G G Orr,	23d	do	do	do do.
Ensign F Cunningham,	23d	do	do	do do.
Lieut R A Bruce,	33d	do	do	do do.
" P Ogilvey	35th	do	do	do do.
Ensign A C Macartney	35th	do	do	do do.
Lieut R O Gardner, ..	50th	do	do	do do.

Lieutenant W F Hamneraley was appointed by the right honorable the governor general in council to officiate as assutant to the political agent at Quetta, until further orders, to have effect from the 1st August last.

Political Department, 26th September, 1840.—The right honorable the governor general has been this day pleased to appoint lieutenant H M Nutton, of the 23d regiment native infantry, to be an assistant to the general superintendant for the suppression of Thuggee vice enueign F C Hayas appointed an assistant in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

H TORRENS,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 29th September, 1840.—Mr M A G Shaw, exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Chittagong, for two months, from the 21st proximo, under section XI of the rules of the 29th January, 1840.

The 30th September, 1840.—Mr R E Cunliffe, officiating civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, for one month under medical certificate.

Koor Jorgupul Sing, sudder ameen of Nuddas, during the Duasserah vacation.

Baboo Chunder Sen, ditto of Assam, from the 23d instant to 17th November next, inclusive of the Duasserah vacation.

The 2d October, 1840.—Mr J C Brown, civil and sessions judge of Nuddas, for fifteen days, during the Duasserah vacation.

Fundit Luckernaram Nylunker, sudder ameen of Purneah, for three months, under medical certificate.

The 6th October 1840.—Baboo Sumbachunder Roy deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Mymensing, for one month, from the 23d ultimo.

Baboo Redbenath Day, ditto ditto under ditto in Tipperah for one month, in extension, from the 23d ultimo, on medical certificate.

FRED JAS HALLIDAY,

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 29th September, 1840.—Lieutenant J S. Phillips, revenue surveyor in Tipperah, for one month, from the 1st proximo, under medical certificate, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

The 6th October, 1840.—Baboo Redbenath Day, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Tipperah, for one month, under medical certificate, in extension.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Mr F A E Dalrymple to exercise the powers of sjoint magistrate and deputy collector in Balasore.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 6th October 1840.—Moulvie Sved Monowar Ali, principal sudder ameen of Sahabad, during the Duasserah vacation.

Moulvie Syed Ullee Bakab, additional ditto of ditto, during ditto.

Cauzey Aednet Ullee Khan, sudder ameen of ditto, during ditto.

Moulvie Mahomed Faiq Khan Bahadur, principal sudder ameen of Beerbhoom, during ditto.

Moulvie Sved Hussein Bakab, sudder ameen of ditto, during ditto.

Moulvie Syed Abbas Ali, principal sudder ameen of Furreedpore, during ditto.

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Moulvie Syed Jonab Ullee, second principal sadder smeen of East Burdwan, during ditto.

Moulvie Ghulam Ushreff, Mahomedan law officer of ditto, during ditto.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment.

Mr. C A Ravenshaw to be an Assistant to the magistrate and collector of Sarun.

The 13th October, 1840.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. R W Hughes, joint magistrate and deputy collector in Serun, until the sailing of the ship *Helen*, in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 15th ultimo.

Moulvie Fyzoolah, law officer of the civil court of Beerbhoom, for three months, on account of ill health, Moulvie Nientaz Ali, the government vakil, will officiate as law officer during the absence of the former.

The leave of absence granted on the 18th ultimo, to Mr. T. Wyatt, civil and sessions judge of Rungpore, for nine days, in extension, has been cancelled at his own request.

Revenue Department, the 12th October, 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council has been pleased to appoint 2d Lieutenant F. Pollock, of engineers, an assistant to the superintendent of the Delhi canal.

Judicial and revenue department.—The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments.

The 6th October, 1840.—Baboo Tara Chaudh Ghose to be deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Mymensingh.

The 13th October, 1840.—Mr. H R Alexander to be magistrate of Beerbhoom, vice Mr. Bowring—and to officiate, as collector also until further orders. Mr. C. Whitmore will act as magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom until relieved by Mr. Alexander.

Mr. A Turnbull to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Jessore.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations;

Dr. J Lamb, of the civil station of Malda, for one month, to commence from the date on which he may quit his station.

Mr. R W Hughes, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Serun, until the sailing of the *Helen*, on which vessel he has taken his passage for Europe.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. R. M. Skinner, officiating magistrate and collector of Dacca, under date the 22d ultimo, has been cancelled at his own request.

The 13th October, 1840.—Moulvie Abdool Sumud, principal sadder smeen of Midnapore, has been declared, in a resolution recorded by the right honorable the governor of Bengal on this date, unworthy of further confidence, and is accordingly removed from his appointment.

FRED JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

General Department, the 7th October, 1840.—The following gentlemen, appointed by the hon'ble the court of directors to the civil service of this presidency, reported their arrival—

Messrs. William Boyd Buckle, on the 4th instant, and Richard Nowell Shore, on the 4th instant.

Ecclesiastical Department, the 9th October, 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general in council is pleased to attach the reverend P. B. Blackhouse, assistant chaplain, to the North Western Provinces.

7th Oct.—The reverend W O Ruspini, chaplain on the Bengal establishment, embarked for England on board the ship "Larkins," which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 3d instant.

The reverend P B Blackhouse reported his arrival, as an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment, on the 2d instant.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Secret Department, the 5th October, 1840.—Erratum.—In the list of officers, who have been invested with the 3d class order of the Dourannee empire published in the Gazette of the 13th August last, Captain Davidson was inadvertently stated to belong to the 17th Bengal, instead of the 17th Bombay native infantry.

Political Department, 10th October 1840.—The right honorable the governor general in council has been this day pleased to appoint Lieutenant J D Fergusson of the 36th regt N I, to be adjutant of the Bhopel contingent.

Political Department, 12th October, 1840.—Lieutenant Eastwick, assistant to the political agent in Upper Sindh returned to his duty on the 20th ultimo, from leave of absence, on sick certificate.

Assistant surgeon J T Pearson, attached to the station of Daryesing, has obtained leave of absence for three months, from the 15th November next, on private affairs.

H TORRENS,

Secy to Govt of India.

Judicial and Revenue Department.—The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The 13th October, 1840.—Mr L F Resaurot to be an assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubee and to exercise the powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district.

Moulvie Mahomed Rooken Oodson to be law officer of the civil and sessions court of Sylhet.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Lieutenant R Methison, revenue surveyor and deputy collector under regulation IX. of the rules of 1833 in Midnapore, for one month, under section XI, of the rules of the 29th January 1840.

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The 20th October, 1840.—Moulvie Sooja Oodgen Ali Khan, additional principal sudder ameen of Tirhoot, during the Dussarah vacation.

Moulvie Syed Salamat Ali, sudder ameen of ditto, during dyto.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments :

Mr C Steer to officiate, under further orders, as collector of Jessore.

Mr. C Whitmore to officiate, until further orders as magistrate of Nuddea.

J H YOUNG,

Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Political Department, the 19th October, 1840.—Mr W Siraschey assistant to the governor general's agent in Rajpootana, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, from the 15th instant under regulation 50 of 1840, section 11.

H TORRENS,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.

By the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P.

General Department, Agra, the 16th September, 1840.—*Judicial Department*—the following officers have obtained leave of absence.

Mr. Robert Tudor Tucker, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Gazeepore, has obtained leave of absence for fourteen months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate. The leave to commence from the date of sailing of the vessel on which he may take his passage.

Moulvie Ghulam Yahess, principal sudder ameen of Benares, during the dussarah vacation.

Lalla Surubsonk Ban, sudder ameen of Bijnour, for fifteen days beyond the period allowed for the dussarah vacation.

Moulvie Mahomud Hakeem Oodeen, principal sudder ameen of Cawnpore, for three months, in addition to the dussarah vacation. Syud Fuzsudduck Haaseem Khan, additional principal sudder ameen of Mirzapore; will officiate at Cawnpore, during the absence of Moulvie Mahomud Hakeem Oodeen.

The 18th September, 1840.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence,

Mr Alfred William Begbie of Mynpooree, for one month, from the 12th proximo, on his private affairs. Mr Begbie has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. John Kinlock the joint magistrate and deputy collector.

Moulvie Mahomed Uleem Oodee, principal sudder ameen of Agra, for fifteen days, in addition to the dussarah vacation, on his private affairs.

The 21st September, 1840.—Mr G D Turnbull, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Jaunpore has obtained four months leave of absence, on his private affairs.

Mr P Melvill is appointed an assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division.

J THOMASON,

Secy to Govt N W P.

General Department, Agra, the 15th September, 1840.—*Revenue Department.*—The leave of absence granted to Mr. Martin Richard Gubbins, the settlement officer of Etawah, on the 2d ultimo, has been cancelled at his own request.

The 16th September 1840.—Leave of absence, on private affairs, has been granted to the following officers.

Mahomed Sirdar Khan, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, at zillah Allahabad, for fifteen days, from 11th Aug. inst.

Mr. Thomas Thriepland, ditto ditto of zillah Jounpore, during the dussarah vacation.

The 23d September 1840.—Mr. T. Caird deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, zillah Allahabad for two and half months to visit Calcutta, from 15th instant.

The 25th September, 1840—Judicial Department—The following officers have obtained leave of absence :

Mr. George Frederick Harvey, officiating judge of Delhi for twenty-one days from the 9th proximo, on his private affairs. Mr. Harvey has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his office to the principal sudder ameen.

Mr. Trevor John Chicheley Plowden, magistrate and collector of Meerut, for one month, from the 1st proximo, on his private affairs. Mr. Plowden has been authorized to make over charge of the duties of his office to Mr. Arthur Raikes, the assistant.

Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, officiating magistrate and collector of Jaunpore, for three months, on his private affairs.

Mr. Sullivan John Beeber to officiate as magistrate and collector of Jaunpore, till further orders.

Mr. Douglas Thompson to assist to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futeehpore, until further orders, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge under orders from the commissioner.

J THOMASON,

Secretary to Govt N. W. P.

General Department, Judicial and Revenue Department, 29th September, 1840.—The honorable the lieutenant governor is pleased to make the following appointment :

Ensign Fletcher F C Hayes, of the 62d regiment N I, to be a junior assistant under the commissioner of the Saugor division.

Judicial Department, 5th October, 1840.—Mr William James Conolly, the officiating judge of Saharanpore, not having availed himself of the leave of absence granted him in orders of the 19th August last till the 7th September, six days of the leave is from the 1st to the 6th idem, accordingly cancelled.

Political Department, North Western Provinces, Agra, the 1st October, 1840.—The honorable the lieutenant governor is pleased to direct the promulgation of the following amended Rules regarding the settlement of Kussowlee, in modification of those which were passed on 6th July last.

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Rule 11th.—A piece of ground will be cleared away for the purpose of erecting shops and dwellings of traided people, which will be let on annual lease at a rent not exceeding 4 rupees for every 16 feet of frontage in the principal streets of the bazar; 2 rupees for an equal space in the side streets, and 1 rupee for an equal space behind and further removed from the roads and thoroughfares.

Rule 13th.—Government reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads, bridges, tanks and reservoirs as may be necessary for public purposes, and of securing the free access of all persons to all known springs of water within the location. The right over such indigenous stone, timber and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for public purposes, and are not included in allotments to private individuals, is also declared to rest in the government.

By order of the hon'ble the lieutenant governor North Western Provinces.

J THOMASON, Secy to Govt N W P.

Military.

By the Governor General in Council

Fort William, 30th September, 1840.—No. 205 of 1840.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 46, dated 29th July 1840, from the hon'ble the court of directors to the governor of Bengal, are published for general information.

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment,

Lieutenant-colonel H Hall, c.b., captains W J Symons, G B Tremblaire, Keith Young, overland; A C Scott; lieutenants G R Siddons, G J Hudson, Charles Clark, G. A Brett, A Fitzgerald, overland; ensign E N Dickenson; assistant surgeon A M Stuart.

2 We have granted the undermentioned officers an extension of leave for the period stated against their names, respectively; viz.

Lieutenant-colonel I Craigie,..... Six Months.

Brevet-captain F E Smith,..... Six Months.

Lieutenant F Fulcher,..... Three Months.

Assistant surgeon S Lightfoot,.... Six Months.

3. We have permitted assistant surgeon W O H McChyne, of your medical establishment, to retire from the service.

No 206 of 1840.—The following lists of rank of artillery, cavalry and infantry, and of assistant surgeons, appointed for the Bengal presidency are published for general information.

No 4 of 1840.—List of rank of cadets for the Bengal artillery, cavalry and infantry.

For the Artillery.—To rank from the 11th June 1840, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceeded sail from Gravesend on or before the 11th September, viz.

Frederick William Swinhoe, Meredith James Vihart, Robert Charles Henry Baines Fagan, and Charles Apthorp Wheelright.

For the Cavalry. To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Frederick Brooke Greville, Madagascar, sailed 8th July.

Charles Dumbleton, Plantagenet, ditto 9th ditto.

For the infantry.—To rank from the 11th June, the day on which they passed their public examination and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceeded sail from Gravesend on or before the 14th September, viz.

Frederick Wale, Augustus Coverdale Estwell, Frederick Alexander Jackson, Robert Vincent, Edward Sutherland Gasson, George Farley Norton, George Robertson, William Richard Young Haig, William Daiglish Playfair, Edward Bunbury Luchford, Alexander Forayth.

To rank from the 12th June 1840, agreeably to the Court's Resolution of 1st December 1833, and in the following order, viz.

Walter Alcock, appointed 12th March, Asia, sailed 2nd April.

John Russell Moore, ditto 10th April, Reliance, ditto 14th ditto.

Edward Saunders Kennedy, ditto 25th March, Roxburgh Castle, ditto 1st May.

Edward Moody Royce, ditto 15th April, ditto ditto.

George Edward Holmes, ditto 15th ditto ditto ditto.

Joseph Gordon Batten, ditto 25th ditto Eliza, ditto 25th May.

Nicholas Carnegie Boswell, ditto 24th ditto, Malcolm, ditto 20th ditto.

John William Drummond, ditto 20th May, Owen Glenuower ditto 1st June.

Lionel Redford Newhouse, 27th ditto ditto ditto.

John Allen Wright, 5th ditto ditto ditto.

To rank from the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

John D'Oyly Barrag, Carnatic sailed 1st July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

John William Crutenden Lockett, Bucephalus, sailed 1st July.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.

William George Alexander Hickey, (abroad,) via Marseilles, sailed 4th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Baron Frederick August Von Meyden, Thomas Blayde, Frederick Dalton Boulton, and Francois Mackenzie, Madagascar, sailed 8th July.

Richard Frénois Grindell, Lord Hungerford, ditto 18th ditto.

No 4 of 1840.—List of rank of assistant surgeons for Bengal.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

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George Grant, Urgent, sailed 4th June:

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the para announcing his appointment viz.

John Bowhill (abroad.), via Marseilles, sailed 4th June.

To rank from the date of sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Thomas Seumarez Lacy, Carnatic, sailed 1st July.

Charles Douglas, M. D., Wm Jardine, ditto 4th ditto.

(Signed) JAS. BYZARN.

Asst. Secy. Mily. Dept.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, the 22d July, 1840.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) JAS. C. MELVILLE.

Secretary

EAST INDIA HOUSE, London, 31st July, 1840.

No. 208 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank:

Infantry—Lieut. colonel and brevet col. Thomas Henry Paul to be colonel, from the 9th July 1840, vice major-general (col.) William Conyn deceased.

Major John Dunlop (deceased) to be lieut. col., from the 9th July 1840, vice lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel Thomas Henry Paul promoted.

Major John Oliver to be lieutenant colonel, from the 18th July 1840, vice lieutenant colonel John Dunlop deceased.

17th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain and brevet major James Richard Chubb to be major, lieut. and brevet captain John Howard Wakefield to be captain of a company, and ensign John Samuel Drury Fullich to be lieutenant, from the 18th July 1840, in succession to major John Oliver promoted.

Alteration of Rank.—23d Regt N I.—Major J Moule, captain C Cooper, and lieut T B Hampton, to rank from 9th July, 1840, vice major John Dunlop (deceased) promoted.

Lieutenant George Casley, of the 8th regiment light cavalry, is promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the 22d September, 1840.

Lieutenant Theodore Francis Broughton Beaton, of the 10th regiment light cavalry, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Major Edmund Swetenham, of the corps of engineers having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

No. 209 of 1840.—2d Lieutenant John Eliot, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

No. 210 of 1840.—Major John Mackenzie, of the 3d regiment light cavalry, superintendent of the central stud, has two months' leave of absence from the

stud pro forma, to visit the presidency, on account of his private affairs.

Captain Charles Thynne Thomas, of the 15th regiment native infantry, 2d assistant hon'ble company's stud, is authorized to officiate for major Mackenzie, and Lieutenant William Wynn Apperley, of the 4th regiment light cavalry, now attached to the Chazepore depot, to act for captain Thomas during the absence of major Mackenzie.

No. 211 of 1840.—Lieutenant James Ronald Barr, of the 6th regiment light cavalry, has returned to his duty on this establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors. Date of arrival within the Bengal presidency 29th June, 1840.

The appointment of assistant surgeon I. G. D. Denham, in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 8th instant, to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Nuddea, was cancelled in the same department on the 22d September, 1840.

The following appointments were made in the judicial department, north western provinces, on the 14th instant, with retrospective effect from the date of the demise of captain Matthew Smith, 2d regiment native infantry, principal assistant to the commissioner at the Saugor division.

Lieutenant Clement Read Browne, 60th regiment native infantry, officiating principal assistant at Allahabad, to be principal assistant to the commissioner in the Saugor division, in succession to captain Smith deceased.

Captain Arthur Wheatley, 5th regiment light cavalry officiating 1st junior assistant to the commissioner at Jubbulpore, to be 1st junior Assistant to the commissioner of the Saugor division, in succession to lieutenant Browne promoted.

Lieutenant William Frederick Hammarley, of the 41st regiment native infantry, was appointed in the secret department, under date the 21st instant, to officiate as assistant to the political agent at Quetta, until further orders, to have effect from the 1st August last.

Lieutenant Henry Matthew Nation, of the 23d regiment native infantry, was appointed in the political department, under date the 26th instant, to be an assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of thuggee, vice ensign F. L. C. Hayes, appointed an assistant in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

No. 213 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to direct that, from the 1st proximo, the Burrisal and Arracan divisions of the department of public works shall be transferred from the circle of the lower to that of the south western provinces, as at present designated; and that the latter circle shall henceforward be styled the circle of the south-eastern provinces.

Fort William, 2d October, 1840.—No. 214 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions, to have effect from the 3d instant:

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Surgeon Thomas Smith, 2d member, to be first member of the medical board, vice Sowers whose tour has expired.

Surgeon Colin Campbell, 3d member, to be 2d member medical board, vice Smith.

Superintending surgeon Samuel Ludlow to be third member medical board, vice Campbell, superintending surgeon George King, at present employed with the expedition to the eastward, is brought on the establishment of superintending surgeons.

Surgeon George Lamb is appointed to officiate as a superintending surgeon, during the absence from India of superintending surgeons King and Atkinson or until further orders.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mty. Dept.

Fort William, 7th October, 1840.—No. 215 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotion.

Engineers.—Captain Henry DeBude to be major, 1st lieu Hugh Frazer to be captain and 2d lieu Frederick Pollock to be 1st lieutenant, from the 30th of November 1840, in succession to major Edmund Swensonham transferred to the invalid establishment.

Captain David Pott, of the 47th regiment N I is permitted to visit Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

His lordship in council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d lieutenant, cornet, ensigns, and assistant surgeons.

Artillery.—2d lieutenant Edward Allen, 10th May 1840.

Cavalry.—Cornet James Fairlie, 14th April 1840.

Infantry.—Ensigns Archibald Oliver Wood, William Falconer Ogilvie, Charles Need, and Charles Curtis Drury, 4th April 1840—Charles Matthew Martin, (not arrived,) and Henry Wigram Frost (not arrived,) 1st May 1840—Wm Welstead Reade, 10th May 1840.

Medical Department.—Assistant surgeon James George DaCruz Deane, M D, 15th April 1840, and Warrick Walter Wells, 10th May 1840.

Quarter master serjeant George Levers, of the 59th regiment N I, is appointed an assistant overseer in the department of public works, and placed at the disposal of major Smith, superintending engineer, central provinces.

No 216 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased, with reference to government general orders, No 192, of the 7th ultimo, to make the following promotions. Commencement to be dated the 3d of October 1840.

To be Lieutenants.—1st European regt, ensigns Richard William Henry Fanshawe; and James Pattullo; 2d do do, Alarkham Eden Sherwell and Frederick Dayot Atkinson; 2d regt N I, George Purchase Good, 2d William Egerston; 3d John Palmer Caulfield; 4th Rowley Hill; 4th Charles Bell Hareburg; 5th John Shaftoe Hawks; 8th Frederick Turner Wroughton; 9th James Murray; 10th Philip George Confield; 14th James Walderstone Lewis

Bird; 15th Thomas Cole; 15th Robert Ferrie; 16th John Stafford Paron; 16th Charles Thomas Cartwright; 16th John William Carter; 17th Robert Patton; 18th William Frost Nuball; 19th Alexander Robinson; 20th John Halfour Connolly; 21st James Court Robertson; 22d John Francis D'Vereux William Hall; 23d Cecil Plowden Trower; 24th James Wardlaw; 25th Charles Arthur Nolson; 26th Thomas Colin Blagrove; 27th Charles Melcuff Sneyd; 28th Charles Ricketts Mailing; 29th Charles Samuel John Terrot; 30th David Scott Dodgson; 31st Henry Charles Roberts; 32d John Johnston Mackay; 33d Thomas Tulloh; 34th Peter Henry Knight Dewall; 35th Robert Anderson Ramsay; 36th Lewis Augustus Cook; 37th Edward Donald Vanrenen; 38th Andrew Ogilvie Farquharson; 39th Robert Henry David Tulloh; 40th Robert Moss Franklin; 41st William Lowther; 42d James Goodall Wallen; 43d William Laethan Mackintosh; 44th John Douglas William; 45th Francis Geach; 47th Garden Caulfield; 47th Robert Campbell; 48th Henry Garden Burmaster; 49th Charles Sheppard Reynolds; 50th Alfred Chicheley Plowden; 51st John Turner; 52d John Crommelin Lamb; 53d Henry Ramsay; 54th Henry Boreford Melville; 55th Henry Cadogan Hastings; 56th Sullivan Harrington Steel; 57th John Arthur Howard Gorges; 58th Arthur Samuel Milla; 59th James Gordon; 60th Carson Alexander; 61st Septimus Harding Hecher; 62d Haury Bishop; 63d John Cheap Brooke; 64th Matthew Raper; 65th Henry Larkins Robertson; 66th Walter Stanhope Sherwill; 67th Thomas Latter; 68th Monsey Staples; 69th Edward James Simpson; 70th Albert Fyche; 71st George Stragways; 72d Thomas Francis Hobday; 73d Walter Coningsby Perkins; 74th Donald Macleod.

Supernumerary lieutenant John Plunkett, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is brought on the establishment of that corps.

No. 217 of 1840.—In consequence of instructions recently received from the hon'ble the Court of Directors, the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to publish the following rules, in modification of that prescribed in para 4 of the hon'ble court's letter promulgated in the general order issued by his lordship under date the 29th of June 1838, and to declare them applicable to the 1st European regiment at each of the three presidencies.

"An officer of the 1st European regiment promoted in any one wing, shall take rank regimentally immediately on promotion, and from its date, if the senior in both wings of the rank from which he is promoted, or if the senior in the service to the senior of his grade in the other wing."

"An officer promoted in either wing who is junior regimentally and in the service to one or more of the officers in the other wing of the rank from which he is promoted, shall not succeed to the regimental rank of the advanced grade thus obtained, but shall rank by brevet only, until the officer or officers of the other wing who are his seniors in the services and regimentally shall have attained the same grade of rank, next after the last of whom he shall take his advanced rank regimentally. He will notwithstanding be entitled to the pay and allowances of his advanced rank and to its full advantages for time promoted."

No 218 of 1840.—1. In continuation of general orders of the 8th July last no 146, the right hon'ble the

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governor general of India in council is pleased to direct that the consolidated rates of pay therein laid down, for the non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's and Hon'ble Company's services, are to be drawn for men in confinement: the amount being disposed of as directed in G O no 184, 21st November 1843 and the prisoner being directed under the regulations at present in force.

2 The same rates of pay are to be drawn for men in hospital, who will continue to be directed by the commissariat, as at present, in conformity with the medical regulations.

3. One month's pay to defray funeral charges as authorized in G O 5th October 1847, no 207, will also be drawn at the above rates from men deceased, whose bodies require sepulture.

4 The pay of boys attached to Her Majesty's regiments of dragoons, and infantry, will be allowed as heretofore, at 5d for the former, and 6d for the latter per day, with the new scale of rations. The pay converted into Indian currency, at the rate of 2s 0½ per rupee, will stand as follows.

	For 23 days.	For 29 days.	For 30 days.	For 31 days.
Cavalry...	5 11 5	5 14 9	6 2 0	6 5 3
Infantry ..	7 6 10	7 11 1	7 15 4	8 3 7

5. The future rate of dry batta (or compensation in lieu of rations without spirits (payable, where necessary, by the commissariat department, will be the same at present, namely, company's annas 3 4, three and four pie per diem, this amount being a close approximation to the actual and general average cost of the new scale of rations, less the compensation for liquor, to be included in the future consolidated regimental pay of European soldiers.

6 In cases where detachments moving or stationary may be without a canteen establishment, and it may become necessary in consequence for the commissariat to issue rum to the men, the rate of payment is to be ten pie for each dram, to be recovered by bills drawn by the department on paymasters of regiments, or officers drawing the pay of the men thus supplied with liquor.

7. Whenever it may happen that any of the articles prescribed for the soldier's future rations, shall not be obtainable, compensation in lieu is to be paid by the commissariat at such rates, as will accord with the cost to government of the same articles, at the nearest European station—the commissariat officer of which will grant a monthly certificate of such cost, for the information and guidance of the persons concerned.

8. It is left to the discretion of the commissariat department to issue either tea or coffee (or a proportion of both) as an article of the daily rations, as may be most convenient, or as circumstances may demand, but it is to be understood, that where both articles are procurable with equal facility, the wishes of commanding officers should be attended to.

9. In consequence of the difficulty of making the necessary arrangements for the introduction of the new scale of rations, in some of the more distant stations of the Bengal European troops, is hereby directed

* After providing for subsistence and clothing, the surplus to be appropriated towards the regimental schooling or otherwise usefully expended for any public and regimental purpose, at the discretion of the commanding officer.

ed, that the provisions of general orders 8th July 1840 instead of having effect from the 1st November next shall come into operation throughout the presidency of Fort William, from the 1st January, and in Afghanistan from the 1st March 1841. The governments of Madras and Bombay will adopt such measure of postponement, as may be considered expedient.

10. The extra daily allowance of half a pound of meat at present issued to the European troops serving beyond the India line be continued to them, should the general officer commanding the troops in Afghanistan consider the allowance necessary as a special indulgence, after the introduction of the new scale of rations, and until further orders.

11. The existing regulations for the supply of rum to cautions, by the commissariat are not effected in any way by the new system of rations now under advertisement.

No. 220 of 1840—Halvilder Fatty Ally Khan of the 2d Assam Subundy corps, is promoted to the rank of jamadar, to fill an existing vacancy.

No 221 of 1840—Fuzugh George Ewan John Law, of the 73d regiment native infantry, was appointed in the judicial and revenue department, under date 1st 17th ultimo, to officiate as junior assistant to the commissioner of Assam.

Assistant surgeon Henry John Thornton, attached to the civil station of Poonah, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 22d ultimo, leave of absence for one month from the 15th November next, preparatory to his proceeding to Euro, &c.

2d Lieutenant Joseph Scott Phillips, of the regiment of artillery revenue surveyor in Liphwah, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 29th ultimo, leave of absence for three days, in extension of that granted to him on the 11th July last.

Memorandum.—In general orders no 2, dated 23d ultimo, promoting certain officers to the rank of captain by brevet, the date of rank stated opposite to the names of lieutenant John Locke, of the 22d, and Charles Gunkell Landon, of the 8th regiment A L, is to be the 10th instead of the 8th September 1840.

The order books to be corrected accordingly.

Fort William, 14th October, 1840—No 222 of 1840—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointments in the department of public works

Captain W H Graham, executive engineer of Burdwan, to be executive engineer at the Meerut division vice-major Edmund Swetenham invalided.

1st lieutenant John Anderson, of engineers, in charge of the survey and execution of the Robindoud canal, to be executive engineer of the Burdwan division, vice captain W H Graham.

1st lieutenant R M Durand of engineers, to the charge of the survey and execution of the Robindoud canal, vice lieutenant J. Anderson.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors as cadets of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign

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leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Infantry—Mr. John William Drummond, date of arrival at Fort William 3d October 1840; Messrs Lionel Radford Newhouse, and John Allen Wright, 5th ditto ditto; and Joseph Gordon Patton, 7th ditto ditto.

The following gentlemen having satisfied government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, are admitted to the service as cadets of infantry on this establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of ensign leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Messrs Stuart Frederick Graham and Charles Richard Onken.

Lieutenant James Dapre Ferguson, of the 36th regiment native infantry, was appointed in the political department, under date the 10th instant, to be adjutant of the Bhopal contingent.

In consideration of the long and meritorious services of the undermentioned native officers, the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to sanction the continuance to them of the brevet pay of their rank, as subadar major, from the date of their transfer of the invalid establishment; viz. 1st May 1840.

Subadar major Munroop Sing, sirdar bahadour, of the 3d regiment light cavalry.

Subadar major Shateck Mahaboob, sirdar bahadour, of the 1st regiment native infantry.

No. 223 of 1840.—Her majesty's 62d regiment of foot is transferred from the Madras to the Bengal establishment, from the date of its arrival at Fort William.

J. STUART, Lt. Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mty. Dept.

Fort William, 14th October, 1840.—No 224 of 1840 Lieutenant William Phillips Bagnell, of the 69th regiment native infantry, is appointed, from the 16th instant, to the temporary charge of the 2d division, department of public works, and directed to relieve lieutenant Barre William Goldie, of engineers, who has applied for leave of absence to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to sea, on medical certificate.

Fort William, 16th October, 1840.—No 225 of 1840.—The pay, bounty, and other allowances, for October 1840, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.

Fort William, 21st October, 1840.—No 226 of 1840.—Mr George Grant is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the honorable the court of directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment: date of arrival at Fort William, 15th October 1840.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to 1st lieutenant Charles Saton Guthrie, executive engineer of the Allahabad division of public

works, in charge of the Munipore road, in general orders no 130, dated 10th June, is cancelled at the request of that officer, from the 20th August last, the date on which he rejoins at Dacca.

Mr William Alexander George Hickey having satisfied government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, agreeably to the instructions received from the honorable the court of directors. Mr Hickey is promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his rank for future adjustment.

Sergeant John Rice, of the 31 company 1st battalion of artillery, is appointed an assistant overseer in the department of public works, and placed at the disposal of major Garstin for employment in upper Assam.

(Signed) J STUART, Lt. Col.

Secy to the Govt. of India, Mty. Dept.

By the Commander in Chief

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th September, 1840.—Captain R W Heatson, of the invalid establishment, is permitted with the sanction of government, to reside in the vicinity of Calcutta, drawing his pay and allowances from the presidency pay office.

Captain J S Boswell, of the invalid establishment, is permitted with the sanction of government, to reside in the hills north of Deyreh, drawing his pay and allowances from the Meerut pay office.

Sergeant John Moore, of the army commissariat department, is remanded to the 1st european regiment, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the town major's list.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th regiment light cavalry—cornet A P C Elliot, from 1st October to 31st December, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.—This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in general orders of the 7th ultimo.

65th regiment native infantry—ensign H. Robertson, from 1st October to 1st February 1841, in extension, to visit Cherra Poingye, on medical certificate.

Infantry—unposted ensign W F Ogilvie, appointed to do duty with the 28th regiment native infantry, from 16th September to 16th October, to visit Nudda, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th September, 1840.—Lieutenant colonel George Everest (on staff employ) is removed from the 5th to the 4th battalion of artillery.

2d lieutenant R B Smith, of the corps of engineers, is, with the sanction of the right honorable the governor general of India in council, directed to proceed to Dacca by water, and to relieve captain R M Hunter, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, from the charge of the 6th company of sappers and miners, now in progress under his orders, from Sylhet to Dinapore.

The chief engineer will make suitable arrangements for the detachment of European sappers, now in Fort William, being sent by water under lieutenant Smith's command, to join and do duty with the 6th company of sappers.

Captain Hunter, on being relieved, will return to his regiment at Sylhet.

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Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th September, 1840.—The B-nares division order of the 18th instant, directing assistant surgeon G. F. C. Fogarty to proceed to Ghazepore and to do duty with her majesty's 31st foot, is confirmed.

The regimental order by major Hope Dick, commanding the 26th regiment of native infantry, dated the 19th instant, appointing ensign J. Moore to act as adjutant to the corps, during the absence, on leave, of brevet captain and adjutant Fougere, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Under instructions from government, sergeant major William Bradshaw, of the 22d regiment of native infantry, is transferred to the Kotah contingent.

The order dated the 29th ultimo, issued by major general Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H. granting leave of absence to the undermentioned officers, is confirmed.

48th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant H. L. Bird, from 30th August to 30th September, to visit Cabool, on medical certificate.

1st European regiment—Ensign R. H. Hicks, from 30th July to 30th August, to visit Cabool, on private affairs.

1st European regiment—Ensign J. Lambert, from 30th August to 30th September, to visit Cabool, on medical certificate.

1st European regiment—Surgeon R. W. V. Thomason, from 30th August to 30th September, to visit Cabool, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th September, 1840.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

2d regiment native infantry—Ensign I. Travers, from 25th November 1839 to 8th January 1840, to enable him to join.

22d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant G. W. R. Tallich, from 25th September to 25th November, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d October, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

1 The order by major P. Brown, commanding the 4th depot battalion, dated the 14th of August last, appointing lieutenant J. Lowgood, of the 55th regiment of native infantry, to act as adjutant to the battalion, from the date of the departure, on leave, of lieutenant and adjutant T. James.

2 The station order by colonel J. Shelton, dated the 14th ultimo, directing assistant apothecary James Bower and hospital apprentice J. R. Higgins, attached to the hospital of her majesty's 14th foot, to accompany the invalids of the season to Meerut.

The order dated the 1st ultimo, by major general Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., granting leave of absence to ensign J. Lambert, of the 1st European regiment, from the 30th July to the 30th of August last, to remain at Cabool, on private affairs, is confirmed.

The following removals will take place in the regiment of artillery.

1st lieutenant J. Innes, from the 6th company to the 3d company 7th battalion of artillery.

2d lieutenant A. Robertson, from the 3d company 7th battalion to the 3d company 2d battalion of artillery.

With the sanction of Government, a detachment of artillery drafts from Dum-Dum of the strength noted in the margin, will proceed by water, under the command of 1st lieutenant J. Innes, of the 3d company 7th battalion horse artillery, to Allahabad, in progress to join their troops at Muttra Meerut, Kurnaul and Ludhiana.

On the arrival of the detachment at Allahabad, it will be disembarked, and the command made over to 2d lieutenant A. Robertson, of the 3d company 2d battalion of artillery, who will proceed with the details to join their respective troops.

The recruits for the 1st European regiment, now at the presidency will proceed with the above detachment, to join the depot of the corps at Cawnpore.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

3d regiment of native infantry—Ensign J. G. Stephen to be interpreter and quarter master, vice lieutenant and brevet captain Price who has been permitted to resign that situation.

Bombardier John Murphy and Gunner Daniel Maginnia, of the 21st company 2d battalion of artillery are promoted to sergeant, and transferred to the town major's list, with a view to their employment with the corps of sappers and miners, now organizing for the service of his majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk.

Sergeant James Lynch, of the 1st European regiment, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed to the army commissariat department, vice Moore remanded to his corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence. 22d regiment native infantry. Captain G. Temple, from 15th October to 15th April 1841, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to sea.

73d regiment native infantry—Brevet captain F. K. Hopper, from 21 November to 2d March 1841, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Infantry—Unposted Ensign J. R. Moore, from 5th October to 5th November, to visit Berhampore, on medical certificate.

Infantry—Unposted Ensign N. C. Boswell, appointed to do duty with the 12th N. I., from 1st October to 1st December, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3d October, 1840.—Assistant surgeon A. C. Morrison, now at the presidency, is directed to proceed by water to Allahabad, in medical charge of a detachment of artillery drafts under orders for the upper provinces.

Mr. Morrison will report himself forthwith to the commandant of artillery at Dum Dum.

The following removals of medical officers are directed:

Surgeon A. McK. Clark, from the 13th to the 7th regiment of native infantry, vice surgeon W. S. Charters, M.D., on leave, preparatory to rejoining from the service from the latter to the former corps.

Assistant surgeon A. C. Morrison is posted to the 13th regiment of native infantry.

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Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3d October, 1840—His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings:

Colonel (major general) P. Byres, (on furlough) from the 20th to the 33d regiment of native infantry vice Comyn deceased.

Colonel T. H. Paul (new promotion, on staff employ) to the 20th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel J. Oliver (new promotion) to the 22d regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel R. Seymour (on leave) from the 22d to 21st regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel T. Palmer, from the 21st to the 27th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel R. Chalmers, (on leave) from 27th to the 20th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel M. C. Webber, from the 69th to the 17th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel J. Craigie, (on furlough) from the 17th to the 68th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel R. Rich, (on leave) from the 8th to the 53d regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel O. Stubbs, (on staff employ, and leave to the Cape) from the 53d to the 8th regiment of native infantry.

Unposted Ensign George Gaynor is posted to the 17th regiment of native infantry at Meerut, and directed to join.

Assistant steward R. Rivers now at the presidency is directed to proceed to Dumdum in order that his services may be made available with any detachment embarking for the upper provinces.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th October, 1840—The order issued by major general Sir W. Cotton, on the 28th of August last, directing the deputy assistant commissary of ordnance to retain sixteen storekeepers, who accompanied the convoy under the command of lieutenant colonel N. Wallace into Afghanistan, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed, with retrospective effect from the 15th of May last.

The regimental order of the 8th ultimo, by major W. Simonds, commanding the 1st Assam Sepooy corps placing the services of ensign G. J. Law, doing duty with corps, at the disposal of the commissary of Assam, for civil employ, is with the sanction of government confirmed.

Major W. W. Foul, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, will proceed and join that corps, making over the command of the 3d depot battalion to the next senior officer.

Under instructions from the right honorable the governor general of India in council, his excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct 1st lieutenant C. Stewart, of the 1st troop, 1st brigade of horse artillery, to make over charge of the Agra magazine to brevet captain F. Gaiskell and to proceed by dawn, at the public expense to rejoin his troop.

Captain the honorable H. B. Dalzell is also, under orders from his lordship in council, directed forthwith to join his appointment at Agra.

With the sanction of government sergeant F. Stuart of the town major's department, is transferred to the

office of the adjutant general of the army, on the conditions specified in government general orders of the 24th December 1832, and directed to join.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 6th October 1840—The Rajpootana state at order of the 23d ultimo, appointing sergeant Martin Ryan, to act as camel instead of bullock sergeant, consequent on the substitution of the former for the latter description of draught cattle with light field battery at Nussersabad, is confirmed.

Assistant surgeon W. W. Wells, at present at the general hospital, is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of her majesty's troops, arrived in the ship "Owen Glendower," under orders for Chin-surah.

Assistant surgeon C. Timins, of the Madras establishment, at present in charge of the detachment, on being relieved, will report himself to the quarter master general of the army, who will make arrangements for providing him a passage back to his own presidency.

Quarter master sergeant Thomas Meade, of 22d regiment of native infantry, is appointed sergeant major to the regiment, vice Bradshaw transferred to the Kotiah contingent.

Staff sergeant Timothy Lawler, of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 2d native infantry, vice Meade, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence

General staff—Major general J. W. East, appointed to command the Sangor division from 15th November to 1st January 1841, in extension, to remain at Missoorie, on medical certificate, and to enable him to join.

71st regt. N. I.—Lieutenant J. S. Bastow, from 15th November to 15th May 1841 to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, on medical certificate.

41st Regt N. I.—brevet captain C. Althorp, 2d in command of the Arracan local battalion, from 15th September to 15th November, to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th October, 1840—The following orders are confirmed.

1. The Arracan station order of the 10th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon W. R. Gerrard to relieve assistant surgeon A. C. Morrison to visit the medical charge of the Arracan local battalion, and permitting the latter officer to embark on the "Amherst" for Bengal.

2. The Neemuch station order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Dowlut Khan, native doctor, of the 30th regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

Superintending surgeon W. Panton is removed from the Agra circle of medical superintendence, posted to the Subind division, and directed to join.

Superintending surgeon G. Lamb (new promotion) is posted to the Agra circle.

Surgeon W. S. Shiven, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, will officiate as superintending surgeon at Agra, until the arrival of superintending surgeon Lamb, or until further orders.

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Assistant surgeon F R Metcalf, M D, is posted to the 7th regiment of light cavalry, and directed to proceed by slack from Cawnpore, to join that regiment in the Sikhul division, at the public expense. This entails the appointment in general orders of the 23rd ultimo, of assistant surgeon Metcalf to do duty under the superintending surgeon of the western circle of medical superintendence.

Assistant surgeon E R Cardew, M. D., who was posted to the 27th regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 11th ultimo, is directed to proceed by slack, at the public expense, from Allahabad to join that regiment at Ferozepore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta 9th October 1840.—Ensigns W. R. Lilliot is at his own request, removed from the 49th to the 8th regiment of native infantry as Brevet, as the junior of his rank, H. F. Crossman is at his own request, removed from the 1st Madras regiment to the 1st regiment of native infantry as a Brevet, as the junior of his rank, G. Gwynne, is at his own request, removed from the 17th to the 4th regiment of native infantry at Secralee, Benares as the junior of his rank, H. J. Edwards is at his own request, removed from the 30th to the 13th regiment of native infantry at Chittagong, as the junior of his rank, and Henry Earl Reid is moved at his own request, from the 51st to 30th regiment of native infantry, as junior of his rank, and directed to join

The undermentioned officers are posted to the corps indicated opposite their respective names and directed to join,

Ensigns John Houl to the 49th regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore; George Gladwin Dennis to the 1st European regiment in Afghanistan; Thomas Matland Lewis to the 1st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore; John Houl to the 17th regiment of native infantry at Meerut; Col. Faizul Shaks to the 24th regiment of native infantry at Saugor; Edward Lewis Hughes to the 17th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore; Oliver John Melson Harvey to the 29th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore; John Scott Philpott to the 6th regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore; Philip Art Bouverie to the 35th regiment of native infantry in Afghanistan; Archibald Blackwood to the 6th regiment of native infantry at Delhi; Donald Wood to the 20th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow; Thomas Fyfe King, to the 21st regiment of native infantry at Meerut; Cornelius Lynght to the 72d regiment of native infantry at Allahabad; Frederick Augustus Hook to the 7th regiment of native infantry at Sylhet; David Hamilton Murray to the 43d regiment of native infantry in Afghanistan; Hugh Lowman Pester to the 63d regiment of native infantry at Lucknow; William Thornton Phillimore to the 10th regiment of native infantry at Delhi; Harry Manwaring to the 2d regiment of native infantry in Afghanistan; Archibald Oliver Wood to the 13th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore; William Falconer Ogilvie to the 69th regiment of native infantry at Berhampore; Charles Need to the 7th regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore; Charles Curtis Drury, to the 31th regiment of native infantry at Agra; Charles Matthew Martin (not arrived) to the 13th regiment of native infantry at Bandah; Henry Wigram Frost (not arrived) to the 14th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore, and William Wolstead Reade to the 19th regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th October, 1840.—Under instructions from Government, Lieut W P Bignell, of the 69th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the temporary charge of the 2d division of public works, and directed forthwith to relieve Lieut. B W Goldie, of engineers, from the duty.

Lieut J Inglis, of the 13th, is appointed to act as interpreter and Quarter master of the 69th regiment of native infantry, vice Stephen, who has been appointed interpreter and quarter master to the 8th regiment of native infantry, to which he belongs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

23d regiment native infantry—Captain J Platt, from 11th March to 13th March, in extension, to enable him to join.

35th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant R A Ramsay adjutant Kemanoon local battalion, from 1st September to 15th November, to enable him to join the battalion.

71st regiment native infantry—Lieutenant and adjutant G W G Bristow, from 4th October to 4th December, in extension, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate.

Sergeant John Ruddell, of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 51st light infantry battalion, vice Ford transferred to the invalid establishment by general orders of the 2d instant.

Sergeant Augustine Sheen, of the 3d company 2d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town major's list and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 59th regiment of native infantry, vice Levers appointed to the department of public works by government general orders no 215, of the 7th instant.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta 10th October, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:

1. The order by lieutenant-colonel L R Stacey commanding at Quetta, dated the 29th of August last, appointing lieutenant and brevet captain F Dixon, of the 43d regiment of native infantry, to act as staff to a detachment, composed of the details noted in the margin.

2. The Dinapore station order of the 27th ultimo, directing Hospital apprentice J Passes to act as assistant apothecary, with a detachment of volunteers for her majesty's 1st regiment, proceeding from Dinapore to Chazepore.

The undermentioned individuals, of the subordinate medical department, are directed to proceed by water with the left wing of her majesty's 21st fusiliers; under orders for Dinapore, viz.

Steward G. Hardman assistant apothecary A Defogly, apprentice F J Elliot.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th October, 1840.—The relief of the risallah of the 5th local horse, at present on detached duty in the Rangpur district, by a risallah from the head quarters of that corps at Pheowar, directed in general orders of the 29th of June last, is postponed, until further orders.

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Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th October, 1840.—Under instructions from the right honourable the governor general of India in council, his excellency the commander in chief is pleased to direct the formation of two light battalions, composed of the rifle or light companies of the following corps:

The 1st Light Infantry Battalion.—To be formed at Meerut, to be commanded by major L. Bruce, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, and to consist of the rifle company of the 6th, and the light companies of the 7th, 8th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 29th, and 31st regiments of native infantry.

The 2d Light Infantry Battalion.—To be formed at Meerut, to be commanded by major A. Goldie, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, and to consist of the rifle company of the 72d, and the light companies of the 14th, 22d, 49th, 55th, 60th, 63d, and 66th regiments of native infantry.

The companies above detailed are to be sent to the station appointed for the formation of the battalions with all practicable expedition, and the officers are instructed to their command will repair forthwith to their destination in order to make arrangements for their speedy organization.

The officers and men of the rifles are to be continued on the rolls of their present companies, but their pay, whilst detached from their regiments, will be drawn in abstract at the head quarters of the light battalions with which they may be serving, by the officers commanding them respectively, to whom the usual allowance for command and for repair of arms will be assigned. A Pay Havildar will also be appointed to each rifle company, from the date of its departure from regimental head quarters.

The light companies are to be completed to their full establishment, but only one European officer is to be sent with each; the men will have with them their regimental appointments, their arms, accoutrements, camp equipment and quartermaster's establishment; the tents, tent ladders and liberaties sent with the rifle companies, will be replaced by those now attached to the 9th companies of regiments.

The light companies will carry with them ten rounds per man of service ammunition in pouch; the rifle companies will have sent them 100 rounds per man, and the officers commanding them will use their discretion, in their progress to the place of rendezvous, when halted in the vicinity of a head of a river, or when practice can be conducted without risk to the inhabitants, to perfect their men in the use of the rifle.

The following staff will be assigned to each light battalion; viz.,

1 Adjutant, effective, 1 interpreter and quartermaster, effective, 1 sergeant major, effective, 1 quartermaster sergeant, effective, 1 bugle major, non-effective, 1 drill band, non-effective, and 1 drill band, non-effective.

The staff allowances to be the same as granted to like situations in corps of the line.

Monthly rolls of officers proceeding from corps to join the light battalions, to be forwarded, without delay, to the adjutant general of the army, and weekly reports of progress to be sent from companies to the same authority during the march to the station assigned to them; similar reports to be forwarded for the information of the major general commanding the division to which they are moving.

Assistant surgeons will hereafter be nominated to the medical charge of these battalions, and the major general commanding the Meerut division will in communication with the appointing surgeon, organize a suitable hospital establishment for each on the scale laid down for a corps of the line, forwarding the orders he may issue on the occasion, for his excellency's information.

With the sanction of the right honourable the governor general of India in council, his excellency the commander in chief is pleased to direct the 1st, 2d and 3d depot battalions to be broken up, from the 1st proximo and the companies composing them detached to rejoin the head quarters of their respective corps.

The companies and recruits for corps in the lower provinces are to be sent, by water, to their several destinations; those for the 10th, 36th, 37th and 43d regiments of native infantry will join and do duty with the 27th regiment of native infantry.

Those for the 2d, 42d and 43d regiments are to be sent, by water, from Fort-st. George to Sukker in progress to their corps.

The 95th company and the recruits of the 6th regiment of native infantry will remain for the present, at Junnipoor. A company of native infantry, from Benares, will be sent out to aid in taking the duties at that station.

A wing of the 31st regiment of native infantry, from Meerpoor, will be immediately detached to occupy Allypore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 14th October, 1840.—Committee of horse artillery and cavalry officers will assemble at Meerut on the 10th, and at Hapur on the 24th proximo, for the admission into the service of such horses as may be presented by the subscribers and superintendent of those studs, and considered fit for military purposes.

The president and members of the Meerut committee will be appointed by the officer commanding the Subind division and of the Hapur committee, by the major general in command of the Meerut division. The names of the officers selected for the duty are in both instances, to be reported to the adjutant general of the army.

The following orders are confirmed:

1. The station order by lieutenant colonel T. Palmer, commanding at Meerut, dated the 7th of August last, directing the civil assistant surgeon, Dr. Bacon, to afford medical aid to the 21st regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on duty, of assistant surgeon H. J. Tucker, &c.

2. The order by captain J. C. Campbell, of her majesty's 9th foot, dated the 5th ultimo, directing hospital appointments W. H. Ewart to act as an assistant apothecary and assistant steward to a detachment of European recruits, proceeding by water to the upper provinces.

3. The station order by major W. W. Foord, commanding at Allypore, dated the 17th ultimo, appointing the civil assistant surgeon Dr. Paton, to the medical charge of the 3d depot battalion during the absence of assistant surgeon T. A. Withers.

4. The division order by major general sir E. K. Williams, &c. commanding the Cawnpore division dated the 1st instant, directing assistant surgeon W. Skelton, of the 49th native infantry, to proceed to Meerut in medical charge of a detachment of recruits

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of her majesty's regiment's; assistant apothecary C. Oakler and hospital apprentice B. McCannish to accompany the same detachment, the former in the capacity of assistant apothecary and assistant steward; and requiring surgeon I. H. Barker, of the 66th, to afford medical aid to the 49th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on the above duty, of assistant surgeon Sillito.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence. 64th regiment native infantry—brevet captain C. Prior, from 1st October, to 12th November, in extension, to remain at La Cour, on medical certificate.

43d regiment native infantry—ensign W. Q. Pagson from 15th August to 15th October, in extension to remain at Cabul, on medical certificate.

3d depot battalion—assistant surgeon T. A. Weatherall, from 15th September to 15th February 1841, to visit Calcutta on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th October, 1840.—A committee will assemble at Ballygunn on Monday the 19th inst. at sunrise, to inspect horses, belonging to the governor general's body guard, deemed unfit for further service.

President.—captain F. Brind, horse artillery.

Members.—lieutenant and brevet captain A. Humphreys horse artillery.

Cornet J. A. D. Fergusson, adjutant, governor general's body guard.

On the proceedings being forwarded to the adjutant general's office, the committee is to be considered as dissolved.

The order dated the 1st ultimo, by major general Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H. authorizing the quarter master of the 44th regiment of native infantry to repair and to relieve the kuzawallahs attached to that corps, at an expense not exceeding twenty-six rupees, is with the sanction of government confirmed.

The Kurnool district order of the 24th ultimo, appointing lieutenant and brevet captain J. Marshall, of the 61st regiment of native infantry, to take charge of and conduct the detachment in his majesty Shah Sujah's levies, from Hawal Baugh to Deyrah, is, under the authority of government, confirmed.

The following removals of medical officers is directed.

Assistant surgeon J. Stokes M.D. (on furlough) from the 22d to the 24th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant surgeon A. Mackean is posted to the 22d regiment of native infantry, and directed to join.

Sergeant major A. Winterville and quarter master sergeant John Owen, of the Foudpore legion, are recommended to the artillery, and will join the 1st company 2d battalion as privates.

Corporals James Purcell and John Jeffrey, of the 3d company 4th battalion of artillery, are promoted to the rank of sergeant, transferred to the town major's list, and appointed, the former sergeant major, and the latter quarter master sergeant, to the Foudpore legion, which they will proceed to join forthwith.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

56th regiment native infantry—captain H. Lloyd, from 4th October to 4th December, in extension to remain in Calcutta, on medical certificate.

58th regiment native infantry—lieutenant N. A. Parker, from 9th October to 30th November, to enable him to join his corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta 15th October 1840.—Under instructions from the right honorable the governor general of India in council, lieutenant Thomas Smith, of the 15th regiment native infantry, at present employed as an extra aide-de-camp, on the staff of major general G. D. Brooks, of the Bombay army, is directed forthwith to join his regiment in Bengal.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th October, 1840.—Under instructions from the right honorable the governor general of India in council, his excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that a third light infantry battalion be raised.

The corps is to be formed at Cawnpore, to be commanded by major Hugh Sibbald, of the 41st regiment native infantry, and to be composed of the rifle company of the 9th, and the light companies of the 1st, 11th, 12th, 24th 50th, 53rd, and 67th regiments of native infantry.

The companies above detailed are to be sent forthwith to the destination assigned to them; and the rules laid down for the organization of the 1st and 2d light infantry battalions, in general orders of the 12th instant, are to be considered strictly applicable to the organization and establishment of the 3d battalion.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th October, 1840.—It having been brought to the notice of the commander in chief, that frequent instances have occurred of native officers and soldiers having been murdered while travelling to and from their homes, on leave of absence. His excellency is pleased to direct, whenever it happens that men do not regain their regiments at the expiration of the period of leave granted them, commanding officers of corps will, in the event of the absence of the men not being satisfactorily accounted for, institute inquiries, through the local authorities, with a view to ascertain the cause of their not having rejoined their corps.

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 2d instant, directing sub-conductor D. Richmond to receive charge of and proceed with stores as under dispatch from the Allahabad to the Saugor magazine and magazine sergeant T. Ryan to join and do duty with the convoy, is confirmed.

The artillery regimental order, of the 14th instant, appointing corporal Henry Alger, of the 1st company 5th battalion, to act as sergeant major, and gunner Lawrence Cunningham, of the invalids, as provost sergeant, to the detachment proceeding to the upper provinces, under the command of lieutenant J. Jones, is confirmed.

The Kurnool station order of the 22d ultimo, appointing private, William Evans, of her majesty's 44th foot, to act as church clerk, is confirmed.

Sergeant George Adamson, of the corps of sappers and miners, is recommended to the artillery regiment, as a gunner and directed to be sent to join the head quarters of the 1st battalion at Dum Dum.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Division staff—Captain G. A. Brownlow, assistant adjt.-general. Saugor division, from 1st November to

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30th April 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

31st battalion artillery—1st lieutenant and adjutant G P Salmon, from the 1st September to 1st November to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

12th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant G Cecil from 1st November 1840 to 1st Nov. 1841, to proceed on the river, and eventually to Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

45th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant F G Crossman, from 1st October 1840 to 15th Oct. in extension, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th October, 1840—The detachment order issued by Lieutenant Colonel L R Sney, dated the 17th August last, appointing assistant surgeon W J Loch, of the 43d regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to detachments of his majesty Shah Soojah's artillery and late cavalry, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The division order by major general W K Elphinstone, C B, dated the 4th instant, directing Surgeon D McQ Gray, M D, of the 17th regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Dayrah, and afford medical aid to the civil and military establishments at that station during the absence of assistant surgeon G E Christopher, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Major general Elphinstone will relieve Dr. Gray from this duty whenever the services of an assistant surgeon can be made available.

The following arrangements, consequent on the march of the 4th depot battalion from Bareilly, directed in station orders by brigadier T H Paul, dated the 29th ultimo, are confirmed:

1. Requiring surgeon B Wilson, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the men of the depot in their progress to Meerut.

2. Requiring the staff sergeants to accompany the battalion as far as Meerut; and directing surgeon J Worrall, M D, of the 8th, to afford medical aid to the 6th regiment of native infantry, during the absence of surgeon Wilson.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of brigade major on the establishment.

Brigade major R Wyllie, from the Meywar field force to the station of Meerut.

Brigade major C Cheape, from the station of Meerut to the Meywar field force, which he will proceed forthwith to join.

The following unposted medical officers are directed to proceed to Meerut, and to report themselves to the superintending surgeon of that circle. Such of them as may be at present attached to European detachments, will after conducting them to their destination and being relieved from duty, continue their progress to the division now assigned to them.

Assistant surgeon J G D Denham, M D, now at the presidency.

Assistant surgeon J Nesmith, M D, now at Benares.

Assistant surgeon C A Elderton, now at Allahabad.

Assistant surgeon H Koe, now at Benares.

Assistant surgeon J H Butler, now at Dum Dum.

Assistant surgeon T Thomas, M D, in charge of a detachment proceeding to the upper provinces.

Assistant surgeon E Campbell, in progress to Cawnpore.

James Sargent, who was appointed a hospital apprentice, in general orders of the 13th of May last, and who was struck off the list by general orders of the 12th ultimo, for failing to report himself, having satisfactorily explained the cause of his neglect, is reappointed to the position of hospital apprentice, with his original standing.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th October, 1840—The following orders are confirmed:

1. The order by captain F V McGrath, commanding the Aracan local battalion, dated the 9th ultimo, directing ensign (now lieutenant) F Lister to act as adjutant to the corps, on the departure of lieutenant Edwards.

2. The order by lieutenant colonel C H Bell, commanding the 31 battalion of artillery dated the 22nd ultimo, appointing 2d lieutenant J Mill to act as adjutant and quartermaster to the battalion during the absence, on leave, of lieutenant G P Salmon.

3. The Neerunch station order of the 1st instant, directing Shook Rihmut (Dollah, native doctor, to do duty in the hospital of the Neerunch division of artillery, vice Damiut Khan, native doctor, who has been required to rejoin his regiment.

4. The regimental order dated the 1st instant, directing lieutenant D Lumsden to act as adjutant to the 27th regiment of native infantry, during the period of lieutenant and adjutant J S Alston may retain command of the corps.

5. The battalion order by major W W Ford, dated the 1st instant, appointing lieutenant W H Ross, of the 39th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the 3d depot battalion, on the departure of lieutenant and adjutant Waterfield.

6. The station order of the 1st instant, directing lieutenant and acting adjutant W H Ross to relieve lieutenant Waterfield from the duty of station staff at Allahgurh.

7. The regimental order dated the 1st instant, directing lieutenant D E Brewster to act as adjutant to the 62d regiment of native infantry, during the indisposition of lieutenant and adjutant W Bridge.

8. The Meerut division order of the 2d instant, directing apothecary G Daley proceeding on duty to the presidency, to afford medical aid to a detachment of European invalids moving by water from Gurha-mooktesseu ghaut to Calcutta.

9. The Cawnpore division order of the 7th instant, directing lieutenant colonel commandant W H L Felt to retain command of the 5th battalion, until the arrival at Cawnpore of the eight wing 4th battalion of artillery.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

52d Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E Wiggin to be adjutant, vice Martin promoted.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th October, 1840—The order of the 30th of August last, directing captain G

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Howe, of the 65th regiment, of native infantry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate at a native general court martial ordered to be assembled at Akra, for the trial of jemadar Kutehwar, of the Arzawa local battalion, is confirmed.

Lieutenant N A Parker, of the 58th regiment of native infantry, having been pronounced, by the examiners of the college of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of an interpreter to a native corps, is exempt from further examination.

Assistant surgeon W W Wells, doing duty at Chingurab is appointed to the medical charge of the recruits for her majesty's regiments under orders for the upper provinces; and in framing his indenta, he will include medical stores, &c, for the detachments at Fort William as well as for that now under his charge.

Assistant steward R Rivers, now at Lum-Nam, is directed to proceed, as assistant apothecary and assistant steward, with the same detachment.

Hospital apprentice J Pincoe, from the general hospital will accompany the party.

Officiating superintending surgeon C Campbell, to whom the medical officer proceeding in charge will forward his indenta, will cause suitable arrangements to be made for organizing a proper hospital establishment.

On the departure of the recruits from Chingurab, acting apothecary J H Doyle, at present at that station will join the hospital of her majesty's 62d regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 20th October 1840.—On the 1st, 2d and 3d depot battalions being broken up, on the 1st proximo the European non-commissioned staff now serving with them, are to be sent to join the corps indicated opposite to their respective names, as follows, in the ranks they may have held previous to their transfer:

1st depot battalion—sergeant major Samuel McEland, and quarter master sergeant William Herrill, 4th company 3d battalion of artillery at Beauras.

2d depot battalion—sergeant major Thomas Mearns, deputy of the 1st European regiment at Cawnpore, and quarter master sergeant James Wilshire, head quarters 5th battalion of artillery at Cawnpore.

3d depot battalion—sergeant major James Fonhy and quarter master sergeant Edwin Wainwright, 2d company, 3d battalion of artillery at Meerut.

The sergeant major and quarter master sergeant of the 4th depot battalion, will rejoin the head quarters of the 3d battalion of artillery at Kurnaul, as sergeants.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 20th October 1840.—His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to appoint lieutenant William Lydiard, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, as aide-de-camp on his personal staff from this date.

The leave of absence granted to lieutenant T. Rydell, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, by general orders of the 8th of February last, is to be held to have commenced on the 2d, instead of the 28th of that month.

Lieutenant R W H Fagshawe, of the 1st European regiment, will, in the termination of his present leave join and do duty with the depot of the corps at Agra.

Unposted ensign N. G. Dismont is, at his own request, appointed to do duty with the 19th regiment of native infantry at Meerut, instead of with the 12th as before, as stated in general orders of the 19th ultimo; and directed to join.

Ensign J. R. Newhouse, recently admitted into the service is, at his own request, appointed to do duty with the 19th regiment of native infantry at Meerut, and directed to join.

Sergeant George Clowsley, of the 1st company, 3d battalion of artillery, (his assistant major of the Allypore recruit depot,) is retransferred to the 10th major's bat; and appointed quarter master sergeant to the Kotah contingent, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th regiment light cavalry—Captain W. Benson, from 1st October to 15th December, to visit Oude and its vicinity, on medical certificate.

9th regiment light cavalry—Captain T. R. Snow, from 11th August to 1st October, in extension, on medical certificate.

7th regiment light cavalry—Captain B. Flesher, from 1st October to 15th February 1841, in proceeding to the presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

4th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant C. E. White, from 15th October to 15th December, to visit Oude and the neighbouring districts, on medical certificate.

46th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J. F. Rankine, from 8th October to 15th November, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st October 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

1. The Berhampore station order of the 22d of August last, directing Dr A. Keen, civil assistant surgeon at Moorshedabad, to afford medical aid to the depots of her majesty's 26th and 49th regiments of foot, on the departure of assistant surgeon E. R. Cardew is confirmed.

2. The order by major P. Brown, dated the 3d instant, appointing lieutenant J. Lowgood, of the 35th regiment, to act as adjutant to a detachment of 8 companies of native infantry, in progress to Ferozepore.

3. The Meerut station order of the 5th instant, directing surgeon W. S. Siven, of the 11th, to afford medical aid to the 17th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on duty, of surgeon D. McQ. Gray, is confirmed.

4. The Sylhet station order of the 5th instant, appointing assistant surgeon G. S. Cardew, of the 70th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the 8th company of sappers and miners, in progress to Dinapore.

5. The Benares division order of the 10th instant, directing hospital steward R. Cumming and acting assistant apothecary C. Harley to accompany the detachment of sick of her majesty's 31st regiment, proceeding by water to Agra.

6. The Benares division order of the 15th instant appointing Dr. D. McNab, the civil assistant surgeon at Ghazepore, to the medical charge, of the detachment of invalids of her majesty's 31st regiment, and of the native infantry detail at that station; and likewise directing hospital apprentice H. Caffaghan to do duty with the invalids of her majesty's 31st foot, and to proceed with them to the presidency.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

25th regiment native infantry—Major G. Rogers, deputy judge advocate general, Cawnpore division from 15th November to 31st January 1841, in extension, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d Oct. 1840.—The Kur-nul station order dated the 29th ultimo, directing Syed Mokarrum Ali, native doctor, to do duty with the 15th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement:

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

22d regiment of native infantry—Lieutenant and brevet Captain H. Bony to be adjutant, vice Bridge deceased:

Lieutenant J. Turton, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of government, appointed to act as interpreter and detachment of recruits of her majesty's service about to proceed to the upper provinces by water.

Ensign J. A. Wright, lately admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 28th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore, and directed to join.

Sunt Boodus Kham-hung, been pronounced by the Agra standing medical committee fit for the situation, of native doctor, is to be entertained as such, from this date, and will do duty in the Agra circle of medical superintendence.

Sergeant R. H. Montagu, attached to the office, of the superintending engineer, north western provinces, is recommended to the artillery, as gunner, and directed to join the 2d company 2d battalion, at Meerut.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,

Adjutant General of the Army.

General Orders to the Queen's Troops.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th September, 1840.—No. 79.—Upon the arrival of the second vessel, having on board a part of the 68th regiment, the right wing of the 21st Fusiliers will embark for Dinapore.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st October, 1840.—No. 80.—1. Her majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India:

15th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Henry Keown, from the 1st dragoon guards, to be lieutenant, vice Gray, who exchanges, 26th June 1840.

2d Foot.—Ensign Robert Stephenson, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stock, who retires 10th July 1840.

John King, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Stephenson, 10th July 1840.

4th Foot.—Edward James Gibson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Rigg appointed to the 22d foot, 10th July 1840.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant William Sandford Holt, from the half-pay of the 18th foot, to be pay master, vice Moo & deceased, 10th July 1840.

36th Foot.—Charles Horton Rhye, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Anderson whose appointment has been cancelled, 26th June, 1840.

31st Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Bulkeley to be captain, without purchase, vice Ogilvy deceased, 22d March, 1840.

Cancel the promotion of Ensign Edward Cowell Mul-tion of ensign Bray ten, from the 1st foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bulkeley promoted, 17th July 1840.

59d Foot.—Captain James Sweeney, from the half-pay, unattached to be captain, without purchase vice Flower deceased, 17th July, 1840.

MEMORANDUM.

The removal of assistant surgeon George Barlow Fry, from the 27th foot, to the 31st regiment, and the appointment of a assistant surgeon John Gillice, from the staff to the assistant surgeon of the 27th foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 29th May, 1840, are to be cancelled.

2. Lieutenant A. W. Smith, 41st regiment, has leave of absence for 2 months, from 5th September, 1840, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th October 1840.—No. 81.—1. The right wing of the 21st Fusiliers, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Deane, will hold itself in readiness to embark, for Dinapore on the 10th instant.

2. Such soldiers as are recommended to be invalided, will remain in Fort William, and lieutenant Deane will be so good as to cause the prescribed documents of these men to be prepared, and transmitted to the major of brigade.

3. The detachment of H. M. 43th regiment which has arrived on board the ship *Owen Glendower*, will proceed to Chinsurah.

4. Captain Pender, H. M. 62d regiment, will take the command of all the detachments of recruits of H. M. corps at Chinsurah until further orders, and will superintend their drill and exercise.

5. Leave of absence is granted to cornet Stuart of H. M. 15th Hussars, for 2 years from the date of his embarkation, to proceed to Europe at the recommendation of a board of medical officers.

6. The division order by major general Elphinstone, dated 18th Sept. directing lieutenant Rigg, 15th regt. to take charge of the invalids proceeding from Chinsurah to Meerut, and thence to the presidency, is confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th October, 1840.—No. 82.—1. The commanding officer in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, by brevet, in the East India corps only:

24th Foot.—Lieutenant Richard Lewis to be captain from the 28th of July 1840.

2. Leave of absence is granted

To Lieut Mosker, 57th foot, for eight months from the date of his embarkation, to proceed to Europe.

GENERAL REGISTER.

To Captain Carey postmaster, 15th Light Infantry for twelve months to proceed to Karmah, on medical certificate.

3. The unexpired period of imprisonment awarded to William Francis Sullivan, No 808 of the 16th regiment, by the sentence of a general court martial, is remitted from the date of the receipt of this order at the head quarters of the corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th October, 1840.—No 83.—1. The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until her majesty's pleasure shall be known.

25th Foot.—Major Armine Simone Remy Mountain to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase, vice Oglander deceased, 23d June 1840.

Brevet major and captain William Johnstone to be major, vice Mountain promoted, 23d June 1840.

Lieutenant John Maule to be captain, vice Johnstone, 23d June 1840.

Ensign Alfred Robert Margery to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gilbert deceased, 24th May 1840.

Ensign Henry B Phipps to be lieutenant, vice Maule, 23d June 1840.

62d Foot.—Ensign Robert Gubbins to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Elkington deceased, 2d September 1840.

2. With reference to the general order dated 5th instant, the right wing of the 21st fusiliers will embark at day-light on the 11th.

3. Upon the arrival of the ships having on board the 62d regiment, each detachment will be successively disembarked and quartered in Fort William with the sanction of the right honorable the governor general.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 9th October, 1840—No 84. The commander in chief in India has been pleased to direct the publication of the undermentioned extracts from the London Gazette:

Whitehall, July 16, 1840.—The queen has been pleased to grant unto the right honorable John Lord Keane, lieutenant general of her majesty's forces, colonel of the 43d (Monmouthshire) regiment of foot, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, late commander in chief of the army of the Indus, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, her royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the first class, of the Order of the Douranne Empire, which his majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, king of Afghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his royal approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool and at the capture of the fortress of Guznee, and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed.

And also to command, that her majesty's said concession and especial mark of her royal favor be registered together with the relative documents, in her majesty's college of arms.

Whitehall, July 16, 1840.—The queen has been pleased to grant unto Sir Wilmoughby Cotton, major general of her majesty's forces, Knight Grand Cross

of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath and Knight commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, her royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the first class, of the Order of the Douranne Empire, which his majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk king of Afghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his royal approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of the fortress of Guznee; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed:

And also to command, that her majesty's said concession and especial mark of her royal favor be registered together with the relative documents, in her majesty's college of arms.

Whitehall July 16, 1840—The queen has been pleased to grant unto R. General Macdonald, Esq., lieutenant colonel of the 4th (king's own) regiment of foot, companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, knight of the royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, deputy adjutant general at Bombay and late military secretary to lieutenant general Lord Kumar, commander in chief of the army of the Indus, her royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the second class, of the Order of the Douranne Empire, which his majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, king of Afghanistan hath been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of the fortress of Guznee, and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that her majesty's said license and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any title, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that her majesty's said concession and especial mark of her royal favor be registered, together with the relative documents, in her majesty's college of arms.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 12th October, 1840.—No. 85.—1. On arrival the recruits of H. M. 21st fusiliers will be landed and quartered in Fort William, and placed under the command of captain Armstrong of that corps.

2. The recruits of H. M. 62d regiment at Chinsurah, will be moved into Fort William, to join the Head Quarters of their corps.

3. The recruits of H. M. 44th regiment, on board the *Urgent*, will proceed to Chinsurah.

4. H. M. 55th regiment will, on arrival from Madras, be stationed at Chinsurah, until further orders, with the sanction of the right honorable the governor general.

5. At the recommendation of a board of medical officers, leave of absence is granted to lieutenant Sinclair of H. M. 15th hussars, for two years, and to lieutenant Hirston, 6th regiment, for one year, from the date of their embarkation.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th October, 1840.—No. 87.—1. The commander-in-chief in India is pleased to publish the following extract from the London Gazette, for general information.

Downing Street, January 21, 1840.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint major general Sir Wilmoughby Cotton, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order;

GENERAL REGISTER.

1. The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until her majesty's pleasure shall be known :

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas French, from the 26th foot, to be captain without purchase, vice Nichols deceased. 12th August, 1840.

48th Foot.—Ensign W. D. Higon, from the 3d Buffs, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice French promoted in the 21st foot. 12th August, 1840.

3. All officers of H M 13th light infantry, not employed on any specific duty by general orders, (sick officers excepted) will proceed to join the head quarters in Afghanistan with the 1st detachment of that corps now under orders to march.

4. The detachment order by captain Stohelin, commanding the depot of H. M. 13th light infantry, dated 20th ultimo, appointing the following non-commissioned acting staff, is confirmed :

Color sergeant P. McCarthy to be sergeant major vice regimental sergeant major Potter invalided.

Acting sergeant G. Filmer to be quartermaster sergeant, vice color sergeant Briggs invalided.

5. Leave of absence is granted to the following officers :

15th Hussars.—Major Phillips and Lieutenant Maubrey, for 2 years, and to Lieutenant Key, for 18 months, to England, on urgent private affairs, from date of their embarkation, respectively.

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant R. A. Yule, for 3 months from the 30th instant, to head quarters, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

4th Foot.—Leave of absence is prolonged to Lieutenant Hawkes, to remain at Bombay, to the 30th proximo.

63d Foot.—Lieutenant Day, for 2 years, to England on urgent private affairs, from the date of embarkation, and a prolongation of leave to Lieutenant Crompton, for 6 months, to the Mauritius, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta 16th October, 1840.—No 88.

1. The detachment of recruits lately arrived from England, of H M 21st and 44th regiments, will proceed from Fort William and Chinsurah, by water to join their corps respectively as soon as boats can be procured, under the command of captain Armstrong of the 21st fusiliers.

2. The officers in regimental command of these detachments are responsible that their soldiers are provided with such articles of necessaries and equipment as the rules of the Service prescribe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st October, 1840.—No. 89.—1. Captain Armstrong, H M 21st fusiliers, in command of a detachment of recruits proceeding to the upper provinces, will land the recruits of that corps at Dinapore.

2. The recruits of the 44th foot will afterwards proceed under the command of lieutenant De Wind and land at Behar.

3. The order by major general Sir W. Cotton, B. G. and K. C. B., dated 20th September, appointing lieutenant Frazer, of H M 13th light infantry, to officiate as paymaster in that corps, during the absence, on leave of captain Carey, is confirmed.

4. The leave of absence granted to captain Jones 3d light dragoons, and to captain Dempster, 41st regiment, in general orders of the 14th August and 1st September last, are rescinded at the request of those officers.

5. That part of the general order of the 5th October, directing lieutenant Ross, 18th regiment, to proceed with invalids from Meerut to the presidency, is cancelled.

63d Light Dragoons.—Leave of absence is prolonged to major Lockwood, and lieutenant Moore, to remain at Simla, till the 15th proximo, on medical certificate.

44th Regiment.—Leave of absence is granted to lieutenant and brevet captain Woolhouse, on medical certificate, from the 31st instant to the 30th Jaudary next, to head quarters, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Calcutta 23d October, 1840.—No. 90.—1. The following detachment orders dated 23d October 1840, by captain Armstrong, H M 21st fusiliers, are confirmed :

Lieutenant A G Shawe to be adjutant to the detach-	
M W C	ment of recruits of H M 21st
21st Regt	152 2 0 and 44th regiments, proceeding
44th	159 6 5 to the upper provinces.
49th	3 0 0 Lance sergeant Chapman, H
	M 51st fusiliers, to be sergeant
Total, 314 8 5 major.	

Lance sergeant Barnackles, H M 44th regiment, to be quartermaster sergeant.

Corporal O'Flaherty, H M 44th regiment, to be hospital sergeant.

Acting sergeant Gibson, H M 21st fusiliers, to be provost sergeant.

Other non-commissioned officers in proportion to the strength of the detachment, in accordance with government general order no. 279 A dated 26th December 1829.

2. The leave of absence granted to captain Dunbar, H M 39th regiment, in the general order of the 10th January last, is rescinded at his own request.

3. At the recommendation of a board of medical officers, leave of absence is granted to lieutenant Freud, of H M 31st regiment, for 2 years, to England, from the date of embarkation.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,

H G SMITH, Major General.
Adjutant General of H M Forces in India.

GENERAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

Arrivals at Nedgeroe.

October.

- 8—Arab Ship Solomon Shaw, Nacoda, from Muscat 1st, and Allepee 18th Sept.
- Arab Ship Hashmy, Nacoda, from Juddah 15th August.
- English Barque Graham, H. W. D. Mitchell, from Mauritius 2nd Sept.
- Arab Ship Swallow, R. Macallister, from Moulmein 24th Sept.
- English Brig Mahomed Samdany, Nacoda, from Point de Gallo 25th Sept.
- English Barque Samuraz, D. Robertson, from Moulmein 24th September.
- 9—English Ship Urgent, H. T. Marshall, from London 4th June.
- English Ship Athet Roboman, W. C. Large, from Bombay 3d, and Cunnore 15th Sept.
- English Barque Fairlie, E. Garrett, from the Downs 7th April, and Australia 23d August.
- English Ship Allen, T. Yapp, from London 18th June.
- English Brig Kitty, J. Willie, from China 5th August, and Singapore 15th Sept.
- 10—English Ship Mellekel Bimr, Nacoda, from Juddah 23d Aug and Mocha (no date).
- Arab Barque Isceeroe, Nacoda, from Mocha 23d July, and Bombay 29th August.
- 17—English Ship Severn, H. Wake, from England 5th May, Madras 7th, and Moulmein 29th September.
- 21—Ship Cambyes, G. H. Hutchinson, from Liverpool 30th May.
- 22—Ship Verneil, W. Grayson, from Liverpool 20th May, Rio de Janeiro 8th August, and Mauritius 28th September.
- 23—English Schooner Columbine Picket, R. Major, from Singapore 20th, and Malacca 27th September.
- English Ship Grenada, J. S. Muller, from Liverpool 27th May.
- Arab Ship Fattle Barry, Nacoda, from Bombay 1st Sept.
- English Barque Agnes, G. S. Jones, from Mauritius 19th September.
- English Brig Corina, H. Wellmet, from Cape of Good Hope 30th September.
- English Ship Bucephalus, W. Fulcher, from Bombay 8th July.
- English Ship Colombo D. Mackellar, from Mauritius (no date) and Madras 6th October.
- French Barque Creole, Tiron, from Bombay 22d September.
- Spanish Barque Ati ran Carolina, J. Baldeira, from Goa 2d, Pile 17th, and Brazil 5th July.
- 4—English Ship Esther, L. Heron, from Singapore 24th Sept.
- English Barque Volunteer, A. McMin, from Liverpool 9th April, and Mauritius 12th September.
- English Barque Hamido, E. Daviot, from Colombo 28th Sept.
- French Barque Medices, Mawero, from Madras 8th October.
- 25—English Ship Madagascar, W. H. Walker, from Portsmouth 15th July.
- English Schooner Sorit Janel, R. Main, from Moulmein 8th October.
- 26—English Barque Isadora, G. R. Hodson, from Madras 8th Oct.
- English Barque Caledonia, W. Lawson, from Liverpool 24th June.
- English Barque Maria, J. Kidson, from Mauritius 31st July, Bombay (no date) and Colombo 28th September.
- English Barque Bengallee, W. H. Boodle, from Sydney 31st July and Singapore 17th September.
- 28—English Ship Blorance, R. Banks, from Liverpool 4th July.

30—Dutch Barque Justina, D. Crawford, from Batavia 31st Aug. Padang 20th Sept., and Taponolly 8th October.

31—English Barque Washington, J. Kerr, from the Mauritius 15th September.
English Ship Eliza, McCarthy, from England 15th May, Madras 26th Sept. and Moulmein (no date.)

Departures from Sauger

October.

- 5—Cairo, Thoms, for London.
Jessy, Auld, for Penang.
- 6—Amherst, Paterson, for Arracan.
Lord Althorp, Jackson, for Liverpool.
Urgent, Moore, for Liverpool.
Euphrates, Buckham, for London.
- 7—Cape Packet, Lamb, for Colombo.
Pearl, Burrows, for London.
William Turner, Roals, for Mauritius.
Marion, Thomas, for Singapore.
- 8—Forth, Buxter, for London.
Hydroose, Ballantine, for Bombay.
Copeland, Syme, for Liverpool.
Glencra, Newby, for Liverpool.
Fourteen, Biddleley, for Cape.
Break, Sutfield, for Madras.
Justina, Loader, for London.
- 10—Earl Deham, Tindall, for London.
Winchester, Salmon, for Mauritius.
Nue, Denny, for London.
- 11—Abel Gower, Henderson, for London.
Bunthopside, Pratt, for Mauritius.
Adelaide, Campbell, for London.
- 13—Mountmeier, Littlewood, for London.
Woodman, Good, for Bombay.
Brigand, Paldon, for ———.
Asia, Patterson, for Cork.
Diana, Lane, for Sydney.
Thomas Lee, Woolf, for ———.
Regina, Farquharson, for Mauritius.
- 17—Robert Le Diable, Le Besque, for Bourbon.
William Pitt, Robinson, for Mauritius.
Runnymede, Forward, for London.
- 18—Young Queen, Atkins, for Liverpool.
- 21—Hartley, Muirhall, for Singapore.
Cervantes, Pommern, for Mauritius.
Philanthrope, Pagelet, for Bourbon.
Touville, Pigeon, for Bourbon.
- 22—Lady Clifford Morton, for Mauritius.
- 23—Nester, Crawford, for Cork.
Royal William, Smith, for Cork.
Thos Metcalfe, Brodie, for London.
- 26—Victoria, Smith, for Penang.
Helen, Tonks, for Bombay.
C. de Charles, Margolin, for Bourbon.
Milford, Rees, for Mauritius.
- 28—Alexander, Ramsay, for Mauritius.
Malabar, Amamen, for Bourbon.
Jane, Hazelwood, for Rangoon.

Arrivals of Passengers

Per Bucephalus—Mrs Ooddes and Child; Mr Charles Palmer; Mrs. Brett and Child, Mrs Fulcher and Child, 2 Misses Turton; 2 Misses Stewarts, Misses Furdie, Sparrow and Logan, Colonel H. Hall, C. B., Bengal Army; Major Geddes and Captain Turton, Bengal Artillery; Captain A. C. Cott, 70th Regiment B. N. I.; E. Thomas, Esq, B. Civil Service; Dr Stewart, Bengal Establishment, Lieutenant Brett, B. N. I.; Lieutenant Savers, H. M. 31st Regiment Commanding Detachment, Ensigns Moore and Pollard, H. M. 31st Regt; John Franka, Esq; J. W. Lockett and E. M. Ryan, Esqrs., Cadets, W. Powell and W. Turner Esqrs, Merchants; Mr. Harrowell, Steerage Passenger; 82 Men H. M. 31st Regt., 3 Women and 3 Children.

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Per Madagascar—Messrs. James Richmond, Todd, Mackenzie, and Hughes and family, Messrs. Plomer, Evans, Walker, Campbell, Mackenzie, Anderson, Payne, and Hughes, Capt. F. Todd, Lieutenants Hudson and McKenzie H. C. S., Messrs. W. Macdougall and W. Anderson, Merchants, Lieut. Morgan and Ensign Williams, H. M. 9th foot, Ensign Funn, H. M. 49th foot; W. Pittar, C. Lawson, T. Clarke, and R. King, Esq.; Cadets, Baron Meyun, Messrs. Blavds, Bolton, Gravelle and Mackenzie, 90 men, 8 women and 6 children H. M. 9th foot.

Per Calcutta.—Mr. Walter Dulzelt, Merchant.

Per Muria.—J. A. Wiehr, Esq., from Mauritius; Lieutenants Cobb and Ruetz, C. R. Regt., from Colombo.

Per Isadora.—5 women and 2 children, soldier-wives.

Per Bloem.—Mr. John Smith; Mr. G. Keeling, Conductor; Mrs. Keeling and two children; Rev. E. Schulze, C. Nichel, and J. Praetorius; Mrs. M. Prohnow, Misses Henriette Fast, Auguste Winter, Dorothea Feldner, Sophia Wernicke, and Mr. O. Williamson, Minister.

Per Cordelia.—James Holiday, Esq., Merchant.

Per Cambyses.—Mr. Thomas Walsh.

Per Servajapatana, from London.—Mrs. Pilleau; Misses Little, Gray, Clay, J. Clay, Young, Habbrou and M. Gilbert, Captain Thompson, H. M. 30th regt.; Messrs. Thompson and Kam H. M. 3d regt., Henry Pilleau, Esq., H. M. 63d regt., Ensign Dickinson, 24th regt. N. I.; 102 men, 4 women, and children H. M. 3d regt.—*From Madras*.—Messrs. Binca and fa-

mily, Fawcett and family, and Crow and family; Major Fawcett 6 Lieuts. Pinder, Butts, Daniel, King, Snowe, Pilman and Ensign Crow, H. M. 55th regt.; Ensign Gordon, 35th regt. N. I., and W. Rhodes, Steerage passenger.

Per Carnatic, from London.—Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Lacy; Capt. Strange, Lieut. Park and Ensign Whittey, H. M. 26th regt.; Ens. Taylor, H. M. 9th regt.; Captain Martin, Messrs. Lacy Assistant Surgeon, Baring, Cadet, and Robertson, 134 Soldiers H. M. 26th, 26 ditto H. M. 9th, 11 women and 15 children.

Per Aroa, from Penang.—Mr. Mahlock, Chief Secretary to Government, and Charles Newman, Mariner.

Per Eleanora from London.—Messrs. Phillip Burkinwoy, and Cann, Tradesmen.

Per Columbia from Madras.—Captains H. Young and J. Coa, Lieutenant H. Butler and Assistant Surgeon Smith, H. M. 55th Regt., Mrs. Butler, Miss Faines; W. Watson, Esq., 204 men, 49 women, 76 children and 3 native followers, H. M. 55th Regt.

Per Luvian Carolina.—Messrs. Louis Adern and A. Hedecche, Merchants.

Per Amazon.—Mr. William Russell, Merchant.

Per Steven, from Madras.—Mrs. Shortt, Mrs. Mathias, and Mrs. Stoddard, Major W. T. Shortt, Capt. W. Mathias, C. Bachanau and T. D. Price, and Lieut. G. Nicholas, C. Young, G. Muckey and A. M. Herbert, and Ensign Hilher, H. M. 63d Regt. Assistant Surgeon Sandhu, Madras M. Service, 24 Non-Commissioned Rank and File, 15 Women, 26 Children and 24 Followers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages.

At Nusseerabad, on the 21st September, Lieut. Herbert E. S. Abbott, Adjutant 74th Regt. N. I., to Sarah, fourth daughter of Capt. T. Musson, late of the Royal Artillery.

At Chinsurah, on the 25th September, by Special License, Mr. N. Whitcomb, Assistant Apothecary Bombay Establishment, to Miss Sarah Sanderby.

At Calcutta, on the 1st October, by the Reverend A. B. Siva, Lieutenant William Maxwell, Artillery, to Mary Isabella, second daughter of J. W. Matthews, Esq., Paymaster of Her Majesty's 30th Regiment.

At Alhow, in Malwa, on the 10th October, by the Reverend J. H. Hughes, Captain Martin Hunter Paules, 10th Regt Bengal Light Cavalry, to Catherine, fourth daughter of Capt. H. T. Bowen, late of H. M. 41st Foot.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 10th October at the Principal Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Maccharenhas, Monsieur P. J. Brasier, to Miss Helen Eysale, second daughter of Jacob Eysale Esq.

On the 20th October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. S. Fisher, A. G. Reid, Esq., 19th Regt. N. I., to Eliza P. M. Wiggins, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Wiggins, of the Bengal Artillery.

At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, on the 21st October, by licence, by the Reverend H. S. Fisher, Presidency Chaplain, Mr. John Vernon, of the Town Major's Department, to Maria, eldest of the late Mr. Robert Laurie, of the 2d Division Clothing Department.

At Meerut, on the 21st October, Quarter Master Sergeant S. P. Greenway, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Dorothy Ray, daughter of Sergeant Major T. Ray, of the 7th Light Cavalry.

At Allipore, on the 24th Oct by the Rev. J. Macqueen, Mr. Edwin Thompson, to Miss Eliza Lee.

At Calcutta, on the 24th October, by special licence, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. T. C. Graham, engineer of the steamer *Thames*, to Miss Jane Luce.

At Calcutta, on the 24th October, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. Dr. Charles, Mr. John Davidson, to Mrs. Sarah Clement.

At Calcutta, on the 26th October, at the Old Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Deatly, Wm. P. Watson, Esq. of Calcutta, to Eliza Campbell, eldest daughter of James Henry Johnston, Esq., of Crumond, N. B. Lieut. R. N.

At Mysore, on the 24th Oct. at the Union Chapel of St. Thomas, Mr. R. A. Baptist, to Miss Lucy De-Rozario.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 27th October, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deatly, R. Longman Esq. C. S., to Frances, daughter of Richard Barnes, Esq., Purwah.

At the Cathedral, on the 24th October, by the Reverend William Palmer, by special licence, Henry Humphreys Sevenmakers, of the H. C.'s Steam Service, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant John Young, R. N.

At Calcutta, on the 29th October, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deatly, H. T. B. Critchley, Esq., to Matilda, fifth daughter of James Black, Esq., Senior Branch Pilot.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th October, at the Cathedral, by Special License, by the Venerable Archdeacon T. Deatly, Mr. John Passmore, to Emma Lavina, second daughter of Mr. James Grindall, of the Sadder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

At Calcutta, on the 29th Oct., at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deatly, T. P. Goodall, Esq., to Emma, daughter of G. Kuhlman, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 31st October, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. DeMello, Mr. V. Marcelino, to Miss Margaret Andrews.

Births.

At Ferozepore, on the 21st September, the lady of W. M. Raynes, Esq., Adjutant 4th Local Horse, of a daughter.

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At Simlah, on the 24th September, the lady of Wm Mouckton, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.
 At Manicknaw, on the 26th September, the wife of W. T. Blewitt, of a son.
 At Delhi, on Sunday, the 27th September, the lady of Captain Richard Angelo, of a daughter.
 At Kurraul, on the 27th September, the wife of M. P. Ashton, Riding Master, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, of a son.
 At Simla, on the 28th September, the lady of Colin Lauder, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
 At Simla, on the 29th September, the lady of Major General M. Boyd, commanding Sirhind division, of a son.
 On the 29th Sept., on her passage from Calcutta to Diamond, the lady of Wm. P. Buz, H. M. Royal coterie Fishers, of a daughter.
 At Fattyghur, on the 1st October, Mrs. Howard, of a daughter.
 At Calcutta, on the 1st October, Mrs. W. Ridsdale, of a daughter.
 At Vizagapatnam, on the 2d October, Mrs. R. Wiltshire, of a son.
 At Cawnpore, on the 2d October, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Biddulph, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
 At Allyghur, on the 3d Oct., the lady of Lieut George Arden Stokes, 50th Regt. N. I., of a son.
 At Calcutta, on the 3d October, the lady of Captain M. Chaudhury, of a son.
 At Almora, on the morning of the 4th October, the lady of Capt John McDonald, 61st N. I., of a son.
 At Calcutta, on the 4th October, Mrs. R. B. Rodda, of a son.
 At Delhi, on the 5th October, the lady of Major W. B. Girdlestone, 10th N. I., of a daughter.
 At Calcutta, on the 6th October, the lady of M. S. Owen, Esq., of a daughter.
 At Calcutta, on the 7th October, Mrs. C. R. Rees, of a son.
 At Calcutta, on Thursday the 8th October, Mrs. Wm. Burn, of a daughter.
 At Calcutta, on the 8th October, the lady of L. W. H. Hober, Esq., of a daughter.
 At Agra, on the morning of the 8th October, the lady of the Revd A. B. Fish, of a son.
 At Calcutta, on the 8th October, Mrs. R. Bowen, of a son.
 At Allahabad, on Friday, the 9th Oct., the lady of Lieut Chamberlain, Commissary of Ordnance, of a daughter.
 At Cuttack, on Monday the 12th October, the lady of William Taylor, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
 At Calcutta, on the 12th October, the wife of J. W. Cunge, Esq., of a son.
 At Calcutta, on Monday the 12th October, Mrs. W. Clark, of a son.
 At Calcutta, Bilgungze, on Tuesday morning the 13th October, Mrs. George Hill, of a daughter.
 At Calcutta, on the 14th October, the lady of B. J. Dorell, Esq., of a daughter.
 At Calcutta, on Friday, the 16th October, Mrs. John Eales, of a daughter.
 At Banbhah, on the 17th October, the lady of Captain Warner, of a son.
 At Garden Reach on the 18th October, the lady of James Crooke, Esq., of a daughter.
 At Serampore, on Sunday, the 18th October, the lady of John C. Marshman, Esq., of a daughter.
 At Hazareebaugh, on the 18th October, the lady of Captain Moir, 28th Regiment N. I., of a son.
 At Calcutta, on the 19th October, the lady of D. McFarlan, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
 At Kurnaul, on the 19th Oct., the lady of Lieut. Stewart, H. A. of a daughter.
 At Calcutta, on the 20th October, the wife of Mr. George Smith, of a daughter.
 At Syllhet, on the 21st October, the lady of Arthur Littleale, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.
 At Calcutta, on the 22d October, Mrs. J. C. Phillips, of a son.
 At Benares, on the 22d Oct., the lady of Captain John Cumberlege, 41st N. I. of a girl.
 At Agra, on the 24th October, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Duffin, of the 26th N. I. of a son.

At Chittagong, on the 25th Oct., the lady of H. T. Raikes, Esq. of a daughter.
 At Howrah, on the 26th October, the lady of Mr. John R. Scott of a daughter.
 At Jaunpore, on the 26th September, the lady of Captain R. Taylor, 6th Regiment, of a son.
 At Calcutta, on the 27th Oct., the lady of John Lack-ersteen, Esq., of a son.
 In Chowringhee, on the 27th Oct., the lady of J. H. Young, Esq. C. S., of a son.
 At Calcutta, on the 28th Oct., the lady of E. Dunn, Esq., of a daughter.
 On the 28th October, the lady of S. H. Hackley, Esq., of a daughter.
 At Carragodin, Jessore, on the 29th October, the lady of P. W. Darnaud, Esq., of a son.
 At Cawnpore, on the 29th October, the lady of William Muir, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 At Dacca, on the 28th October, the lady of T. W. Wilson, M. D., assistant surgeon, of a son.
 At Dinapore, on the 30th October, the lady of Lieut. C. E. Binton, 40th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 On the 31st October, the wife of Mr. Simpson, (Overseer Gun Foundry, Cossipore), of a son.

Deaths.

At Sea, on board the *Reliance*, on the 8th April last, Henry Dimerque, Esq., of the Madras C. S.
 At Calcutta, on the 28th August, Mr. T. H. De-Luna, aged 45 years.
 At Sea, on his way to Singapore, Captain William Butler, aged 30 years, of the ship *Ladyone* (late *Rupert*), sincerely regretted by all who knew him.
 On the 3rd August, Captain B. C. Hunt, 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I., killed while gallantly leading the advance of the storming party of the 1st Flank Companies of the 1st and 2d Grenadier-Regiment up the pass of Nulook.
 Lieutenant H. Franklin, 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I., killed while leading the 1st Flank Company 2d Grenadier Regiment with the storming party on the same occasion.
 Lieutenant Robert Ross Moore, 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I., killed in the action up the pass at Nulook.
 Ensign A. Williams, 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I., killed with the storming party on the same occasion.
 On the 2d September, at Camp Phooljee, Captain A. C. Houghington, 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I., from excessive fatigue and exposure to the intense heat of the weather during the operations against the pass of Nulook with the 1st Detachment under the command of Major Chibbott, of the same Regiment.
 In Kuten, Arayer, on the 10th September, Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry P. H. Hackin, of the 6th Regt. N. I., sincerely regretted by all who knew him.
 At Gwalior, on the 22d September, after a protracted illness Major John Filose, only son of Col. John Baptist Filose, of Scandla's service, aged forty three years, of a son.
 On the Malabar River, on the 25th of September, of Fever, J. C. Robinson, Esq., Assistant Surveyor, Rerpore Road, aged 29 years.
 Drowned while bathing in the river near Cutwa, on the 26th September, Mr. Dunge, deeply regretted.
 At Agra, on the morning of Sunday, the 27th September, Leah, the beloved wife of Mr. John Edward Martin, of the Gwalior Residency, aged 18 years.
 At Landour, on the 29th September, Mr. F. Shorto, Apothecary, aged 58 years.
 At Ghazepore, on the 2d October, after a lingering illness, Eliza Jam, the beloved child of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lagard, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment, aged 2 years and 5 months.
 At Calcutta, on the 3d October, Mr. J. J. De Silva, aged 70 years, leaving a widow to bemoan her irreparable loss.
 At Calcutta, of cholera, Mrs. L. M. Duncan, wife of Mr. W. Duncan, late of the Judicial Department, aged 20 years.
 By the hand of an assassin, at Cabool on the 3d October, Lieutenant J. Shaw, of the 2d N. I. and lately

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an Assistant in the Pay and Commissariat Departments of Sikh Shoolja's Force.

Circumstances caused this young officer to be laid in his early and bloody grave by comparative strangers, but many will deplore the loss of one who possessed talents of no mean order and who required only to be known to ensure being liked.

At Chazeepore, on the 4th October, of apoplexy, Mr James Scott, Head Clerk of the Judge's Office of that station, aged 38 years and 1 month, leaving a very large family to bemoan their irreparable loss.

At La Morthière, on the 5th October, Martha, the beloved wife of John T. D. Cameron, Esq., in the 23d year of her age, leaving a tender babe and disconsolate husband behind her.

At Delhi, on the 7th October, the beloved wife of Captain Richard Angelo, 34th Regt N I.

At Calcutta, on the 8th October, after a short illness, Anne Aurora, relict of the late Monsr. Nuel Ravinet, of Paris, aged 25 years, 6 months and 9 days.

At Banda, on the 8th October, Mrs P Reid, relict of the late P Reid, Esq., of Futtighur, aged 44 years, leaving a large circle of relations and friends to bemoan her irreparable loss.

At Calcutta, on the 9th October, Mr. Charles Smith, aged 20 years and five months.

At the General Hospital, on the 8th October, Captain William Matthews Wyatt, of the Schooner *Brilliant*, of Jungle fever.

At Calcutta, on the 10th October, after a lingering illness of 6 days, Mr. A. P. Jordan, son of the late Paul Jordan, Esq., aged 16 years, 7 months and 4 days—deeply and sincerely regretted.

At Muttra, on the 11th October, Henry Clarke, the son of Captain C Garrett, 9th Light Cavalry, aged 1 year and 2 months.

At Barrackpore, on Monday the 12th October, Georgiana, the only beloved child of Mr and Mrs Andrew Philmaroo, of that place, aged 2 years and 11 months.

At Calcutta, on the 14th October, Cecil Rowland, son of Mr and Mrs C R Rees, aged 8 days.

At Calcutta, on the 15th October, Mr. John Sargrill, aged 21 years and 10 months.

At Fort William, on the 15th October, John Richmond, the infant son of Lieut. J. M. Loughnan, Fort Adjutant of Fort William, aged 6½ months.

At Alipore, on the 16th October, Fanny Emma, the infant daughter of Captain Camberlege, Commanding Calcutta Native Militia, aged 13 months and 25 days.

At Agra, on the 16th October, the infant son of Mr. John Yates.

At Bantay, at the house of the Hon'ble Jas. Farish, on the 16th Oct., Cecelia, daughter of James Barnes, Esq., of Montrave, and widow of Lieut. Philip Major, 11th Regt Bombay N I, having only survived her husband who died on the passage from Guzerat, a few days.

At Mhow, on the 16th October Susan Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. Tippe, master of the band, 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, aged 29 days.

At Boxar on the night of the 17th Oct., John Banks, Esq., Assistant in the Bullocky Indigo Concern.

At Agra, on the 18th Oct., Frederick Poskewon of Mr. George Frederick Stowell, aged 7 months and 22 days.

At Paitenbarry Factory, on the 18th October, Emily,

the infant daughter of James Holy, Esq., aged 7 months.

On the 18th October, Walter Henry Lindstedt, fourth son of the late Frederick Lindstedt, Esq., aged 15 years and 19 days.

At Barrackpore, on the 18th October, the infant son of Charles Maxwell, Esq., 18th Regiment N I, aged 10 months.

At Garden Reach, on the 19th October, Charles, the only child of Mr and Mrs. Charles Deane, aged 21 months and 14 days.

At Fort William, on the morning of the 19th October, Mrs. Phebe A. J. Moorhead, the Lady of Captain A. G. Moorhead, H. M. 26th Regt. Cameroons, of Spasmodic Cholera.

At Futtighur, on the morning of the 19th Oct., Mr. H. W. De Ponte, of the department of public works, aged 10 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th October, the infant daughter of Mr. George Smith.

At Chundernagore, on the 20th October, Francis, the infant son of Mr and Mrs. J. Swires, aged 3 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d October, Capt. John Daggert, Post Master Diamond Harbour, aged 38 years and 7 months, leaving a disconsolate wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan their irreparable loss.

On the River, on the 23d Oct., Mr Robert M. Christmann, aged 22 years.

At Meerut on the night of the 23d October, Mary, the beloved wife of W. Siven, Esq., aged 17 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d October, Captain J. P. Griffin, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 58 years and 11 days.

Drowned by the upsetting of a canoe in the Salt-water Lakes on the morning of the 24th October, Mr. C. Sheel, Assistant in the Secret and Public Department.

At Calcutta, on the 25th October, Mrs. Sarah Margaret Middleton, relict of the late Mr. Robert Middleton, aged 36 years.

At Futtighur, on the 25th Oct., Douglas T. Timms, Esq., C S. officiating collector and magistrate of Futtighur.

At Calcutta, on the 26th October, Mr. John Baptist, aged 35 years.

At Sulkea, on the 26th October, of fever, Mr. Thomas Spencer Colford, Head Overseer of the Sulkea Salt Gahle, aged 10 years, 1 month, and 20 days, sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 27th Oct., Thomas Porter Oxenburgh, Esq., Second Assistant Accountant General's Office, aged 41 years, 3 months, and 27 days.

At Calcutta, on the 30th October, Mr. Charles Casper, aged 38 years, leaving a wife, 4 children, and large circle of friends, to bemoan their irreparable loss.

At Calcutta, on the 31st Oct., Mr. L. Walsh, of the preventive service, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, on the 31st Oct., Mrs. Sarah Grace Angustin, aged 21 years, 4 months and 6 days. Most sincerely regretted by her relatives and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 31st Oct., Mr. Harry Rogers, R. N., Chief Officer of the Steamer Andrew Henderson, aged 30 years.

On the 31st October, at the residence of H. S. Oldfield, Esq., No. 9. Russell Street, Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Colonel John Luard, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

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PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

ESTATE OF	EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.
William Clinton Peter Collinson, late a Lieutenant of the 37th Regt. N. I.	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
Charles Upton Tripp, late a Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain of the 36th Regt N. I.	Ditto.
Frederick Neynoe, late a Serjeant in the H. E. I. C. & Shepherd Hart, late a Captain and Brevet-Major of the 43d Regt. N. I.	Ditto.
Matthew Smith, late a Captain of the 23d Regiment N. I.	Ditto.
Henry Torrens Danell, late a Lieutenant in the 29th Regiment N. I.	Ditto.
Hasting N Young, late an Ensign of the 63d Regiment N. I.	Ditto.
Wm Crawford, Esq, late of the Bengal Civil Service	Ditto.
Gustavus William Alexander, an Ensign of the 60th Regt. N. I.	Ditto.
Emmel's John Bentley, late of Moulmein, in the Tenasserim Provinces, and a member of the firm of Dawood, Bentley and Napol Tavozov, in the said Coast of Tenasserim	Ditto.
Henry Peel Bell, late of Calcutta, an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the E. I. C. on their Bengal Establishment, and first Garrison Assistant Surgeon in Fort William, to George Hill, of Calcutta, Esquire.	Waddington and Sandes, Proctors.
William DeJone, late of Calcutta, an Assistant to the Government Civil Architect, to William Smith, of the Town of Calcutta	Duff, Proctor.
George Russell Dare, late of Ashford, in the county of Middlesex in that part of Great Britain called England, and late a Colonel in H. M. 8th L. D., to Albert John De Hochened Luquent, Esq., of the town of Calcutta, a Member of the firm of Messrs Cockrell and Co., of the same place, Merchants and Agents.	Collier, Bird and Grant, Proctors.
John Benjamin Daynport, late of Calcutta, Post Master of Diamond Harbour, to Julian Jones Curran, of Calcutta, an Assistant to Messrs Boyd and Co., of the said town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents.	Oelme and Paul, Proctors.
Thomas Kilder Crosby, late of Calcutta Merchant and Broker, to Edmund William Smith, Esq., of Calcutta	Waddington and Sandes, Proctors.
James Montgomerie, late of Sulkosi, in the province of Bengal, Shipbuilder, to John Menzies Dave, of Circular Road in Calcutta	C. E. Barwell, Proctor.
William White Bucknion, late of Calcutta, Attorney at Law, to John Alfred Bucknion, of the town of Calcutta, and said, Gentleman	Judge, Judge and Barwell, Proctors.
John Thomson, late a Captain in the Corps of Engineers in the Military Service of the E. I. C. then Bengal Establishment and Executive Engineer of Public Works in the Benares Division, to George Thomson, of Mussoorie, in the Presidency of Agra, also a Captain in the said Corps of Engineers, the eldest brother and the next of kin of the said deceased in this country	G. Henderson, Proctor.
William Melville, late of the Town of Calcutta, Esq., a Member of the firm of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., Merchants and Agents to Theodore Dickens, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court.....	T. B. Swinhoe, Proctor.
John Perronx, of Calcutta, formerly an Assistant Register in the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to Mr. Charles Alexander Perronx, the eldest son of the deceased	Carey, Proctor.
Peter Beghe, a British subject, formerly of Tank-Square, in the Town of Calcutta Boot and Shoe Makers, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court	Thompson and Allan, Proctors.
Peter Beghe, formerly of Calcutta, Boot and Shoe maker, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.....	Thompson and Allan, Proctors.
Mar Jackson, late of the Town of Calcutta, Widow, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court	W. D. Shaw, Proctor
Louis Quatita, late of the Town of Calcutta, to Theodore Dickens Esq., Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.....	Oelme and, Paul, Proctors.

GENERAL REGISTER.

MONEY MARKET.

[Market Office, 24th October, 1840.]

The Money Market cannot be said to have undergone any change since the departure of our October Mail. Every thing remains inactive and we have heard of nothing doing, saving some endeavour to procure Bills to go by the express which we believe was fruitless, on which a rate being demanded. The quotations of the Bill market is as before, Private Bills varying from 2 1/2 to 3d, according to arrangement. Treasury Bills, at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS.—During the week we have had no intelligence, prices, notwithstanding hold firm at previous quotations.

BANK SHARES.—Bank of Bengal shares remain quiet at 2,250 to 2,300 rupees premium, but Union Shares have fluctuated much, a large sale was held at the Bank premises where shares realized an average of 261 rupees premium chiefly purchased by speculation, and by whom re sales have been made at a trifling advance. The Bazar folks, however, maintain prices, and if an intending purchaser was to go into the market he would not be able to effect this investment under 250 to 255 rupees premium.

The Siamu Tea Association has declared another dividend of 20 rupees per share or 10 per cent per annum.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF INDIA	.....(Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,250 a 2,300
UNION BANK	.....(Co. Rs. 1,000) " 245 a 290
AGRA BANK	.....(Co. Rs. 500) " 140 a 150

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stock	{ Transfer Loan of 1837-6 n }	Sell	{ Any
Paper	{ 1000 payable in England }	Prem	{ 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 }
Second	{ 1000 Rs. 11 1/2 a 15 1/2 }	"	{ 3 1/2 a 4 1/2 }
Third	{ 1000 Rs. 11 1/2 a 15 1/2 }	"	{ 4 1/2 a 5 1/2 }
Fourth	{ 1000 Rs. 11 1/2 a 15 1/2 }	"	{ 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 }
Fifth	{ 1000 Rs. 11 1/2 a 15 1/2 }	"	{ 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 }

COURSE OF HOONDEAN.

Agra	11 1/2 d 1 0 prem.	Indore	61 d-d 1 0 direct
Ajmer	61 a 3 0 "	Jyoti	71 a 3 8 prem
Bombay	51 a 10 0 "	K. Rumpun	71 a 2 0 "
Bombay	51 a 10 0 "	Luc know	61 a 0 8 "
Cawnpore	51 a 10 0 "	Mairat	71 a 1 0 direct
Delhi	51 a 10 0 "	Muzapore	71 a 0 9 prem
Farukhabad	51 a 10 0 "	Mullra	71 a 1 0 "
Gwalior	61 a 10 0 "	Patna	71 a 1 0 "
Hyderabad	51 a 10 0 "	Poonah	61 a 0 9 "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Silver Silver	Co. Rs. 101 a 0 a 10 0 0 per 100 an wt.
Gold Gold	12 4 0 a 15 8 0 per an wt.
Gold Dust	12 4 0 a 15 8 0 per an wt.
Synthetic Bullion	222 8 0 a 224 8 0 per 109
Bullion	222 12 0 a 224 8 0 per 109
Dutchons	32 8 0 a 34 0 0
Jewels or Pearls	19 12 0 a 20 0 0
Dutch Diamonds	4 8 0 a 5 0 0
French Diamonds	10 5 0 a 10 6 0
Modern Gold	10 5 0 a 10 6 0
Old Gold Mohurs	10 5 0 a 10 6 0
New	17 11 0 a 17 12 0

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount	{ on Private Bills and Notes, at or within 3 months.. 6 per cent
	{ on Government Acceptances ditto. 4 ditto
	{ on Loans and Accounts of credit not exceeding 1 month, on deposit of Company's Paper. 5 ditto.
Interest	{ on deposit of Opium and Salt. 5 1/2 ditto.
	{ on deposit of Metals, and Indigo. 6 ditto.
	{ on deposit of other Goods. 6 1/2 ditto.
	{ on Tithes at the Factory and in transit to Calcutta. 7 ditto.

N.B.—A Reduction of 1 per cent. allowed on Goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse.

UNION BANK.

Discount	{ on Government and Salary Bills. 4 per cent
	{ on Private Bills 1 or 2 months. 6 ditto.
	{ on ditto ditto 3 ditto. 7 ditto.
	{ on ditto ditto 4 ditto. 8 ditto.
	{ on Loans on Government Paper. 5 ditto.
	{ on all other Goods. 6 ditto.
Interest	{ in Bonded Warehouse. 5 1/2 ditto.
	{ in Bonded Warehouse. 6 1/2 ditto.
	{ on Bank of Bengal Shares. 6 ditto.
	{ on Agra Bank Shares. 6 ditto.
	{ on cash credits on Govt Paper. 6 ditto.
	{ on cash credits on other Security. 8 ditto.
	{ allowed on Deposits for 3 months. 4 ditto.

PREMIUM OF INSURANCE.

To Europe, and North of Great Britain	.....2 1/2 a 3 per cent.
Europe South of Great Britain	.....3 1/2 "
America and New South Wales	.....4 "
China (on Opium and Specie) Manila and Java	.....2 1/2 "
China, on Ship and Goods	.....3 "
Penang	.....1 1/2 "
Malacca and Singapore	.....2 "
Bombay and ports on the West Coast	.....2 1/2 "
Rangoon, Ankerst Town and Madras	.....2 "
Mauritius, Madras and East of London	.....2 "
Madras and Bushire	.....3 "
Bombay or Persian Gulf	.....3 1/2 "
Red Sea	.....4 "
Bombay, Muscat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomalee	.....2 1/2 "
St Helena or Cape	.....2 1/2 "

Insurance on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th.

On Opium to China 3 1/2 days allowed for land up or transshipment half per cent per month to be paid while on board the receiving ships, and one per cent per month if taken up the Coast or adjacent Island.

On 1/2 used at the Co's Mooring quarter per cent.

On duty at their own Mooring at right per cent.

Policies are granted on time of the following rates.

Four months certain	..... 3 1/2 per cent
Six ditto ditto	..... 6 "
Nine ditto ditto	..... 7 "
Twelve ditto ditto	..... 9 "

An Extra Premium of 1 per cent. for every time more than once that the Vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy.

* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru Price Current, October 24, 1840)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Indian.—The advices from the Factories during the week are the same as we last reported on this article.

The accounts from England by the September Mail represent the Market dull. The quarterly sales were fixed for the 5th October and 9,507 chests were declared. The delivery was large, and the Stock on the 31st August was, 1,081 chests more than in the same period the previous year.

RAW SILK.—Purchases have continued small, owing to the reduced stock in the Bazar, and prices keep firm. By the last accounts from Home the article was in demand.

SILK PRICE CURRENT.—Purchases in Calcutta continue also small, and prices remain without change since our last report.

COTTON.—There is a good deal doing on speculation both here and in the interior at prices rather a shade lower. To China there is not much going on just now.

SALTPETRE.—The purchases reported are for the English, French and American markets. The transactions, however, have not been extensive, and prices may be quoted at a shade of improvement on Chiprah and Firoh. The article at home by the last account, was firm and the stock consisted of 4,134 tons against 4,242 at the same period last year.

SUGAR.—Is still in good enquiry, and purchases to a considerable extent have been made during the week at improved prices. The accounts from Home report the article in good demand and prices had taken a further rise. The Stock of West India was 18,600 casks, and of East India 109,100 bags less than at the same period last year.

LAC.—The market has been quiet during the whole of this week, and the prices of both Shell Lac and Lac Dye have undergone no change since our last report. By the last accounts from Home Shell Lac was selling rather freely at previous prices, and Lac Dye was dull of sale.

GRAIN.—We have heard of no transaction in Rice for shipment Homeward. A few purchases of Moonghy Rice, Wheat and Gram have been made for the Mauritius at steady prices. The last accounts by the Mail report a good show of White Bengal Rice, and supported former prices, and inferior qualities 6d lower.

HIDES AND HORNES.—Continue to be enquired after, and purchases to a large extent have been made at improved prices.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Without report of transaction. By the last accounts from Home, the market for these articles was higher, and an advance of 10s per ton had taken place.

ON SEEDS.—Lusned has improved both as to demand and price and purchases have been freely made during the week for shipment Homeward. The article by the last accounts was in fair demand at Home and that realized 6s.

SAPPHIRES.—Some purchases for shipment to England are reported at steady prices.

OPICU.—No transactions have been reported with the occurrence of the week. The prices of the day are quoted at Rs. 5 per chest on last week's rates.

CHINA, STRAITS AND COAST PRODUCE.

BRETNUT, (Eastern).—A sale is reported at steady price.

CORAN, (Javan).—Without sale, but the article has slightly improved in price.

COPPER, (Mocha).—Our market is now supplied by recent arrivals, and prices have consequently given way. We have heard of no transaction during the week.

MACE AND NUTMEG.—Little doing in these, and the few sales reported, are at steady prices.

COPPER.—In this article also, little has been doing at last week's rates.

TIN, (Block).—Without sale, but the metal continues to improve in price.

VERMILLION.—Is in demand, but the recent importations have lowered the market.

EUROPE GOODS.

MULA TWIST.—Sales have continued limited since we last reported on this Yarn and prices remain without alteration.

COLUMB YARNS.—A few sales of English Dye and Red Yarn had been made at rather low rates.

CHINTZES.—Sales of Single Colour sets, Bengal Stripes, Neutral and Pines have been made during the week at rather low prices.

COLORAD COTTONS.—Turkey Red Twills have also been sold at low prices.

WHITE COTTONS.—Our market as regards demand has exhibited some improvement from the sales made during the week, and prices show a shade of improvement on Grey Shirtings only.

WOOLLEN.—The market is at present favorable for both fine and inferior cloths, but we are unable to report any improvement in prices.

CORRAN.—Without report of sale this week, and prices remain as last quoted.

JANN.—Sales to a large extent have been made during the week at steady prices.

STELL.—Some sales of Swedish have been made at improved prices.

LEAD.—Without sale, and prices remain as last quoted.

SPELTER.—Has been sold at a slight improvement in price.

TIN PLATES AND QUINCE SILVER.—Without sale, and remain at last week's quotations.

The rates have undergone no change since our last and may be quoted as below.

FREIGHTS.

We have no change in our last quotations to notice.

TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Saltpetre.....	£5 10 s 5 1/2 per ton of 30 cwts.
Sugar.....	£5 15 s 6 0 ditto ditto.
Rice.....	£1 0 s 0 0 ditto ditto.
On Seeds.....	£6 s 6 10 ditto ditto.
Shell Lac & Lac Dye ..	£4 0 s 0 0 per ton of 50 c ft
Jute & Hemp.....	£3 5 s 3 10 ditto ditto.
Hides.....	£4 4 s 4 10 ditto ditto.
Rum.....	£5 10 s 5 15 per ton of 3 bbl
Silk P. Goods.....	£1 0 s 5 4 per ton of 50 c ft
Raw Silk.....	£5 10 s 6 0 per ton of 30 cwts.

GENERAL REGISTER **GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION** **&c., &c., &c.**

General Department, the 28th October, 1840—The right honorable the governor of Bengal is pleased to direct that the following regulations prescribed by the honorable the court of directors, with respect to the grant of extensions of leave to members of the Indian civil establishments repairing to England under the absence regulations, or on special leave of absence, be published for general information, viz.

1st Civil servants proceeding to England under the absence regulations, or on special leave immediately on their arrival are to report themselves, with their address, by letter to the secretary to the honorable the court of directors, forwarding at the same time the certificate which they received in India.

2d In all cases of leave, civil servants are required to rejoin the establishment in which they belong at the expiration of the term for which leave may have been granted, unless they shall have obtained an extension of it from the honorable court six months before the expiration of the said leave.

3d Extensions of leave will not in future be granted by the honorable the court of directors except in cases of sickness certified to their satisfaction or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

4th When under any such circumstances a civil servant shall have obtained an extension of leave for a given period, he must at the expiration thereof apply for and obtain permission of the honorable court, either to return to his duty or to reside a further time in Europe, failing in which he shall be liable to be struck off the list of civil servants.

5th The act of the 33d, George 3d, Cap 52, sec 70, as it respects civil servants, applies only to cases of sickness, infirmity or inevitable accident, and no civil servant will be hereafter considered eligible to return to the service after 5 years' absence under the enactment, who has failed to obtain from the honorable court, agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the act.

28th October, 1840—Mr Edward Thomas, of the civil service, reported his return to the presidency from England on board the ship "Bucephalus" on the 2d instant.

3d November, 1840—The secretary lays before the right hon'ble the governor a statement of the number of furloughs available in this season for the members of the civil service qualified to take the same, and of the applications preferred by the 1st November 1840.

On the 1st November, 1839, there were vacant and available to make the complement of 51 furloughs,

Lapses since 1st November, 1839,

1st By return—

Messrs A Lang, Henry Pidcock, H B Browlow, W S Alexander, Henry Lubington, J P Gubbins, R J Lough-
 * pan, G A Bushby, D C Smyth W
 Blunt, and W R Kennaway.....

2d By expiry, i.e. completion of 3 years from the date of sailing—

Messrs C M Caldwell, R W Maxwell,
 C C Jackson, C Phillips, H Fraser,
 senior, and Robert Neave,.....

3d By acceptance of annuity—

None.

4th By death—

Messrs T G Vibert, J Neave, William
 Crawford and Alexander Cumming....

Deduct taken with the year—

By Messrs J H Crawford, W R Young W P
 Good, C W Fagan, J Cumine JA Dorin,
 F Macnaghten, George Manwaring, G
 Uiny, W A Pringle, Edward Deedes,
 H S Boulderson, R H Scott, C B
 Quintin, W H Woodcock, John Law-
 rence, A Fraser, H Nisbet, A Reid
 and R W Hughes.....
 Furloughs available 2d November 1840,
 Remain absent on this date as per list
 annexed,

Total..

Three furloughs are available on this date, the 2d November 1840, the applications received up to the 1st Novem-ber, 42 in number, are placed hereunto according to their order of seniority in the service, including the names of Messrs W J H Money, M B Edmonstone, B J Colvin and P C French, who, as a special indulgence, have been admitted to furlough in advance by the hon'ble the court of directors in excess of the furloughs for the season 1838-39. The furloughs thus granted to those gentlemen are ordered to be deducted from the available furloughs, and to be considered as appropriated by the above named gentlemen when the same shall fall to their turn.

APPLICATIONS.

(1) T P B Bisons, (2) B Goulding, (3) F H Robinson, (4) G W Batye, (5) W J H Money, (6) J P Grant (7) C T Davidson, (8) W R Fimms, (9) N B Edmonstone, (10) J Muir, (11) B J Colvin, (12) P C French, (13) H Bessford, (14) M S Gilmore, (15) D J Money, (16) W E Money, (17) C Gubbins, (18) W M Dirom, (19) R Houston, (20) F Lowth, (21) A C Bidwell, (22) J G Campbell.

By rule 11. of the orders of the hon'ble the president in council dated the 6th of November 1839, (which has received the sanction of the hon'ble the court of Directors) the number of furloughs hereafter available during the season will correspond with the number exacted to fall in between the 1st of November and the 31st of March.

The following is a list of the furloughs that will fall in up to the last mentioned time, viz.

(1) R Macan 8th December, 1840.
 (2) W Wilkinson..... 16th ditto ..
 (3) W H Martin, 10th ditto, ..

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- (4) T. C. Scott,..... 7th ditto
 (5) C. Allen,..... 4th January, 1841
 (6) H F Russell,..... 5th ditto
 (7) Robert Trotter,..... 5th ditto
 (8) C E Travelyan,..... 17th ditto
 (9) James Lean,..... 1st February, 1841
 (10) S G Smith,..... 15th ditto
 (11) F E Reid,..... 17th ditto
 (12) T P Woodcock,..... 1st March
 (13) George Adams,..... 8th ditto

Resolution.—The right hon'ble the governor is pleased with reference to the foregoing report and to rule I. of the resolution of the hon'ble the president in council, bearing date the 6th of November 1839, to assign the three available furloughs to the senior applicants Messrs. T P B Bischoe, B Goulding and F H Robinson.

With respect to the furloughs that will fall in before the end of March, 13 in number, they will be granted as they become available according to rule 11 of the resolution abovementioned—first to applicants on medical certificate (of which at the present there are none on the List) and otherwise according to seniority to the following gentlemen :

- (1) G W Batty, (2) W J H Money, (3) J P Grant, (4) C T Davidson, (5) W R Timins, (6) N B Edmondstone, (7) J Muir, (8) B J Colvin, (9) P C Trench, (10) H Beresford, (11) M S Gilmora, (12) D J Money, (13) W E Money, (14) C Gubbins, (15) W M Dirom, (16) R Houston, (17) F Lowth, (18) A C Bidwell, (19) G Campbell.

For the information of these gentlemen the secretary's report will be published in the Calcutta Gazette with a copy of this resolution of the right honorable the governor.

The 31st October 1840.—The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to attach Messrs G M B Berford and J A Loch, writers, reported qualified for the public service to the North Western Provinces.

4th November, 1840.—The right honorable the governor of Bengal is pleased to permit Mr J A Loch, of the civil service, to proceed to Furradpoor, and to be absent for two months on private affairs, from the 21st ultimo.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to attach Mr. Edward Thomas, of the civil service, to the North Western Provinces.

11th November, 1840.—Mr R W Hughes, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship "Helen," which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 27th ultimo.

16th November 1840.—Notice is hereby given, that the salaries and allowances of the civil and marine departments for the month of November, instant, will be discharged by the Sub-Treasurer and marine pay Master respectively, on or after Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

25th November 1840.—Mr. J E S Little appointed by the hon'ble the court of directors a writer on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival at the presidency on the 23d instant.

The right hon'ble the governor general in council is pleased to appoint Mr. R & Maling to be post master at Baugradon.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Legislative department, the 26th Oct. 1840.—The following draft of a proposed act was read in council for the first time on the 26th October, 1840.

ACT NO.—OF 1840.

An act for the greater uniformity of the process upon Trials for State Offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases.

I. Whereas it is expedient that the rules of process for the trials of state offences should be uniform at the different presidencies, which at present is not the case and whereas some of the rules heretofore in force at particular presidencies appear capable of amendment.

It is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent for the ordinary tribunals to try charges of treason, rebellion or other crime against the state: according to the competence of such tribunals to award the punishments to which persons guilty of the respective offences may be subject.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent for the government of any presidency to issue a commission for the trial of any offences of treason, rebellion or crime against the state by one or more judges together with such law officers as shall be required and be deemed expedient.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the courts convened under the preceding section are to try the prisoners brought before them in the same manner as they would have been tried before the ordinary courts; and shall exercise all powers and authorities vested in such courts, except that their sentence, whether of acquittal or punishment, shall in every instance be reported with their proceedings to the highest company's court for criminal matters of the presidency, previous to carrying the same into execution, and they are to be guided as to the place where they are to assemble, the persons to be tried by them, and all other particulars not provided for in the regulations, by the special orders which they may receive from the executive government, or from the highest company's court for criminal matters in the presidency.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that in case of the death, or of the absence from indisposition or other cause, of any of the judges, or law officers of the courts which may be appointed to try offenders under this regulation, the remaining judge or judges, or law officer or officers, shall be competent to form a court, and proceed with the trial or trials, until provision can be made by the government of the presidency for supplying the place of such judge or judges or law officer or officers, if any such provision shall be deemed necessary; or, if no such provision be made, the powers and proceedings of the said courts shall not be affected by the death or absence of such judge, or judges, or law officer or officers.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the highest company's court for criminal matters of the respective presidencies on the receipt of any trials referred to them under this regulation, are to proceed thereupon according to the rules in force with respect to other trials referred to them; except that they are in every

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Instructions to report their sentences to the executive government of the presidency for the time being; and are to wait the orders of government before they direct their sentence to be carried into execution.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that the magistrates of the several sillahs, and cities, where any person or persons shall be charged with the crimes mentioned in this regulation, shall give immediate notice thereof to the government of the presidency to which their several districts or cities belong, and shall pay immediate and strict attention to all orders which may be transmitted to them by their respective governments for the apprehension of persons charged as aforesaid, or for making any enquiry respecting such persons, or for committing them to take their trials before the ordinary courts, or before the special courts described in this regulation.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that this act shall not be construed to alter or affect the jurisdiction of any of her majesty's courts of justice.

Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the legislative council of India after the 26th day of January next.

G. A. BUSHBY, *Sery to the Govt of Bengal.*

Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Department, the 26th October, 1840—Mr. T H Maddock, secretary to the government of India in the legislative, judicial and revenue departments, has assumed charge of the departments under this date.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Junr. Sery. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 11th November 1840—Proclamation—The governor general in council is pleased to notify, that from and after the 11th day of November 1840, in respect to the Mint of Calcutta, and from and after the 1st day of April 1841, in respect to the mint of Fort Saint George and Bombay, those parts of Act No XVII of 1835 which were suspended by Act No XXXI of 1837, directing that certain silver coins issued from the mints within the territories of the East India Company shall bear on the obverse the head of the reigning sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be again in force: and that the device of the silver coins which shall be coined from and after the said dates respectively in the mints of India, in conformity with Acts XVII of 1835 and XXI of 1838, will be as Act No XVII of 1835 requires, viz.

On the Obverse—The head of her majesty Victoria with the words.

VICTORIA QUEEN.

On the Reverse—The denomination of the coin in English and Persian in the centre, encircled by a wreath, and around the margin the words

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

1840.

The coin will be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright mulling like the rupee now current bearing the head of his late majesty William IV.

The weight, standard fineness and value of Company's rupees, as defined in the Act, are here repeated.

Weight—180 grains Troy, or one tola.

Standard Quality—Eleven twelfth silver, and twelfth alloy.

Value—The same as the Company's rupees of 1835, the Madras, Bombay, Furrakabad, and Sonah rupees, and equal to fifteen sixteenths of the late stock rupee.

The other silver coins authorized to be issued from the government mints by Act No XVII of 1835, viz. double, half and quarter rupees and two anna pieces will bear in all respects a due proportion to this rupee.

The governor general in council hereby directs that all magistrates, collectors and other public officers will promulgate this proclamation throughout their respective districts: and that a translation of it be affixed in a conspicuous place at every public treasury.

Money changers, shroffs, podars and others, should be required to take notice of the provision in Act No. XVII of 1835 against clipping, filing, punching or otherwise defacing the legal coin. The silver coin issued from the mints of government under Act XVII of 1835 if not cut, clipped, marked, or otherwise wilfully impaired are legal tender for their full value until by gradual wear they have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

The 23d November, 1840.—Notice is hereby given, that the rate at which advances will be made, under authority of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, of cash to merchant on bills of exchange in favour of the Hon'ble the court of Directors secured by the consignment of goods, will, until further orders, be 2s and 3d the Company's rupees. In all other respects the terms and conditions of these advances will be the same as advertised under dates the 3d May, 1838, 27th November, 1839, and 4th March, 1840.

Published by order of the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council.

G A BUSHBY, *Sery. to the Govt. of India.*

Fort William, Secret Department, the 25th November, 1840—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to order the publication, for general information, of the following extract from a despatch this-day received by express from the envoy and minister at the court of his majesty Shah Soojahool Moolk, announcing the unconditional surrender of the ex-chief of Cabool, Doost Mahomed Khan, to Sir W. Macnaghten on the 3d instant.

The official report of the action at Purwur alluded to by the envoy and minister, has not yet reached the government.

By order of the right honorable the governor general of India in council.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Sery. to the Govt. of India.

Extract from a letter from Sir W M Macnaghten Bart. dated 4th November, 1840.

I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the right hon'ble the governor general in council that Doost Mahomed Khan, the ex-chief of Cabool surrendered himself to me yesterday evening.

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I was returning from my evening ride, and within a few yards of my own residence in the citadel, when a single horseman galloped up to me, and having satisfied himself that I was the envoy and minister, told me that Dost Mahomed Khan was arrived and sought my protection.

Dost Mahomed Khan rode up to me and alighted from his horse. After the usual salutations, I begged him to mount again, and we proceeded together to my residence, in the compound of which I have pitched a tent for the ex-chief, and have provided him with every thing necessary to his comfort. He assured me that he had not been off his horse for twenty-four hours, yet, he shewed but little symptom of fatigue, and his self-possession was very remarkable. He put his sword into my hand as a token of submission, but I at once returned it to him, and he seemed gratified for this mark of confidence. He asked me about his family, and, at his own suggestion and in my presence, he wrote letters to his son Mahomed Afzal and to his two other sons, whose escape from Ghuznee was recently reported, desiring them to come in immediately, as he himself had confided in my protection and been honorably received.

On the day before yesterday the detachment under the command of major general Sir Robert Sale, &c. &c. fell in with Dost Mahomed Khan's army at Purwur and dispersed it: the particulars of which occurrences will be reported to his lordship in council by major general Sir W Cotton, &c. &c. Dost Mahomed Khan must have come into Cabool direct from the field of battle without the knowledge of any of his adherents Fidd.

I have to lament the loss of my assistant Mr. P. B. Lord, who was unfortunately killed in this affair. His lordship in council is too well acquainted with the zeal and abilities of the deceased officer to require any eulogium from me.

(True Extract.)

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, General Department, the 11th November, 1840.—Furlough.—Since the report of the secretary to government in this department was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 4th instant, the application of Mr. W. H. Money for Furlough has been cancelled at his own request, and the application of Mr. R. K. Dick magistrate and collector of Bynore, for Furlough, under medical certificate, has been registered according to rule II. of the Furlough resolution dated the 6th of November 1839.

The following revised list of the disposition of the Furloughs that will fall in before the end of March next, is accordingly published for the information of the civil servants interested.

Furloughs that will be available by return or expiry to the 31st March, 1841.

1. R Macan,.....	8th December 1840.
2. W Wilkinson,.....	16th Ditto "
3. W H Martin,.....	16th Ditto "
4. T C Galt,.....	16th Ditto "
5. C Allen,.....	4th January 1841
6. H P Russell,.....	5th Ditto "
7. Robert Irwin,.....	5th Ditto "
8. C E Trevelyan,.....	17th Ditto "
9. James Lean,.....	1st Ditto "
10. S G Smith,.....	13th Ditto "
11. F E Read,.....	13th Ditto "
12. T P Woodcock,.....	1st Ditto "
George Adams,.....	8th Ditto "

Furloughs to be allotted to registered applicants

1. R K Dick (under medical Certificate);
2. G W Barry.
3. W J H Money.
4. J P Grant.
5. C T Davidson.
6. W R Timms.
7. N B Edmoustone.
8. A Muir.
9. B J Colvin.
10. P C Trench.
11. H Harasford.
12. M S Gilmore.
13. D J Money.
14. G Gubbins.
15. W Houston.
16. H Dirot.
17. F. Lowth.
18. A C Bidwell.
19. J G Campbell.

G. A. BUSHEY, Secy to the Govt of India.

Fort William, Political Department, the 17th November 1840.—The right honorable the governor general of India in council having this day received from the agent of the governor general on the N W Frontier official intelligence of the demise, on the 31st instant, of his highness maharajah Khuruck Sing, ruler of the Panjab, is pleased to direct that minute guns, to the number of 46, corresponding with the years of the late maharajah, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council,

T. H. MADDOCK, Secy to the Govt of India.

Political Department, the 2d November 1840.—Captain F C Elwell assistant general superintendent of measures for the suppression of Thugges, has obtained two months' leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, from the 20th December next to the 20th February 1841.

Captain James Fitzgerald, of the 42d Madras N I, attached to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, has been appointed to accompany the Birsa Bhee during her highness' journey from Allahabad to the Dekhan. This duty being of a temporary nature, captain Fitzgerald will be directed, on the arrival of the Birsa Bhee at the place of her destination, to return to resume his duties at Nagpore.

5th November, 1840.—The right honorable the governor general in council has been pleased to appoint captain A R Macdonald, brigade major to the Oude Auxiliary Force, to act as commandant of the Bundelcund Legion, during the absence of captain W A Benson proceeding on service with his regiment.

The 9th November, 1840.—Captain J Briggs, 2d assistant to the commissioner in Mysore, returned to his duty at Bangalore on the 9th ultimo.

Mr J W Winchester, surgeon to the political agency in Lower Sindh, has obtained leave of absence for the space of one month, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Major J W Douglas, 1st assistant to the resident at Indore, has obtained leave of absence for one month,

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from the 1st proximo, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to retiring from the His Majesty's service.

16th Nov 1840.—Lieut H F Gustard assumed charge of his duties as extra junior assistant to the commissioner at Mysore on the 22d ultimo.

Captain J C Lumadane, of Solindshi's reformed contingent, has obtained leave of absence for 12 months on sick certificate, to have effect from the 30th Decem-ber next.

The governor general in council is pleased to confirm the orders issued by captain Gray on the 31st ultimo, appointing Lieut C M Rice to act as station staff during the absence on duty of captain Macdonald, brigade major of the Oude auxiliary force.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt of India.

Ecclesiastical Department, the 18th Nov 1840.—The rev James Y Beecher, reported his arrival as an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment, on the 16th instant.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to attach the rev James Y Beecher, assistant chaplain, to the north western provinces.

The 18th November 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor of Bengal has been pleased to grant to the reverend F A Dawson, chaplain of Lucknow, leave of absence for a period of twelve months, commencing on the 1st of February next, to proceed to the hills north of Debrah, under medical certificate.

The reverend H Loveday reported his arrival as an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment, on the 15th instant.

The right hon'ble the governor general in council is pleased to attach the reverend H Loveday, assistant chaplain, to the north western provinces.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt of India.

Secret Department, dated the 2d November 1840.—The appointment of lieutenant W J Wilson, 43d Madras native infantry, to the service of His Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, as notified in orders from this department of the 3d August last, has been cancelled at that officer's request.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy to the Govt of India.

Military Department, 16th November 1840.—Notice is hereby given that the pay, batta, and other allowances for November, 1840 of the troops at the presidency and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Thursday, the 10th proximo.

J. STUART. Lt-Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Separate Department—Mr H Torrens, secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, is permitted to be absent from his office for a period of fifteen days from the 26th instant, to enable him to proceed to the sand heads.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr R S Maling to be superintendent of the Baugunder salt chokias, vice Mr J A Torrens deceased.

The 21st November, 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. H S Homfray to be superintendent of the Midnapore Salt Chokias, vice Mr. R S Maling. The appointment to take effect from the 4th instant, the date of Mr. Maling's transfer to the Baugunder Salt Chokias.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By the Governor of Bengal.

Judicial, and Revenue Department—The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

The 13th October, 1840—Pandit Ramnarsin Roy to be deputy collector under regulation IX. of 1833, in Bhagulpore.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations.

Mr. W Taylor, officiating magistrate and collector of Cuttack, on medical certificate, under sections V and XI of the rules of the 31st January, 1840, preparatory to his proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. R Hampton, special deputy collector of Rajasahy, &c, for six weeks, on private affairs making over charge of his duties to Mr R C Halkett.

Mr G D Wilkins, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Champaran, for one week, from the 7th to the 14th proximo under section I of the rules of the 29th January 1840.

Mr A G McDonald, superintendent of khas and resumed mehals in Dinapore, for one month, under medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th ultimo.

The 20th October, 1840.—Mr R M Skinner, officiating magistrate and collector of Dacca, for one month, from the 1st instant, making over charge of his duties to Mr D H Ferguson.

Mr D J Money, collector of Tipperah, in extension for one month, on private affairs.

Baboo Govinobunder Bysack, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, in Tipperah, for two months, in extension under medical certificate.

Baboo Ramgouty Mittra and Baboo Goluckchunder Bol, deputy collectors under regulation IX of 1833, in Sylhet, for three weeks, from the 28th ultimo.

The 27th October, 1840.—Mr L J H Gray, superintendent of khas and resumed mehals in Meerhoom and Moorahabad, for one month, to visit the presidency preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea, under medical certificate. Mr Gray will make over charge of his office to Mr Beaufort, who has this day been appointed to succeed him.

Mr assistant surgeon G N Cheek, of west Burdwan, from the 26th instant to the 30th of December ensuing, on private affairs, making over charge of

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the medical duties of the station to Mr. assistant surgeon A H Cheek.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Moonisif Niamoll Roy of Dindighar, to officiate as sudder ameen of Purneah, during the absence on leave of pandit Luckynarala Nyalukar.

Mr R C Raikes to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Pabna.

The leave of absence granted under date the 22d ultimo to Mr assistant surgeon Thornton, of Pabna, has been cancelled at his own request.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 30th October, 1840—Mr. L J H Grey, for six months, under medical certificate, in extension, to enable him to proceed to the eastward for the recovery of his health.

Mr H Divar, sub-assistant in Assam, for fifteen days, in extension, under medical certificate.

Mr. R P Harrison, exercising powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Midnapore, for one month, from the 2d November, under section XI. of the rules of the 29th January, 1840.

The 27th October, 1840—Mr F R Hodgson, superintendent of khes mehals in Sarun for two months, under medical certificate, commencing from the date of his giving over charge of his office to Mr. G Martin, who will conduct the duties in addition to those of his own office.

Bahon Nobinohunder Ghosal, deputy collector under regulation IX, of 1833, in Pandooah for six weeks, under medical certificate, from the date of his giving over charge of his office.

Lieutenant J S Phillips, revenue surveyor in Tipperah, for three months, under medical certificate, from the date of his quitting Dacca, preparatory to applying for furlough. This cancels the leave of absence granted to him on the 29th ultimo.

Moulvie Wajid Hussain, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Shababad for four months, under medical certificate, from the 4th of February last.

Mr A Sconce magistrate and collector of Chuttagong for three months, on private affairs. Mr Jas Alexander has been deputed to act as collector, and Mr M A G Shawe to officiate as magistrate of that district.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Bahon Tarakant Bidisagar to be sudder ameen and moonisif of the sudder station of Cuttack.

Moulvie Mahomed Nazim to be sudder ameen of Tipperah.

Bahon Harriachunder Dose to be ditto ditto of West Burdwan.

Bahon Lokensauth Bose to be ditto ditto of Dinagore.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 3d November, 1840. Mr C Steer, magistrate of Nuddea, for ten days, from the 1st proximo, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs, making over charge of

the magistracy to Mr. Ogilvie, the collector, in the event of Mr. Wilkinson not returning to duty.

Mr J A Wilkinson, collector of Tipperah, for fifteen days, on private affairs, from the 5th instant, under section XI of the rules of 29th January last.

Bahon Harriachunder Bose, deputy collector under regulation IX at Dinagore, for one month, from the 18th instant, under medical certificate, in extension.

Bahon Tarayachurn Banerjee, ditto ditto, under ditto at Backergunge, for one month in extension, under medical certificate.

Mr N Smith, collector of Rungpore, for three months, preparatory to retiring from the service. Mr A T Dick will officiate as collector of Rungpore, until further orders.

Captain J Wemyss, principal assistant to the commissioner of Assam at Kamroop, for one month, under medical certificate, making over charge of office to lieutenant E G J Law.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment.

Mr R P Harrison to officiate as magistrate of Rungpore, vice Mr Dick.

Mr G G Mackintosh to officiate as magistrate and collector of Central Cuttack. Mr O W Malet will assume the charge of offices till Mr Mackintosh arrives.

The remaining portion (four days,) of the leave of absence, for fifteen days, granted to Mr J G B Lawrell the officiating collector of the 24-Pargunnahs, under date 11th July last is hereby cancelled.

Hyderbux Khan, late Nazir of the office of the special deputy collector of Cuttack, having been convicted of knowingly issuing a forged Roobukaree and fraudulently obtaining money from the collector's office is hereby declared under Section IV. Regulation II. of 1813, incapable of serving government in future, in any public capacity.

The 3d November, 1840 Mr T C Loch to officiate as magistrate of Rajshyee, vice Mr G G Mackintosh deputed to Central Cuttack.

Lieutenant E G J Law to be a junior assistant to the commissioner of Assam, vice Dr. Bayfield deceased.

Lieutenant L P O Eld to officiate as junior assistant to ditto during the absence of lieutenant Sturt, or until further orders.

Moulvie Fual'ool Huk, principal sudder ameen of Sarun, has been transferred to a corresponding office in Midnapore, vice moulvie Abdool Summad dismissed.

Moulvie Ullee Bukeh, additional principal sudder ameen of Shababad, to be principal sudder ameen of Sarun, vice moulvie Fual'ool Huk.

Moulvie Aftab Oodeen Mahomed to act as law officer in the court of Mymensing during the absence of the fixed incumbent.

The appointment of Dr A H Cheek, under the 27th ultimo, to officiate as civil assistant surgeon at West Burdwan, is cancelled.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The 10th November, 1840—Captain G Vallancy, assistant in the department for the suppression of

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thuggee, has been vested with the powers of joint magistrates in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly and the 28 Parganas.

Soultie Mohamed Khorshed, of Myraising, to officiate as principal sudder ameen of Dinagpore until further orders.

Mr. L. Dasgupta, late officiating additional principal sudder ameen of Barua, has been ordered to resume his office of Sudder Ameen of that district.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. A. Littlejohn, exercising powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Sylhet, for one month, on private affairs.

The 17th November, 1840.—Mr. M. S. Gilmore, officiating magistrate and collector of Shahabad, for one month, from the 23d instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. E. F. Radcliffe will assume temporary charge of the magistracy and collectorate, until further orders.

Mr. R. M. Skinner, officiating magistrate and collector of Dacca, from the 1st to the 30th instant, in extension of the leave accorded to him under date the 20th ultimo.

Cauzee Mahomed Ullah, principal sudder ameen of Tipperah, for three months, on medical certificate.

10th November, 1840.—The leave of absence granted for six months, under date the 15th September last, to Mr. F. Gouldsbury, civil and session judge of West Burdwan, has been commuted to one month, available in January or February next—in the mean time he is authorized to resume the duties of his office.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

The 17th November, 1840.—Mr. H. C. Hamilton, collector of Behar, for three months, from the date of his making over charge of the collectorate to Mr. J. Reid.

Mr. C. T. Davidson, magistrate and collector of Purneah, for one month, from the 10th proximo, preparatory to applying for furlough.

The 24th November, 1840.—Mr. assistant surgeon R. C. McConnachie, of Sylhet, for two months, from the 15th proximo, on private affairs.

Mr. assistant surgeon J. Macanah, of East Burdwan, for ten days, on private affairs.

Baboo Doorgensain Roy, principal sudder ameen of West Burdwan, for ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him during the Dusseerah vacation.

Syed Nizam Ali, law officer of the court of Sarun, for one month, in extension of the leave accorded to him on the 14th July last.

Baboo Remnarsing, Mookerjee, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Bakergunge for fourteen days, in extension, under medical certificate.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments;

Mr. T. Sandys to officiate as collector of Shahabad,

Mr. C. Bagge to officiate as magistrate of ditto.

Mr. W. T. Trotter to officiate as collector of Purneah.

Mr. E. Lestour to officiate as joint magistrates and deputy collector of Mynore, until further orders.

The following officers have requested their leave of absence to be cancelled:

Lieutenant R. Mathison, revenue surveyor, Midnapore, (granted on the 13th ultimo,) for one month.

Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, collector of Tirkoot, (granted on the 3d instant,) for fifteen days.

Mr. C. Steer, Magistrate of Nudda, (ditto on the 3d ultimo,) for ten days.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Political Department, Fort William, 26th October, 1840.—Mr. T. H. Maddock has this day assumed charge of his duties as secretary in the secret and political departments of the governments of India and Bengal.

The governor general in council has been pleased to confirm the appointment of captain William Ridgell, 60th regiment N. I., as assistant in the departments for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity in Malwa, to have effect from the 27th June last, the date on which he took charge of the duties of the office.

H. TORRENS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India;

Political Department, the 26th October, 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general in council has been pleased to place captain W. F. Beaton, commanding the Bundelkund legion, at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief, for the purpose of forming his regiment the 53th N. I., ordered to Afghanistan, at his own request, captain Beaton is authorised to make over temporary charge of the legion to the next senior officer.

Mr. H. Ingle, assistant to the political agent in the Cossyah Hills, has obtained two months leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, commencing from the 29th November next.

The unexpired portion of the extended leave of absence granted on the 1st of June last to lieutenant J. Briggs, 2d assistant to the commissioner of Mysore has been cancelled from the 13th ultimo, the date on which that officer arrived at Mysore.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy to the Govt of India.

Secret Department, the 26th October, 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general in council has been this day pleased to appoint lieutenant J. H. Conolly, (20th regt N. I.) of his Majesty Shah Shooja's 4th regiment of infantry, to be military assistant, and commandant of the escort of the envoy and minister at Cabool, vice captain Edward Conolly killed in action.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

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By the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P.

General Department Agra, 15th October, 1840
Judicial and Revenue Department.—Mr C B Thorntall exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Goolgawn has obtained three months leave of absence from the 15th proximo on his private affairs.

The 21st October, 1840.—The honorable the lieutenant governor is pleased to appoint Mr. John Crockett Wilson to be magistrate and collector of Boolaundshur, with retrospective effect from the 29th of March, 1839 Mr. Wilson will continue in the discharge of his present duties as officiating magistrate of Lawnpore, until further orders.

The 26th October.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. Trevaux John Chicheley Plowden magistrate and collector of Meerut, under orders of the 25th ultimo is cancelled.

31st October, 1840.—Mr H C Tucker, officiating magistrate and collector of Azimgurb, has obtained leave of absence for three months from the 1st December next, to proceed to the presidency.

Mr G H M Alexander is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Azimgurb, until further orders.

The 7th November, 1840.—Mr M F Muir is appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut.

Mr C Lindsey, Judge of Dablie has obtained an extension of leave of absence from the 1st to the 10th instant.

Mr A Ross, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut, having resumed charge of his duties on the 27th ultimo the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him under orders of the 13th June last, is cancelled.

The 13th November 1840.—Mr G H M Alexander to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futehpore. The order of the 31st ultimo, appointing M Alexander to Azimgurb, is cancelled.

Mr J Brewster to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuck

Messrs G M B Bedford and J A Looh to be assistants under the commissioner of the Benares division.

Mr R Neave to officiate as magistrate and collector of Azimgurb.

The 14th November, 1840.—Mr J H Batten, sen o assistant under the commissioner of Kumaon, for one month, from the 1st proximo

Mr W R Timins, the magistrate and collector of Budon, for ten days from 31st ultimo.

Mr A H Cooks is appointed to take charge of Mr Timins' duties.

J. THOMASON,

Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.

General Department, Agra, the 19th October, 1840
Judicial Department.—Mr J. P. P. civil surgeon of Agra, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, to the 1st of February next, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea, in expectation of the leave granted him under orders of 31st August.

The 20th October 1840.—Messrs Mahomed Yusuf Hasien Khan principal sudder ameen of Jounpore, has obtained leave of absence for five months, on medical certificate, and the following appointments has in consequence been made.

Messrs Gholm Mahomed Moostafa, sudder ameen to officiate as principal sudder ameen.

Cases Zaeacullah, moonsiff, to officiate as sudder

The 30th October 1840.—The Hon'ble the lieutenant governor is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. A. Begbie to officiate as Judge of Meerut on Mr. Glyn availing himself of the leave of absence granted him in orders of the 7th ultimo.

Mr C F Thompson, officiating Judge of Jounpore to officiate as Judge of Mynpore, Mr Thompson has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his office to the officiating principal sudder ameen.

Mr H B Harrington officiating Judge of Allahabad, to officiate as Judge of Jounpore Mr. Harrington will proceed to Jounpore as soon as he is relieved of his present duties by Mr Lang

Mr H Pidcock, additional sessions Judge of Bundelkhund, has obtained leave of a sence, for one month, from the 1st proximo, on his private affairs.

The 5th November, 1840.—Lalla Surruasookh Rao, Sudder ameen of Bijnore, having resumed charge of his duties on the 24th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him in orders of the 10th September last is canceled.

The 9th November 1840.—Leave of absence on private affairs, have been granted to the following officers

Nuwab Abdoolah Khan, principal sudder ameen of Mynpore, to the 15th December next, in addition to his Dusserrah vacation

Mr G H Clarke, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bijnour, from the 15th November to 31st December next.

The leave of absence granted to Mr A Vans Dunlop civil assistant surgeon of Jounpore, under orders of the 22d August last is cancelled.

The 10th November, 1840.—The leave of absence granted to Mr R C Glyn, the judge of Meerut, under orders of the 7th September last, will commence from 12th instead of the 10th instant.

J. THOMASON,

Secy to Govt. N. W. P.

General Department, Agra, the 17th October, 1840.—Revenue Department.—Leave of absence on private affairs has been granted to the following officers

Mr William Johnson, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in allah Klawah, for fifteen days, during the dusserrah vacation.

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Mr. Kuller House, 22nd Oct. 1840. Mr. Willard.

The 22d October, 1840.—Mr. N. Willard, Deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, in Zillah Ghazepore, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, for one month, from the 1st inst.

The 3d November, 1840.—Leave of absence for six months has been granted to Makhim-Jeen, Deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, in Zillah Mynabpore.

The 16th November, 1840.—The leave of absence granted for one month, under orders of the 22d October last to Mr. N. Willard, Deputy collector, under regulation IX of 1833, of Zillah Ghazepore, has been cancelled at his own request.

General Department, Agra, the 31st October 1840.—Ecclesiastical Department. Reverend R. P. Brooks, A B Chaplain of Cawnpore is appointed Chaplain of Kurnaul, and directed to join his station on 1st February next, the date of the expiration of the leave of absence granted to him.

The 7th November 1840.—The reverend A B Spry, chaplain of Ghazepore, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate for twelve months, from the date of his quitting the station.

The 12th November 1840.—Reverend P B Backhouse to be chaplain of Agra.

J. THOMASON.

Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.

Legislative Department, the 12th October, 1840—The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 12th October, 1840.

Act No. . . of 1840.

An Act for regulating the sale of Ganja and Bhang within the presidency of Bombay.

I. It is hereby enacted, that any person who shall sell by retail Ganja, or Bhang, within the territories subject to the presidency of Bombay, without having obtained a licence from the collector of land revenue, in the manner hereafter provided, shall be punishable by fine not exceeding 30 rupees, or by imprisonment for one month.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the collector of land revenue in each zilla shall grant to all persons applying for them, licences in the form of appendix A. to be in force for one year, and shall charge for the same a fee of such amount as the governor in council shall from time to time determine.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the mode of levying the fines and enforcing the imprisonment under section 1st of this act, shall be the laid down in regulation XXI of 1827, section LXVIII.

Form of licence to retail Bhang or Ganja.

I, A. B. collector of . . . hereby do hereby certify that . . . is a . . . inhabitant of . . . and is entitled to sell by retail Ganja and Bhang within the village (town or district) of . . . for one year from the date hereof.

(Signed) A. B. Collector.

Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the legislative council after the 12th day of January next.

The 19th Oct. 1840.—The following draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 19th of Oct. 1840:

Act No. . . of 1840.

An Act for the better protection of the Abkaree Revenue.

I. Whereas it has been found necessary, with a view to make better provision for the protection of the Abkaree revenue than is afforded by the existing system of management, to place the superintendence of certain Districts in a separate commissioner, acting under the direction and control of the board of revenue, salt and opium, and it is required to make provision by law for the extension and improvement of this system of management within the presidency of Fort William in Bengal,

It is hereby enacted, that whenever a commissioner or commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor of Bengal or by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the N W Provinces, with the sanction of the government of India, for the superintendence of the abkaree revenue, such commissioner or commissioners shall exercise within such districts as may be assigned and prescribed from time to time by the said governor or lieutenant governor the powers, authority and jurisdiction vested by the regulations and acts of the government in commissioners of the land revenue in all matters appertaining to the abkaree revenue.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that within the district so assigned to such commissioner or commissioners, the governor of Bengal or governor or lieutenant governor of the N W Provinces may appoint any duly qualified persons not being of the description specially provided for in section XXXI. regulation V 1813, to be superintendents of the abkaree revenue, and to vest them with the charge and management of the abkaree revenue under the orders of the said commissioner within such local limits as to him may seem fit, and the persons so appointed shall exercise all the powers of collectors in regard to this revenue, excepting the adjudication of cases of contravention of the laws relating to abkaree.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent for the governor of Bengal to vest any person appointed under the foregoing clause to the charge and superintendence of the abkaree revenue with the power of adjudicating cases of contravention of the

GENERAL REGISTER.

Abkaree laws, in addition to the powers attaching to the office of superintendent of Abkaree revenue in the district or districts assigned to him—provided that no such superintendent when so vested with the powers of adjudication shall sentence any person to a fine exceeding 200 rupees, or to imprisonment for a term exceeding 3 months, except for a second offence under section XVII. of this act.

IV And it is hereby enacted that the warrant of any Officer authorized or specially appointed to adjudicate cases of contravention of the Abkaree Laws certifying the conviction of any individual, with a specification of the offence proved and penalty adjudged, shall be authority for the levying of any fine imposed, as therein specified, and for the detention of the person therein described in the full jail of the district as may be therein prescribed—provided always that it shall be competent to the commissioner, upon appeal by the parties concerned or of his own motion to call for the papers and revise the proceedings in any case decided by such superintendent, and to alter or reverse the judgment passed thereon and alike powers shall be possessed and exercised by the board of customs, salt and opium or by any other board possessing like authority whenever they think proper.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that any officer employed in the Abkaree department above the rank of Jemadar of peons, who shall receive information that any person without a license is engaged in the manufacture of fermented or spirituous liquors, or in the preparation of intoxicating drugs, or has on his premises fermented or spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs in such quantity as may render such person liable to the suspicion of secretly and illicitly trafficking in such articles, shall and is hereby authorized and required to take the deposition of the informant writing and if the information so given shall appear credible, so as to justify such proceeding it shall further be competent to such officer to enter and search such premises as may be decided by the Magistrate to contain the illicit articles specified in his deposition and to seize all illicit stills and materials of the kind used in manufacturing liquors and preparing drugs as well as all fermented or spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs, and to arrest the owner or occupant of the premises, together with all parties concerned in the transaction who may be found on the premises.

VI And it is hereby enacted that except in cases already provided for by section XVIII regulation VII of 1874, if any person or persons shall by threats or violence prevent the lawful arrest of any person by an Officer duly authorized to seize illicit stills fermented or spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs and materials for the manufacture of the same, or shall procure by unlawful means his release after arrest, or shall obstruct any Officer duly authorized to make a search for or seizure of any of the above mentioned illicit articles or shall rescue such articles after seizure or if the party found with any such illicit or class in possession or any other person or persons shall resist such Officer in the execution of a legal process, such person or persons shall severally and respectively be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to be sentenced for the same to pay a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, provided that such person or persons shall be further liable, in the event of any offence or breach of the peace occurring in consequence of his or their resistance, or conviction of the same before a competent tribunal to such punishment as is prescribed in the general rules applicable to cases of affray and breach of the peace in addition to the penalties above prescribed for the resistance of process.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall wilfully and intentionally give false information or respect to (here before so defined) still, or illicit stills, or fermented or spirituous liquors, or intoxicating drugs or materials prepared for the manufacture of spirituous liquors and drugs in any premises, and an officer (other than a police officer) shall be searched to the injury and vexation of the owner thereof or of any other person or persons whatsoever, such false informant shall, on conviction of the offence before any Magistrate besides be subject to any other penalties or damages (to which he would be subject) under the general law, be liable to imprisonment with or without labor for a term not exceeding two years, and to fine not exceeding 500 rupees commutable to a further term of six months if not paid.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any officer of the Abkaree department duly authorized under section V of this act shall arrest any person charged with an infraction of the laws for the protection of the Abkaree revenue or shall seize any still or (as aforesaid) or spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs, or enter any premises for the purpose of searching for such illicit articles, he shall make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure or search to his official superior, within twenty-four hours after the transaction has occurred.

IX And it is hereby enacted that whenever any person may be arrested by an officer employed in the Abkaree department or by any other officer of other department duly empowered to make seizure of illicit still or spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs or materials prepared for the purpose of manufacturing spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs the person making the arrest shall be bound to carry the party arrested with all convenient despatch to the officer of the department who may be competent to try the case, and no person so arrested shall be released until the case shall have been brought to judgment in the manner provided by law.

X And it is hereby enacted that any officer who shall neglect to report all the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search within 24 hours after the transaction has occurred or who shall delay carrying the person arrested to the proper officer with all convenient despatch, or who shall release or connive at the escape of the person arrested shall be liable on conviction to discontinue from his situation and to pay a fine not exceeding 500 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and in case of non payment of the fine, to further imprisonment not exceeding three months, and the sentence shall be adjudged by any officer competent to adjudicate cases of contravention of the Abkaree laws.

XI And it is hereby enacted that it shall be lawful for any officer in the Abkaree department to enter and inspect at any time, by day or by night, the shop or premises in which any licensed Abkari shall carry on the sale or manufacture of fermented or spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs or liquors in order to satisfy himself that nothing is going on in contravention of the Abkaree laws, or of the conditions of the license.

XII And it is hereby enacted, that if any officer of the Abkaree department be convicted before the Magistrate of any district, of having vexatiously and unnecessarily seized the goods of any person on the pretence of searching or searching for illicit stills, spirituous liquors intoxicating drugs, or the materials for manufacturing the same, or of having vexatiously and unnecessarily arrested any person, or of committing any

*The 28th Oct: 1848 --- The following draft of a pro-
posed act, was read in council for the first time on the
26th of October 1848.

An act for facilitating the collection of the revenue of government and depositing the interest intended to be employed by public funds for the redemption of arrears of the public revenue in Palisades county.

1 The regulation in force authorizing the
Preamble. application of distress for enforcing the pay-
ment of arrears of the public revenue, only
seizes the person and property of the contracting
inhabitant leaving him to proceed against the puttee-
dars by suit or distraint. But with reference to the
peculiar nature of this coparcenary, the existing
instruments appear to be insufficient on the one hand
for the protection of the rights of the puttedars and
on the other hand for the punctual realization of the
dues of government. The regulation was also deficient
in not authorizing with sufficient distinctness the
sale or transfer of the puttees of defaulting puttedars
in puttedars' ex sales, and in not defining the in-
terests intended to be conveyed by public sales of such
estates

II A putteegee estate in this state held to be an estate which consists of two or more separate portions or parcels, one of which there may be proprietors, possessed of a separate properties and holding direct of the government, but not parties in their own names to the contract with the government for payment of the public revenue. The proprietor who is a party in his own name is called a lumberbar, and the proprietor who is not a party in his own name is called a Putteebar.

XVI And it is hereby enacted that any officer employed in the Alaska Department who shall be convicted of conspiracy in the manufacture or sale of fermented or spirituous liquors without license or by any licensed manufacturer or vendor contrary to the terms of such license shall be liable to the same penalties that would be incurred by the offender at whose act in contravention of the law he so conspires.

XVII And it is hereby enacted that whenever any person shall be convicted of an infraction of the laws for protection of the Akkure revenue after having been previously convicted of a like offence, he shall be liable, in addition to the penalty attached to such offence, to confinement in the Dewanny Jail for a period of six months and a like punishment of six months imprisonment shall be incurred, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence, upon every subsequent conviction after the second, and the persons or officers adjudging any case under the provisions of this section shall be authority for the judge or other officer in charge of the Dewanny Jail to hold the person described therein in confinement in such jail and for such time as may be specified and required in the said warrant.

31 Transfer of the defaulting puttee in perpetuity to the members of any other puttee which may not be in arrears.

4th Annulment of the settlement as regards the defaulting puttee and lease thereof to the members of any other puttee which may not be in arrear or to a stranger for any term exceeding fifteen years.

5th, Sale of the defaulting patten by public auction in which case the member of the remaining patten who may not be in arrears are authorized to bid

IV And it is hereby enacted, that on occasion of the sale by public auction of any puttee, if the lot shall

1

who have been, although on retirement of each district, have been made under legislation of 1911, 1921, 1922, and 1923 and the order of government shall be subject to authorities for each extension.

Ordered that the draft now read, be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the next meeting of the legislative council of India after the 15th day of December next.

⌞

The following act passed by the right honorable the governor general of India in Council on the 15th October 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information.

An act for declaring the law touching the liability of auction purchasers of permanently assessed estates under Section XXI Regulation XI of 1842, of the Bengal code.

1. Whereas doubts have arisen whether the liability of auction-purchasers, under the provisions of Section XXI Regulation XI of 1822, Bengal code to make good the difference between the sums bid at first and second sale of lands, sold for the satisfaction of arrears of revenue has been affected by the provisions of Section VII Regulation VI of 1830 of the same code —

It is hereby declared and enacted, that the said liability provided for and imposed by Section XXV Regulation XI of 1872 aforesaid, and in no wise been altered or affected by Section VII Regulation VII, of 1870 aforesaid, and that such liability shall be considered in full force and virtue, as if such last mentioned regulation had not been passed.

The following not passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council on the 19th October 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information

An act concerning suits instituted under the provisions of Regulation XLIX of 1793, prior to and pending at, the date of the enactment of Act IV of 1840.

It is hereby enacted, that Act IV of 1840 shall not affect the trial of suits under Regulation XLIX, 1793 which were pending originally or in appeal at the time of the passing of that act, and that all such suits shall be tried and decided in the same manner as if Act IV of 1840 had not been passed.

13

No 227 of 1840—Captain Henry Lloyd, of the 36th Regiment N I, is permitted to proceed to Van Diemen's land on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years

3d lieutenant Frederick Pollack, of engineers, was appointed in the revenue department, under date the

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the above methods be employed by the collector or other officer vested with the powers of collector, under such limitation and control as government or other superior revenue authorities shall see fit to prescribe or enforce.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that the sale of any puttee by public auction, shall be effected in respect to the notice to be issued, the authority to be obtained, and the mode of conducting the sale according to the rules prescribed by Act ~~of~~ of ~~the~~ for the sale of an entire moiety, and the puttee after the sale shall here been duly confirmed shall be the absolute property of the purchaser, save and except the rights of them who whose right to the permanent occupancy of their lands may have been recognised, and the sales of rent payable by whom may have been adjusted and recorded at the last settlement:

VII, And it is hereby enacted, that in case of the lease or other temporary transfer of any puttee as above said, no member of that puttee shall be entitled to cultivate any land therein during the term of such transfer, or in case of absolute sale no member of the puttee shall be entitled to hold or cultivate any land therein from, and after the month of Bysakh next succeeding such sale unless the said member, or such sold or transferred puttee shall first execute a written engagement to payment to the purchaser or transferee at the rate demanded by the purchaser or transferee. Provided that it shall be competent to the collector subject to the orders of the commissioner and the Madras Board of Revenue, if the rate cannot be fixed by private bargain between the parties, to cause the same to be fixed by a jury of the vicinage in the mode directed by Sections 3, to 10. Regulation IX, of 1833

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that a copy of the *summa* shall be taken and detailed before the collector signed and sealed by him, and counter-*signed* by the *camerarius* and put away exhibiting in detail the amount paid by and agreed due from each puttee shall be taken to be sufficient evidence of the *agreed* due from that puttee, and these papers shall *irrevocably* be filed with the collector's proceedings.

IX And be it enacted, that the collector be empowered to give possession to all purchaser and transferee under this act in the mode authorized by Clause IX., Section XXXIII. of Regulation VII of 1822.

X. And it is hereby ~~declared~~, that nothing contained in this act shall bar the indefeasible right of government to hold the entire body of proprietors and the entire estate responsible for the amount of the whole sum due, and to enforce the existing regulations for the transfer or sale of the whole estate whenever it shall appear to them just and expedient. In every such case it is hereby declared in modification of Regulation XI of 1824, that the entire proprietary rights of every member of the corporation shall be assumed and forfeited, and the provision of Section V of this act shall be applicable to every member of the corporation.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the governor general in council may extend the provisions of this act to any district to which with reference to the nature of the tenures prevalent therein its extension

10th instant, on account of the unavailability of the Deputy Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon John Lamb attached to the 5th (V) station of Madras, obtained in the Medical and Sanitary Department leave for the 13th instant, leave of absence for one month, to commence from the date on which he may quit his station.

Assistant Surgeon John Thomas Pearson, attached to the station of Marjoolah, obtained in the Medical Department, under date the 13th instant, leave of absence for three months, from the 15th November next, on account of his private affairs.

No 229 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the Governor general of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Captain Francis Wheeler, of the 2d regiment light cavalry, now acting as deputy judge advocate general in Afghanistan, to be a deputy judge advocate general on the establishment; vice major William Hoagh, who vacates his appointment in the department, on promotion to that rank regimentally.

Fort William, 23th October, 1840.—No 229 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the Governor general of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Cornet James Alexander Duncan Ferguson, to be Lieutenant, from the 28th September 1840 vice lieutenant and brevet captain Edward Barry Conolly deceased.

62d Regiment N.I.—Ensign Alexander Deacon Caulfield to be lieutenant from the 4th October 1840, vice lieutenant Wm Bridge deceased.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Mr Edward Moody Ryan, date of arrival at Fort William, 23th October 1840, Master John D'Oyly Baring, and John William Crutenden Lockett, 26th October 1840.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors.

Lieutenant colonel Henry Hall, of the 2d European regiment, captain Wm Geddes, of the regiment of artillery, captain Joseph Lorton, of the regiment of artillery, captain Alexander Corrie Scott, of the 70th regiment N.I., lieutenant George Augustus Brett, of the 41st regiment N.I., and assistant surgeon Andrew McDonald Stuart, of the medical department, date of arrival at Fort William, 23th October 1840. Ensign Edward Newton Dickenson, of the 24th regiment N.I., 26th October 1840, Lieutenant George Isaac Hudson, of the 67th regiment N.I., 27th October 1840.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant George Newbott, of the 31st regiment N.I., deputy assistant commissary general, on general orders No 85, dated 8th April 1840, is at his own request, cancelled.

Major William Haugh, of the 22th regiment N.I., having been declared incapable of performing the

duties of his commission, he has been removed to the hospital at Madras, on account of illness, with the full pay.

Major John Hutton, of the 1st European regiment, is permitted to visit the station of the 1st Madras Infantry, on account of his private affairs.

His lordship is pleased to make the following appointments to the Medical Department:

Hospital Steward James Watson, to be an apothecary, from the 23th instant, vice Spence deceased.

Assistant Apothecary Francis O'Riordan, to be an apothecary, from the same date, vice William Brant, transferred to the apothecary's department.

Hospital apothecary Hugh Colleson to be an assistant apothecary, from the same date, vice O'Riordan.

No 230 of 1840.—Mr Thomas Sargent Lloyd is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the hon'ble the court of Directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 26th Oct. 1840.

Lieutenant Barre William Goldie, executive engineer of the 2d or Berhampore division of public works, is permitted to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

Lieutenant colonel Joseph Harrin, of the 3d regiment N.I.

Lieutenant John Moore, of the 1st regiment L.C.

Lieutenant George Scott, of the 6th regiment L.C.

Major Henry Clapton Bernard, of the 51st regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, or eventually to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Assistant surgeon Thomas Rogers Storer of the medical department, has leave of absence to visit Bombay from the 2d December to the 2d March next, on urgent private affairs.

Private John Pirral, of her majesty's 16th foot, is permitted to reside in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea hospital, and draw his stipend at Chittagong, according to the 35th article of the pension warrant of the 14th November 1822 pending a reference to the board of guards as to the amount of his pension.

No 231 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the Governor general of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

1st Lieutenant James Roger Westers, of engineers, to act as executive engineer of the 2d or Berhampore division of public works during the absence of 1st lieutenant Barre William Goldie, or until further orders.

1st lieutenant Henry Siddons, of engineers, revenue surveyor and deputy collector of Allah Chitragong is placed at the disposal of his excellency the commander-in-chief.

No 232 of 1840.—Lieutenant colonel Joseph Logan of her majesty's 63d regiment, was appointed in the

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police department, under the 2nd, 1st and 2nd
brigades in command in the 1st and 2nd
vice brigades 1st, who has quit the province
on service with his regiment, the 5th (6th).

Captain William Frederick Bingham of the 888th Central Postal Directory, was promoted to the rank of Major General in the post war department, under date the 1st January, at his own request, at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief, for the purpose of joining his regiment ordered to Afghanistan and, with a view to make over temporary charge of the legion to the next senior officer.

Lieutenant Robert Mathison of the 4th Regiment M
 I, says the marriage and death certificates for the regu-
 lation IX of 1883, in Wisconsin, entered in the ju-
 dicial and revenue department, under date the 13th
 instant, leave of absence, from his service, for one
 month, under section XI of the rules of the 29th
 January 1841.

His lordship the council was pleased, in the political department, under this the 30th instant, to confirm the appointment of captain William Kellall, of the 60th regiment N I as assistant in the department for the suppression of thugges and dacoity in Malwa, to have effect from the 27th June last the date on which he took charge of the duties of that office.

Lieutenant John Hailour Conolly of the 20th regiment N I, attached to His Majesty Shah Shojah's 4th regiment of infantry, was appointed, in the secret department, under date the 26th instant to be military assistant and commandant of the escort of His envoy and minister at (Kabul), viz a brevet captain Edward Harry Conolly killed in action.

N^o 253 of 1840—Lieutenant Edward Geoffrey John Champneys, of the 33^d regiment native infantry, deputy pay master at Meerut, has leave to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account from his duties, for one month and a half, commencing from the date of his making over charge of the pay master's office at Meerut to Captain J. M. Macdonald, of the 33^d regiment native infantry, officiating assistant adjutant general of the Meerut division who is permitted to act for lieutenant Champneys.

Fort William, 4th November, 1840 - No 235 of 1840. - I have the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank

48th Regiment Native Infantry--Captain and brevet major William Sage, to be major, and lieutenant and brevet captain John Hughes, to be captain of a company from the 1st October 184, in succession to major William Hough transferred to the invalid establishment.

Ensign William Champion to be lieutenant, vice lieutenant and brevet captain John Bunch promoted, with rank from the 3d October 1840, for the augmentation

Alterations of Rank--Lieut H G Burmester, to rank from 1st October 1911, *vide* Lt and Bt Capt J Bunce promoted.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the honorable court of directors, as cadets of cavalry and infantry on this establishment, and promoted

to the south of the road, about 100 feet from the
of the road, about 100 feet from the road.

-Country- Mr. Frederick Brooke Grenville, date of arrival at Fort Williams, 27th October 1840.

Infantry.—Baron Frederick August Von Mörner,
Lt. Theodor Siegel, Mr. Frederick Dutton Houston,
and Mr. Francis Blankenship, ditto ditto.

The following commissioned and warrant officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank by permission of the honorable court of directors:

Lieutenant Hugh Mackenzie, of the 2d European
regiment, died of cholera at Fort William, 27th Oc-
tober 1840.

Controller Luke Keelen, of the ordnance commissariat department, dno Sls ditto.

Lieutenant Joseph Carleton Salkell, of the 5th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months, commencing from the 15th ultimo.

His lordship in council is pleased to make the following promotions in the ordnance commissariat department:

Acting conductor William Charles to the conductor, and acting sub-conductor Thomas Whelan to be sub-conductor, from the 18th October 1840, in succession to conductor Richard Allen deceased.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers are admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of council of the 11th January 1897 and general order 5th February 1898, subject to the confirmation of the honble court of directors, with permission to receive their stipend at the place as- signed opposite to their names:

Rank & Name	Corps or Department.	Where desirous of receiving the Pension.
Qr Mr. Sargt Edward Cox	Artillery . . .	Messut.
Sergeant John Pratt.	Town Major's Dept. . . .	Calcutta

No 236 to 1840.—At the recommendation of his excellency the commander in chief, the right honourable the governor general of India in council is pleased to resolve that the number of Bargeer horses allowed by existing regulation to the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the irregular cavalry shall be prospectively reduced to the following scale:

Russeldars and tessildars, from	10	to	5.
Naib-tesseldars and Jemadars, from	5	to	2.
Khote duffdars and duffdars, from	2	to	1.

As the rules now laid down is to have prospective operation only, it will not affect in their present grades the commissioned or non-commissioned officers now in possession of Barrage horses, but will become applicable to each of them as they attain by promotion to a rank which would have entitled them to maintain an additional number of such horses.

No 237 of 1840.—Assistant surgeon George Nicholas Chuk, attached to the civil station of West

[illegible]

The name of the man arrested in Baltimore was John Henry Jones. He was arrested in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 1st of January, 1930, and was held in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, under date of the 1st of January, 1930, and was held in the same department of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 1st of January, 1930.

Assistant Surgeon Robert F. Felt, U.S. attached to the civil station of Ameer, stationed in the Medical department, northern section provinces, under duty in both military and civil branches, on medical certificate, to the 1st February next, in view of his previous participation in applying for leave to proceed to his home, and extension of the leave granted to him on the 31st August last.

No. 228 of 1840. Agreeably to instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the following additions are authorized to be made to the medical establishments of the three presidencies, viz.

Fort William.—Superintending surgeon.

Fort St. George.—1 surgeon—3 assistant surgeons.

Bombay.—5 Surgeons—5 assistant surgeons.

No 239 of 1840.—Colonel J Shelton, of her majesty's 4th foot, is appointed a brigadier of the 2d class for a particular service, and captain W Grant, of the 27th native infantry, is nominated brigade-major to the force proceeding to Afghanistan.

These appointments to have effect from the date of the arrival of her majesty's 44th regiment at Freetown.

Fort William, 11th November, 1840.—No 240 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointments :

Captain Frederick Knyvett, of the 64th regiment native infantry, to be brigade major to the troops at Ferozapore, from the date of the arrival at that station of the regiment to which he belongs, vice captain William Grant, who vacates the appointment on the departure of the 27th native infantry for Afghanistan.

Lieutenant John Butler, of the 53th regiment native infantry, to act as 2d in command, Assam light infantry, during the absence of lieutenant Colonel Percy Denham Eld, appointed assistant to the commissioner of Assam, or until further orders.

Lieutenant and brevet captain Charles Apthorp, of the 41st regiment native infantry, and 2d in command of the Arras local battalion, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Henry Augustus Morrison, of the 53d regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough on medical certificate.

1st Lieutenant Harry William Goldie, of engineers, executive engineer of the 2d or Belknap division of public works, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

On 12/12/69, a 1969 Ford Mustang was stolen from the parking lot of the University of California, Berkeley. The car was a dark blue color and had a white license plate with the number 1A99. The car was stolen from the parking lot of the University of California, Berkeley, and was last seen on 12/12/69. The car was stolen from the parking lot of the University of California, Berkeley, and was last seen on 12/12/69.

As of 1941, the undersigned officers of the military, naval, and air forces, as promoted in the rank provided, are bound by the oath expressed on oath to their nation:

Artillery - In South Australia: Frederick George
Frostwood, Captain, 1860; Capt. William, 1860;
September 1840; and George Evelyn, M.A., 25-6
Oct. 1840.

Cavalry.—Lieuts Brewster C. B. Davidson, 6d
regt light cavalry and George Hall, 1st ditto, 28th
Sept 1840; George Murray, 8th ditto, 25th Oct 1840
Thomas Guin, 4th ditto, Edward Stokes Scott Waring
6th ditto, and Charles Ekins 7th ditto. Sub Nov 1840.

Infantry.—Lieute Edward Buford Bryan, 60th regt N 12th Sept 1840; Thomas Torrey Tal, 3d carapoon regt; David Wylie, 4th regt N. I. Amern; Henry Dampier, 43d ditto; Richard Owsley, 60th ditto; James Sismosa, 23d ditto; Philip Stocker Chinn, 51st ditto, and William Piers, Marine, 42d ditto, 29th Sept 1840; John Robertson, Younger, 56th ditto, Stewart Muzzey Fullerton, 59th ditto. John Ancrum Kirby, 54th ditto, and Thomas Bell, 2d ditto 12th ditto; Charles O'Brien, 4d ditto, and Denis Downes, 3rd ditto, 5th ditto; Christopher Goughlin, 19th ditto, Edmund Talbot, 53d ditto, Richard Rob Wilford Ellis, 23d ditto, George Johnston, 46th ditto, and Lionel Percy Denham Ed, 9th ditto, 5th ditto.

No 442 of 1840—Her majesty's 35th regiment of foot, is transferred from the Madras to the Bengal establishment, from the date of its arrival in Fort William.

Captain Allan Ronald McDonald, of the 4th regiment N I brigade major in the Oude auxiliary force, was appointed in the police department, on the 5th instant, to act in command of the Gardskud Legion, during the absence of captain William Ferguson Houston proceeding on service with his regiment.

Lieutenant George Ewan John Law, of the 75th regiment N.M. was appointed in the judicial and revenue department, on the 2d instant to be a junior assistant to the commissioner of Assam, vice assistant surgeon G T Bayfield, of the Madras establishment, deceased.

No 244 of 1840 - The hon'ble the court of directors having sanctioned the formation of one of the two European regiments at each of the presidencies, into a light infantry corps, the right honorable the governor general of India in council implemented the recommendation of his excellency the commander in chief to resolve, that the distinction should be conferred at this presidency on the 1st European regiment which was accordingly, he armed and equipped as a light infantry corps; on his return from foreign service.

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Fort William, 18th November, 1840.—No. 246 of 1840.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions :

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and brevet captain Thomas Bradbridge Studdy, to be captain of a troop and corner Edmund Pattison to be lieutenant from the 8th November, 1840, in succession to captain Robert Wm Hogg deceased.

2d Regiment N I.—Ensign William Henry Larkins to be lieutenant from the 4th October 1840, vice lieutenant John Shaw deceased.

45th Regiment N I.—Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel sir Claude Martine Wade, Kt, and c s, to be major, lieutenant and brevet captain Radcliff Haldane to be captain of a company and ensign Thos Chas Hly D'Oily to be lieutenant from the 10th November 1840, in succession to major Thomas Richd Macqueen deceased.

48th Regiment N I.—Lieutenant Henry Palmer to be captain of a company, and ensign Henry Little Wake, to be lieutenant, from the 16th October, 1840 in succession to captain Richd Rabau deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate :

Brigadier Stephen Reid, 10th regt light cavalry, commanding the station of Barrackpore.

Captain Thos Fraser, 7th regiment light cavalry.

Captain John Fordyce, of artillery, revenue survey or.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors, as cadets of cavalry and infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of corner and ensign, respectively, leaving the dates of their commission, for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Mr Charles Dumbleton, date of arrival at Fort William 15th Nov 1840.

Infantry.—Mr Fred Alex Jackson, 25th Nov 1840.

Brevet colonel Ezekiel Barton, of the 40th regt N I town and fort major of Fort William, having returned to the presidency, resumed the duty of his office on the 17th instant.

The furlough to Europe, granted to lieutenant Joseph Harris, 2d European regiment, in general orders, No 230, dated 18th Oct 1840, is commuted to permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, or eventually to Europe, on medical certificate.

Captain Robert Guthrie McGregor, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to proceed to Madras and Bombay, on account of his private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months, from the 15th proximo.

Veterinary surgeon William Parrot, of the 5th regiment light cavalry, attached to the right hon'ble the governor general's body guard, has leave of absence from the 1st instant, on medical certificate, to proceed to the hills, and to be absent from Bengal on that count for twelve months.

His lordship in council is pleased to make the following promotions in the subordinate medical department :

Assistant apothecary George Bayley to be hospital steward, from the 1st instant, vice hospital steward

Edward Kew dismissed by the sentence of a detachment court martial.

Hospital apprentice James Thompson to be assistant apothecary, from the same date, vice assistant apothecary George Bayley, promoted to hospital steward.

Serjeant major Patrick James Fox, 41st regiment N I, is admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of council of the 11th January 1797 and general orders of the 5th February 1840, subject to the confirmation of the hon'ble court of directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Chunar.

No 247 of 1840.—In continuation of general orders, No 156, of the 8th July and No 218, of the 7th October last, the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to direct, that in settling with soldiers of her majesty's regiments serving in India for any gratuities or grants to which they may be entitled by warrant from the crown, the amount of such gratuities or grants, when expressed in sterling money, or not otherwise specially provided for, is to be converted into Indian currency at the rate of two shillings and a half penny per Company's rupee.

Fort William, 23d November, 1840.—No 248 of 1840.—Assistant surgeon Henry Stanborough of the Madras establishment, has two months leave of absence on account of his private affairs, to proceed hence to Madras from the date of the sailing of the ship "Owen" to Madras, preparatory to proceeding to M Almein, to which place he has been directed to return.

Fort William, 24th November, 1840.—No 249 of 1840.—Capt. William McDowell Hopner, of the 57th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Fort William 25th November, 1840.—No 250 of 1840.—Surgeon John Saver, late 1st member of the medical board, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India company from the 3d October 1840.

The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions.

57th regiment native infantry.—Ensign Robert Reynolds to be lieutenant, from the 11th of November 1840, vice lieutenant and brevet captain Leland Hone deceased.

Medical department.—Assistant surgeon William Bogie, M D, to be surgeon from the 3d October 1840, vice surgeon John Saver retired.

Captain Alexander Hodges, of the 25th regiment native infantry, is appointed brigade major to the troops in Oude under the operation of general orders of the 7th August 1835, vice captain John Scott, of the 25th regiment of native infantry, who has quitted the district with his corps.

Lieutenant Vincent Frye, of the regiment of artillery is appointed deputy commissary of ordnance at Calcutta.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors as cadets of infantry and as

GENERAL REGISTER.

promoted to the rank of colonel, pay
commission for future adjustments.

The estate is in date of his

forestry - Messrs James Murray, Southwell Grange,
Richard Macquart, Henry Campbell Johnson, Al-
exandre Forsyth, John Macdonald, Edward Gil-
ford Graham and Robert Stewart, ditto ditto 13d
Nov. 1840.

Infantry - Mr. John W. G. - date of arrival at Fort, W. Va., 19th November 1940.

Medical Department - Charles Douglas, M.D., ditto.
16 & November 1910.

The undermentioned officers have returned in their division on the night-heron, without prejudice to their rank by permission of the honorable the court of directors:

Lieutenant John Staples of the 7th regiment light
cavalry died of accident at Fort William, 19th Novem-
ber, 1840

Lieut. Frederick Page Fulcher, of the 67th regi-
ment native infantry, disto 23d disto.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Carmichael Smyth, c.², of the 31st Regiment Light Cavalry is permitted to procure his discharge, on medical certificate and to be absent from England on that account from the 8th October 1841 to the 1st March 1842, and proceeding from thence to America.

The unmentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

Brevet major Charles Rogers of the 20th regiment native infantry deputy judge advocate general on the establishment.

Lieutenant John Clarke, of the 25th regiment native infantry.

Tenant William Baile, of the 47th regiment native (ant)

Captain H. R. Oahern, of the 54th regiment native infantry assists as commissary general has four month leave from the 54th regiment, visit the presidency preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to S. S. on medical certificate.

G. nner John King is appointed an assistant over
ster in the division of public works and placed at
the disposal of the following superintending engineer
son in each province for employment under the super
intendent of the Reservoirs.

No 251 of 1847—The right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotion.

59 b Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign George
Gardner B. was a lieutenant from the 9th No-
vember 1840, vice lieutenant Archibald Cowie at decess-

The aforementioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the honorable the Earl of Dorset, as colonels of engineers, cavalry and infantry, and an assistant surgeon on the establishment. The colonels are promoted to the rank of full lieutenant, captain, and major, respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Engineers—Mr Henry Yale, date of the arrival at
Fort William, 23^d Nov 1810

Cavalry—The hon^{ble} Spencer Millmay St. John's
ditto ditto 23d Nov, 1840.

Medical Department—Mr Richard Herbert Lewis
Ord, duto duto 23d Nov. 1840

Agreeing to instructions from the bench the court
restored, the date of Lieutenant Yela's arrival in
India to take effect from the 30th August 1870, the
day on which he arrived on duty at A'ien.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to major Charles Richard William Lane, of the 3d regiment British infantry, in general order No 180, issued 31st December 1898, at his own request cancelled from the 15th instant.

J SIUART, Lieut Col,

Secy to the Govt. of India, Milly Dept.

By the Commander in Chief.

HeadQuarters, Calcutta, 23d October 1840—The following removals and postings of medical officers are directed

Surgeon J F Stewart, M D from the 99 h to the 59 h regiment of native infantry vice a free n Morgan Powell, from the 1st to the former division.

Insign J G Batten, recently admitted into the service is at his own request, appointed to do duty with the 14th regiment of native infantry, at Ferozshah and directed to join.

Assistant surgeon Henry Srenbong's, of the Madras establishment having arrived in charge of a detachment of her majesty's 52d regiment from Moumau, will, on being relieved from the duty on which he is at present employed rejoin himself to the quartermaster and general who will take a reinforcement for providing him with a company to Madras.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

Infantry—Unlisted ensign C R Oakes, from 20th
30 1st to 20th February 1861, to remain at the pre-
sidence.

1. Infantry—Unposted assign FS Graham, from 20th October to 20th December, to remain at the presidency.

24th October, 1840.—His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that on all future occasions when men belonging to corps stationed in Arracan shall be pronounced by local merit as committive to be qualified for further service, they are to be sent to Barrackpore for final examination by the annual invaliding committee at that station.

[illegible]

Surgeon M. Powell, of the 49th reg. med. of native infantry, is directed to join and offer medical aid to the 19th regiment of native infantry, during the

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absence, on duty, of surgeon W B Siven, or until further orders.

Captain F Wheeler, who was brought on the establishment as a deputy judge advocate general in government general orders No 228, of the 21st instant is posted to the Sagar division of the army, but will continue attached to the troops in Afghanistan, until further orders.

Captain Henry Cotton, of the 67th regiment of native infantry is appointed to officiate as deputy judge advocate general to the Sagar division, during the absence, on duty, of Captain Wheeler, or until further orders.

21h October, 1840.—The following officers are continued.

1 The order by captain J Fraser, of the 2d light cavalry, dated the 15th ultimo appointing ensign (now lieutenant) C M Szayd of the 27th regiment of native infantry, detachment 25th to 25th Arderne's horse, 20 Downson's horse, gun.

2 The Loodinah station order of the 30th ultimo directing assistant surgeon J. Slot, of the 20th, to attend medical aid to the 59th regiment of native infantry and assistant surgeon G. C. Wallich M. D. to perform the medical duties of the 3d troop 2d brigade of the 30th artillery.

3. The Cawnpore division order of the 14th instant directing assistant surgeon apothecary D Wedgerry to act as apothecary and steward to the depot of her majesty's 3d light dragoons.

4 The Dinapore division order of the 15th instant, directing assistant surgeon Joseph Pines to join and do duty with the 2d European regiment.

Lieutenant and adjutant T F B Benson of the 10th regiment of light cavalry, (on leave of absence) is promoted to the vacancy of his corps.

Lieutenant J R. Newhouse is appointed to do duty with the 28th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore, instead of with the 9th at Meerut, as stated in general orders of 20th instant, and directed to join.

His transfer to the town major's list, and appointment to the army commissariat department, of surgeon James Lynch of the 2d European regiment, in general orders of the 2d instant is cancelled.

Sergeant W. Allman of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery, (bullock sergeant at Lucknow) is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed to the commissariat department, to fill an existing vacancy.

Sergeant Samuel McLeland of the 4th company 3rd battalion of artillery, (late sergeant major 1st depot battalion) is appointed bullock sergeant at Lucknow, vice Allman.

Quarter master sergeant John Smith, of the 8th regiment of native infantry, is transferred to the artillery in the 1st field previous to his transfer to the town major's list and will join the head quarters of the 3d battalion at Kurnaul.

Sergeant David Henderson, of the 3d battalion of artillery (late sergeant major 4th depot battalion) is transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 8th regiment of native infantry.

28th Oct. 1840.—The appointments in general orders of the 23d instant of Lieutenant J. Furton, of the 9d regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter to a detachment of recruits, of her majesty's service, proceeding by water to the upper provinces is cancelled; and Lieutenant J. H. Fulton, of the same corps is designated to the performance of the duty, relinquishing, at his own request, his present situation as officiating interpreter and quartermaster to the 31st native infantry.

Apothecary George Simmonds, of the 2d European regiment, now at the presidency is appointed to the hospital of her majesty's 55th regiment, and directed to proceed forth with to Chinnurah, to await the arrival of the corps at that station.

Superintending surgeon W Findon will make arrangements for organizing a suitable hospital establishment west of her majesty's 55th regiment and officiating superintending surgeon C Campbell will adopt measures for completing the hospital establishment of her majesty's 62d regiment of foot.

Quarter master sergeant John Ford, late of the Sylhet light infantry battalion, is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside and draw his pay at Sylhet, instead of being sent home, recommended for pension, as directed in general orders of the 2d instant.

27th October 1840.—The orders dated the 6th and 12th September last, by major general sir W Cotton, G. C. and K. C. directing the commissariat to issue to the troops at Hamraon wood for cooking, agreeably to the scale therein laid down and at the rates specified are with the sanction of government confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 13th instant, directing 1st lieutenant A Hinch of the 3d troop 3d brigade to do duty with the right wing of the 5th battalion of artillery in the 30th instant until the arrival of captain S W Kenning, or until further orders is confirmed.

The detachment order by lieutenant R Ken'ell, commanding a detachment of the 1st European regiment dated the 10th instant appointing Sergeant Robert Sene to act as provost, Sergeant, is confirmed.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of field officers.

Lieutenant colonel H Hall, from the 2d European regiment to the 3d regiment of native infantry vice lieutenant-col J Harris, from the latter to the former corps.

Assistant surgeon J H Jones, now at Dum-dum and assistant surgeon U Grant at the general hospital, are directed to do duty with the recruits for her majesty's regiment now at Chinnurah and will proceed with them and report themselves to the officer commanding that station.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

33d Regiment of native infantry.—Brevet captain F Y. Snook to be adjutant, vice captain appointed an assistant to the superintendent for the suppression of thieves.

Assistant Steward R Rivers proceeding by water with a detachment of recruits, of her majesty's service to the upper provinces, will act as apothecary to the party.

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• **Shikhr Banno**, having been rendered qualified for the situation, he appointed a western doctor from this date, and directed to do duty under the orders of the superintendent surgeon of the western circle.

The undermentioned officers, have leave of absence.

7th regiment native infantry—captain W Buttenhaw from 25th October to 23rd January 1841, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

11th regiment native infantry—lieutenant C C Roberson, from 17th November to 13th February 1841 in extension, on medical certificate.

63d regiment native infantry—lieut. H A Morris, son of the late, and H A Morris, C from 25th October to 27th April 1841, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

1st European regiment—Lieutenant W J Parker, from 25th September to 28th February, 1841 to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate.

74th regiment native infantry—lieutenant (J. Parker from 20th October to 20th November, in extension, to rejoin his regiment.

1st regiment light cavalry—Coronet F Irving, from 1st October to 1st October, 1841, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

28th October, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

1. The order by major general W Nott, dated the 9th ultimo, directing the removal of the garrison of Candahar to be made to be lieutenant colonel N Wallace, of the 2d regiment of native infantry.

2. The order by lieutenant colonel N Wallace dated the 16th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon M A B (arrived to assist in the land to be left of the garrison of Candahar, on the departure, on leave, of assistant surgeon P K H Baddeley.

3. The order by major general W Cotton, G C R and K C H commanding the British troops in Afghanistan, dated the 22d ultimo directing assistant surgeon E Hare to afford medical aid to the companies of the 37th regiment of native infantry, proceeding with a force under major general R Sale, to Kabul and surgeon J Magrath to assume medical charge of the artillery remaining at Cabool, on the departure of Dr Hare.

4. The Bareilly station order of the 1st instant directing Mohib Ali, a native doctor of the 2d regiment of local horse, to proceed with a detachment of the 4th depot battalion to Meerut.

5. The Kurnaul station order of the 7th instant, requiring surgeon W S Charles to proceed for a time in medical charge of the 5th regiment of light cavalry.

6. The Meerut division order of the 13th instant, appointing assistant apothecary P McKoy of her majesty's 3d foot, to act as apothecary to her majesty's 16th lanciers, on the departure, on duty of apothecary (J. Daley, and assistant steward W Morris to act as assistant apothecary with her majesty's 3d huffs, during the absence of assistant apothecary McKoy, or until further orders.

7. The Mussoorah station order of the 13th instant, directing surgeon J McCaverton to afford medi-

cal aid to the 2d regiment of native infantry, and as assistant surgeon C M Henderson, M D, to assume medical charge of the 74th native infantry.

Under instruction from the right honorable the governor general of India in council, his excellency the commander in chief is pleased to direct, that volunteers may be called for from the corps specified in the following table, and to the extent therein indicated, for the purpose of being appointed commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Kohat contingent.

			For Subedars	For Jemadars	For Havildars	For Bukhs.
1st regiment of native infantry,			1	0	1	5
11th ditto ditto			0	1	3	3
22d ditto ditto			0	1	3	4
23d ditto ditto			1	0	4	3
24th ditto ditto			1	0	3	4
26th ditto ditto			1	0	4	3
34th ditto ditto			1	0	3	4
52d ditto ditto			0	1	4	3
62d ditto ditto			1	1	4	3
71st ditto ditto			0	1	3	3
74th ditto ditto			0	1	3	3

Total 6 6 10 56

The monthly rates of pay which the different grades will receive at a certain rate in the margin. It is not essential that jemadars only should be permitted to volunteer for promotion to subedars, as jemadars to jemadars to havildars, the drafting is to be thrown on without any such restriction but of those who may volunteer, one who has not already served the prescribed period of 12 years will be admitted to the benefit of the pension establishment when all others out, and it is to be borne in mind that they are then only in the position of the rank they held previous to their transfer.

The volunteers are to be struck off the strength of their respective corps, from the 1st of November, and sent to join the contingent at Cabul.

No man is to be allowed to volunteer who is less than

Descriptive rolls of the volunteers are to be prepared in duplicate, one copy is to be sent to the adjutant general of the army and the other to the commanding the contingent.

Assistant surgeon A W Cressier is directed to the 1st battalion of the 1st division, to do duty with Her Majesty's 63d regiment, and directed to report himself for service to the commanding that corps in Fort William.

Hospital apprentice R F Thomson now at Dum Dum is appointed to act as assistant apothecary in a hospital of her majesty's 16th regiment, and directed to report himself forthwith to superintending surgeon W Findon.

3rd October, 1840.—Unpublished from James Farquharson is posted in the 5th regiment of light cavalry at Sultanpore, Benares.

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30th October 1840.—The Meerut division order dated the 18th instant, directing major J D Sykes of the 19th regiment of native infantry, president of a general court martial, to remain at Meerut, and make over the command of his corps to the next senior officer of the garrison.

The following orders are in order by lieutenant colonel C Graham C B dated the 10th instant making the following appointments on commissions on non-commissioned officers for attachment of drafts proceeding to the Afghanistan campaign.

Cum gratia to be acting sergeant.

Dr J L Phillips to be acting corporal.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

19th regiment native infantry—lieutenant col. G. Williams, from 25th October to 10th November, in extent on, on medical certificate.

10th regiment native infantry—captain T H Newhouse, from 4th September to 4th October, in extent on, on medical certificate, and enable him to report.

19th regiment native infantry—captain T H Newhouse, from 11th October to 11th October 1841, to proceed to Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

31st October, 1840.—The Sirhind division order of the 12th instant directing surgeon B W Mole of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, to act as superintending officer on the Sirhind division, on the departure of Mr. S. F. Fallow, and requiring surgeon T I Downer, of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, to adorn need and to the 3d regiment of light cavalry, is confirmed as a temporary measure, and directed to have effect until the publication, at Kurnal of the general order of the 7th instant, relating to the acting surgeon W Pantin, from the Agricolera the Sirhind division from which date Dr Macdonald will assume charge of the 3d regiment of light cavalry retaining control over the troops, &c. of the superintending surgeon's office, according to the provisions of Government general orders No. 279, dated 24th November 1836.

The appointment by major general F F P. Johnston C B, commanding in Oude, in strict order of the 19th instant, of captain John F. K. of the 29th regiment of native infantry to act as brigadier major in the department of captain John Dore of the 55th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Fort Owen having been reported fit for the situation in the department of native doctor from the 1st of the month and directed to do duty under the orders of the superintending surgeon of the Sirhind division.

The following orders are confirmed.

1. The Meerut station order of the 10th instant directing surgeon H Guthrie, M D of the 7th light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 17th regiment of native infantry.

2. The Kurnal station order of the 12th instant directing as acting apothecary W G Parley and his assistant apothecary H M (continuing to accompany the 1st brigade of horse artillery on its march from that station).

3. The regimental order by major F. Mole, commanding the 3d regiment of native infantry dated the 15th instant, directing lieutenant colonel Robert Simpson J V Sack to act as a lieutenant to the corps, on the departure of lieutenant H M Nation.

4. The Meerut order by major general C B Phillock C B dated Agricolera the 17th instant, appointing as acting surgeon T A Wetherby to the medical charge of the hospital of the garrison proceeding by water from that station to Chunar and the Presidency.

5. The order by lieutenant colonel J Perce, commanding the 5th battalion of native infantry dated the 17th instant appointing as acting surgeon A Finch (doing duty with the battalion from the 3d brigade of horse artillery) acting adjutant to the right wing of the battalion.

6. The detachment order by Lieutenant A Hulse, dated the 19th instant directing staff sergeant J Ormiston to act as sergeant major and quarter master sergeant to the detachment.

7. The Banah station order of the 17th instant, directing assistant surgeon W Dyer, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to relieve surgeon A Clark from the medical charge of the jail.

8. The Meerut division order of the 18th instant directing hospital steward W Brontes and apprentice J Tierney to accompany the head quarters and left wing of the 5th battalion of native infantry to Agricolera the latter in the capacity of assistant apothecary.

9. The detachment order by lieutenant R B Smith, of the 2nd brigade dated the 21st instant, appointing the undermentioned individuals to act as non-commissioned officers.

Acting corporal Francis Sullivan to be sergeant.

Acting corporal Hugh Stevenson to be 1st corporal.

Private John Hussey to be 2nd corporal.

Assistant surgeon A H Check now at the presidency is appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of the 26th regiment proceeding by water to Larkum on the 20th of the month of Captain Strange, and will report himself forthwith to the brigade major, Queen's troops, Fort William.

M. Check, on being relieved from his charge, will return to Larkum and report himself to the officer of the officiating superintending surgeon at the Presidency.

Assistant surgeon J S Lacy, who was appointed to the service in garrison at general orders No 221, of the 28th instant is directed to do duty with the artillery at Dum-Dum.

Hospital apprentice John Lemon, at present at the general hospital, is appointed to act as assistant apothecary in the hospital of her majesty's 2d regiment of foot.

Vinod Khan, native doctor, attached to the Sythe ghur in survey station, having been examined by a special medical commission, and reported to be fit for further service, is referred to the penal establishment, from the 1st of the month.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

32d regiment native infantry—lieutenant interpreter and quarter master C. J. D. Scott, from 24th July to 10th October 1840, in extension on medical certificate, to remain at Madras, and to enable him to report his corps.

Simoor battalion—assistant surgeon G F Christy, from 1st November to 1st May 1841, to visit the presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

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3d November, 1840.—With the sanction of the right honorable the governor general of India in council, his excellency the commander in chief is to send to direct that her majesty's 56th regiment shall occupy the encampment of Hissarwah, and the 3d European regiment that of Gungahpor.

These corps will move to the destinations now assigned to them, by such routes as may be communicated to the officers in command by the quarter master general of the army.

The Cawnpore division order of the 9th ultimo appointing conductor M Fairlie to act from the 6th ultimo, as permanent conductor in the Cawnpore magazine, during the absence, on leave of conductor W Rayment or until further orders is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 15th ultimo directing Lieutenant and brevet captain F S Price to continue to perform the duties of interpreter and quarter master to the 8th native infantry until the arrival of ensign J G Stephens or until further orders is confirmed.

1st Lieutenant Henry Siddons, of the 4th regt of engineers, is directed to join the head quarters of the sappers and miners at Delhi.

Assistant surgeon J. Macpherson, of the 1st troops 3d brigade of horse artillery, is directed to repair immediately to Fort William, and to report himself to the brigade major of the Queen's troops.

The assistant surgeon will afford medical aid to a detachment of her majesty's 26th regiment now under orders for Barhampore, and continue with it until relieved by assistant surgeon A H Cheek who was nominated to the duty in general orders of the 31st ultimo.

Assistant surgeon W R Giggell, of the Madras establishment, on being relieved from the duty on which he is now employed with a detachment of her majesty's 55th of foot is directed to report himself to the quarter master general of the army, who will make arrangements for providing him with a passage to his own presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

30th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant W M Roberts from 1st November to 28th November to perform the duties of the provost, on medical certificate. The certificate the expressed form of his leave on private affairs, granted in general orders of the 3d July last.

31st regiment native infantry—Captain C Rogers from 26th Oct. to 26th Oct 1841, to proceed to Simla on medical certificate.

2d European regiment—ensign A Boyd, from 30th September to 15th November, on vacation, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

4th November 1840.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

1st regiment native infantry—Lieutenant G A Fisher, from 26th March to 5th April, on extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

31st regiment native infantry—brevet captain and adjutant H Johnston, from 1st November to 31st March 1841 to visit Mussoorie and Simla, on medical certificate.

45th regiment native infantry—Major T R Macqueen, from 15th October to 1st February 1841 to pro-

ceed to the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

39th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant T Pownall, from 1st September to 31st October, to visit Simla on medical certificate, and enable him to rejoin his corps.

54th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant F S Peterson, from 5th September to 31st October, to visit Simla on medical certificate and enable him to rejoin his corps.

54th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant F S Peterson, from 1st November to 1st Nov 1841, to proceed to Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

29th regiment native infantry—Surgeon M P Well from 10th November to 1st February 1841 to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

4th November 1840.—The following orders are with the sanction of government, confirmed.

1 The Cawnpore division order of the 13th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon W. Dolland of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Bandah on duty, by dawk, at the expense of the state.

2 The station order by brigade L H Paul commanding in Rohilkund dated the 30th of September last directing the commissariat to provide 2 four bullock hackeries for the conveyance of great coats for the 42d regiment of native infantry.

The following orders are confirmed:

1. The detachment order by major general W Norton dated 24th the 22d September last, directing assistant surgeon W J Cook of the 43d to afford medical aid to any of the 42d regiment native infantry, and a detachment of the 4th local horse.

2 The order by major general Sir R H Sale, K C B, dated the 30th September last directing assistant surgeon L. Hore to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 27th regiment of native infantry.

3 The Kurnaul station order of the 15th ultimo directing veterinary surgeon J Wils to do duty with the 5th regiment of light cavalry, to afford professional assistance to the horses of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

4 The Kurnaul station order of the 16th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon A Bryce M D, of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, to the medical charge of the 5th regiment of light cavalry.

5 The Kurnaul station order of the 22d ultimo, directing his excellency the D. Fleming to act as assistant surgeon with the head quarters and 1st company 3d battalion of artillery.

6 The Kurnaul station order of the 19th ultimo, appointing surgeon L E Dempster, of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, to the medical charge of the depots of her majesty's 13th and 31st regiments of foot.

7 The Cawnpore division order of the 23d ultimo, directing assistant surgeon F Elin M D to act as medical charge of the 6th and detachment of the 7th battalion of artillery, and assistant military C Marshall to act as steward in the foot artillery hospital at Cawnpore.

Assistant surgeon A McD Stuart, removed from the 2d, and placed in the 47th regiment of native infantry, which he is directed to join.

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Assistant surgeon F J Moust M D, on being relieved from the charge of the 47th regiment of native infantry, will do duty with the artillery at Dinu-Dum.

Assistant surgeon G F H Primrose of the Madras establishment having arrived at the presidency in charge of a detachment of her majesty's 62d regiment is directed (on being relieved from duty, to report himself to the quarter master general of the army who will be pleased to provide him with a passage to Moultmein.

Hospital steward F Valle, belonging to the garrison of (Munari), appointed to do duty in the hospital of her majesty's 62d regiment, and directed to report himself forthwith to the medical officer in charge of the corps.

Acting assistant apothecary J Lemon, appointed to her majesty's 62d regiment, in general orders of the 31st ultimo will proceed with the party moving to Dinapore by water.

5th November, 1840.—The Bundah station order of the 29th ultimo directing surgeon A McK (Clark) of the 47th to assume medical charge of the 15th regiment of native infantry and civil establishments at that station is confirmed as a temporary measure, and until arrangements are made by the officer commanding the Cawnpore division for relieving him from duty, and permitting him to join the regiment to which he stands posted. Lieutenant W L Mackintosh, of the 43d regiment of native infantry having been pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination.

Corporal Robert Smart, and Bombardier Michael O'Donnell of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery are transferred to the town major's list, and with the sanction of government, appointed the former gun sergeant and the latter gun corporal, to the Bhupal contingent.

Gunner George Quirk, of the 1st troop 1st brigade is transferred to the 2d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery at Alwarut.

5th November 1840.—The undermentioned ensigns recently admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the corps situated opposite the names, and directed to join.

Ensign J R Moor, 28th regiment N I Dinapore.

Ensign J W Drummond, 17th ditto, Meerut, at his own request.

Ensign J D O. Baring 28th ditto, Dinapore.

Ensign J W C Lockett, 28th ditto, Dinapore.

Lieutenant Baron F A Von Meyera, 20th ditto, Dinapore.

Ensign K Mackenzie, 69th ditto Berhampore.

6th November 1840.—Hospital steward G Higginson, at present attached to her majesty's 16th foot is directed to make over charge of the sewaria department of the hospital to apothecary Charles Permen and to proceed by water with captain Stranges detachment of recruits to Berhampore whence he will return to the presidency, and rejoin the hospital to which he belongs.

Steward H Garrison will report himself immediately to assistant surgeon J Macpherson, the officer in medical charge of the detachment.

7th November, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:

1 The Agra garrison order of the 29th ultimo, directing surgeon D Woodburn to act as superintending surgeon to the Agra circle, until the arrival of officiating superintending surgeon W. S. Struan.

2 The Agra garrison order of the 29d ultimo, appointing surgeon G G Brown, M D of the 4th battalion of artillery, to act as garrison surgeon and medical store keeper, during the employment of surgeon Woodburn as acting superintending surgeon.

3 The Nussersahad station order of the 24th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon A. Mackeen to the medical charge of the 23d regiment of native infantry, directing surgeon J Madgavan on of the 2d battalion of artillery, to afford medical aid to the 74th regiment of native infantry.

4 The Benares division order of the 25th ultimo appointing Hurreeshullub Measer, native doctor of the 12th depot battalion to the 12th regiment of native infantry to fill a vacancy.

5 The Kurnool station order of the 26th ultimo, directing surgeon J Craig of the 39th, to afford medical aid to the 19th regiment of native infantry.

6 The Cawnpore artillery division order of the 24th ultimo, directing 1st lieutenant A. Hulse, of the 3d troop 3d brigade to do duty with the right wing 4th battalion of artillery.

7. The battalion order by lieutenant colonel commandant W H L. Smith commanding the 4th battalion of artillery dated the 25th ultimo, directing 1st lieutenant A Hulse (doing duty from the 3d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery) to act as adjutant to the right wing of the battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence. 10th regiment native infantry—Brave captain and interpreter and quarter master R Ramsay, from 2d November to 2d April 1841 to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

18th regiment native infantry—Ensign H A Hathorn is on furlough from 10th October to 31st December in extension to remain at Cutch on medical certificate and enable him to join his corps.

21 European regiment.—Apothecary G Simmonds from 1st September to 26th October, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

9th November, 1840.—The brigade order of the 2d ultimo issued by the officer commanding the eastern frontier, appointing Lieutenant F S Horshburgh of the 32d regiment of native infantry, to conduct the duties of the 18th division of public works during his absence, on duty of lieutenant W. Abercrombie, & with the sanction of government, confirmed.

Ensign Edmund Disney Ryng is at his own request removed from the 33d regiment of native infantry to the 1st European regiment, as the junior of the rank.

9th Nov 1840.—Assistant surgeon A H Cheek, who was appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of her majesty's 26th regiment in general orders of the 31st ultimo is directed on being relieved from the charge to proceed to Cawnpore and to do duty under the superintending surgeon at that station.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The subordinate medical servants named in the margin, belonging to the Madras establishment having arrived from Afghanistan with her majesty's 62d regiment are directed, on being relieved from the duty on which they are at present employed, to report themselves to the quarter master general of the army, who will make arrangements providing them with a passage to Madras.

Sergeant James Foohy, of the 2d company 21st battalion of artillery, late sergeant major of the 3d depot battalion is re-transferred to the town major's list and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 7th regiment of native infantry, vice Boardman deceased.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

10th regiment light cavalry—lieutenant T. F. H. Brasou, from 15th September to 1st December, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate.

This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in general orders of the 29th February last.

10th November, 1840.—The following orders by major general Sir W. Cotton, commanding the troops in Afghanistan are confirmed.

Dated 23d September, 1840.—Remanding gunner Kelt, laboratory man, attached to the magazine, to the 4th company 21st battalion and directing him to do duty with the artillery under captain A. Abbott.

Dated 10th October 1840.—Granting leave of absence to ensign H. C. Adlan, of the 42d regiment of native infantry, from the 2d December to the 2d December to remain at Candahar, on medical certificate.

The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery:

Captain J. B. Backhouse (with Subh Soojah's force) from the 4th company 5th battalion to the 2d company 1st battalion.

Captain W. S. Pillana, new promotion, on staff employ, to the 1st troop 1st brigade.

1st lieutenant and brevet captain J. Abbott, (on detached duty) from the 4th company 21st battalion to the 1st company 6th battalion.

1st lieutenant and brevet captain G. T. Graham (on furlough) from the 1st company 2d battalion to the 1st company 4th battalion.

1st lieutenant A. Fitzgerald, (on furlough) from the 5th company 7th battalion to the 3d company 21st battalion.

1st lieutenant G. H. Macgregor, (on staff employ) from the 4th company 7th battalion to the 1st company 5th battalion.

1st lieutenant J. H. Campbell, (on staff employ) from the 2d company 7th battalion to the 3d company 5th battalion.

1st lieutenant A. Broome, (on staff employ) from the 4th company 4th battalion to the 3d troop 2d brigade.

1st lieutenant R. Smyth, (on staff employ) from the 3d company 21st battalion to the 2d company 3d battalion.

1st lieutenant W. Maxwell, (on staff employ) from the 4th troop 3d brigade to the 3d company 4th battalion.

1st lieutenant J. W. Kere, (new promotion) to the 2d company 1st battalion.

2d lieutenant W. Hay (on furlough) from the 4th troop 2d brigade to the 2d company 5th battalion.

The undermentioned cornet and ensign, recently admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the regiments indicated opposite to their names, and directed to join.

Cornet F. R. Greville, 3d regiment light cavalry Kuranaul, at his own request.

Ensign F. D. Boulton, 28th regiment native infantry Dinapore.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following removals in the ordnance commissariat department:

Conductor P. Bentley, from the Chunar to the Cawnpore magazine.

Conductor W. Charda and sub-conductor W. Staerck from Cawnpore to the Ajmere magazine.

Sub-conductor G. Prince, from the arsenal to the Chunar magazine.

11th Nov., 1840.—lieutenant and brevet captain F. A. Miles is removed from the 6th battalion to the 4th company 3d battalion of artillery at Benares, and directed to join.

Ensign E. M. Ryan, recently admitted into the service is appointed to do duty with the 3d regiment of native infantry at Meerut, at his own request, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

27th regiment native infantry—captain W. Grant, 1st brigade, for 2 months, from 20th October to 27th November, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

73d regiment native infantry—lieutenant J. N. Marshall from 1st November to 1st December in extension, to remain at Chhazepore, on medical certificate.

11th November, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

1. The order issued by captain W. R. Corfield, commanding the 31st native infantry, dated the 2d ultimo appointing lieutenant W. B. Legard, acting adjutant to the left wing of the regiment during its separation from the head quarters of the corps.

2. The order issued by lieutenant colonel G. B. Hall commanding the 13th native infantry, dated the 4th ultimo appointing lieutenant W. St. L. Mitchell, acting adjutant to the left wing of the regiment during its separation from the head quarters of the corps.

3. The station order by lieutenant colonel G. Moore, commanding at Calcutta, dated the 23rd ultimo re-appointing surgeon J. F. Stewart, M.D., to the medical charge of the 11th troop 2d brigade of horse artillery and 75th regiment of native infantry.

4. The station order by the same officer dated the 26th ultimo directing assistant surgeon G. C. Wallreb, M.D. of the 73d regiment of native infantry to afford medical aid to the 3d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, and requiring surgeon J. F. Stewart, M.D.,

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to relieve Dr Wallish from the medical charge of the left wing 4th local horse.

5. The 3rd division order of the 27th ultimo appointing lieutenant and adjutant A J W Hug of the 24th regiment of native infantry, to act as assistant adjutant general of the division, during the absence, on leave, of captain G A Brownlow, or until further orders.

6. The order issued at Hazareebagh, on the 27th ultimo, directing assistant quartermaster H Bond to act as sutler for the 24th European regiment vice H. H. H. ordered to resume his duties as steward to the corps.

7. The 3rd division artillery division order of the 29th ultimo, directing 3d lieutenant N A Staples, of the 6th company with the right wing 3th battalion of artillery.

8. The detachment order by captain S W Fennig dated the 29th ultimo, directing 3d lieutenant N A Staples (during duty from the 6th battalion) to act as adjutant to the right wing, 3th battalion of artillery.

9. The order issued by major J B Smith, commanding the 6th regiment of native infantry, dated the 30th ultimo, appointing brevet captain L I Irske as acting adjutant to the left wing of the regiment during its separation from the head quarters of the corps.

Dum Dum. The annual practice of the regiment of artillery will commence at this station on Monday the 1st proximo or as near thereto as may be conveniently practicable.

Nasrabad. It is not intended that detachments shall be withdrawn from on station for the purpose of participating in the practice on the present occasion.

The detachment of recruits for the 21st regiment of light cavalry at present under charge of lieutenant H Hay, are to be sent from Meerut to Meerut, and are to be sent to the 7th regiment of light cavalry the officer commanding which corps will give such orders as may be necessary for their drill and discipline. Brevet major Hay will make over to major R A Stelman all papers and documents connected with this detachment.

12th November, 1840.—The garrison order by lieutenant colonel N Waller, commanding at Meerut, dated the 10th of September last, directing 1st lieutenant R Walker, of the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery, to enter him a carpenter, at 34 rupees per month, to accompany heavy ordnance (war & civil) with the assistance of government under his particular circumstances of the case, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

1st lieutenant F W Robertson, of the corps of engineers, is directed to proceed to Delhi, and to do duty at the head quarters of the sappers and miners at this station.

12th November, 1840.—A general court martial held in Meerut on Wednesday the 4th day of November 1840, gunner August Vincent Brock, of the 1st troop 3d brigade horse artillery, was arraigned on the following charge.—

Charge.—"For having deserted from his regiment at Dum Dum on the 1st day of October 1840."

Finding.—"The court upon evidence before it finds the prisoner gunner August Vincent Brock, of the 1st troop 3d brigade horse artillery, guilty of the charge exhibited against him."

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner gunner August Vincent Brock, of the 1st troop 3d brigade horse artillery to suffer imprisonment for six months (the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of which to be solitary, in such place as his excellency the commander in chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J NICOLL, General,
Commander in Chief, East Indies.
11th November, 1840.

In continuation of a general court martial held in Meerut on Wednesday the 4th day of November 1840, gunner Thomas Connell, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery, was arraigned on the following charges.—

Charge.—"1st. For having deserted from his regiment at Dum Dum, on the 13th day of October 1840."

"2d. For having, on or about the date aforesaid lost, stolen, used or through neglect, four pair of white pantaloons, part of his regimental necessaries."

Finding.—"The court upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner gunner Thomas Connell, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery, guilty of both the charges exhibited against him."

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner gunner Thomas Connell, of the 1st company 1st battalion of artillery to suffer imprisonment for six months, the first, third and fourth of which to be solitary, and the second to be for a passage, not exceeding half the day, until the necessaries specified in the second charge be paid for."

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLL, General,
Commander in Chief East Indies.
11th November 1840.

The officer commanding the presidency division will cause the prisoner in which gunner Brock and Connell may, the most conveniently undergo their punishment.

12th November 1840.—Major Charles Andrews, of the 21st European regiment is appointed to the command of the 2d light infantry battalion, vice major A Goldie, who is unable from his disposition to go in.

Major Andrews will proceed forthwith to Meerut, and assume the command of the corps.

Arrival of 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant G I Richards of the 23rd regiment of native infantry, to be 2d in command vice brevet captain C A. H. H. who has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant P. Lister of the 67th regiment of native infantry, acting adjutant of the battalion, to be adjutant, vice lieutenant C L Edwards.

1st lieutenant W Jones, of the corps of engineers who was placed at the disposal of his excellency the

4.

He presented that R & B Nuclear appeared to do a
few tests on a number of light crystals at Kurnam
and was directed in general terms of the
activity last

Brevet Major R. H. Little of the 45th Regiment of Cavalry is appointed Adjutant General of the 1st Division of Field Horse and Artillery in the district of the Corps at Fort Sumter.

On 17 November 1960, the Saigon Division ordered
the 1st Infantry Division to bring the 1st Battalion Airborne
to the 1st Infantry Division's camp at Binh Hoa.
The 1st Battalion Airborne was sent to the camp.

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll* *a* and *b* contents were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler (1987). The total chlorophyll content was determined by measuring the absorbance of the extract at 663 nm and 666 nm. The chlorophyll *a* content was determined by measuring the absorbance of the extract at 663 nm. The chlorophyll *b* content was determined by measuring the absorbance of the extract at 666 nm.

val, all the time by the presence of

[illegible]

Major A. T. Frazier, of the 17th Infantry, native of Mississippi, is the first to have been killed in the line of duty by a Communist. He was killed in the Philippines, where he was serving as a platoon leader.

Assistant Surgeon H. Sedgwick, of the Malvern Hospital, who was directed in general orders to take a number of soldiers with a passport to him, upon instruction, to deliver a portion of his effect to the nearest line of the army at St. George's, directed him to go to Meuse, and the parties numbered off by the general, a route or a passage being pointed out to that place.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence -
21 days to horse artillery - 1st Colonel G. E. Gowan from 1st November to 15th February 1911, to visit the President upon private affairs.

The regiment native infantry—major I. N. Hall, from 15th October to 15th November 1941, in execution, to remain in the hills north of Deyrab, on western frontier.

1. The order by major general C. Burrell, commanding the force employed to the eastward dated the 22^d of July last directing agents and surgeon W. Graham to assist, from the 1st of that month medical aid to the staff at the major general's head quarters.

2 The order by Major M. Ramani, commanding the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry dated the 1st inst appointing Lieutenant J. W. Law to act as adjutant of the regiment during the absence of the adjutant, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, at the present time, is as follows:

3. The order by Lieutenant Colonel D H Scott, commanding the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, dated the 21st instant, appointing Lieutenant P Gooch acting Adjutant of the above mentioned department, District Commandant and Adjutant W Lyford,

4. The order by me or general M. B. W., commanding the School division, that the City Institute, a teaching assistant, or even W. I. M. (or M. I.), in the City, be placed in the way to afford me local aid to the City Institute of native industry.

1. If we show that the number of chief is preserved, it makes the following a proposition.

11th Regiment of Native Infantry - Lieutenant B
for his services, to the satisfaction of W. L. and
the British Government in his excellency the
Governor's office.

The undersigned is a member of the _____

In a vote of 10 to 9, the W. A. G. H. C. voted, from January 1 to 6 February 1911, to remain at the presidency.

18th November, 1881) — the order by Major-General R H Sale &c. dated the 20th September, at placing the two companies of the 27th, and the two companies of the 17th regiment of native infantry, attached to the column under his orders under the command of the lieutenant J W Hume, of the latter corps, and appointing Ensign W Mayne of the same regiment, adjutant to the mixed detachment as, with the sanction of government, concluded.

The division order by major general M Blythe commands that the first two battalions of the army located at Hamilton were to go under D Dury at its last headquarters to take charge of those remaining there as they had been ordered R W McDonald was to command and Surgeon Dury was to remain in charge, together with half of the regiment to which

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he belongs, under the operation of government general orders No 279, dated the 24th November 1826 until the arrival within the division of superintending surgeon W Panton.

The detachment order by captain J C Campbell of her majesty's 9th foot, dated the 6th instant, appointing sergeant Aubury, of the artillery, to act as provost sergeant, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon J H Jones, who was directed in general orders of the 27th ultimo, to do duty, with a detachment of recruits for her majesty's service under the command of major I Skinner, is appointed to the medical charge of the party in its progress to the upper provinces.

Assistant Surgeon G Grant, now doing duty with the detachment will accompany it to its destination.

John Hugh O Neil, late a sergeant, attached to the commissariat department with the eastern expedition having been reduced to the rank and pay of a gunner by the sentence of a line court martial his name will cease to be borne on the town major's list and he will do duty with the artillery of the expedition, until an opportunity may offer for sending him to join the 1st battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum.

Private Thomas Reid of the corps of sappers and miners is recommended to the artillery and directed to join the 2d company 2d battalion at Meerut.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence

Medical Department—Assistant surgeon C B Jivadya de M in medical charge at Simla, from 1st December to 1st March 1841, to visit the plains, on medical certificate.

Assistant surgeon J Ransford, of the 6th battalion of artillery, is directed to afford medical aid to the officers of the civil and military services and their families residing at Simla, during the absence of Dr Jivadya de M, or until further orders.

19th November, 1840.—The order by Brigadier I Finnis commanding the Rajpootana hill force dated the 24th ultimo, directing the commissariat department to supply 2 four bullock hack-rises for the carriage of the arms &c of the men of the 2d regiment of native infantry, absent on furlough, during the march of the corps to Delhi, is, with the sanction of government confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence

Brigade Staff—brevet captain R Willie, brigade major, Meerut from 7th November to 1st January 1841, to visit the president, on medical certificate preparatory to making an application for furlough to Europe.

Captain Tim Mathias, of the 33d regiment of native infantry is appointed to act as major of brigade at Meerut during the absence, on leave, of brigade major R Wylie, or until further orders.

20th November 1840.—Lieutenant A M Heber deputy assistant quarter master general, will as a temporary arrangement, place himself under the orders of major W Garden, deputy quarter master general of the army.

Unposted cornet Samuel Charles Alston Swinton, posted to the 8th regiment of cavalry at Cawnpore.

20th November, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

1 The orders by lieutenant colonel T. Percival commanding the artillery at Agra dated the 21st instant appointing 1st lieutenant and adjutant I Hind, staff of the artillery division, composed of the left wing of the 4th and 5th battalions.

2 The order issued by major W W Ford commanding the 21st regiment of native infantry under date 16th 4th instant, directing lieutenant W H Lytton to act as adjutant to the corps during the absence, on leave, of brevet captain and adjutant H Spottiswoode.

Captain Thomas Moore of 8th regiment of light cavalry, having been reported by the medical committee, which assembled at Landour on the 21st instant, sufficiently recovered to be able to return to duty is directed to rejoin his regiment at Cawnpore forthwith.

Unposted cornet James Fairlie is appointed to do duty with the 31st regiment of light cavalry at Kurnaul, instead of the 5th, as directed in general orders of the 2d September last.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence 4th battalion artillery—Brevet captain and adjutant I Sunterford from 2th November to 8th November in extension, to enable him to join.

37th regiment native infantry.—Captain I A Karstow from 10th November to 1st February 1841, to visit the presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave of Sea on furlough to Europe.

This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave, on medical certificate granted to him in general orders of the 17th February last.

26th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant I C Walker, from 10th November to 10th November 1841, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

33d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant H Warl, from 1st November to 1st February 1841 to visit the presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

8th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant and adjutant G Murray from 1st November to 1st November 1841 in extension, to remain at Mussourie, on medical certificate.

21st November, 1840.—The Fort zeper station order of the 26th ultimo, directing lieutenant colonel I C. Oliver, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to assume command of the troops at that place on the departure of brigadier L E Waters, is confirmed.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

1st Light Infantry Battalion—Lieutenant H E Dundas, of the 20th regiment of native infantry to be adjutant.

21st Light Infantry Battalion—Lieutenant I Riddell, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, to be adjutant.

3d Light Infantry Battalion—Brevet captain I Damp Townshend, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, to be adjutant.

The officers commanding the 9th and 40th regiments of native infantry will each detach one to replace brevet captain Townshend and lieutenant Riddell in the command of the rifle and light companies of their respective corps.

Lieutenant S C Starkey, of the 7th, is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quartermaster to the 10th regiment of native infantry, from the 6th instant.

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25d November, 1840.—The Meerut division order of the 29th November 1839, appointing assistant apothecary W Logman to a station apothecary and hospital apprentice J Murphy as assistant apothecary, with her majesty's 31st light dragoons is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the same date, directing the apothecary W Logman and hospital apprentice W Bonner and C Corbett to proceed by water to Calcutta with the sick of her majesty's 3d light dragoons is confirmed.

Major J Swyerham of the invalid establishment is with the sanction of government permitted to reside in the hills north of Deyrah Dhoon.

With the sanction of government lieutenant A W W. Fraser, of the invalid establishment is permitted to reside at the presidency, for one year, commencing on the 1st of December, 1840.

21th November 1841.—Officers intending to employ agency for medical stores or medical comforts, for detention in an enclosure to quit the Presidency, will invariably enter on the face of their indent the date fixed for their departure and they are required not to content themselves by merely sending their indent to the commissary or to the executive commissariat officer but to ascertain by personal inquiries that the articles intended for in progress of being supplied.

The Kurnal station order of the 12th instant, appointing Private Ward of the depot of Her Majesty's 4th light to be Church Clerk at that station in the office of the commissary of that regiment, who has proceeded with his corps to Afghanistan, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon I S Lacy, at present at Dum-Dum is appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of her majesty's 19th foot under orders for Berhampore and directed to proceed and join the party at Chinsurah.

On delivering over the detachment at Berhampore to the detachment in charge of the depot of the regiment he will rejoin the artillery at Dum-Dum.

Lieutenant and officers have leave of absence 9th regt light cavalry—captain P F Storey for 1st Dec to 15th November remain at Simla on medical certificate.

37th regiment native infantry—captain W S Piolet from 1st November to 1st November 1841, to visit Mussorie, on medical certificate.

4th regt native infantry—lieutenant A Ma Donald from 15th November to 10th November 1841 in extension to remain at Mussorie on medical certificate.

62d regiment native infantry—captain R R Hughes, from 15th December to 10th April, 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

25th November 1840.—The prohibition to the transmission, by general of division of applications for furlough contained in the general order of the 1st of October last is withdrawn and officers in command are authorized to forward applications from such as may be entitled to the indulgence, in the usual manner.

A committee of horse artillery and cavalry officers will assemble at Ghatseepore, on the 13th proximo for the purpose of examining, and passing into the service, such horses as may be presented by the superintendent of the central stud, and which the committee may consider fit for military purposes.

PASSEPORT.—major R. L. Ansdruether, 6th regiment of light cavalry.

MEMBERS.—A captain from the 3d brigade of horse artillery. A captain from the 6th regiment of light cavalry. A captain from the 8th regiment of light cavalry. A subaltern from the 3d brigade of horse artillery.

Lieutenant J A H Gorges, of the 57th regiment of native infantry is appointed to do duty with the Arracan local battalion, and directed to join.

The mentioned officers have leave of absence. 1st European regiment—major and brevet lieutenant colonel G Warren, from 18th November to 18th May 1841 to remain at the presidency, and to rejoin his corps.

5th regiment light cavalry—lieutenant, interpreter and quartermaster C M Gageyne, from 20th October, to 27th February 1841 to visit the presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

This cancels the leave granted to him in general orders of the 21th July last.

26th November, 1840.—The following orders are with the sanction of the right honorable the governor general of India in council confirmed.

1. The order by major general sir W Cotton G C and K C commanding the British troops in Afghanistan dated the 18th ultimo directing lieutenant J V Kind, of the 37th regiment of native infantry as a temporary arrangement, to conduct the commissariat duties with the force under the orders of major general sir R H Sale, K C S, on the demise of captain R Raben, of the 48th native infantry.

2. The order by major general sir W Cotton, G C and K C commanding the British troops in Afghanistan dated the 18th ultimo, appointing captain Alexander Mckerzer, bart, of the 48th regiment of native infantry to the commissariat department in Afghanistan vice captain Raben deceased.

3. The order by captain S F Irons, commanding the Assam light infantry battalion, dated the 10th ultimo, appointing, as a temporary measure, lieutenant W O Harris to act as 2d in command to the corps.

4. The detachment order by lieutenant colonel R H Chambers, dated the 22d ultimo, directing the commissariat to supply 2 four bullock hackeries, for the carriage to Kerozepore of the clothing, &c of the men of the 5th regiment of light cavalry on furlough.

The following orders are confirmed.

1. The Agra garrison order of the 1st instant, directing hospital apprentice J Goodall to act as assistant apothecary to the depot of the 1st European regiment, during its march in Cawnpore, and requiring apprentice M Fwoomy to do duty with the depot.

2. The station order by captain H J Guyon, commanding at Allypore, dated the 4th instant, directing lieutenant and acting adjutant W B Legard, of the 1st wing 31st regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff.

3. The order by brigade J Shelton, commanding at Kerozepore, dated the 7th instant, appointing as a temporary arrangement, captain W Mackintosh, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, to act as brigadier major at that station, vice captain Grant.

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27th November, 1840.—Lieutenant R. B. Smith, of the corps of engineers, who was directed to join the 6th company of sappers and miners at Dacca, in general orders of the 28th September last, will proceed with it from that station to Benares by water where the company will be disembarked, and afterwards marched to the head quarters of the corps.

26th November, 1840.—At a general court martial assembled at Neemuch, on Wednesday the 11th day of Nov. 1840 Marai, camp-follower, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For having, at Neemuch, on the 4th October 1840 unlawfully and maliciously wounded and injured Rojeeah, by biting off a part of her nose."

Finding and sentence.—"The court is of opinion, that the prisoner Marai, camp-follower, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does sentence him, the said Marai, camp-follower, to imprisonment, with hard labor, for two years."

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J NICOLLS, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

25th November, 1840.

The prisoner is to be made over to the civil authorities at Ajmeer, for the purpose of undergoing his punishment.

At a general court martial, held in Fort William, on Friday, the 20th day of November 1840, gunner Timothy Raper Hutton, 2d company 1st battalion artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—"1st. For desertion from the regiment of artillery on the evening of the 13th October 1840.

"2d. For being deficient of the following articles of his regimental necessaries, viz, three shirts, four pair of pantaloons, and one pair of boots, same date."

Finding.—"The court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner gunner Timothy Raper Hutton, of the 2d company 1st battalion artillery, guilty of both the charges exhibited against him.

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner gunner Timothy Raper Hutton, of the 2d company 1st battalion artillery, to suffer imprisonment for twelve (12) months; and further, to be put under stoppages, not exceeding half his pay, until the articles specified in the second charge be paid for."

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J NICOLLS, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

25th November, 1840.

The officer commanding the presidency division will name the prison in which gunner Hutton is to undergo the punishment awarded him.

26th November, 1840.—With the sanction of the right honorable the governor general in council, his excellency the commander in chief is pleased to direct one apothecary and one assistant apothecary from the establishment at present employed in the general dis-

pensary, and acting assistant apothecary A. Glegg from the Garrison dispensary in Fort William, to be sent immediately to do duty in the hospital of her majesty's 16th foot.

Apothecary C. Pernion, and his apprentice Webb and J. Hurst, now attached to the hospital of her majesty's 16th foot, are directed, on being relieved from their present duty, to proceed to Chinnah for the purpose of being employed, at the discretion of the superintending surgeon at Barrackpore, with European crafts under orders for the upper provinces.

Superintending surgeon W. Findon will report to the major general commanding the division, the particular detachments to which these subordinate medical servants are to be attached, and the same will be detailed in division orders, to be forwarded for confirmation.

The names of the warrant officers sent from the general dispensary, to be reported to the adjutant general of the army.

27th November, 1840.—The order issued by major general Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. in command in Afghanistan, on the 11th August last, placing the services of ensign E. W. Salusbury, of the 1st European regiment, at the disposal of the envoy and minister at Cabool, for appointment as subaltern to the 4th regiment of infantry in the service of his majesty Shah-Soojib-ool-Moolk, in the room of lieutenant W. Bradford removed to Hazara pinnars, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

With reference to general orders of the 25th instant, general officers in command of divisions and districts are authorized to permit such officers as previously to the publication of the general order of the 1st of October last, may have obtained leave to quit their stations, preparatory to submitting applications for furlough, to proceed at once to the presidency, or to Bombay, as the case may be, reporting the date of their departure to army headquarters.

Under instructions from the right honorable the governor general of India in council, his excellency the commander in chief is pleased to direct her majesty's 16th regiment of foot to be held to readiness to embark for England, with the least possible delay.

With the sanction of Government, the following movements of corps to be carried into effect on the dates specified, and agreeable to the routes which will be furnished by the quarter master general.

8th regiment native infantry—from Barilly to Barrackpore, as soon after the receipt of these orders as possible.

15th regiment native infantry—from Chittigong to Mizapore, when relieved by a detachment of the 60th regiment native infantry.

23d regiment native infantry—from Agra to Jumaulpore, as soon after the receipt of these orders as possible.

28th regiment native infantry—from Dinapore to Barrackpore, on the arrival of the 3d regiment native infantry.

32d regiment native infantry—from Dacca to Dinapore, when relieved by the 45th regiment native infantry.

36th regiment native infantry—from Jumaulpore to Silhet, a wing of the regiment to move immediately for the relief of the 73d regiment, the remaining wing on the arrival of the 23d regiment native infantry.

GENERAL REGISTER.

49th regiment native infantry—from Shahjehanpore to Dacca, as soon as relieved by a wing of the 63d regiment from Futtahguch.

56th regiment native infantry—from Barrackpore to Lucknow agreeable to instructions that will be given to the officer commanding the presidency division.

68th regiment native infantry—from coast of Arracan to Dinapore, when relieved by the head quarters of the 68th regiment native infantry.

68th regiment native infantry—from Allahabad to Bhatnag and the coast of Arracan, to embark without delay agreeable to instructions given to the officer commanding the garrison of Allahabad.

73d regiment native infantry—from Sylhet to Allahabad, when relieved by a wing of the 30th regiment native infantry.

By order of his excellency The commander in chief.

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,

Adjutant General of the Army.

General Orders to the Queen's Troops

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th October, 1840.
No. 12—9 With reference to general orders dated 21st August last, his excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to sanction the following appointments by lieutenant-colonel Deane, to the right wing of H M 21st fusiliers, during its progress by water to Dinapore, subject to the regulations of government.

Sergeant William Martin to be hospital-serjeant, from 26th Aug. last.

Color-serjeant David Murdoch to be serjeant major vice Root, from the 12th instant.

Sergeant Julius Delmage to be provost serjeant, from the 12th instant.

The recruits and other soldiers of H M 26th foot, now at Fort William, will proceed by water, to Barhat ore, as soon as boats can be prepared.

The following officers of that corps will accompany the above detachment:

Captain H F Strange, in command.

Brevet captain R Thompson.

Lieutenant T Secombe.

Lieutenant W B Park.

Ensign A Miller.

Ensign E G Whitty.

3. Surgeon Stark, H M 39th regiment, has leave of absence extended to him from the 29th February last to the 23d August 1840, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

4. Assistant surgeon Pileau of the 63d regiment will proceed to Moultmain to relieve assistant surgeon Sinclair of the 55th regiment, who will rejoin his corps.

5. The division order by major general Elphinstone dated 8th instant, directing lieutenants Cameron and Robson, 3d foot, to do duty with the invalids proceeding by water to the presidency, under the command of brevet captain Turner, 41h regiment, is confirmed.

6. Leave of absence is granted to captain Stahlin, H M 18th light infantry, on medical certificate for one year from the 30th November 1840, to proceed to Landour.

31st October, 1840—No 93—1. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India:

3d Light Dragoons—Assistant surgeon William Darnell, from the 4th light dragoons to be assistant surgeon, vice Wood promoted in the 29th foot 21st August, 1840.

4th Light Dragoons—Ensign Macintosh Macpherson, gent to be assistant surgeon, vice Darnell promoted to the 3d light dragoons, 21st August, 1840.

15th Light Dragoons—Captain Benjamin O'Nan's Viscount Amiens, from the 1st dragoon guards to be captain, vice Hammarley, who exchanges 4th August, 1840.

4th Foot—Lieutenant William Charles Sheppard to be adjutant, vice Potter, who resigns the adjutancy only. 1st May, 1840.

6th Foot—Lieutenant John Francis Jones, from the 17th foot to be lieutenant, vice Messiter, exchanges 4th May, 1840.

9th Foot—Ensign Archibald Bluntish to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Haaken, who retires 28th July, 1840.

Robert Danot, gent to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bluntish 28th July, 1840.

17th Foot—Lieutenant George Hugo Messiter, from the 6th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Jones, who exchanges 4th May, 1840.

Captain William Barnes, from the 41st foot, to be captain, vice Blackburne, who exchanges 2d June, 1840.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Carlo Arthur Henry Rumhold, from the 51st foot to be 1st lieutenant, vice Blackburne, who exchanges 4th August, 1840.

Second lieutenant Henry William Martin to be first lieutenant, without purchase, vice Macknight deceased 8th May, 1840.

Second lieutenant Frederick Holland to be first lieutenant vice Martin, whose promotion, on 13th May 1840, has been cancelled 15th May 1840.

Gentleman cadet William Savage, from the royal military college, to be second lieutenant, vice Holland 7th August 1840.

Staff assistant surgeon John Summers, M D, to be assistant surgeon, vice Davidson promoted in the 50th foot, 28th July 1840.

31st Foot—Assistant surgeon George William Macready, from the 2d foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Ayre deceased, 7th August 1840.

40th Foot—Captain Evelyn Spencer Boscowen to be major, by purchase, vice Jobb, who retires 7th August 1840.

Lieutenant Ferdinand White to be captain, by purchase, vice Boscowen, 7th August 1840.

Ensign James Johnson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice White 7th August 1840.

Lockhart Little, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Johnston 7th August 1840.

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Lieutenant John Martin Bladen Neill to be adjutant, vice White promoted 7th August 1840.

41st Foot—Captain Isaac Blackburne, from the 17th foot, to be captain, vice Barues, who exchanges, 2d June 1840.

55th Foot—Captain Henry Grimes, from the half-pay unattached, to be captain, vice Archdale Sharpin who exchanges, receiving the difference, 14th August 1840.

8th Foot—Lieutenant James Considine, from the 8th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Lynght, who exchanges 30th August 1840.

Unattached—Lieutenant Thomas Gibbons, from the 2nd foot, to be captain, without purchase, 7th August 1840.

2. Her majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following regiments, viz.

- 4th (or the queen's own) light dragoons,
- 16th (or the queen's) light dragoons,
- 2d (or the queen's royal) regiment of foot,
- 13th (the 1st Somersetshire) regiment of foot,

17th regiment of foot, being permitted to bear on their second or regimental colors, and also on their appointments, the words

"Afghanistan" and "Ghuznee,"

in consideration of those corps during the campaign in Afghanistan in 1819, and of the gallantry displayed by them at the storm and capture of Ghuznee, on the 23d July in that year.

3. Her majesty has been further pleased to approve of the 2d and the 17th regiments of foot, being likewise permitted to bear the word

"Khelat."

in commemoration of their gallant conduct at the assault and capture of that fort, on the 13th November 1839.

1st November, 1840.—No. 94.—1. With the sanction of the right honorable the governor-general the march of the 62d regiment, as previously directed on the 2d instant, as well as the embarkation of the sick, baggage, &c. is countermanded until Thursday the 5th instant.

2d. The Division Orders by Major General Flushingstone, dated 21st and 22d ultimo, permitting ensign Flood, of the 3d, or buff, reported sick, to remain at Meerut on the departure of the regiment for Kurawal, until the arrival of the recruits under captain Barr, and ensign Leyard 9th regiment, to remain at Meerut for the purpose of taking charge of the recruits for that corps, are confirmed.

3. The station order by colonel Shelton dated 16th ultimo, directing brevet captain Young, 44th regiment, to remain at Kurawal in charge of the depot of that corps, on its march for Cabool, is confirmed.

4. With reference to the general order of the 26th ultimo, the following officers of the 62d regiment, will proceed by water, with the detachment of sick women, children, &c. of that corps.

Captain Sweeney.

Lieutenant Dane.

Assistant surgeon Mapleton.

5. Captain Clarke, of the 63d regiment, has one month's leave of absence, on urgent private affairs.

6. A further extension of leave of absence, to the 30th Nov. next, is granted to lieutenant F. Holder, 13th light infantry, to enable him to join his corps within this period.

5th November, 1840.—No. 95.—1. The division order by major general Cick, dated 10th ultimo, directing the sick women, children, baggage, &c. of the 31st regiment, to proceed by water, to Agra, under command of captain Umston of that corps, and appointing assistant surgeon James to the medical charge, and lieutenant Bourke to do duty with the detachment, is, by the sanction of government, confirmed.

2. The order by captain Umston, 31st regiment dated 20th ultimo, appointing the following staff non-commissioned officers to the detachment of sick, &c. of that corps, proceeding to Agra, by water is confirmed.

Sergeant Michael Noonan to be sergeant major.

Sergeant Phillip Juynts to be provost sergeant.

3. The order dated the 2d instant, by captain Strange 26th Camerons, in command of a detachment of recruits of that corps proceeding by water, to Berhampore, is confirmed.

Sergeant James Malwell to be sergeant major.

Sergeant Thomas Whitehouse to be quartermaster sergeant.

Sergeant John Ranny to be provost sergeant.

Other non-commissioned officers in proportion to the strength of the detachment, subject to the regulations of government.

4. Leave of absence is granted

17th Regiment—Lieutenant Johnston, 1 year, to Europe, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

62d Regiment—Captain Buchanan, 1 year to the Neilgherry Hills, on medical certificate.

10th November, 1840.—No. 96.—1. The division order dated 26th ultimo, by Maj Genl Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B., appointing captain Campbell 9th regiment, to the command of the recruits of H. M. regiment, about to proceed from Cawnpore to the upper provinces;—the detachment order by captain Turner, dated 26th ultimo, appointing sergeant Doyle, H. M. 5th Buffs, acting sergeant major to the detachment of invalids proceeding to the presidency, vice sergeant major Potter, who resigns in consequence of ill health,—and the order by captain Strange, H. M. 26th regiment appointing sergeant Joseph Wilson to be ensign sergeant to the detachment, on the journey to Berhampore, are confirmed.

2d. Lieutenant G. King, 13th light infantry, doing duty at Kurawal, will proceed to join a detachment of his corps, on its march to Ferozepore.

3. Leave of absence is granted.

44th Regiment—Brevet major O'Neill, from 16th instant to 15th February 1841, on medical certificate, to enable him to proceed to Head Quarters.

62d Regiment—Lieut colonel Reed to the 30th instant, and lieutenant Tyler, for 1 month, to remain at Calcutta, on medical certificate.

14th November 1840.—No. 97.—1. The order by captain Fenwick, 13th light infantry dated 21st ultimo

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commanding a detachment of his corps proceeding to Caboul, appointing private Filmore sergeant major, private Sheldrake provost sergeant and other non commissioned officers in promotion to the strength of his detachment, is confirmed, subject to the regulations of government.

2. At the recommendation of a Board of medical officers, leave of absence is granted to brevet captains C S Finkle 4th and W J McCarty, 57th regiments, to England, for 2 years each, from date of embarkation.

3. Leave of absence is granted.

62d Regiment—Colonel Hillier, relieved from the staff at Moultan, to the 31st December next, to enable him to join, and Lieutenant Hutton, for 2 months from the 5th instant, to remain at Calcutta, on private affairs.

17th November, 1841.—No 98.—1. The commander in chief is pleased to direct, that a proportion of officers and non commissioned officers of the 16th Regiment, be prepared to embark for England, as opportunities may offer.

2 Field officers, 1 captain, 4 subalterns, and 9 sergeants.

The subalterns and sergeants will be attached to the invalid parties going home this season.

2. The Kurnaul station order by major general B yd, dated 1st instant, directing surgeon Macqueen, H M 3d Buffs, to receive the real charge from surgeon Dempster, of the depots of H M 13th and 44th Regiments is confirmed.

3. With the sanction of Government, the provisions of the Government General Order of the 20th December 1829, are made applicable to a Detachment of recruits now at Chinsurah, under the command of Major Skinner, H. M. 31st Foot, from the date of its arrival at that place. His Order dated 31st ultimo appointing lieutenant H K Savera, H M 31st foot, to act as adjutant, from the 30th October, is confirmed.

4. The detachment order by Captain Campbell, dated 6th instant, is confirmed.

Private Edward Longbottom to be sergeant major, and James Campbell to be quarter master sergeant.

And other non commissioned officers in proportion to the strength of the detachment.

5. The appointments bearing date the 20th ultimo, made by major Fawcett, commanding a detachment of H M 50th regiment at Chinsurah, are confirmed with the sanction of government.

Lieutenant H F Butler to act as adjutant; ensign T Crowe, ditto as quarter master, color serje, Owen Green, ditto as sergeant major, and John Davison, ditto as quarter master sergeant and sergeant James Hiden, ditto as hospital sergeant.

6. The leave of absence is granted to Capt. Carey, pay master, 14th light infantry, in the general order of the 7th ultimo, to proceed to Kurnaul, on medical certificate, is cancelled. This officer will repair to head quarters, to appear before a medical board.

Leave of absence is granted—16th lancers.—Lieutenant G Harriot in extension, from 1st November 1840 to 1st November 1841, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

13th light infantry—Captain G D Taylor, in extension, from 1st October 1840 to 1st November 1841, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

19th November 1840.—No 99.—1. The commander in chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until her majesty's pleasure shall be known.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant James Patrick Meik to be captain without purchase, vice team deceased, 30th September 1840.

Ensign Walter Tyler Bartley to be lieutenant, vice Meik 30th September 1840.

2. The commander in chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, by brevet, in the East Indies only.

6th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Lucas to be captain from the 1st October 1840.

3. John Murray, Esq M D, deputy inspector general at Madras, will repair to Calcutta without delay, to perform the duties of inspector general of hospitals, until further orders.

4. Until the arrival of Dr. Murray, surgeon W Steele, H M 16th foot, will take charge of the inspector general's office.

5. The commander in chief having selected colonel Hillier, 62d foot, to command the convalescent depot at Landour for the ensuing year, that officer will proceed to the N W provinces, and assume the command, from a date which will be specified hereafter.

6. The division order by major general E K Williams, &c dated 12th October 1840, appointing lieutenant Hatfield to the command of the depot of H M 3d light dragoons, formed at Cawnpore, is confirmed.

7 Major Skinner's detachment of recruits, numbers as per margin will	3d Foot	103
bld itself in readiness to	9th „	115
march from Chinsurah on	21st „	21
the 25th instant	31st „	28
	62d „	1
Total		503

The following officers will do duty with it :

3d Buffs—Ensigns Thomson and Kaye.

9th Foot—Lieutenants Morgan and Borton; Ensigns Taylor and Williams.

31st Foot—Lieut. Savera, acting adjutant, Ensigns Moore, Pollard, Ayle and Law.

8. Leave of absence is granted—

21st Foot—Lieutenant R Nicholson, from the 1st to the 8th November 1840.

23d November, 1840—No. 100.—1.—The commander in chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, by brevet, in the East Indies only :

44th Foot—Lieutenant J D DeWend to be captain from the 29th April, 1839.

2. Extract from Government General Orders, No. 247 of 1840, dated Fort William 18th November, 1840.

" In continuation of general orders, no. 146 of the 8th July, and no 118 of the 7th October last, the right honorable the governor general of India in council is pleased to direct, that in settling with soldiers of her majesty's regiments serving in India, for any gratuities or grants to which they may be entitled by warrant from the crown the amount of such gratuities or grants, when expressed in sterling money, or not otherwise specially provided for is to be converted into Indian currency at the rate of two shillings and a half penny per company's rupee."

3. The detachments of recruits of H M 13th and 44th regiments, proceeding to Kurnaul under the

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command of captain Havelock, will continue their march to Ferozepore without making any unnecessary delay with a view to join the convey proceeding in Afghanistan. All the soldiers of these corps now at Kurnal fit for active duty in the field, will march with captain Havelock.

4. The detachment orders issued by major Skinner, of the 1st and 18th instant are confirmed.

Lieutenant A. Horton, 9th foot, to be quarter master from the 18th November.

Acting sergeant Thomas Grady, 31st foot, sergeant major, from 1st November.

Acting sergeant William H. Morton, 31st foot, quarter master sergeant.

Acting sergeant William Briggs, 3d buffs, hospital sergeant.

And other non-commissioned officers in proportion to the strength of the detachment.

6. Captain Maclean, of H. M. 55th regiment, will act as pay master to the wing of that corps at Chinsurah—date to bear the 30th ultimo.

6. The recruits of H. M. 49th foot, arrived by the ship Robert Small, will proceed to Chinsurah, there to remain until boats can be procured to convey them to Berhampore, accompanied by the following officers:

Lieutenant Daniell, 49th foot, to command.
 „ Brockman,
 Ensign Fanoir,
 „ Biddleley.

7. Captain Viers will take the command of the depot of the 15th light infantry at Kurnal.

8. Leave of absence is granted—

31st Foot,—Major Cortlandt, from the 11th instant to the 1st February 1841, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

24th November 1840.—No. 101.—1. Her majesty's 16th regiment of foot will be held in readiness to embark for Europe.

2. His excellency the commander in chief sanctions such men of the 16th regiment, as are not above thirty years of age, volunteering into H. M. 55th, 57th and 62d regiments, in strict conformity however, to the rules and principles laid down in the general order No. 73 dated head quarters, Patna, 3d November 1837.

3. The volunteering to take place on Thursday, and the men will be finally passed by the adjutant general of her majesty's forces, on Friday at eleven o'clock, in Fort William.

The prescribed documents to be prepared accordingly.

4. Lieutenant-colonel Hillier will receive the volunteers for the 62d regiment, and the officer commanding 55th regiment, will detach a captain from Chinsurah, to receive the men for that corps. The major of brigade will receive those for the 57th Regiment.

5. On Saturday the 28th instant, lieutenant-colonel Campbell will transmit, in duplicate to the adjutant and quarter master general H. of Forces, embarkation returns of the 16th regiment, and will embark for England, including the invalids of the corps, which will proceed with it.

6. These arrangements are not to interrupt the procedure of the officers and non-commissioned officers of 16th regiment to England, as directed by the general order of 17th instant, paragraph 1.

55th Regiment.

Captain O'Leary.
 Lieutenant Pinder.
 „ Barbauld.
 „ Pitman.
 „ McCoy.

7. The station orders by major Skinner 31st regiment, commanding at Chinsurah dated 2d and 18th November 1840 directing the officers named in the margin ordered of duty, as members of a general court martial, to proceed by water from Chinsurah Fort William, is confirmed.

26th November, 1840.—No. 102.—The order by lieutenant Hasfield, 3d light dragoons, dated 19th ultimo, appointing the following non-commissioned officers to the staff of the depot of that regiment, under his command, is with the sanction of government, confirmed.

Lance sergeant John Rathwell, as sergeant major.

„ Joseph Yarker, as quarter master sergeant.

Corporal Charles Phillips, as hospital sergeant.

2. The detachment of recruits for H. M. regiment: 31 light dragoons, 16th lancers, 44th and 49th foot, will on disembarkation from the Duke of Bedford, proceed by water to Chinsurah. Ensign Weir and the men of the 49th foot, will join the detachment of that corps ordered to Berhampore, under the command of lieutenant Daniell. Captain Macanrew, 49th foot, will remain and take the command, after the departure of major Skinner, of all recruits for H. M. regiments at Chinsurah.

	Men
3d Dragoons....	56
16th Lancers....	68
49th Foot	87
Total.....	211

The following officers will join and do duty with Captain Macandrew's depot

3d Light Dragoons, cornet Travers.
 16th Lancers, cornet Lee.
 49th Foot, lieutenant McMahon.

3. Ensign Maude, H. M. 3d foot, will join major Skinner's detachment and march with it.

4. The station order by major Skinner dated 25th instant, directing captain O'Leary, H. M. 18th regiment to proceed from Chinsurah to Fort William, by water to receive the volunteers from H. M. 16th to the 57th foot, is confirmed.

5. Lieutenant Hilton, lately promoted from the 3d buffs to the 16th regiment, will continue to do duty with the former corps until further orders, with the sanction of government.

6. Leave of absence is granted—

16th Regiment—Lieutenant Carter, to precede his corps to England on medical certificate.

49th Regiment—Lieutenant Strachan, for two years to Europe, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

57th Regiment—Captain Caldwell, ditto ditto.

62d Regiment—Leave of absence is extended to the 24th proximo, to captain Clarke and to lieutenant Tyler, to enable them to join their corps.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,

H. G. SMITH, Major General
 Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

SHIPPING REGISTER

Arrivals at Hongkong.

- November.
- 11—English Barque Falcon, D. Anstruther, from London 10th July and Mauritius 8th October.
- 12—H. C. Ship Amherst, J. Patterson, from Kyook Phyo 24th Oct., and Chittagong 10th November.
- English Ship Plantagenet, Robert Small, from Portsmouth 14th July and Cape of Good Hope 22 September.
- English Ship William Jardine, J. Crooke, from London 3d July.
- 14—H M Brig Cruiser Captain Gifford, from China 1st, Macao 6th, and Singapore 25th October.
- American Ship Gentoo, L. G. Holmes, from Boston 2d July.
- 17—English Ship Jessie Logan, John Major, from Liverpool 18th July.
- English Ship Maidstone, John Wimble, from London 6th Aug.
- 18—American Ship Carthage, A. Perry, from Salem 1st August.
- 19—English Ship Aherton, Chatterton, from Mauritius 10th Aug.
- English Barque Champion, W. Pike, from Mauritius 20th Sept.
- English Brig Ann, C. S. Crick, from Halifax 16th May, and Mauritius 24th September.
- English Barque Cherokee, E. McKellar, from Glasgow 26th July.
- English Ship Isabella Cooper, J. Gillies, from Greenock 4th June.
- 20—English Ship Wanderer, T B Smith, from Hull 4th and Lizard 16th July.
- English Ship Robert Small, J P Scott, from Portsmouth 6th and Lizard 10th Aug.
- 23—English Brig Tar, Wm Langley, from London 12th July.
- 24—English Schooner Gyne, G A Jansen, from Moulmein 1d Nov.
- 25—English Ship Duke of Bedford, M J Day, from London 4th July.
- English Ship John Fleming, E Rose, from London 8th June, Cape (no date) and Madras 2d Nov.
- English Barque Iron Duke, R C Jeffries, from Glasgow 6th July.
- English Ship Wm Lockelby, J R Ströyan, from Liverpool 13th July.
- English Brig London, J Benn, from ditto 19th ditto.
- English Ship Frances Warden, Nacoda, from Judda 3d July, and Palo Penang 1st Nov.
- English Ship Livingston, W Ricketts, from Sydney 10th Sept and Batavia 27th Oct.
- French Ship Diane, H Ireland, from Bordeaux 17th August, and Carnarvon 12th November.
- 26—English Barque Anna Maria, J. Farwick, from London 2d July, and Falmouth 1st August.

- 27—English Ship William Henry, E. Gifford, from Sydney 10th Sept., and Singapore 24th November.
- English Barque Gilbert Moore, J. Nicholson, from Madras 26th October.
- American Ship Oliver, J. Lester, from Boston 7th June, and Cape 2d September.
- French Barque Ocean, F. Puyssie, from Bordeaux 15th July.
- 28—Brig Augusta and Melina, J. Meyer, from Bremen 21st July.
- English Barque Sylph, Thomas Viall, from China 18th Oct., and Singapore 2d November.
- English Barque Ida, J. Garrie, from Newcastle 30th June, Portsmouth 15th July, and Simon's Bay 25th September.
- 29—English Brig Indian, D. Craighoad, from Port Louis 9th Oct.
- 30—English Ship Kandiana, R. Jobling, from New castle 15th June.

Arrivals of Passengers

Per Amherst—Mrs. Leth and two Children, Mrs. Lumsden; Mrs. Peterson and 3 Children, C. W. Smith, Esq., Member of the Sadler Board; J. T. Leth, Esq., Barrister at Law; Captain Lumsden, Senior Assistant Comptroliser, Arracan; Lieutenant Pigott, 18th N. I. on sick leave; Lieutenant Richards, 25th N. I. in charge of Guard, Lieutenant Baker, Local Battalion, on sick leave; M. Frost, Esq.; J. Donaldson, Esq.; Mr. Stanley, Mrs. Melvin and 3 Children, steerage passenger, Mr. Decker's, steerage passenger; Treasuro—Invalids from 35th N. I. and return Guard of the 25th N. I.

Per Plantagenet from England—Mrs. Tresson, Mrs. Lane, Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Baumann, Mrs. Wingo, Misses W. Hie, Hiliter Swinburne and Burton, Colonel Barton, Major Lane 2d N. I., Major Lawrence, 6th N. I., Captain W. H. Graham, Bengal Engineer, 88th, J. Becher, Chaplain, Revd Messrs Osborn, Esq., Baumann and Wenorgel; Mr. Dumbarton, Cadet of Cavalry; Mr. Jackson, Cadet of Infantry, Messrs Silver, Warwick, Albot and Mackay.

Per Maidstone from London—Mrs. Crommelin, Mrs. Tritton, Mrs. McLeod, Mr. Baker and Child, Mrs. E P Bryant, Mrs. Brakins of Keenadar, Mr. Loveday, Mrs. Statham and Child, Misses Bryant, Lahn, Louisa Crommelin, Adeline Impey, Cecilia Simonds, Louisa Angelo, Caroline Angelo, Lydia Baker, Mary Baylis, Fane Beis, Theresa Watson, Charlotte Plum, and Maria Faller, Thomas Kehala, Esq., Merchant; Lieut John Stapsie, 7th Regiment N. Cavalry; John Ward, Esq.; H C Cadet; Revd. H. Loveday; Messrs H. Ferris, John Tritton, Robert Tritton, Robert Turnbull, Charles Wood, and Pelloquin Cosserat.

Per Jessie Logan—Rev W W Evans and Mr. Evans, Rev John Parsons and Mrs. Parsons, Baptist Missionary of London Mr J Trevelyan, merchant.

Per Robert Small—Mrs. Paquet and Child, Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Fulcher, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell, Misses Clutterbuck and Dickson, Lieut James Brooke, H M 31st Foot, Commanding Detachment of Troops, Lieut Frederick Fulcher, 67th Regiment B N I, Mr Richard Bird, Assistant Surgeon, Ensign Frederick Maude, H M 3d Buffs, Ensign Henry

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Hart, H M 31st Foot; Mr John Sutherland, Mella C S; The Honble Spencer St John Cadet E O; Messrs Edward Sutherland Garstin, Alexander Forsyth, Southwell Greville, Robert Stewart, Henry Johnstone, John McDougall, Richard Harcourt, and James Murray, Cadets, S N I; Messrs Charles Sutherland and Frederick Sells; 23 Rank and file, H M 40th Foot; 2 ditto 31st ditto; 1 ditto ditto ditto; 3 Women and 1 Child.

Per Duke of Bedford—Captain McAndrew and Ens. George Kels, 49th Regiment; Lieutenant P W McMahon, 44th ditto; Cornet Henry Lee, 16th Lancers; Cornet J. Travers, 8d Light Dragoons; Detachment of H. M. 16th Lancers, 3d Light Dragoons and 40th Foot.

Per John Fleming—Mrs. Low and child, Mrs. Craigie and child, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. Dr. Paskie, Mrs. Bentley; Colonel Lowe, Resident Lucknow; Dr. Craigie, H. M. 55th; Jackson, Esq, Bengal Service; Captain Shakespeare, B. Artillery; Dr. Paskie, M. O. B.; Cuddy, H. M. 55th; Bentley, Country Service; Lieut. and Adjutant Magrath and Ensign Wilton, H. M. 55th; Ensign Kellyaar, H. M. 63d; Mr. Shakespeare, B. C. S., Mr. Deane, Merchant; Messrs. Atkinson and Newcome, Pilot Service; 23 men, 11 women, 13 children and 6 followers of H. M. 55th Regiment.

Per Anna Maria—Lieutenants J. Ramsay and Fredk Esing, 49th Foot; Charles Chalmers, Surgeon; Ensign James Hone, 3d Foot and 88 men and 2 women of the 3d Regiment of Foot.

Per Sylph from China—T. H. Astell, and H. M. Clark, Esqrs, Civil Service; Lieutenant F. Aschlong, Madras Engineers, and N. Willins, Esq., Mariner.

Per Patriot—H L Ravenshaw, Esq, C S; messrs H White and J Findley, and master Mitchell.

Per Penyard Park—Mrs. Frith; Dr. Frith; and R. B. Bell, Esq.

Departures from Saugor

November.

12—Cecelia, Roy, for Mauritius.

Colonel Barney, Crisp, for Penang and Singapore.

Constellation, Service, for London.
13—H. M. S. Chubb, Capt. Halsted, for —
Columbo, McKellar, for Mouline.

15—Catherine, Evans, for China.
Swallow, Macalister, for Madras.
Annunciator, Macalister, for Madras.
Greole, Trier, for Boston.

General Harrison, Bullard, for Boston.
17—Volunteer, Moffitt, for Mauritius.
18—Saffrang, Robertson, for London.

20—Aghjee, Brown, for Mouline.
22—Chuen, Townsend, for Singapore.
Hafis, Kinnon, for Mauritius.

23—Cornelia, Walcott, for Liverpool.
24—Abbotsford, Thompson, for Mauritius.
Naples, Archer, for Boston.

20—Washington, Kerr, for Mauritius.
Beagallie, Beadle, for Mauritius.
Corlissie, Cawsett, for Liverpool.

Buccaneer, Rogers, for Mouline.
Isadora, Sells, for Bombay.
Isadora, Hodson, for Madras.
Eather, Heron, for Liverpool.
Avoca, Beadle, for Mauritius.
Sappho, Dunlop, for London.

Departures of Passengers.

Per Owen Glendower, for England—Messdames Newberry and children; Mackenzie and ditto; Muller and ditto; Chambers and to; Tucker and child, and Howard; H M Clarke, Esq, B O S; Newberry, M. C S; Majors Allan and 2 children, and Howard; Rev E Chambers, M A; Rev F Tucker; John Gilmore, Esq; A Mackenzie, Esq, 2 masters Luard and infant master and mrs Alexander, and masters Taylor and Preston. For Cape—Wm Taylor, Esq, C S, and Mrs Taylor and family. For Madras—Mr and Mrs Stanbrough; Captain Palmer, M N I; and Messrs Timins Gingill and Sutherland.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages.

At Nasirabad, on the 31st September, Lieut. Herbert E. S. Abbott, Adjutant 74th Regt. M. L. to Sarah, fourth daughter of Capt. T. Masson, late of the Royal Artillery.

At Mhow, in Malwa, on the 10th October, by the Reverend J. H. Hughes, Captain Maryle. Hume, Hailes, 10th Regt Bengal Light Cavalry, to Catherine, fourth daughter of Capt. H. F. Bowen, late of H. M. 41st Foot.

At Alipore on the 24th Oct., by the Revd J. Madgeon, Mr. Edwin Thompson, to Miss Eliza Lee.

At Calcutta, on the 24th October, by special licence at the Cathedral by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. T. C. Graham, engineer of the Steamer *Thames*, to Miss Jane Ince.

At Calcutta, on the 24th October, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. Dr. Charles, Mr. John Davidson, to Mrs. Sarah Clermont.

At St. Peter's church Fort William, on the 26th October, by licence, by the Reverend H. A. Fisher, Presidency Chaplain Mr. John Vernon of the Town Major's Department, to Maria, relict of the late Mr. Robert Laurie, of the 2d Division Clothing Department.

At Calcutta, on the 26th October, at the Old Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Deatry, Wm F. Watson, Esq. of Calcutta, to Eliza Campbell eldest daughter of James Henry Johnston Esq. of Crimond, N. B. Lieut. R. N.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 7th October, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deatry, R. Loughnan Esq. C. S., to Frances, daughter of Richards Barute, Esq. Purneah.

At the Cathedral, on the 28th October, by the Reverend William Palmer, by special licence, Henry Humphreys Sevenoaks, of the H. C.'s Steam Service, to Fanny daughter of the late Lieutenant Tobias Young, R. N.

At Calcutta, on the 29th October, at the Cathedral by the Venerable Archdeacon Deatry H. I. B. Critchley Esq. to Matilda, fifth daughter of James Black, Esq., Senior Branch Pilot.

At Meerut, on the 31st October, Quarter Master Sergeant S. F. Greenway, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Dorothy Ray, daughter of Sergeant Major I. Ray, of the 7th Light Cavalry.

At Calcutta, on the 31st October, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. Mr. DeMello, Mr. V. Marcellin, to Miss Margaret Adgrawa.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 29th October, at the Cathedral, by special licence, by the Venerable Archdeacon F. Deatry Mr. John Passmore to Emma Lavine, second daughter of Mr. James Goodall, of the Buddha Dowdway and Nizamet Adawlat.

At Calcutta, on the 29th Oct., at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Deatry, T. P. Goodall, Esq., to Emilie, daughter of G. Kuhles, Esq.

At Mymensing, on the 24th Oct., at the Union Chapel of St. Thomas, Mr. R. A. Baptist, to Miss Lucy DeRosario,

At The Anglican Church of Calcutta, on the 23 November, Mr. A. Deatry, Esq. to Miss Hestane M. Gapper.

At Calcutta, on the 23 November, in the Mission Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon T. Deatry, Mr. J. M. Hamilton, H. C. M., to Miss Ann Hamilton.

Evans.—At St. Peter's Church, London, on the 20th August, 1840, G. Gordon, Esq., of Goswell-street to Anna Catherine, eldest surviving daughter of Major-General T. Newton, of the H. E. I. Company's Service.

At Mhow, on the 10th October, by the Reverend L. H. Hughes, John Murray, Esq., M. D., of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to Loveday Marianna, youngest daughter of the late John Owen Parr, Esq., of Liverpool.

At Mymensing, on the 24th Oct at the Union Chapel, by J. Wheeler, Esq. Magistrate, Mr. R. A. Baptist to Miss L. D'Rosario, the only daughter of Mr. J. D'Rosario.

At Bangalore, on Saturday the 24th October, by the Rev. George Trevor, B. C. L., Gregory Haines, Esq., Lieutenant in the 15th Regiment, M. N. I. and Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, eldest son of Gregory Haines, Esq., late Commissary General in Ireland, to Jane Eliza Moss, third daughter of Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., Commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army.

At Calcutta, on the 7th November, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend J. De Mascarenhas, Mr. H. Alexander, to Miss Theodora Moreira.

At Calcutta, on the 10th November, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. A. Fisher, Captain Buckle, Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, to Anne Sarah Maize, eldest daughter of General Sir Jasper Nicolls K. C. B.

At Cuttack, on the 5th October, by Mr. Taylor Magistrate Collector of Cuttack Mr. J. H. Dents, Deputy Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, to Miss Frances Underwood.

At Futehghurh, on the 16th October, at Christ Church, by Special Licence, by the Revd J. H. A. Rudd, A. B., Mr. Charles Cawood, Head Assistant in the Army Clothing Agency, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Sergeant Major John Bickers, B. N. I.

At Chandernagore, on the 3d November, Mr. Jean Noll to Mrs. Eliza Nansau, widow of Mr. Charles D. Nansau, late assistant to Mr. Moran, Indigo Planter, Mymensing.

At Bishampoor, on the 7th November, by special licence, by the Rev. C. B. Lenpolt, Lieutenant J. John Turton, 3d regiment N. I. to Jane, eldest daughter of James Robson, Esq., of the former place.

At Calcutta, on the 9th November, by the Reverend J. Mascarenhas Mr. John Deslaine of Madras to Mrs. Charlotte Martin, relict of the late Mr. M. Martin, of Calcutta.

At Calcutta, on the 16th November, at the Old Church, by the Rev. R. B. Boyce, Mr. N. Robertson to Miss Helen DeRosario.

At Calcutta, on the 18th November, Mrs. Albert Harvey D'Mello, to Miss Lilius Julia Martingelle.

At Deyrah Dhoon, on the 2d November, by the Revd. H. Fisher, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Geo. Cusley, Captain 8th Regiment Light Cavalry to Emma Otavio, daughter of George Christopher Esq. of Chiswick, Middlesex.

At Chuzsepoor, on the 12th November, by the Revd A B Spry, Thomas Henry Plankett, Esq. Lieutenant H M 31st Regiment, second son of Lieut Henry Plankett, Esq. of Sedcup Place, in the County of Kent, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Robert Nassau, Esq. of Ballynahone, County Antrim.

At Monghyr, on the 18th November, by the Reverend J. Leslie, Mr. H. Heinig, Missionary of Patna to Miss Eliza Carter.

At the Cathedral, on the 18th November, by the Revd. William Palmer, Mr W M Hamilton to Mary daughter of Captain P. Sparling, of the H. M. Ship, *mer Magua*.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 21st November, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Robert Harvey to Miss Harriet Maria Gasper.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 23d November, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Frs Antonio de Sta. Maria, Mr D M Campos, late drummer of Chandernagore, to Miss Rose Fromont the daughter of Mr I. Fromont of the same place.

Births.

At Deulash, on the 17th October, the lady of Captain Warner, of a son.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 18th October, the Lady of Captain Mour, 28th Regiment N. I., of a son.

At Bolarum, on the 19th October, the lady of Lieutenant Howorth, 39th Regiment N. I., of a son.

At Sylhet, on the 21st October, the lady of Arthur Littleale, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 23d October, Mrs. J. C. Phillips, of a son.

At Berhampore, on the 24th October, Mrs Tiery, of a son.

At Howrah, on the 26th October, the lady of Mr. John R Scott, of a daughter.

At Jaunpore, on the 26th September, the lady of Captain R. Taylor, 65th Regiment, of a son.

At Gwalior, on the 16th Oct, Isabella, wife of Mr C. F. DuCoe, of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 22d Oct., the lady of Captain John Cumberlege, 41st N. I. of a girl.

At Calcutta, on the 27th October, the wife of Mr. J. D'Costa, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 27th Oct., the lady of John Lockhart, Esq., of a son.

In Chowringhee, on the 27th Oct., The lady of J H. Young, Esq., C. S. of a son.

At Free School Street, 33, on the 27th Oct., Mrs Britton, of a son.

On the 28th October, the lady of S. H. Hockley Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 28th Oct., the lady of R. Dunn, Esq. of a daughter.

At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 15th July last, the lady of Lieut Col. Robert Ross, H. E. C. S. Bengal Establishment, of a son.

At Cuttack, on the night of the 24th Sept., the wife of Assistant Surgeon, John Madair, of the 5th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 17th Oct., the lady of Capt. Macdon, 29th Regt. N. I., of a son, still-born.

At Baranul, on the 18th Oct., the lady of Maj. Stewart, H. A. of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 24th October, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Duffin, of the 26th N. I. of a son.

At Chittagong, on the 24th Oct., the lady of H. T. Raikes, Esq., of a daughter.

At Dacca, on the 28th October the lady of T. W. Wilson, M. D., assistant surgeon, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 29th October, the lady of William Muir, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

At Carragadah, Jessore, on the 29th October, the lady of F. W. Durand, Esq., of a son.

At Dinapore, on the 30th October, the lady of Lieut. C. E. Burton, 40th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

On the 31st October, the wife of Mr. Simpson, (Overseer Gun Foundry, Cawnpore), of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 1st November, the lady of E. V. L. Brighman, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d November, Mrs. Eleanora Nerius, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 4th November, Mrs. Smalley of a son.

In Chowringhee, on the 4th November, the wife of Captain J. W. J. Ouseley, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 5th November, Mrs. Jas H. Madge, of a daughter.

In Chowringhee, on the 7th November, the lady of A. de H. Oshiepy Lepent, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 7th November, the lady of D. McCullum, Esq., of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 31st October, the lady of G P. Thompson Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th October, the relict of the late Mr. J. S. Chopin, of a son.

At Ghurmukhtesur, on the morning of the 29th October, the lady of Captain H. N. Vigors, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

At Mussooree, on the 29th October, the lady of M. Urjerson, Esq., of a son.

At Agra, on the 31st October, Mrs James Ede, of a son.

At Kibounian Factory, on the 5th Nov, the lady of Mr A A Dargaz, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 5th November Mrs W. Twisdale, of a daughter.

On the 8th November, Mrs. Jas. Richard, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 9th November the wife of Mr James Hartwell, Coach Maker, Cantonment, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th November, Mrs Thomas Brown, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 9th November Mrs J Turner of a daughter.

On the morning of the 11th November, at the house of F R Davidson, Esq, the lady of R E Coulter, Esq, Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 13th November, the wife of Mr H S of Ham, of a daughter.

At Alipore, on the morning of the 12th November the lady of Capt N Cumberlege, Commanding Calcutta Militia, of a son.

In Royd Street, on the 13th Nov, Mrs G H Poole, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 14th Nov, the lady of Henry Chapman, Esq, of a son.

At Saugor, on the 19th October, the lady of Capt Cobbe, 60th Regiment N I of a son.

At Saugor, on the 30th October, the lady of Lieutenant A J Hopper, of the 24th Regiment N I of a son.

At Chittoor, on the morning of the 4th November the lady of C N Reade, Esq, M C S, of a daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 8th November, the lady of R. B. Kinsay, Esq, Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

At Agra, on the 9th November, Mrs. John Rebellio of a son.

At Mithatgong, on the 10th November, Mrs. Clara Randolph, wife of Henry Randolph Esq, Merchant and Agent, of a daughter.

At Bhagulpore on the 10th November, the lady of P. Outset Esq, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 11th November, the lady of R Montgomery, Esq, Civil Service, of a daughter still born.

At Pikiparrab Indigo Factory, Rampore Bhoaliah, on the 12th November, Mrs Julien Vaillant, of a son.

At Kurnool Factory, Firhoot, on the 12th November, the lady of John Gale, Esq, of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 14th November, the lady of Robert Price, Esq, 67th Native Infantry, of a son.

At Chandernagore, on Sunday, the 15th November, the wife of Mr. W. Wilson, of a son.

At Alipore, on the night of the 16th November, the wife of Mr J Floyd, Junior, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 16th November, the wife of Mr P Williams, of a son and heir.

At Chinsurah, on Monday the 16th November, Mrs F B Barber, of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 17th November, the lady of W Martin, Esq, of a daughter.

In Chowringhee, on the 18th November, the lady of Messrs Parvata, Esq, of a son still born.

At Calcutta, at 2 1/2 of the morning of Thursday the 19th November, the wife of Mr John Pereira, of a son.

At Lahore, on the 20th October the lady of Colonel H C Van (ordend), Miba Rajah Neo Nehal Sing's service, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th October, the wife of Mr J. Green, Collector of Orissa, of a daughter.

At Kurnool, on the 30 November, the lady of Lieutenant Robert Waller, Major Artillery, of a daughter.

At Simla, on the 30 November, the lady of R. H. Clarke, Esq, Civil Service, of a son.

At Shewang, on the 30th November, the lady of W F Humphreys, Esq, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry of a daughter.

At Ladysmith, on the 8th November, the lady of Captain E J Watson, 59th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Myspoore, on the 10th November, the lady of Captain Guyon, 31st Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Agra, on the 10th November, the lady of Lieutenant Guad, 2nd Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

On the 11th November, Mrs. Blackwell, on her way to Calcutta, of a son.

At Lucknow, on the morning of the 14th November, the lady of Lieutenant F W Cornish, of Artillery, of a daughter.

At Meerut, Champaran, on the 14th November, the lady of John William Gale, Esq, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Sunday the 15th November, the wife of Mr J G Vossem, of a son and heir.

At Arrah, on the 17th November, the lady of E F Radcliffe, Esq Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 22d November, the lady of John Seton, Chesholm, Esq, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d November, Mrs. James Ogilvie, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 23d November, Mrs C. Owen, of a son.

At Circular Road, on the 23d November, Mrs. F H Himes, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 23d Nov. Mrs M Simeons, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 24th November, the wife of Mr J W Hay, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 24th November, at the Honorable Company's Dispensary, Mrs John Paul, of a daughter.

At Coolie Bazar, on the 24th November, Mrs R M Norrie, of a daughter.

At Midnapore on the 24th November, the lady of the Rev I F Bronke, of a son.

At Alipore on the 25th November, the wife of G I Frederick Speede, Esq, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 25th November, Mrs George Finasts Pereira, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 27th November, Mrs J H Dunn, of a son.

Deaths.

At Gwalior, on the 22d September, after a protracted illness Major Julian Filose, only son of Col. J H Baptist Filose, of Bombay's service, aged forty-three years, deeply regreted.

At Delhi, on the 7th October, the beloved wife of Captain Richard Angelo, 34th Regt. N I.

At Haasi, on the night of the 7th October, Mary, the lady of James Anderson Staig, Esq Assistant Surgeon 1st Local Horse, aged 20 years.

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at hands, on the 6th October, Mrs P Reid, widow of the late P Reid, Esq of Ferrygar, aged 84 years leaving a large circle of relations and friends to bewail her irreparable loss.

At Muira, on the 11th October, Henry Clark, the son of Captain C Garrett, 9th Light Cavalry, aged 1 year and 2 months.

* At Agra, on the 16th October, the infant son of
Mr John Yates.

At Pattooharry Factory, on the 28th October, Emily, the infant daughter of James Holy, 24, aged 7 months.

At Bombay, at the house of the honorable J. B. Parikh on the 10th Oct. Louisa, daughter of James Baines Esq of Moutrose, and widow of Lieut Philip Major 11th Regt Bombay N I having only survived her husband who died on the passage from Czeerat, a few days.

At Channarayana, on the 20th October, Francis,
the infant son of Mrs Swaris, aged 5 years.

On the River, on the 22d Oct Mr Robert M
Christians, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24d October, Capt. John Davenport, Port Master Diamond Harbour, aged 38 years and 7 months, leaving a dissolute wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan their irreparable loss.

At Calcutta, on the 23d October, Captain J. P. Griffen, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 58 years and 11 days.

Drowned by the upsetting of a canoe in the Salt water Lanes, on the morning of the 24th October, Mr. C. Sheen, Assistant in the Secret and Political Department.

At Calcutta, on the 25th October Mrs Sarah Warg
re: Middle on, relict of the late Mr. Robert Middleton
aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, on the 26th October, Mr. John Baptist,
aged 35 years.

At Sulkea, on the 26th October, of fever, Mr Ibo
mae Spencer (oilard, Head Overseer of the Sulkea
Salt Works aged 40 years, 4 months, and 20 days
sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends

At Calcutta, on the 27th Oct., Thomas Porter Oxborough, Esq., Second-Assistant Accountant General's Office, aged 41 years, 3 months, and 27 days, "

At Calcutta, on the 28th August, Mr. T. H.
DeLuns aged 45 years.

By the head of an expedition, at Cabool, on the 31 October, Lieutenant J Shaw, of the 2d N I and lately an assistant in the Pay, and Commissariat Departments of Shah Shrooja's forces,

Circumstances ousted this young officer to be laid in his early and bloody grave by comparative strangers but many will deplore the loss of one who possessed talents of no mean order, and who required only to be known to secure being liked.

At Mhow, on the 16th October, Susan Mary, the infant daughter of Sir Nipper, master of the hounds, 9th Regiment Light Cavalry aged 29 days

At Huxar on the night of the 17th Oct., John Banks, Esq., Assistant in the Bullock Indigo Concern.

At Agra, on the 18th Oct., Frederick Peake, son of Mr. George Frederick Stowell, aged 7 months and 22 days,

Mr. H. W. D. Davis, of the Department of Public Works, aged 40 years.

At Meru, on the night of the 22d October, Mary the beloved wife of W. Silver, Esq., aged 47 years.

At Fettespore, on the 24th Oct, Deputie T. Thomas,
Esq., & S. Williams collector and magistrates of
Fettespore.

At Duluth, on the 30th October, Mr C. Sedgwick
Chapin, aged 38 years, leaving a wife, 4 children, and
large circle of friends, to whom this newspaper
has the honor to announce his death.

At Calcutta on the 31st Oct. Mr J Walsh, of the preventive service, aged 28 years.

At Colonna, on the 21st Oct. Mrs Sarah Grace Augustin, aged 21 years, 4 months and 6 days. Most sincerely regretted by her relatives and friends.

At Canajoharie, on the 31st Oct., Mr. Harry Rogers, P. N. N., Chief Officer of the steamer Andrew Henderson aged 30 years.

On the 31st October, at the residence of H. S. Oldfield, Esq. No 9 Russell Street, Choringbury, the lady of Lieut. Colonel John Lloyd, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

At Calcutta, on the evening of Sunday the 1st Nov Miss Frances Cranenburgh, aged 13 years, 4 months, and 26 days.

At Fort William, on the 2d November, Augustus Thomas, second son of Captain Clarke, Her Majesty's 62d Regiment, aged 19 months and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on the 21 November, Harry Hope, Esq., Indigo Planter, aged 45

At Calcutta on Tuesday, the 3d November, Rhace Williams, Esq, Surgeon of the Ship *Queen Glendower*, aged 26 years

At Calcuttab, on the 5th November, Francis Lamb
1890, aged 31 years and 9 months.

At Chinsura, on the 6th November, Algernon Lynar, only son of Major Lynar Kawsett, H. M. 5th Regiment, aged 5 months.

At Calcutta, on the 6th November, Mrs Harriet Hotelbu, wife of Mr Robert Hotelbu, aged 23 years, 2 months and 22 days.

In Europe, on the 14th August, Major General Sir James Lynduff, Kt and C B of the Artillery.

At Secroora Oude, on the 8th October, after a short illness of three days, Lieutenant and Adjutant Messrs. Dunning, 1st of the King of Oule's First Regiment, Regulars, deeply regretted by his brother Officers.

At Nusserebad, on the night of the 23d October, the beloved wife of major C D Blair, 10th cavalry.

At Delhi, on the 25th October, Mr Thomas Buckland, Major-Commandant of Ordnance, sincerely regretted.

At Chandernagore, on the 21st October, James Alexander Cassard de Ferrarese, Esq., aged 41 years and 11 months.

At Sabarwapor, on the 29th October, Captain John
3. Howwell late of the 19th Native Infantry.

At Calcutta on the 30th October, P H Rogers, Esq., of brain fever, aged 20 years and 3 months, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends

At Calcutta, on the 31st October last, Louis Quantin, Esq., aged 29 years, 9 months and 6 days. "

GENERAL REGISTER.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

ESTATE OF

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

Edmund Preston, late one of the Attornies of this Court.....	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
Thomas Spencer Collard, late a Christian Inhabitant of Balkeah, in the district of the 24-Pergamans, in the Province of Bengal..	Ditto.
William Bridge, late a Lieutenant of the 62d Regiment N I..	Ditto.
Mrs Sally Seagrave, formerly residing in Calcutta.....	Ditto.
James Carsan De Terranesu, late of Bagundee, and attached to the Salt Department.....	Ditto.
James Lannagan, heretofore of the Town of Calcutta, to Theodore Dickens, Esq.,	Ditto.
John Piyoo, Esq., formerly an Indigo Planter, but lately of Garden Reach.....	Ditto.
Richard Wooldridge, Esq., late of the Mandilollah Factory, in Jessore.....	Ditto.
Frederick Howbatham, late of Moulsam, in the Temasserie of Province, a Trader.....	Ditto.
Rebecca Barker, late of Calcutta, widow of Ensign John Barker, formerly of H. M. 31st Regt of Foot.....	Ditto.
Richard Burgess, formerly of the Town of Calcutta, a Trader.....	Ditto.
H. W. Da Ponte, late Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works.....	Ditto.
William McKelvy, late a Conductor of Ordnance in the Military Service of the E I C.....	Ditto.
Charles Black, late a Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Regiment Native Infantry.....	Ditto.
Hoggonauth Panjah, late of Sasteetollah, in the Town of Calcutta a Hindoo priest.....	Ditto.
Adolphus Muller, late of Calcutta, one of the Members of the firm of Messrs Muller and Company, to Mrs Mary Muller, the widow.	G Henderson, Proctor.
Thomas Porter Oxborough, late of Calcutta, second assistant in the Accountant General's office to Hester Oxborough, of Calcutta, the lawful widow of the said deceased.....	R Swinhoe, Proctor.
Thomas Spencer Collard, the elder, late of Balkeah, Overseer in the Salt Golas there—to Elizabeth Francisca Mark, the maternal grandmother and guardian of Thomas Spencer Collard the younger, the son and next of heir of the said deceased.....	N Hudson, Proctor.
George Russell Dreare, late of Ashford, in the county of Middlesex, in that part of Great Britain called England, and late a Colonel in H. M. 8th Light Dragoons, to Albert John de Hochepied Larpent, of the Town of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents.....	Collier, Bird and Grant Proctors.
Daniel Anthony Overbeck, late of Chinsurah, Esq., to Cornelia Leonard Knight and Johanna Maria Jacob De Waal.....	T. B. Swinhoe, Proctor.
Sir Charles Richard Blunt, Bart., late of Heathfield Park, in the County of Sussex, in that part of Great Britain called England, to William Martin, of the Town of Calcutta, Esq., a Member of the firm of Messrs Cockerell and Co., Merchants and Agents..	Collier, Bird and Grant, Proctors.
John James Galloway, late a Cornet in the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, in the Service of the E I C, on their Bengal Establishment, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.....	Collier, Bird and Grant, Proctors.
Goddalddun Mitter, late of Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, Banian, to Doyalchund Bose, of Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, Woolie, and Radanauth Dutt, and Horrochunder Bose, of Simlah aforesaid, in the said Town of Calcutta, Banians.....	Bell, Proctor.
Edward D'Ooly Barwell, late of Calcutta, to Maria Louisa Barwell, of Theatre Street, in the Town of Calcutta.....	W. J. Judge, Proctor.
Andrew Brown, late of Berke, in the county of Kincardin, North Britain, Esq. to Nicodorus Dickens, Esq., the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.....	Collier, Bird, and Grant, Proctors.
Richard Hunt Mathews, late of Deeree, in the District of Shahabad, Esq., Indigo Planter, to Henry Leaburn, Esq. of Nonore, in the District of Shahabad and Robert John Bugshaw, Esq., of Calcutta.....	T. B. Swinhoe, Proctors.
Louis Quantin, late of the Town of Calcutta, to Theodore Dickens, Esq. the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.....	Oehme and Paul, Proctors.
Ronald Macdonald, formerly an Indigo Planter, in the district of Kishnagur, in the Province of Bengal, and late of Calcutta, Merchant, to James Pelham McKilligen, of Calcutta, Esq. a Member of the firm of Messrs Colville, Gilmore and Co. of the same place, and Alexander Donald Macleod, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Macleod, Fagan and Co. of the same place..	Wight and Thomas, Proctors.
Alexander Ronald, of Dunreave Factory, Zilla Gorn kpoote, Indigo Planter, to Theodore Dickens, Esq. the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.....	Wight and Thomas Proctors.
Gregory Herklofs, Junior, late of Jessore, Uncovenanted Deputy	

GENERAL REGISTER.

Collector, to George Herklot, Esq., of Calcutta, Esq.,
 Gilbert Conway, Esq., Strayham Master, late a Lieutenant in the 4th
 Regt. Bengal Cavalry, in the service of the B I C, to Robert Hu-
 gustus Master, of Meerut, a Lieutenant in the Seventh Bengal Ca-
 valry, in the said service, and to Gilbert William Master, a Lieute-
 nant in the 4th Bengal Cavalry, in the said service.
 John Thomas, late a Captain in the Corps of Engineers in the
 Military Service of the B I C on their Bengal Establishment, to
 George Thomson, C. B., a Brevet Major in the said Corps of Engi-
 neers.
 Charles Mackenzie, late of Howrah, in the Province of Bengal,
 a Senior Merchant in the C. S. of the B. I. C. on their Bengal
 Establishment, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court.
 Andrew Brown, late of Servie, in the County Kincardine, North
 Britain, Esq., to Theodore Dickens, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme
 Court.

Curry, Proctor.

Raffle and Holley, Proctors.

G. Henderson, Proctor.

W. P. Dowling, Proctor.

Collier, Bird and Grant, Proctors.

MONEY MARKET.

[Harkness Office, 24th November, 1840.]

The closing week has not been very active in operations, and
 business appears in abeyance for the month, it being yet doubtful
 whether there is any obstruction in its transit through Egypt.
 The most important change that has occurred during the week
 is the advance of the Government rate of Exchange from 2s 1d
 to 2s 2d. This unexpected rise, at least thus soon, has disor-
 dered many plans, though some are still operating at the in-
 creased rate, there are many who have stopped for the present.
 Altho' this movement on the part of the Government, the rate on
 P. M. Bills may be considered as fixed at 2s 2d for the season.
 We have heard of no negotiations as yet at that figure. How far
 this change may affect Public Bills we are not in a position at
 present to state.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS.—The market with respect to these secu-
 rities remains unchanged.

BANK SHARES remain quiet, we have heard of nothing doing
 in them.

The Agra Bank, through the channel of the Agra Udhkar has,
 communicated what we reported a few weeks back, that we
 understood the Secretary of that institution had relinquished the
 idea of establishing a Life Insurance Office. We learnt so and
 were much relieved, even as a reason that the difference between
 the Secretary and the Directors of the Oriental Office was ad-
 justed by the latter party according to the views of the Secretary
 by increasing the Bank's interests either by granting it addi-
 tional shares or a return of a greater percentage upon the busi-
 ness given. At the late meeting of the Oriental, we have the
 following resolution.

"5th Proposed by Mr. Dearn seconded by Mr. Colquhoun and
 Resolved That the Secretaries in connection with the com-
 mittee report to a special General Meeting of the Proprie-
 tors to be convened on as early a day as possible on the expedi-
 ency of an additional percentage on the profits arising from the
 business undertaken by the Agra Bank, being returned in that in-
 stitution in addition to the interest they at present possess,
 which must be allowed, tends rather to strengthen than diminish
 our first impression.

A meeting was held this day at the Office of Messrs. Farquar
 son, Brothers and Co. for the establishment of an Annuity Office.
 The MIFAM PRARY BANK COMPANY have increased the number
 of shares from 2,000 to 3,000 at the original subscription, it will
 be sometime yet before operations can commence.

CARLE BOAT ASSOCIATION.—This Association though formed
 and continued almost exclusively among the larger houses of busi-
 ness, has been in existence several months we mention it as it
 appears not to be generally known. Mr. William Pinson is the
 Secretary, there are several decked boats in preparation and
 shares are at 300 rupees.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF INDIA.....(Co Rs 4,000) Prem 2,300 a 2,370
 UNION BANK.....(Co Rs 1,000) " 275 a 275
 AGRA BANK.....(Co Rs 500) " 140 a 150

COURSE OF HOONDEAN.

Agra.....	Bid	2	0	prem	Indore.....	Bid	2	0	prem
Almora.....	3	4	"		Jypore.....	4	0	"	
Banar.....	3	4	"		K Rampura.....	7	1	"	
Bombay.....	1	2	disc.		Lucknow.....	5	1	"	
Cawnpore.....	2	"	prem.		Madrass.....	0	12	"	
Delhi.....	1	15	"		Mitrapore.....	0	12	"	
Farruckabad.....	2	0	"		Muttra.....	2	0	"	
Gwalior.....	1	2	"		Patna.....	4	1	"	
Hyderabad.....	15	2	disc.		Poona.....	6	1	"	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Silver ..Co. Rs	104	0	0	185	0	0	per 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars ..	12	4	0	15	0	0	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	12	4	0	14	12	0	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	0	0	224	0	0	
Mexican ditto.....	221	0	0	227	0	0	per 100
Dutch Dams	32	0	0	33	0	0	
Jones or Peas.....	19	12	0	20	0	0	
Dutch Dams	4	0	0	5	0	0	
Silver Coins	10	0	0	10	0	0	each.
Madrass Gold Mohurs ..	0	0	0	15	0	0	
Old Gold Mohurs	10	0	0	10	10	0	
New.....	17	12	0	17	14	0	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stock	Transfer Loan of 1834 46 in 2	Sell	[Buy
Paper	Interest payable in England	Prem 10 8	a 11 0
Second	From No 1151 of 1810	" 3 8	a 8 0
5 pr at	according to Numbers	" 3 8	a 8 0
Third or	Monday 5 per Cent.....	" 5 4	a 6 0
	4 per Cent.....	Dist. 3 8	a 3 0

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount.....	on Private Bills and Notes, at or within 3 months ..	6 per cent.
	on Government Acceptances, ditto ..	4 ditto.
	on Loans and Accounts of Credit, not exceeding 3 months, on deposit of Company's Paper ..	5 ditto.
Interest ..	on deposit of Opium and Salt ..	5 1/2 ditto
	on deposit of Metals and Indigo ..	6 ditto
	on deposit of other Goods.....	6 1/2 ditto.
	on Indigo at the Factory and in transit to Calcutta.....	7 ditto.

N.B.—A Reduction of 1 per cent. allowed on Goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse.

GENERAL REGISTER GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

&C., &C., &C.

Fort William, Secret Department, the 4th December 1840.—I the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the following copy of a despatch from Major General Sir R Sale, K C B to the address of Major General Sir W Cotton, G C B and K C H, commanding the troops in Afghanistan, reporting his operations against the enemy on the 21 ultimo, and the subsequent abstract from a despatch from Major General Nott, to the address of Sir W Cotton, dated from Khetat the 3d ultimo, be published for general information.

By order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General of India in Council,

T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt of India.

(Copies)

TO MAJOR GENERAL SIR WOLLOUGHBY COTTON,
G C B & K C H., &C. &C. &C., Cabul.

SIR,—Having received in elegance that Dost Mahomed Khan, with a number of armed followers, had taken possession of some forts in this direction, from which he proposed moving to-day towards the Ghorehund pass, with the view of effecting a junction with his son Mahomed Atzul Khan, I determined on endeavouring to frustrate the attempt.

Accordingly at 6 A.M. I broke up my Camp at Baman the fort of Meer Musjedee, and moved on this position.

An advanced column, consisting of four companies of H M 13th light infantry, the two flank companies of the 37th N I, one company of the 27th N I, the two 6-pounders of the Shah's, two squadrons of the 2d light cavalry, and 200 of Anderson's horse, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Salter, preceded the main body which was commanded by myself.

On approaching Purwan the forts and villages were rapidly evacuated by the enemy who were seen flying to the hills in great numbers; I cannot compute them at fewer than 500 horse and 3000 foot; the two reports received swell their numbers to a much higher amount.

Dr Lord, who accompanied Col Salter to procure information, sent word that he believed if the cavalry proceeded in advance they would be able to cut off some of the fugitives, and in compliance with his request the 2d cavalry were ordered to skirt the hill to the right, while the Shah's horse under captain Anderson took post on the left of the Pass, to prevent any of the enemy attempting to escape in the direction of Ghorehund. The infantry followed, but their movements were greatly retarded by the guns, the progress of which was much impeded by the numerous water-courses that intersected the road.

The 2d cavalry had preceded the column about a mile when a body of the enemy's horse, about 200 in number, supposed to be headed by Dost Mahomed in person came down the hill to attack them. The cavalry

was formed into a line and led on to the charge by captains Fraser and Ponsonby, commanding the two squadrons. It is my painful duty to record that the gallant bearing of these officers was but ill seconded by their men, they both found themselves in the midst of the enemy unsupported by their troops, and after being most severely wounded, extricated themselves with difficulty and found their men flying before the enemy. I deeply regret to state that Lieutenant Crispin, the adjutant of the regiment, was cut down and killed leading his men into action; Dr Lord was also most unfortunately killed in this affair, and Lieutenant Bromfoot, of the engineers, who was also in advance, is missing.

Of the gallantry of captain Fraser and the other officers of the 2d cavalry, who led the squadrons of the regiment on the occasion, I cannot speak too highly, and I regret that their noble example and the opportunity offered to the 2d cavalry of adding to its laurels, have been thus neglected by them.

The two flank companies of the 37th regiment and one company of the 27th regiment, supported by two guns from Captain Abbott's Battery, and followed by some of the Jeun Bazees, now ascended the hill overlooking the Pass and Valley of Purwan, which was crowded by the enemy's infantry and cleared it in brilliant style, the enemy deserting their positions one after the other and flying in the direction of the Punjshere Valley, where they still cover the hill side in great numbers.

The enemy however, are at too great a distance to admit of my following up the advantage I have obtained this evening the whole of the troops having been under arms for 9 hours. I have therefore encamped on the ground, taking every precaution to guard against a night attack.

I beg to enclose the accompanying casualty return from which you will perceive that excepting the serious disaster sustained in the affair of the 2d cavalry, but little loss has resulted from the day's operations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. SALE, Major Genl.

Camp Purwan, 2d Nov 1840.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of a detachment on field service under the command of Major General Sir R Sale K C B, on the 2d November 1840—Camp Purwan, 2d November 1840.

Engineers.—Missing, 1 Lieutenant.*

2d Light Cavalry.—Killed 1, Adjutant, † 1 Subadar; 1 Jemadar, and 2 Sepoys.

Ditto—Wounded 2 Captains; ‡ 1 Subadar; 1 Havildar; 22 Sepoys, 2 Syces, and 16 Horses.

Ditto—Missing, 3 Havildars, 1 Natch, 7 Sepoys, 1 Syce and 12 Horses.

* Lieutenant Bromfoot.

† Colonel and Adjutant Crispin killed. ‡ Captains Fraser and Ponsonby severely wounded.

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27th Native Infantry—Wounded, 1 Havildar.

37th Native Infantry—Wounded 3 Sepoys.

(Signed) R. SALE, Major General,

Commanding Field Force in Kohistan

(Examined) HAMLET WADE, Captain,

Major of Brigade.

I beg to recommend that Dr. Thompson of the 2d Cavalry, be sent out to take charge of the wounded of that Regiment.

(True Copy)

J. D. DOUGLAS, Captain,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Extract from a Despatch from Major Genl. Nott, dated
Camp Kalat, November 3d, 1840.

I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G C B, and K C H, commending in Afghanistan, that the troops under my command this morning entered and took possession of the town and citadel of Khelat—the rebel chiefs having evacuated this strong fortress on the approach of the British force.

After making the usual and necessary arrangements, I shall deliver the place over to the political authorities, leaving a complete regiment to garrison that important fortress until the pleasure of Government shall be known.

Although the Bengal sepoys have not had on the present occasion an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in action with the enemy, yet I beg to assure you that nothing could be finer than their conduct the zealous and cheerful manner in which they conveyed the battering train during a march of near 300 miles of the most difficult country in the world, dragging these heavy guns over the Kayak mountains, through beds of rivers and deep ravines, excels all praise, and has called forth the admiration of their European officers and of the European Artillery-men attached to the battery, their patience under fatigue and privation, and their soldier-like and orderly conduct deserve my warmest thanks, and their anxious and active zeal to hasten the march and to encounter the enemy, has confirmed me in the conviction, that they are, when they perceive that confidence is placed in them, fully equal to any troop in the world.

I cannot close this letter without bringing to your notice the great assistance I have received from Colonel Stacy, commanding the 43d regiment, Major Clarkson, commanding the 42d regiment, Captain Macan, commanding the troops of His Majesty Shah Sojahool Moolk, and my best thanks are due to that excellent Officer Captain William Anderson, in command of the artillery, and to Captain T. Walker, commanding the cavalry.

My best thanks are also due to Captain Polwhell, brigade Major, and to Lieutenant Tytler, deputy assistant quarter master General, for their constant exertions in the public service.

I have, &c,

(Signed) W. NOTT, Major Genl,

Comdg. the Troops at Khelat.

To CAPTAIN DOUGLAS, Asst. Ayt. General, Calcutta.

Legislative Department, the 23d November, 1840—The following act passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council on the 23d November 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No XXII of 1840.

An act for the punishment of Vagrants within the towns of Calcutta, and of Madras, and the islands of Bombay and Colaba extorting alms by offensive and disgusting exhibitions and practices.

I. Whereas great inconvenience is experienced in the Towns of Calcutta and of Madras, and in the islands of Bombay and Colaba, from mendicants who endeavour to extort alms by offensive and disgusting exhibitions and practices:—

It is hereby enacted, that persons within the town of Calcutta or of Madras or within the islands of Bombay and Colaba who shall seek to extort alms by offensively exhibiting any bodily ailment or deformity, or by any offensive or indecent practices, or by insulting, or threatening to inflict, bodily injury on themselves, shall be liable, on conviction before any justice of the peace, to imprisonment with or without labor for a term not exceeding one calendar month.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that all persons guilty a second time of any of the above offences, shall be liable, on conviction before a justice of the peace, to imprisonment with hard labor for a term not exceeding twice the period assigned for the first offence, and for the same term upon any subsequent conviction.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that persons guilty of any of the offences above mentioned who shall violently resist any peace officer attempting to apprehend them, shall be liable, on conviction before a justice of the peace, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding three calendar months.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governor general in council from time to time, by notice in the gazette, to extend the provisions of this act to any towns or districts besides the places specified in this act.

30th November, 1840.—The following act passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council on the 30th November, 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No. XXIII, of 1840.

An act for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of her Majesty's Courts Legal Process issued by authorities in the Mofussil.

I. Whereas great inconvenience has been experienced, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring the attendance of witnesses before the Mofussil authorities of persons residents within the local limits of her Majesty's Supreme Courts, and, in consequence of justice being often frustrated by reason of persons and property within such limits being exempted from process issued by such authorities which has also occasioned inconvenience to the inhabitants within such limits in suits in the Mofussil courts to which they are parties —

It is hereby enacted, that any writ, warrant, or other process issued by any court, judge, or magistrate in the territories beyond the local limits of the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively, may be executed within those limits and in manner following—A copy of such writ, warrant, or other process authenticated as such by the attestation of the

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court, judge, or magistrate assigning or issuing the same, accompanied by a certified translation in the English language, shall be presented to any judge of her majesty's courts, who may thereupon, under his hand and signature, endorse and direct the same to be executed, within the local limits of any of her majesty's courts by the Sheriff or by any justice of the peace according to the nature of such writ, warrant or other process.

II. And it is hereby provided, that upon the delivery of every such writ, warrant or process so endorsed as aforesaid to any such sheriff, as aforesaid, every such sheriff shall make a memorandum, of the date of such delivery, and shall execute such writ, warrant or process in like manner as if the same had originally issued from any of her majesty's courts and had been delivered at the date as appearing by the memorandum, and such sheriff shall make no distinction as to priority or otherwise between the execution of any writ, warrant or other process originally issued from any of her majesty's courts, and the execution of any writ, warrant or other process, under this act. But every writ, warrant and other process whether criminal, or otherwise as aforesaid, shall, among each other, be subject to the same rules touching the mode and order of execution as are now established in respect of writs, warrants and other process originally issued from her majesty's courts of justice.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that every such sheriff shall be liable to be proceeded against in her majesty's courts of justice for all matters touching the execution of any writ, warrant or other process executed under this act, in like manner as if the same had originally issued from any of her majesty's courts of justice. And all persons and property seized or detained under any writ, warrant or process executed by virtue of this act shall be dealt with in like manner as if such persons or property had been seized or detained under the like writ, warrant or other process issued from any of her majesty's courts of justice.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all persons disobeying or obstructing the execution of any writ, warrant or other process endorsed under this act, shall be punishable in her majesty's courts of justice, in like manner as if the same had issued from such courts, provided always that, in the case of process of attendance of witnesses, her majesty's courts shall be governed by the like rules touching expenses and other matters as are established in regard to subpoenas issued from such courts.

V. And it is hereby enacted, in the case of persons seized or detained by virtue of any writ, warrant or other process executed under the authority of this act by any justice of the peace or by any sheriff, it shall be the duty of every such sheriff or justice of the peace if so required by the endorsement of the judge, to deliver the party in custody to such authority or person as shall be particularly specified in such endorsement, and who shall have been charged with the execution of the writ, warrant or other process by the authority originally issuing the same, and for that purpose to cause the party in custody to be conveyed to any place within the company's territories beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of her majesty's courts.

VI. And it is hereby provided, that in the case of any writ, warrant or other process required to be endorsed under the authority of this act, it shall be lawful for the judge who shall be required to endorse the same, to emit the same for amendment to the authority issuing the same if the same shall appear to be defective in any matter of form.

VII. And it is hereby provided, that in the case of any writ, warrant or other process required to be in-

dorsed under the authority of this act, for the seizure or detention of any person, it shall be lawful for the judge who shall be required to endorse the same to direct by endorsement that bail (the amount and number of sureties to be specified in such endorsement) may be taken, and for this purpose to call for such documents and to make such enquiry as he shall think proper.

VIII. And whereas it is expedient, that offenders sentenced by the Mofussil authorities to imprisonment with or without hard labour, should be subjected to the most improved rules of prison-discipline, which cannot, in all cases, be conveniently done except in the prisons locally situate within the jurisdiction of her majesty's Supreme Courts, it is hereby enacted that all civil and criminal gaols and houses of correction within the jurisdiction of any of her majesty's Supreme Courts, shall, according to the nature of the case, be liable to be used by the sheriff for the purposes of this act, and the parties imprisoned therein under the authority of this act shall be liable to the prison discipline thereof, and all sentences of imprisonment passed by any judge, court or magistrate in the territories of the East India Company beyond the local limits of her majesty's Supreme Courts, may be executed in whole or in part within any of the gaols or houses of correction aforesaid, provided that a copy of the warrant of commitment or other process authorizing the imprisonment be so endorsed as aforesaid, and such endorsement contain the necessary directions.

7th December, 1840.—The following Act passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council on the 7th of December 1840, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No XXIV of 1840.

For amending the Law with respect to rates for Municipal purposes within the Town of Calcutta.

I Whereas it is expedient to specify the particular purposes to which rates assessed on houses, buildings and grounds in Calcutta shall be applied, and abolish the practice which has hitherto prevailed, of levying five per cent on the annual value of all houses, buildings and grounds, without reference to the amount necessary for accomplishing the purposes of the rates, such per centage being inadequate for the purposes to which the rates have hitherto been deemed applicable. And whereas it is expedient to make the per centage leviable by quarterly rates on the annual value of property to depend entirely on the expenditure necessary for accomplishing, in an efficient manner, the purposes to which the rates shall henceforth be applicable, and providing for all incidental expenses and casual deficiencies or defaults. And whereas it is expedient to subject the collection and administration of the funds raised for Municipal purposes in the various districts of the town to the management of the rate-payers themselves within such districts respectively, whenever they are desirous of undertaking the same, and are willing to enter into proper arrangements for the purpose. And whereas it is expedient to modify the provisions of the Statute 33 Geo 3, Chap 32, in regard to assessments for the town of Calcutta in order for the better collection of the same, reserving all the authority of such Statute in matters not inconsistent with this Act.

It is hereby enacted, that the assessment which by the Statute 33 Geo 3 Chap 32 are authorized to be made for the town of Calcutta, shall be applicable to the following purposes only—viz. lighting and watering the roads and streets, and cleansing and repairing the same and the drains of the said town.

II And it is hereby enacted, that the assessments and rates made under the authority of the said statute

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shall be sufficient for accomplishing, in an efficient manner, the purposes mentioned in the last section, for discharging all incidental expenses, and for making up deficiencies and defaults of every kind whatsoever, provided always that no rate shall be made exceeding the amount of five per cent on the assessed value of property without the sanction of the governor of Fort William in Bengal.

III. And it is hereby enacted, for the encouragement of the control and supervision of the assessment and collection of the rates and management thereof within particular divisions being undertaken by the rate-payers themselves—the justices at their quarter sessions shall publish quarterly the particulars of all amounts laid out, and all the expenses of collection and deficiencies during the preceding quarter within the following divisions of the town, or such other divisions as the governor of Fort William in Bengal may, from time to time direct, as long as the assessment collection or management of the rates for such divisions shall remain under their jurisdiction viz. the 1st or Upper North Division, bounded as follows:

North—by the Mahratta Ditch.

South—by the Mutchona Bazar Road and Cotton Street to Meerbhura Ghaut.

East—by the Circular Road.

West—by the River Hooghly.

2d or Lower North Division bounded as follows;

North—by Mutchona Bazar Road and Cotton Street to Meerbhura's Ghaut.

South—by the Boitskhanah and Bow Bazar Road and Hare Street, in Police Ghaut.

East—by the Circular Road.

West—by the River Hooghly.

3d or Upper South Division, bounded as follows;

North—Boitskhanah, Bow Bazar Road and Hare Street to Police Ghaut.

South—Durrumtollah Street and Esplanade Row, to Chandpaul Ghaut.

East—Circular Road.

West—River Hooghly.

4th or Lower South Division, bounded as follows:

North—by the Durrumtollah Street and Esplanade Row, to Chandpaul Ghaut.

South—by the Lower Circular Road to Kidderpore Tank and Tolly's Nullah, to River Hooghly, including the Fort and Cooly Bazar.

East—by the Circular Road.

West—by the River Hooghly.

IV. And it is hereby enacted whenever two-thirds in number and value of the rate payers of any of such respective divisions shall apply to the governor of Fort William in Bengal to undertake themselves the assessment, collection and management of the rates of such division, or any or either of these trusts, it shall be lawful for the governor of Fort William in Bengal to authorize the same accordingly, at his discretion, provided always that such majority of rate payers shall present a petition which shall obtain his full approbation for the safe and efficient execution of the trusts, the transfer of which from the present authorities is sought for. Provided always that in any such arrangement, the amount to be levied in any particular division, shall not be

considered as necessarily limited by the amount expended within such division, but shall be adjusted by the governor of Fort William in Bengal, upon reference to all local circumstances.

V. And it is hereby enacted that for the better assessment and collection of rates under this Act it shall be lawful for the governor of Fort William in Bengal, to appoint such assessor or assessors, collector or collectors, and to make such union of the offices of assessor and collector, and to prescribe such rules and take such securities for the due execution of this Act by the person or persons employed in assessments and collections and in the management of the rates collected as he shall deem expedient.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be necessary in any assessment rate or warrant of distress under this Act to specify the names of the owners or occupiers of the houses, buildings and grounds; but it shall be sufficient if every property rated be identified, and in the case of houses numbered in any street, and in the name of the street and number of the house rated be particularly specified.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the goods and chattels of the owner of any property rated shall be seizable any where (excepted where property is concealed as hereinbefore mentioned) for deficiencies in the payment of rates. And that all property which shall be found upon any premises rated shall be seizable for any arrears which may be due for a period of one year immediately preceding such seizure. And in the case of the seizure of the property of a tenant under such circumstances, he may deduct the amount of the levy from the next payment of his rent.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that where there is ground to suspect that property liable to distress under this Act is concealed in any zenana, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall make a special report to the justice granting the same, who shall thereupon follow, as closely as is practicable, the rules for the seizure of property in like cases adopted by her majesty's supreme court.

T. H. MAD DOCK.

Secy. to the Govt of India.

General Department, the 2d December, 1840—Mr. Alexander Chakanspeare, appointed by the honorable the court of directors a writer on the Bengal establishment reported his arrival at this presidency on the 27th ultimo.

9th December, 1840—Mr. H M Clarke, of the civil service, late upon the China establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

11th December, 1840—Mr. W H Martin and Mr T C Scott, of the civil service reported their return to this Presidency from England, on the 8th instant.

Furloughs.

Owing to the expiry of Mr R Mason's furlough and the return of Messrs W H Martin and T C Scott, the following Disposition List of Furloughs is published for the information of registered Applicants—

By Expiry—Mr R Mason, 8th December, 1840, Mr R K Dick, admitted under medical certificate.

By Return—Mr W H Martin, 8th December 1840, Mr T C Scott, ditto; Mr G W Batty, admitted by seniority and Mr W J H Money, in England, ditto.

Furloughs that will be available by Return or Expiry to the 31st March 1841.—1 W Wilkinson, 16th December, 1840. 2 C Allen 4th January, 1841. 3 H P Russell, 5th ditto ditto. 4 Robt. Trotter, 5th ditto

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ditto. 5 C E Trevelyan 17th ditto ditto. 6 James Lean, 1st February ditto. 7 S G Smith, 13th ditto ditto. 8 F E Reid 13th ditto ditto. 9 T P Waddock 1st March, ante. 10 George Adams, 8th ditto ditto.

3 Furloughs to be allotted to Registered Applicants—1 P Grant 2 C T Davidson. S W R Finnis. 4 N B Edmonstone. 5 J Muir. 6 B J Colvin. 7 P C Tring. 8 H Hereford 9 M S Gilmore. 10 D J M. ney.

15th December, 1840—Notice is hereby given, that the salaries and allowances of the Civil and Marine departments for December, instant, will be discharged by the sub-treasurer and marine pay master respectively, on or after Friday, the 15th proximo.

16th December, 1840—Mr. W Roberts, a student of the college of Fort William, reported his return to the presidency of the 15th instant.

The right hon'ble the governor general in council is pleased to re-attach Messrs W H Martin and F G Scott, of the civil service, to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William.

G. A. DUSHBY.

Secy. to Govt.

Political Department the 23d November, 1840—Mr W Strachey, assistant to the governor general's agent in Rajpootana, has obtained leave of absence for two months on private affairs, from the 5th instant, under regulation 50 of 1840 section 11 in supersession of the leave granted to him on the 19th ultimo.

30th November 1840—The governor general in council has been pleased to appoint brevet captain J D Shakespeare, of the artillery, 2d assistant to the resident at Lucknow, to be first assistant in the room of captain J Petou retired.

30th November 1840—The honorable H B Devaux, superintendent of the Nuggur division, Mysore, has obtained six weeks' leave of absence, to visit Madras, on urgent private affairs.

7th December, 1840—Lieutenant colonel J Low, resident at Lucknow, reported his arrival at this presidency on the 27th ultimo, en route to his station from leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain J D Shakespeare, 2d assistant to the resident at Lucknow, reported his arrival at the presidency on the 27th November last, on his return from leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant G Haines, jun or assistant to the commissioner at Mysore, has obtained leave of absence until the 1st November 1841, to proceed to the Nalgerry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant and adjutant G Verner, of the Sylhet light infantry battalion, has been appointed to officiate as assistant in the political agent Cossyah Hills, during the absence of Mr Henry Inglis on leave.

Major A Clarke, 1st assistant to the commissioner at Mysore, has obtained fifteen days leave of absence, commencing from the 12th January next, to proceed to Madras, on urgent private affairs.

7th December, 1840—Lieutenant Rowley Hill, 1st regiment of cavalry, under auxiliary force, has been appointed to officiate a brigade major of that force, until further orders.

Captain W H Trevelyan, 2d assistant to the governor general's agent in Rajpootana, has been appointed

to officiate as first assistant to the resident at Indore, vice major Douglas.

14th December, 1840—Major J R Ouseley, the agent to the governor general south west frontier, has obtained one month's leave of absence from the 20th January next, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant S R Tickell, assistant to the resident at Nepal, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 15th instant to 1st March 1841.

Cornet Alfred Harris, of the 1st regiment Bengal light cavalry and lieutenant H L Evans, of the 17th regiment Bombay native infantry, have been appointed to officiate respectively as 1st and 2d assistants to the resident at Indore as a temporary arrangement.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 1st December, 1840—It is hereby notified for public information that Mr F E H Repton made over charge of the Bellasore treasury to Mr F A E Dwyer on the 30th October, and Mr J K Ewart, of the treasuries at Pooree, to Mr E T Trevor on the 30th idem.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations.

6th October 1840—Captain J R Lumden, senior assistant to the commissioner of Arrakan, at Aeng for three months from the 21st instant Lieutenant Abbott will, during this interval officiate as principal assistant at Aeng, and Dr Clarributt as junior assistant at Akyah continuing at the same time his services as medical officer of that station.

24th November, 1840—Mr H H Barreford, special deputy collector of Purnee and Malda, for one month preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

1st December, 1840—Mr assistant surgeon G N Cheek, of West Burdwan, for fifteen days, from the 15th instant, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted to him under order the 27th October last.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted on the 27th of March last to Mr assistant surgeon Cumberland of Pooree, has been cancelled from the 23rd ultimo.

The leave of absence, for one month in excess of the dussrah vacation, granted on the 1st September last to Muirza Mahomed Idris Khan Bahadur, principal sudder ameen of Sylhet, is also cancelled.

The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment:

2nd December 1840—Mr W F Taylor to officiate as magistrate of Purneah, until further orders.

FRED. JAC. HALLIDAY,

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Ecclesiastical Department, the 25th November, 1840—The Hon'ble the court of directors were pleased to appoint on the 1st July last, the reverend Joseph James Carshore, now in India, an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

The right hon'ble the governor general in council is pleased to attach the reverend Joseph James Carshore assistant chaplain, to the north western provinces to take effect from the 9th September last.

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10th December, 1840—The Reverend Richard Chambers, chaplain of Agra is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, under medical certificate, with the option of retiring from the service.

15th December, 1840—The reverend A Hammond, chaplain of Allahabad, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, under medical certificate.

G. A. BUSHBY.

Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

Separate Department—The right hon'ble the governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr F J A. Klenn, the assistant to the collector of customs and port dues at Chittisong, to officiate as collector of customs at that station, during the absence of Mr A. Soonce.

The right hon'ble the governor of Bengal has been pleased to grant to Mr H S Lane, opium agent at Benares, leave of absence, under medical certificate, to the 3d of February, 1842, in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 22d January last.

16th December, 1840—The right honourable the governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr H J Bamber, superintendent of the Jessore salt chokies, vice Mr A F Hawkins.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Financial Department, the 2d December, 1840—Messrs J H Astell and H M Clarke having reported their return from China the 26th November last, the remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to them, vizt, to the former on the 19th February 1840, for one year, and to the latter on the 22d April, for eight months, is cancelled from the date of their arrival.

G. A. BUSHBY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mint Department, the 25th November, 1840—Mr John Curran is suspended from the functions of assay master at the Calcutta mint, until further orders.

Mr surgeon John Grant is appointed to officiate as assay Master at the Calcutta mint.

G. A. BUSHBY. *Secy. to Govt.*

Military Department, 5th December, 1840—Notice is hereby given, that the pay, batta, and other allowances for December, 1840, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Saturday, the 9th proximo.

G. A. BUSHBY *Secy. to Govt.*

Secret Department, the 14th December, 1840—Brigadier T. J. Anquetil has been this day appointed to the command of his majesty Shah Soojah's force, vice brigadier Roberts, c.

T. H. MADDOCK.

Sery. to the Govt. of India.

By the Governor of Bengal.

Judicial and Revenue Department—The right honorable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointment.

The 1st December, 1840—Mr M Crow to be deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833, under the deputy collector of Calcutta.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Captain G. Ellis, revenue surveyor in Assam, for four months, from the 1st ultimo, under medical certificate.

Baboo Ram Nurseing Mokarjee, deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Jessore in extension for four weeks, under medical certificate.

The 8th December, 1840—Mr R N Farquharson, special deputy collector of Patna, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr H Stamford, civil and session judge of Sylhet, for one month under section 5 of the rules of the 29th January 1840.

The leave of absence granted on the 20th of October last to Mr R P Harrison, while exercising powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Midnapore and Hidgelee, has been cancelled at his own request.

The right honorable the governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Jye Singh native doctor of the 47th Regt N I, to be native doctor to the dewanee jail at Patna, in succession to the late incumbent.

Mr W Taylor made over charge of the treasuries at Central Cutchak to Mr O W Malet on the 9th ultimo.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The 24th November 1840—Mr N J Hodgson to be Revenue Surveyor under the Commissioner of Arrakan, for the purpose of surveying the island of Choduba.

The 15th December, 1840—Mr R J Loughnan to be additional sessions judge of Dacca.

Mr C D Russell to officiate, until further orders, as collector of East Burdwan.

Mr W H Martin to officiate, until further orders, as civil and sessions judge of Sylhet, vice Mr H Stamford.

Mr W Vansittart to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr.

Mr T A Caspersz to be deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Midnapore and Hidgelee.

Mr C P White to be ditto ditto, under ditto in ditto ditto.

The 22d December, 1840—Moulvie Syed Ahmud Ali to act as government vakel in the court of Baerboom, vice Moulvie Fazeoolah. His appointment will take effect from the 10th September last, the date on which Moulvie Syed Ahmud Ali assumed charge of the office.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations,

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Mr C A Perronx deputy collector under regulation IX of 1833 in Rajahm, for sixteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him by the commissioner of the division, during the Dussarah vacation.

Baboo Ram Nursing Monkerjee, ditto ditto under duty in Jessore, for three months, in extension, under medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted to Mr assistant surgeon G N Cheek, of west Burdwan, under date the 1st instant, will take effect from the 2d proximo in stead of from the 17th instant.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted on the 17th ultimo in Kaza Mahomed Ali, principal sudder ameen of Tipperah, has been cancelled from the 5th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

General Department, the 22d December 1840—Mr H M Clark, of the Bengal civil service, late upon the China establishment, embarked for England on board the ship *Owen Glenclower* which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 16th instant.

Mr. R N Shore, Writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

The 23d December 1840—The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to attach Mr R N Shore, Writer, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William.

Mr H P Russell, of the civil service, reported his return from England on board the ship *Lord Hungerford* on the 18th instant.

Furlough—The following disposition list of furlough is published for the information of registered applicants consequent upon the expiry of Mr W Wilkinson's furlough and the return of Mr H P Russell.

By Expiry—Mr W Wilkinson 16th December 1840, and Mr. J P Grant admitted by seniority.

By Return.—Mr. H P Russell, 18th December 1840 and Mr C F Davidson ditto.

Furloughs that will be available by Return on Expiry to the 31st March, 1841—J C Allen, 4th January, 1840 2 Robert Trotter, 5th ditto. 3 G E Frevelyan, 17th ditto, 4 James Leam 1st February ditto. 5 S G Smith 13th ditto. 6 F E Reid, 13th ditto. 7 P P Woodcock, 1st March ditto. 8 George Adams, 8th ditto.

Furloughs to be allotted to Registered Applicants—1 W R Pinnas. 2 N B Edmondstone. 3 J Muir. 4 B J Colvill. 5 P C Trench. 6 H Berensford. 7 M S Gilmore 8 D J Moary.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor of Bengal

G. A. BUSHBY.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Political Department, the 21st December, 1840—Colonel James Caulfield C H acting resident at Lucknow, has obtained six weeks leave of absence to visit the

Presidency, from the date on which he may make over charge of the residency either to Colonel Low, the resident or to captain Shakespear, the 1st assistant to the resident.

Mr assistant surgeon H C Ludlow, attached to the Nagpore Residency, has obtained leave of absence for three months, from the 1st of March 1841, to visit Bombay preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Captain A R Macdonald relieved Captain Verner from the command of the Bundelkund Legion, on the 4th instant.

H. V. BAYLEY,

Asst. Secy. to Govt. of India.

Eccelesiastical Department.—The Reverend Richard Chambers, a chaplain on the Bengal establishment, embarked for England on board the ship "Owen Glenclower," which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 16th instant.

The 24th December, 1840—The Reverend Robert Everest, chaplain of Delhi, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, under medical certificate, with the option of retiring from the service.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy to the Govt. of India.

Separate Department.—Mr H J Bamber superintendent of the Jessore salt chokies, is hereby vested under section XXV of act XXIX of 1833, with the full powers authorised by regulation X of 1819 to be exercised by salt agents and superintendents of chokies in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt revenue.

G A BUSHBY.

Secy to the Govt of India.

Financial Department the 19th December 1840—Mr J H Astell, late senior member of the hon'ble company's financial agency in China, is permitted to proceed to the upper provinces on account of private affairs, for a period of one month, from the 27th instant.

G. A. BUSHBY.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P.

General Department, Agra, the 19th November, 1840. Judicial and Revenue Department—Mr William Raikes Pinnas, magistrate and collector of Bundon, has obtained leave of absence to the 20th instant, in extension of the leave granted him in order of the 11th idem.

Mr E Thomas is appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mirzapore.

The 21st November 1840.—Mr F A Reid, magistrate and collector of Goruckpore, has obtained one month's leave of absence, from the 1st proximo, in his private affairs. Mr Reade has been authorized

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to make over charge of the duties of his office to Mr William Francis Thompson, joint magistrate and deputy collector.

The 27th November 1840—Mr James Benham Mtl to exercise the powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Mozuffurungur, till further orders.

The 1st December 1840—The hon'ble the lieutenant governor is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr William James Connolly to officiate as commissioner of the Rohilcund division, on Mr Roberts vacating the appointment for the purpose of proceeding on furlough.

Mr. George Frederick Harvey to officiate as magistrate and collector of Saharunpore.

Mr. George Blunt to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allyghur.

Mr William Richard Kennaway to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad.

Mr Colin Mackenzie to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mynpoory. Mr Mackenzie to continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur, till further orders.

Leave of absence—Mr A Vane Dunlop, civil assistant surgeon of Jounpore, has obtained leave of absence to the 1st of November 1841, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in orders of the 20th January last.

The 3d December, 1841—Mr. William de Hogue Routh is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpoore.

The 10th December 1840—Mr Colin Mackenzie to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dehra Mr Mackenzie will continue to officiate as additional sessions judge of Bundelkhund.

Mr D Robertson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mynpoory.

The 11th December 1840—Mr F H Robinson, officiating commissioner of the Rohilcund division, has obtained three months leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 1st proximo.

The 12th December 1840—Mr W D H Routh to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut. Mr Routh to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpoory, as directed in orders of the 3d instant.

Mr E Thomas to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur.

General Department, Agra, the 18th November, 1840—Judicial Department—The hon'ble the lieutenant governor has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr William Henry Benson to officiate as judge of Mooredabad.

Mr Henry Pidecock to officiate as additional sessions judge of Rohilcund.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence.

Lieutenant colonel Frederick Young, political agent Dehra Dhoon, from the 6th to the 20th instant, on his private affairs, with authority to make over charge of his duties to his assistant, captain Fisher.

Mr William Parry Okeden, judge of Mooredabad, for one year on medical certificate.

Mr Henry Harrington from a judge of Benares, to the 1st December next, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 10th September last, to enable him to rejoin his station.

The 21st November, 1840—The services of Mr W Faithful, civil assistant surgeon of Futtehpoore, are placed at his own request at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief.

Mr Colin Mackenzie to officiate as additional sessions judge of Bundelkhund.

Mr. James Mercer, principal sudder ameen of Farruckabad is appointed to conduct the current duties of the judge's office of Mynpoore, from the date of the demise of the late Mr Kuloock, till the arrival of Mr C F Thompson, the officiating judge.

The 30th November, 1840—Mr J Camper, additional principal sudder ameen of Benares, has obtained four months leave of absence, on medical certificate.

The 9th December 1840—Mr W Lambert, judge of the sudder dawanny and nizamat adawlat, has obtained four months leave of absence, from the date of his quitting Allahabad for the purpose of proceeding to the Presidency preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

General Department, Agra, the 17th November, 1840—Ecclesiastical Department—The leave of absence granted to the reverend R P Brooke, chaplain of Kurnaul, under orders of 10th December last, till February 1st 1841, is cancelled from the 5th proximo, at his own request.

The 28th November, 1840—The reverend J J Carshore is appointed chaplain of Cawnpore.

The 7th December, 1841—Reverend J Y Beecher is appointed to be chaplain of Meerut.

Reverend H Loveday, ditto ditto of Delhi.

General Department, Agra, Revenue Department—Mr J Muir, special deputy collector of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence for two months, to proceed to Ceylon in the event of his furlough being allowed to commence from the date on which he may leave his station.

The 25th November, 1840—Mr G F, Edmonstone has been deputed to Panesput for settlement purposes.

Messrs R B Norgan and W Muir have been placed at the disposal of the sudder board of revenue for settlement purposes in the province of Bundelcund.

1st Dec 1840—Mr J Mahery to be special deputy collector at Meerut, for the investigation of claims to hold land rent free, in the room of Mr J Muir.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr G Blunt officiating collector of Moradabad, on the 12th September last is cancelled from the 11th ultimo the date on which Mr Blunt received charge of his office.

1st December, 1840—The hon'ble the lieutenant governor is pleased to appoint Messrs W Wynyard, E M Wylie and J R Burnes to exercise the powers specified in sections 2 and 3, regulation IX of 1825, in the province of Benares.

General Department, Agra, the 23d November, 1840—Separate—Revenue Department—Two months leave of

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absence has been granted to Mr W F Money, officiating collector of customs, Agra, on urgent private affairs, from the 25th instant.

Mr L H Morland, civil auditor N W P, to officiate for absent officer during his absence.

General Department, Agra—Separate Department— Leave of absence, for one month is granted to Mr C H Smith, collector of customs at Delhi, from the 17th instant.

General Department, Agra, the 28th November, 1840—General Department— Dr F C Henderson, 4th local horse to the post master of Ferozepoor.

The 7th December 1840—Captain C G Ross, deputy judge advocate general of N W P, to be post master of that station, subject to the confirmation of the government of India.

The 12th December, 1840—Dr J Inglis, surgeon to the political agency at Bhopal, to be post master of that division.

General Department, Agra, the 28th Nov 1840—Financial Department— Mr F O Wells, account N W P, having resumed his duties on the 23d instant, the remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to him, in orders of the 31st August last, is cancelled.

J THOMASON,

Secy to Govt N W P.

Individual and Private Department— The right honourable the governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments :

The 6th December 1840—Mr W S R Davies and Abul Hasan Khan Behadur, to be deputy collectors under regulation IX of 1833, in the southern division of Cuttack (Poonce.)

The 17th December, 1840—Mr A Tindal, to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Allahabad. This appointment will run concurrently with the leave of absence granted to him on the 10 ultimo.

The following officers have leave of absence from their stations :

Mr B Golding, civil and sessions Judge of the Kergunge, for one month, from the 1st proximo, under section 13 of the rules of the 24th January 1840, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr W N. Gault will officiate, until further orders, as civil and sessions judge of Kergunge.

Moulvi Kambli Ali, officiating principal magistrate of Miranpur, from the 1st proximo, under section 13 of the rules of the 24th January 1840, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr Moulvi Fiza Ali will officiate, until further orders, as principal magistrate of Miranpur, in extension, under medical certificate.

Bahadur Lalchand Banerjee, deputy collector and registrar IX of 1833 in Jessore, for fifteen days from the 27th ultimo, in further extension, under medical certificate.

Bahadur Nandabunder Ghosal, ditto ditto under ditto in Banarshah, for one month, in extension, under medical certificate.

Bahadur Obhoy Churn Mullick, ditto ditto under ditto in the 24 pergunnahs, for two months, under medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted on the 13th of October last, to Mr R Hampton, a civil deputy collector of Rejshaya, &c for six weeks has been cancelled from "on private affairs" to "on medical certificate."

The leave of absence granted on the 31 ultimo, to captain James Weir, principal assistant to the commissioner of Assam at Kataroop, has been cancelled from the 11th idem the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

FRED JAS HAMILDAY,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Military.

By the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, 25th November, 1840—No 22 of 1840.—Major William James Douglas, of the 2d Regiment native infantry, late assistant to the rear at Indore obtained in the political department, under date the 9th instant, leave of absence for one month, from the 1st proximo, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to retiring from the hon'ble company's service.

Captain John Charles Lumsden, of the 58th regiment native infantry, attached to Scinde's reformed contingent, obtained in the political department, on the 10th instant, leave of absence for 12 months, from the 20th proximo, on medical certificate.

The right honourable the governor general of India in council was pleased in the political department under date the 16th ultimo, to confirm the orders issued by Captain James Clarke Chinnock Gray, 2d Regiment native infantry, commanding 1st Infantry, Oudeauxiliary force, on the 1st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Crawford Alfred Rees, of the 6th Regiment native infantry to act as acting staff, during the absence on duty of Captain Allan Ronald Macdonald, brigade major of the force.

2d December, 1840.—No. 253 of 1840.—The right honourable the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions :

2d Regiment Light Cavalry—Cornet Laurence Douglas Mollat to be lieutenant, from the 2d November 1840, vice lieutenant George Chas. Chispin killed in action.

Infantry.—Major Michael Ramsay to be lieutenant colonel.

24th Regiment V. I.—Captain and lieutenant John Scinde's Field to be major, from the 1st proximo, vice Thomas Macdonald, who is reported to be on furlough, and Captain Arthur Chinnock to be lieutenant, from the 20th November, 1840, in succession to lieutenant colonel Chinnock deceased.

57th Regiment V. I.—Lieut. Wm Mayo to be lieutenant, from the 2d November, 1840, vice lieutenant Wm Lavelle deceased.

67th Regiment V. I.—Lieutenant Frederick Cudler to be lieutenant of a company, and ensign William Henry Williams to be lieutenant from the 9th November, 1840, in succession to captain Alex Macdonald killed in action deceased.

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Medical Department—Assistant surgeon Alex. Christie to be surgeon from the 16th November, 1840, vice surgeon George Trull (who has deceased).

Lieutenant and brevet captain John Ewart, of the 55th regiment N I has returned to his duty on this establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors—date of arrival at Fort William, 27th November, 1840. Brevet captain Ewart arrived at Bombay on the 10th October last.

Major John Gavin Drummond of the 6th regiment N I, superintendent of Agra and Bombay road, has leave of absence from the 1st November 1840 to the 31st March 1841 to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Captain Edward Mad'len, of the regiment of artillery, has a six month's leave of absence, from the 10th November 1840 to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Captain James Horsburgh Macdonald, of the regiment of artillery, has leave of absence to visit Bombay from the 15th December 1840 to the 15th April 1841, on private duties, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Cornet Amyand Powney Charles Elliot, of the 4th regiment light cavalry, is permitted at his own request to resign the service of the East India company.

The leave of absence granted to surgeon James Taylor, of the medical department, in general orders No. 51, of the 8th April 1839, to proceed to the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, is extended for a period of six months from the 22d October 1840, to remain at the Cape on the same account.

Veterinary surgeon Francis Rogers of the hospital, has leave of absence from the 31st October 1840 to the 1st February 1841, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

No 254 of 1840—with reference to general orders No. 23d, under date the 4th ultimo, the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to resolve, that the additional superintending surgeon authorized for this presidency, shall be stationed at Dacca.

At the recommendation of the medical board, the stations, civil and military, heretofore comprised within the presidency circle of superintendence, will henceforward be divided into two circles, under the superintending surgeons at Barrackpore and Dacca respectively, according to the subjoined distribution.

Barrackpore Circle—Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Dum Dum, Berhampore, A. washedabad, Banagorah, Kishinagar, Berhampore, Mirzapore, Jessore, Hoghly, Baraset, Howrah, Hugliwall, Balasore, Cuttack, Pootah, Bameah, Budgebudge, Rangpore, and Malda.

Dacca Circle—Imanulpoore, Bagonnah, Backergunge, Tipperah, Furruckpore, Bulowah, Chittagong, Pabna, Goalpore, Gawaltee, Jessore, Nowgong, Barinath, Seelkoteah, Deobagah, Sagan, Churni, P. Coote, Caccor, Munupore, Mymensing, Sylhet, and Arracan.

This arrangement will take effect from the date of arrival, at Dacca, of the superintending surgeon who may be posted to that circle by his excellency the commander-in-chief.

No 255 of 1840—The undermentioned individuals are appointed assistant overseers in the department of public works:

Mr. G. Lynch, placed at the disposal of the superintending engineer, lower provinces, for employment in upper Assam.

Mr. P. A. Luckatell, placed at the disposal of the superintending engineer, north western provinces to fill a vacancy caused by the death of assistant overseer DePonte, of the Bareilly division.

Acting sergeant C Burke, of the 3d company 1st battalion artillery, placed at the disposal of the superintending engineer, south east provinces, for employment under captain Kittoe, superintendent of the Raipore road.

No 256 of 1840—Assistant surgeon R. C. McConochie, civil assistant surgeon of Sylhet, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, leave of absence for two months, from the 15th instant, on private affairs.

The leave of absence for one month, granted on the 13th October last to lieutenant Robert Archison, of the 6th regiment native infantry, revenue surveyor, Minsapore, was cancelled in the judicial and revenue department on the 24th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted on the 12th August last to assistant surgeon A. Vans Dunlop, civil assistant surgeon of Lumbee, was cancelled in the judicial department, north western provinces, on the 9th ultimo.

Brevet Captain J. D. Shakespeare, of artillery, 2d assistant to the resident at Lucknow, was appointed in the judicial department, under date the 30th ultimo, to be his assistant in the room of captain J. Paton retired.

2d December 1840—No 257 of 1840—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers are admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of council of the 11th January 1797 and general orders dated 5th February 1820 subject to the confirmation of the hon'ble the court of directors with permission to receive their stipends in Agra and Calcutta respectively, as specified opposite to their names.

Sergeant W. Hutton Calcutta Town Guards, Agra

Sergeant major J. Kennedy, 9th regiment N I Calcutta.

9th December, 1840—No 258 of 1840—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

26th Regiment N I—Ensign Augustus Jacob Van Eenon to be lieutenant, from the 21st November, 1840, vice lieutenant Thomas Caldecott Walker deceased.

The undermentioned officers of the infantry are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names.

11th Regt N I—Lieutenant Fredk. Makenon and 4th do. do. Chas. Patterson 4th December, 1840.

Surgeon James Atkinson, of the medical department is appointed a superintending surgeon on the establishment for the augmentation.

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Surgeon William Sutherland Stiven of the medical department, is directed to officiate as a superintending Surgeon during the absence from India of superintending surgeon King and Atkinson, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have returned overland to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the hon'ble the const of directors—date of their arrival at Bombay 22d November, 1840.

Lieutenant William Hutton Tweedale, of the 8th regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Charles Hagart, of the 52d regiment native infantry captain and brevet major **James William Douglas** of the 52d regiment N I first assistant to the resident at Indore, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of a colonel, from the 1st January, 1841, in conformity to regulation of the 29th December, 1837.

Lieutenant William Maitland Roberts of the 30th regiment N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Conductor Edward Townsend, of the department of public works, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, at his own request, transferred to the invalid pension establishment.

No 259 of 1840—The right hon'ble the governor-general of India in council is pleased to make the following appointments;

Colonel F H Paul of the 20th regiment N I, is present employed as a brigadier, to be a brigadier of the 2d class on the establishment, from the 27th ultimo, vice Reid who has embarked for Europe on furlough.

Lieutenant colonel G Williamson, of the 19th regiment N I, to be a brigadier of the 2d class on the establishment, vice for general Johnston, &c, whose period of service on the brigade staff terminated on the 27th ultimo.

Lieutenant colonel M C Webber, of the 17th regiment N I, is appointed temporarily a brigadier of the 2d class, with a view to his employment in a line command.

No 960 of 1840—**Lieutenant colonel Willis Gordon Mackenzie**, of the 24th regiment N I is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of his rank, from the 19th September last.

His lordship in council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank:

Infantry—Major **William Martin** to be lieutenant colonel, vice lieutenant colonel **W G Mackenzie** retired with rank from the 7th November, 1840, vice lieutenant colonel **R Chalmers** deceased.

57th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain and brevet major **Edmond Herring** to be major, and lieutenant and brevet captain **Lotland Howe** (deceased) to be captain of a company, from the 7th November, 1840, in succession to major **Wm Martin** promoted.

Lieutenant and brevet captain Wm Monttrie to be captain of a company and ensign **George Clifton Hutch** to be lieutenant, from the 11th November, 1840, in succession to captain **L Howe** deceased.

ALTERATION OF RANK—24th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant **M Ramsay** L S B & capt **F Black** promoted to rank from 19th September 1840, vice Lt col **W G Mackenzie** retired and lieutenant **A Carrington** ditto 3d October 1840, for the augmentation.

57th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant **R Reynolds**, to rank from 7th November 1840, vice Lt **L Howe** deceased) promoted.

No 261 of 1840—**Lieutenant and brevet captain John Richard Lumley** of the 6th regiment native infantry senior assistant to the commissioner of Aizoon, at Aeng, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, on the 1th October last, leave of absence from his station for three months from the 1st instant. **Lieutenant John Richard Abbott**, of the 14th regiment N I Junior assistant, was at the same time, directed, during this interval, to officiate as principal, and assistant surgeon **Edward William Churchill**, as junior assistant at Akwah, the latter continuing his services as medical officer of that station.

Asst. Surg. George Nicholas Cheek of west Burdwan, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 1st instant, leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 15th idem, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted to him in that department, on the 27th October last.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to assistant surgeon **Robert Bakewell Lumley**, attached to the civil station at Poonah, in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 27th March 1840, was cancelled in the same department on the 1st instant from the 27th ultimo.

Lieutenant colonel Frederick Young, of the 31st regiment native infantry, military agent in Daulah Dhoon, and commanding the Simur battalions, obtained in the judicial Department at the western provinces, under date the 18th ultimo, leave of absence from the 6th to the 20th idem, on private affairs with authority to make over charge of his duties to his assistant captain **Fisher**.

Assistant surgeon Richard William Faithful attached to the civil station at Futtelwah, was placed in the judicial department north western provinces on the 21st ultimo, at his own request, at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief.

9th December, 1840—No 262 of 1840—**Colonel J Shaban**, of her majesty's 4th foot is appointed temporarily a brigadier of the 2d class, from the date of the arrival at Jellalabad of the force under his command, and the junior officer at present holding that rank in Afghanistan, will cease to be a brigadier from the same date.

Such arrangements for brigading the troops at Jellalabad and Caboul, as may be necessary in consequence of the return of some corps to the provinces, and the arrival of the force under colonel **Shaban** will be made under the orders of his excellency the commander-in chief.

16th Dec. 1840—No 263 of 1840—The pay, batta, and other allowances for December 1840 of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, will be issued on or after Saturday, the 9th proximo.

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16th December, 1840.—No 264 of 1840.—The under-mentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors, as cadets of artillery and infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant and ensign, respectively, leaving the notes of their commissions for future adjustment:

Artillery—Mr Charles Apthorp Wheelwright, date of arrival at Fort William, 12th December 1840.

Infantry—Messrs Frederick Wale, Robert Vincent and Robert Graham Mayne, ditto, 12th December 1840.

The following officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors.

Major Charles Hamilton, of the 23d regiment native infantry, and captain Bruce Boswell, of the 2d regiment native infantry, date of arrival at Fort William 12th December 1840.

The undermen listed officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:

Colonel Duncan McLeod, of the corps of engineers on account of private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel John Bennett Hearsey, of the 6th regiment light cavalry, and lieutenant William Young of the 32d regiment native infantry, assistant to the political agent in Upper Sindh, on account of health.

Surgeon Richard Laughton, of the medical department, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

Quarter-master sergeant Robert Ross, of the 11th regiment native infantry, is admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of council of the 11th January 1797, and general orders dated 5th February 1827 subject to the confirmation of the hon'ble the court of directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Chunar.

No 265 of 1840.—Lieutenant colonel Thomas Oliver of the 12th regiment native infantry, is temporarily appointed a brigadier of the 4th class, from the 28th ultimo, the date on which the troops, to the command of which he stands appointed, formed a junction at Segowies.

No 266 of 1840.—Lieutenant William Oliver Laing of the regiment of artillery, is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 16th December, 1840.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:

Colonel John Anthony Hodgson, of the 14th regiment N I, on account of private affairs.

Lieutenant John Scott Phillips, of the regiment of artillery, revenue surveyor, Tipperah on account of health.

No 267 of 1840.—Lieutenant George Verner of the 9th regiment native infantry, adjutant 18th infantry battalion, was appointed to the political department, on the 7th instant, to officiate as assistant to the political agent Coorah hills, during the absence of Mr Henry Briggs on leave.

Captain George Ellis, of artillery, revenue surveyor in Assam, obtained in the judicial and revenue department, under date the 1st instant, leave of absence for four months, from the 1st ultimo, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Rowley Hill, of the 4th regiment native infantry, 2d in command 1st cavalry Guide Auxiliary force, was appointed in the political department, under date the 7th instant, to officiate as brigade major of that force, until further orders.

No 268 of 1840.—Lieutenant Earnest Charles Francis Beaumont, of the 32d regiment native infantry is permitted to proceed in the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

16th December, 1840.—No 269 of 1840.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief having laid before Government a letter from Major General Sir W. C. Cotton, G C B and K C H Commanding in Afghanistan, transmitting Medical Certificates, and soliciting permission to resign his Command for the purpose of returning to Europe, for the recovery of his health, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, while he much regrets the retirement of an Officer who has rendered such valuable services to the State, and deeply laments his cause, nevertheless deems it due to the Major General, in consideration of the seriously impaired state of his health, to comply with his solicitation.

The Governor General of India in Council has great satisfaction in expressing the high sense entertained by Government of the ability displayed by Sir W. Cotton in exercising during a period of great difficulty the important Command for which he was selected and their acknowledgment of the judgment, discretion and vigilance, with which he directed the distribution, and consulted the well being of the troops under his Command.

Duly appreciating the feeling which induced, the Major General notwithstanding the precarious state of his health, to remain at his post, while he deemed his presence necessary, the Governor General of India in Council commends Sir W. Cotton, on having before relinquishing his Command, succeeded in surmounting the principal Military difficulty of the task imposed on him.

No. 270 of 1840.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Major General W. K. Elphinstone, G C B Commanding the Arakan Division, to the Command of the Troops in Afghanistan, in succession to Major General Sir W. Cotton, G C B and K C H who has solicited permission to return, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

No. 271 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon J. McClelland, Deputy Apothecary, is appointed to the charge of the Hon'ble Company's Dispensary, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon Grant, or until further orders, and Assistant Surgeon F. J. Mout, M D will officiate for Mr. McClelland.

23d December, 1840.—No 273 of 1840.—The Right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to make the following promotion:

Medical Department—Assistant surgeon Alex. Smith M D to be surgeon, from the 10th December, 1840,

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vice-surgeon Richard Loughton transferred to the invalid establishment.

The undermentioned officers of the infantry are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names :

Lieutenants Thos Martin, 20th Regt N I, Charles Grissell, 61st do do, and Wm Kennedy, 38th do do, 18th December 1840.

Lieutenant Charles Clark ; of the 1st European regiment, has returned to his duty on this establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon^{ble} the Court of Directors—date of arrival at Fort William, 12th December, 1840.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate :

Brevet Captain Alexander Humphreys, of the regiment of artillery.

Lieutenant Charles Manners Gascoyne, of the 5th regiment light cavalry.

Lieutenant colonel Charles Arthur Grenada Wallington of 61st regiment N I, has leave of absence from the 1st November 1840 to the 1st May 1841, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on the same account.

Captain Frederick Angelo, of the 7th regiment light cavalry, deputy judge advocate general of the Sirkim division, is permitted at his own request, to resign his appointment on the staff.

Captain John Reithby Revell, of the regiment of artillery, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company.

Lieutenant colonel Robert Seymour, of the 21st regiment N I the pension of his rank, from the 31st January 1841, or from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe, whichever may first happen.

Captain and brevet major George Thomson, C B of engineers, on the pension of his regimental rank, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may embark for Europe.

Surgeon Samuel Ludlow, 3d member of the medical board, from the 1st January 1841, under the rules published in general orders of the 11th November, 1831.

Surgeon William Seton Charters, M D on the pension of his rank, from the 1st January, 1841.

Lieutenant colonel Charles Prager King, of the invalid establishment, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of the E. I. India Company on the pension of his rank, from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

Sergeant P. Weaffer, of the 31 Company 1st battalion artillery, is appointed an assistant overseer in the department of public works, with retrospective effect from the 6th November 1839 the date of his first appointment to the Raepore Road.

His Lordship in council is pleased to make the following promotions in the department of public works, to have effect from the 8th November, 1840.

Sub conductor Thomas Johnson to be conductor, vice conductor Herman deceased.

Overseer Sergeant Taprell to be sub-conductor, vice sub-conductor Thomas Johnson promoted.

Assistant overseer Mr. Thomas Desanyther to be overseer, vice overseer sergeant Taprell promoted.

By the Commander in Chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th November, 1840—The following orders are confirmed :

1. The order by captain F V McGrath, commanding the Arracan local battalion, dated the 9th September last directing lieutenant F M Baker doing duty with the corps, to act as 2d in command, on the departure of brevet captain C Aythorp.

2. The order by lieutenant colonel J Holbrow commanding at Bawab, dated the 8th instant, directing surgeon J H Palgrave, of the 4th, to afford medical aid to a wing of the 13th regiment of native infantry.

3. The order by major general R Hampton, commanding the Mysore field force, dated the 12th instant, directing Shakh Luno, native doctor, to proceed to Jodipore, for the purpose of being employed under the orders of the political agent.

4. The Agra garrison order of the 12th instant appointing Sant Baccus Ram, native doctor, to do duty, under the orders of the surgeon to the honorable the lieutenant governor.

5. The Cawnpore division order of the 17th instant appointing assistant surgeon J H Rothney to the medical charge of the 3d light infantry battalion.

The following removals of medical officers are directed.

Surgeon M Powell (on leave) from the 29th to 23d regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon W Metelton, doing duty with the 8th light cavalry, from the 2d to the 29th regiment of native infantry, which corps he will proceed and join when relieved from his present charge.

28th November 1840—His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

58th Regiment of Native Infantry—Lieutenant N A Parker to be interpreter and quartermaster.

30th November, 1840—The Barrackpore station order of the 23d instant directing all reports of the station to be made to lieutenant Colonel W R C Cantley, of the 18th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned officers having been declared by a district committee, held at Dinara, to be qualified for the duties of interpreter in a native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the College examiners, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency.

Brevet captain J Remington, 12th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant E W Hicks, 67th ditto ditto.

Ensign W W D Voyle, 9th ditto ditto.

Ensign W H Williams, 67th ditto ditto.

Quarter master sergeant Robert Merit of the 2d regiment of infantry, Oude auxiliary force, is, with the sanction of government, appointed sergeant major to the 41st regiment of native infantry, and sergeant William Berrill, of the 4th company 3d battalion of artillery, late quarter master sergeant of the 1st depot battalion, is re-transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 2d regiment of infantry, Oude auxiliary force.

Corporal Thomas Hannan, of the 3d company 4th battalion of artillery, and late quarter master sergeant of the Allypore recruit depot, is re-transferred to the town major's list, promoted to sergeant, and appointed quarter master sergeant of the 35th regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

2d regiment high cavalry—Brevet major J Fitzgerald, from 1st December to 1st November 1841, in extension, to remain at London, on medical certificate.

Sahardana medical department—Asst. apothecary W Charles, attached to the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, from 13th November to 13th November 1841, to visit Simla on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta 30th November, 1840.

1 *Jemadar, as Subadar*
3 *Naiaks, as Havildars.*
3 *Sepoys, as Naiaks, and each of the men of the gun float, lately attached to the 15th light infantry, and other sepoyas as volunteers as privates in the 15th local artillery company.*

The order issued by captain S F Hannay, commanding at Seeshagur in Upper Assam, on the 2nd instant transacting under requisition in the governor-general's agent, north eastern frontier, the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Assam high infantry, posted to the margin, to the local artillery company, raising at Dihing (which from the first October last is confirmed).

2d Lieutenant Henry Yale, of the engineers, lately admitted into the service is appointed to do duty with the sappers and miners at Delhi, and directed to join on the termination of his leave of absence.

Ensign E S Garstin, lately admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 18th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Apothecary J G Scott and assistant apothecary J R Bozolt are the subordinate medical servants, who have been temporarily placed at the disposal of his excellency the commander-in-chief, and who have been directed to do duty in the hospital of her majesty's 16th foot by general orders of the 2nd instant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

28th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant G A Nicholas, from 30th November to 31st December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

57th regiment native infantry—Brevet capt. L Hone, (deceased from 8th November to 11th November, in extension, to remain at Cherra Poonye, on medical certificate.

Sappers and miners—2d lieutenant H Yale, from 27th November to 30th April 1841, to visit Almorah, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his corps.

1st December, 1840—Consequent upon the demise of her highness the Begum Sumroo, the civil authority at Sirdhana, Naugahun (about and Koorawah, on the road between Meerut and Kurnaul), has been transferred in the commissioner of the 1st or Meerut division: requisitions for the supply of provisions, &c. for the use of troops marching on this road, are therefore, in future, to be made to the civil authorities at Meerut, and the route books corrected accordingly.

The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery.

2d Lieutenant P C Lambert, from the 1st company 5th battalion to the 1st troop 2d brigade.

2d Lieutenant G Bouchier, from the 3d company 1st battalion to the 1st company 5th battalion, to proceed to Hanarod, and do duty with the artillery there, pending the arrival of the 1st company 5th battalion.

2d Lieutenant R S Gilmore, from the 2d company 1st battalion to the 2d company 5th battalion, to proceed to Dinapore.

The undermentioned officers having been declared by district committees, held at Saugor and Meerut, to be qualified for the duties of interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the college examiners, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the Presidency.

2d Lieutenant H Lewis, artillery.

Ensign W R Cunningham, 9th regiment of native infantry.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

6th Regiment of Light Cavalry—Brevet captain J Remington, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

5th Regiment of Native Infantry—Ensign J G Holmes, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

31st Regiment of Native Infantry—Lieutenant G A Williams of the 9th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

51st Regiment of Native Infantry—Lieutenant H C James, of the 2d regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

5th Regiment of Native Infantry—Brevet captain J Ewart to act as interpreter and quarter master.

1st Light Infantry Battalion—Ensign W R Cunningham, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to be interpreter and quarter master.

2d Light Infantry Battalion—Lieutenant E W Hicks, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to be interpreter and quarter master.

3d Light Infantry Battalion—Ensign W W D Voyle, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, to be interpreter and quarter master.

2d December 1840—The Forcepore station order of the 14th ultimo, directing all reports to be made to lieutenant colonel J Tilloch, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

The undermentioned ensigns are appointed to do duty, until further orders, with the third native infantry at Dinapore, instead of the 28th regiment and directed to join;

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Ensigns Walter Alecock—John Russell Moore—
Isaac Railford Newhouse—John Allen Wright—
John W'Orly Baring—John William Crittenden—
Lockett—Baron Frederick August Von Meyern—
Thomas Blayds—Frederick Dalton Boulton.

The undermentioned cornets and ensigns, recently admitted into the service are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names and directed to join.

Cornet Charles Dumbleton, 8th regiment light cavalry Cawnpore.

Cornet The Hon Spencer Mildmay, St John, 6th regiment light cavalry, Sultanpore, Benares.

Ensign Frederick Alexander Jackson, 3d regiment native infantry, Dinapore.

Ensign John Ward 9th regiment native infantry, Benares.

Ensign Southwall Greville, 67th regiment native infantry, Benares.

Ensign Henry Campbell Johnstone, 31st regiment native infantry, Mynpoorte.

Ensign John MacDougall, 9th regiment native infantry, Benares.

Ensign Richard Harcourt, 67th regiment native infantry, Benares.

Ensign James Murray, 3d regiment native infantry, Dinapore.

Ensign Robert Stewart, 2d regiment native infantry, Dinapore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence—
3d regiment native infantry, Lieutenant W M Roberts from 28th November to 28th December, in extension to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate.

2d European regiment—Lieutenant H Macenzie, from 28th November to 28th February 1841, to remain at the presidency, and enable him to join his corps.

Aracan local Battalion—Lieutenant C J Richards 2d in command from 27th November to 28th January 1841, to remain at the presidency, on private illness.

Infantry—Unposted Ensign A Kniveth from 27th November to 27th February 1841, to visit Mduapore on private illness.

2d December 1840—The following orders are continued:

1 The order by major general sir W Cotton G C Bant K C H, dated the 31st of October last, directing assistant surgeon G W Barnes, M D of her majesty's 10th light infantry, to afford medical aid to detachments of the artillery and of the 37th regiment of native infantry, moving into the new cantonments at Cabool.

2 The station orders issued at Meerut on the 4th 6th, 10th and 14th ultimo, directing surgeon H Fyler, of the 33d regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the light companies of the 2d, 8th, 50th, 14th and 31st regiments of native infantry.

3 The Meerut station order of the 9th ultimo, directing hospital apprentice R McCannah to do duty in the hospital of her majesty's 10th lanciers, from the 30th of October.

4 The Surhind division order of the 7th ultimo, transferring Hindrabon, native doctor, from the 60th to the 5th regiment of native infantry, vice Syad Akarum Allie, native doctor from the latter to the former corps.

5 The Butteburgh station order of the 13th ultimo, appointing the civil assisting surgeon Dr T C Hunter to the medical charge of the left wing 63d regiment of native infantry.

6 The order issued by brigadier J Shelton, commanding at Ferozepore, dated the 11th ultimo, directing assistant apothecary W Sylvester to act as Steward and a pretence H C Cole to act as assistant apothecary in the hospital of her majesty's 42d regiment, in the room of Watson transferred to the apothecary's department.

7 The Kurnal station order of the 16th ultimo, directing veterinary surgeon I Phillips of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, to afford professional aid to the horses of the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

8 The Meerut division order of the 16th ultimo, placing assistant surgeon S Currie, M D, attached to her majesty's 10th lanciers, in temporary medical charge of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, on the demise of Dr Unghurst.

9 The Meerut division order of the 16th ultimo, directing surgeon I Forrest of the 40th regiment of the native infantry, to proceed to Meerut, and to afford medical aid to the 2d brigade of horse artillery, and to the staff at the head quarters of the division.

10 The Meerut station order of the 17th ultimo appointing apprentice R McCannah to act as assistant apothecary in the hospital of her majesty's 10th lanciers, and a pretence C Bulke to act as assistant apothecary in the hospital of her majesty's 9th foot.

Surgeon J Griffiths of the 5th light cavalry, who obtained leave on medical certificate, in general orders of the 14th ultimo, to remain at Nusseerabad, being now in progress to join that regiment in Afghanistan is directed to proceed from Ferozepore by the first available opportunity.

1st Lieutenant F C Burnett, of the 3d company is appointed to act as adjutant to the right wing of the 5th battalion of artillery, and directed to join without delay.

Brigadier F Blanchett, of the artillery invalids who was permitted to reside at Agra, by general orders of the 1st of January 1836, is transferred to the veteran company.

3d December, 1840—The Sanger division order of the 5th November last directing all reports of the division to be made to lieutenant Colonel Stuart Scott, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, the 1st ultimo, is, with the sanction of government confirmed.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 1st ultimo, directing the commissariat to furnish the stores for the camp equipment of the 1st brigade the lieutenant governor, with the sanction of government confirmed.

The brigade order issued by major general G Parrell, commanding the eastern expedition, under date of the 17th August 1840, appointing staff sergeant Donnelly, of the commissariat department, to act as sub-conductor, during the service on which he is employed, is, with the sanction of government confirmed.

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The Meerut division order of the 16th ultimo, directing the commissariat to entertain 1 mate heater and 4 bearers for the hospitals of the 1st and 2d light infantry battalions, is, under authority from government, confirmed.

That portion of the order issued on the 31st of October last, by captain J C Campbell, of her majesty's 9th foot, commanding a detachment of her majesty's and the honorable company's troops, appointing gunner Robert Keardon to be acting corporal to the detail of artillery drafts under his command, is confirmed.

Conductor B Murphy is removed from the *Expans* magazine, and reported to the arsenal of Fort William.

Jae Sing, native doctor, attached to the 49th regiment of native infantry is to be struck off the rolls of the corps, and directed to report himself to the civil surgeon at Patna, with a view to his employment in the Newauny jail at that place.

3d December, 1840—Apothecary G D Willschra, of the medical establishment, is directed to proceed to Barrackpore, and to report himself to superintending surgeon W Findon, with a view to his being employed with any details proceeding to the upper provinces.

Pensioned sergeant Robert Handcock is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at the presidency, instead of at Moughyr.

4th December, 1840—With the sanction of government, the following movements of corps to be carried into effect, on the dates specified, and agreeably to the routes which will be furnished by the quarter master general of the army.

3d regiment native infantry,—from Dinapore to Mizapore as soon after the receipt of the route as practicable.

4th ditto,—from Goruckpore to Bareilly, on being relieved by the 70th regiment.

7th ditto,—from Delhi to Neemuch, as soon after the receipt of the route as practicable.

11th ditto,—from Saugor to Etawah, on being relieved by the 50th regt.

14th ditto,—from Agra to Nusserebad, as soon after the receipt of the route as practicable.

15th ditto,—from Chittagong to Dinapore, when relieved by a detachment of the 68th regt.

29th ditto,—from Loodiana, to Nusserebad, as soon after the receipt of the route as practicable.

4th ditto,—from Etawah to Almorah, as soon after the receipt of the route as practicable.

50th ditto,—from Mizapore to Saugor, on being relieved by the 3d regiment.

52d ditto,—from Nusserebad to Cawnpore, on the arrival of the 14th regt.

55th ditto,—from Delhi to Nusserebad as soon after receipt of route as practicable.

61st ditto,—from Almorah to Agra, on being relieved by the 44th regt.

70th ditto,—from Dinapore to Goruckpore, agreeably to arrangements that will be communicated to the officer commanding the Dinapore division.

71st ditto,—from Neemuch to Shahjeshanpore, on being relieved by the 7th regt.

74th ditto,—from Nusserebad to Loodiana, on the arrival of the 55th regt.

2d local horse,—from Bareilly, R W Saugor and L W Neemuch. Both wings to move from Bareilly as soon after the receipt of route as practicable. The left wing to Neemuch and the right wing, with head quarters, to Saugor.

3d local horse,—R W Saugor and L W Neemuch to Bareilly, when relieved by the wings of the 2d local horse.

2d com. 7th battalion artillery,—from Cawnpore to Lucknow, to move as soon after the receipt of these orders as may be practicable.

4th com. 6th battalion artillery,—from Lucknow to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 2d company 7th battalion.

The order issued by lieutenant col J Tennant, commanding the 6th battalion of artillery, under date the 19th ultimo, directing 2d lieutenant N A Staples to act as interpreter and quarter master vice Miles removed to the 4th company 3d battalion is confirmed.

Captain J Crandace, of the 11th regt of native infantry is permitted to resign his appointment as aide de camp to major general G R Penny, and to rejoin his corps.

The undermentioned officers having been declared by a district committee, held at Nusserebad to be qualified for the duties of interpreter to a native, corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the college examiners, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:

Cornet F N Edmonstone, 4th regt of light cavalry
Lieutenant J W H Powel, 52d regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant D E Brewster, 62d regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant H E S Abbott, 74th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant D Macleod, 74th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant F M Baker, attached to the Arracan local battalion is, at his own request, permitted to rejoin his regiment, the 65th native infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 65th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant F M Baker, from 1st November to 15th December, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

39d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant E C F Beaumont, from 15th November to 15th February 1841 to visit the presidency, on medical certificate preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Selflight infantry battalion—Assistant Surgeon I Davenport, M D, from 2d December to 2d March 1841, to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate.

6th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant B Cary from 28th November to 28th February 1841, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

5th December 1840—Surgeon M Nisbet, M D is removed from the 48th regiment of native infantry, and posted to the second brigade of horse artillery.

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but he will continue to do duty with the former corps, until his services can be conveniently dispensed with.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

Garrison of Buxar—assistant surgeon R Phillipson of the 16th regiment of native infantry, to be garrison assistant surgeon, vice Christie promoted.

Mr Phillipson will continue in medical charge of the 16th regiment of native infantry, until he can be conveniently relieved and sent to join his appointment.

His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following postings :

Cornet Roderick Bennetynne Macleod to the 4th regiment light cavalry at Neemuch, and directed to join.

Cornet Raynell George Taylor to the 2d regiment light cavalry in Afghanistan.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence : 5th Regiment native infantry—Lieut. W H Tombs, from 1st Oct to 1st January 1841, to remain at Bareilly, on medical certificate and to rejoin his regiment.

Invalid establishment—Captain G H Cox, from 1st January 1841 to 1st July 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

By order of his Excellency the commander in chief.

5th December, 1840—Sergeant P Rafter, assistant overseer in the department of public works, having been examined by a medical committee, and declared to be of unsound mind, is to be sent to the lunatic asylum at the presidency.

Ghasee Ram, native doctor, belonging to the 2d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, having arrived at the presidency with a detachment of invalids, is directed to do duty under the orders of the superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore.

7th December, 1840—The following posting of medical officers are directed.

Surgeon E Clarkson, (on furlough) from the 19th to the 21st regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon W Bogie, &c, new promotion (on leave) to the 65th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon A Christie, (new promotion) to the 49th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant surgeon G Turner, doing duty with the 2d European regiment, is directed to act as garrison assistant surgeon at Buxar, until the arrival of assistant surgeon R Phillipson, or until further order.

The undermentioned officers having been declared by a committee, held at Calcutta, to be qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the college examiners, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency.

Ensign W Birch, 7th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant C C Robertson, 11th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant J E Gastrell, 13th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant CS J Terrot 29th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant G Q Nesbitt, 49th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant J C Brooke, 63d regiment of native infantry.

Ensign A Skene 68th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant T F Hobday, 74d regiment of native infantry.

7th December, 1840—The following orders are confirmed :

1. The Meerut division order of the 29th of October last, directing the companies of the 3d depot battalion to proceed to join their respective regiments requiring Chootie Sing, native doctor to accompany the detachments destined for Nussereabad and Neemuch, and Hurreeburn, native doctor, to move with those proceeding towards Ferozepore.

2. The Meerut station order of the 10th ultimo, directing brevet captain F W Burroughs, of the 17th regiment of native infantry (as a temporary arrangement to resume charge of the brigade's office, on the departure of the brigade major Wylie).

3. The order by captain F E Manning, dated the 11th ultimo, directing lieutenant W H Ross, of the 30th regiment of native infantry, to act as adjutant to the 9 companies of the 16th, 30th and 48th regiments of native infantry, and to the detachment of recruits for the 16th and 48th regiments in progress to Ferozepore.

4. The Ferozepore station order of the 15th ultimo, appointing surgeon B Call, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the 9 companies of the 2d, 35th, 37th, 42d and 43d regiments, of native infantry.

5. The Kurrul station order of the 19th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon W Primrose, M D, of her majesty's service, to afford medical aid to the artillery drafts proceeding towards Ferozepore with captain Havelock's detachment ; and directing hospital apprentice D Fleming to act as assistant apothecary and assistant steward to the detachment of artillery drafts under orders for Afghanistan.

6. The order by captain S W Fenning, commanding the right wing 5th battalion of artillery, dated the 4th ultimo, appointing (as a temporary arrangement) 2d lieutenant P C Lambert to act as adjutant and quarter master to the wing.

7. The Meerut division order of the 23d ultimo, disarming (as a temporary measure) lieutenant C Crossman of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to act as adjutant to the 1st light infantry battalion.

Ensign W Q Poggins, of the 43d regiment of native infantry, having been declared by a special committee, held at Calcutta, to be qualified for the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination, except that by the college examiners, which it is expected, he will still undergo whenever he may visit the presidency.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

11th regiment native infantry—captain J Croudeau from 10th December to 15th March 1841, on private affairs, and to enable him to rejoin.

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8th December, 1840—The Agre garrison and station order of the 9th ultimo, requiring the commissariat to furnish six additional classes for the camp equipage with the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the north western provinces, is, with the sanction of government confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed.

1 The Ferozepore station order of the 16th ultimo, directing Lieutenant J Waterfield of the 58th regiment of native infantry, to act as adjutant in the details noted in the margin, proceeding by water to Sukkur, under the command of captain T Dalyell, of the 42d regiment of native infantry.

2 The Ferozepore station order of the 18th ultimo, directing T H Scott, of the 38th regiment of infantry to do duty with captain T Dalyell's detachment, in its progress by water to Sukkur.

Superintending surgeon George Lamb is removed from the Agre and posted to the Dacca circle of medical superintendence.

In reference to general orders by the commander in chief of the 20th August last, sergeant F W Kelly, 1st corporal J M Burn, and 2 corporal W Dodd, of the sappers and miners are transferred to the town major's list and promoted, the sergeant to the rank of sergeant major, and the 1st and 2d corporals to that of sergeant in the corps of sappers raising for the service of his majesty Shah Shrooys ool-moolik.

9th December, 1840—The following orders, issued on the 9th and 10th ultimo, by major general sir W Cotton, G C B and K C H, commanding the British troops in Afghanistan, are confirmed.

1 Directing assistant surgeon E Hara, of the 2d company 6th battalion of artillery, to afford medical aid to a wing of the 37th regiment of native infantry, and the wounded men of the 8d light cavalry, left in the new cantonment at Cabool.

2 Appointing lieutenant Edward Hay, of the 35th regiment of native infantry, major of brigade of the 4th brigade, vice captain W Shortreed permitted to return with his regiment to the provinces.

3 Granting leave, on medical certificate, to ensign J C Allam, of the 42d regiment of native infantry, from the 21st October to the 31st January 1841, to remain at Candahar.

4 Granting leave, on medical certificate, to assistant apothecary J Davies, attached to the hospital of her majesty's 13th light infantry, from the 10th November to the 10th November 1841, to visit the provinces of Hindoostan.

5 Remanding quarter master sergeant Douglas, of his majesty Shah Shrooys's service to the 1st European regiment, in the rank he held previously to his transfer.

6 Granting leave, on medical certificate, to ensign W Q Penson, of the 43d regiment of native infantry, from the 15th of October to the 15th of December, to remain at Ghuznee.

7 Directing assistant surgeon J C Brown to afford medical aid to a detachment of invalids proceeding under the command of captain Foulston, to Jellalabad.

The leave of absence granted to lieutenant J C Robertson, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, in general orders of the 20th of April last, is to be considered to have commenced from the 19th, instead of the 24th March last, as therein specified.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th regiment native infantry—brevet captain interpreter and quarter master R M Miles, from 31st December to 26th January 1841 in extension to remain at Muesoorie, on medical certificate, and enable him to resign.

55d regiment native infantry—brevet captain interpreter and quarter master D Nisbet, from 30th November to 21st November 1841, in extension to remain at Simla on medical certificate.

38th regiment native infantry—Ensign H R Shelton, from 6th December to 1st November 1841, in extension, to remain at Simla on medical certificate.

9th December 1840—The following removals and postings of field officers are directed.

Lieutenant colonel Richard Boycott Jenkins, from the 61st to the 44th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel John Hulbrow, from the 44th to the 1st regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel Charles Arthur Grenado Wallington, (absent), from the 1st to the 61st regiment native infantry.

The removal of lieutenant colonel Jenkins, from the 61st regiment of native infantry, is to have effect from the date of the arrival at Almorah of any portion of the 4th regiment, until which time he will continue to exercise the command of his present corps together with that of the province of Kamaon.

Captain W Geddes of the regiment of artillery is removed from the 4th to the 2d company, 7th battalion and directed to join.

Ensign A Skene is appointed interpreter and quarter master to the 68th regiment native infantry.

The general order of the 11th of July last, appointing conductor C Phillips permanent conductor in the D. H. magazine, is cancelled, from this date at his request and he is re-posted to the Ajmere magazine.

Hospital apprentice James Sargeant is discharged the service, at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th company 6th battalion artillery—captain R Wadden, from 10th November to 28th November to enable him to resign his company.

6th battalion artillery—Assistant surgeon J Ramsford, from 1st November to 1st November 1841, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

9th December 1840—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

41st regiment native infantry—Lieutenant G A Brett, from 25th November to 9th December, to reside at the presidency, on private affairs.

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63d regiment native infantry—Lieut colonel W H Hewitt, from 20th October to 1st November, 1841, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

Ordoanop commissariat department—Conductor E Treason, attached to the Agra magazine, from 10th November to 10th January 1841, in extension, to remain at Munrovi, on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed.

1 The order by lieutenant colonel T Monteath, commanding the 37th regiment of native infantry, dated the 13th of July last, appointing brevet captain C Wyndham, to act as adjutant to a wing of the regiment during its separation from the head quarters of the corps.

2 The detachment order by major general W Nott, dated the 24th of October last, directing assistant surgeon J H Sarrill, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the staff of the 2d brigade.

3. The order by brevet lieutenant colonel H Selter, commanding the 2d regiment of light cavalry, dated the 2d ultimo, directing lieutenant (then cornet) J D Mondat to act as a adjutant to the corps, vice Crispin killed in action.

4. The order issued by lieutenant colonel T Monteath, commanding the 37th regiment of native infantry, dated the 10th ultimo, appointing brevet captain C Wyndham to act as adjutant to the regiment, vice Hay nominated major of brigade to the 4th brigade.

5 The order issued by lieutenant colonel S Speck, commanding at Goruckpore, dated the 19th ultimo, directing surgeon R Rankins of the 4th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 41st native infantry, under the command of captain H Alpo.

6. The order issued by major general G W Walker, commanding the station of Meerut dated the 20th ultimo, directing surgeon H Taylor, of the 35th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the light companies of the 7th, 19th and 60th regiments of native infantry.

7. The Meerut division order of the 24th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon C A Ederton to proceed to Dehra, and to relieve surgeon D M'Q Gray, who from the medical charge of the Simoor local battalion.

8. The Cawnpore station order of the 26th ultimo appointing (as a temporary arrangement) lieutenant A N W MacGregor, of the 65th regiment of native infantry, acting adjutant to the 3d light infantry battalion.

9. The Cawnpore division order of the 27th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon A Beale to proceed to Bandah, and to relieve surgeon A McK Clark from the medical charge of the 11th regiment of native infantry and the civil establishment at that station.

10. The presidency division order, dated the 1st instans, directing apothecary C Permen, and hospital apprentice C Webb, to do duty with the detachment under the command of major I Skinner the apprentice acting in the capacity of assistant steward; also directing apprentice J Hunt to act as assistant apothecary and assistant steward with a detachment of European drafts, proceeding by water to Berhampore.

10th December 1840—The movements of the companies of the 3d, 4th and 6th battalions of artillery, directed in general orders of the 23d of May and 10th of June last, and which were for a time suspended, are to be forthwith carried into effect, under instructions which will be communicated by the quarter master general of the army, to the general officers commanding the divisions in which they are serving.

10th December, 1840—The following orders are confirmed:

1. The Cawnpore division order of the 21st of October last, directing assistant surgeon R B Kinsey to afford medical aid to the 53th regiment of native infantry; and surgeon F Moore, of that corps, to assume medical charge of the 29th native infantry remaining at Lucknow.

2. The Cawnpore division order of the 25th of October last, directing assistant surgeon J Bowhill to afford medical aid to the 5th regiment, and assistant surgeon R B Kinsey, on being relieved from the duty, to resume medical charge of the 29th native infantry.

The Meerut division order of the 21st ultimo, directing brevet captain C Ekus, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, to receive charge of mounds from the Hauser stud, for her majesty's 3d light dragoons, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 9th and 10th regiments of light cavalry, and proceed with them to Kurnaul, is confirmed.

Under instructions from the right honorable the governor general of India in council, the services of assistant surgeon S Griffith, of the 14th regiment of native infantry, are placed at the disposal of his honor the lieutenant governor, north western provinces, for employment in the civil department, vice Faithful, who has returned to military duty.

Assistant surgeon W Shilto is directed, to do duty in the hospital of the 2d brigade of horse artillery at Meerut, until further orders.

Unposted ensign Stuart Frederick Graham is appointed to do duty with the 70th regiment of native infantry proceeding to Goruckpore, and directed to join on the expiration of his present leave.

The undermentioned warrant officer has leave of absence.

Subordinate medical department—apothecary J Watson, from 1st December to 1st June 1841, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

11th December, 1840—Ensign Cornelius Esaght is at his own request, removed from the 72d to the 23d regiment of native infantry as the junior of his rank.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

5th regiment native infantry—lieutenant J B Lock, from 10th December to 10th January 1841, in extension, to remain at the present duty, on medical certificate.

20th regiment native infantry—lieutenant C R Maiting from 15th December to 15th February 1841, to remain at Dinapore, on private affairs.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief.

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With December, 1840.—The Cawnpore division order of the 1st instant, placing ensign H. Strachey, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, at the disposal of Lieutenant J. A. Weller, of engineers, for the purpose of being employed on the grand trunk road, until the 1st of February next, is, under the authority of Government, confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 20th ultimo, directing conductor J. Green of Chunar magazine, to proceed to Sultanpore, Benares, in charge of stores required for the artillery practice, and to rejoin at that station, with the artillery division during the practice season, is confirmed.

Gunner Elias Lovegrove, laboratory-man in the Cawnpore magazine, is promoted to the rank of sergeant.

12th December, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:

1. The order by Lieutenant colonel T. Palmer, commanding the 27th regiment of native infantry, dated the 23d ultimo, directing Lieutenant D. Lumsden to act as adjutant to the corps, during the absence of lieutenant and adjutant Alston.

2. The station order by major general R. Hamlyn, dated the 27th ultimo, directing acting assistant apothecary John Kean to act as apothecary to the medical depot at Neemuch, vice Wilson directed to do duty, as far as Meerut, with the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

3. The order by lieutenant colonel S. Speck, commanding at Gurruckpore, dated the 28th ultimo, directing surgeon R. Rankine, of the 4th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the 1st troop 6th light cavalry.

4. The Meerut division order of the 30th ultimo directing hospital establishments to be entertained for the 1st and 2d light infantry battalions; and appointing Santoka, native doctor, attached to the 5th regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 2d light infantry battalion.

The brigadiers appointed by government general orders No. 259, of the 9th instant, are posted as follows:

Brigadier T. H. Paul to the command of the troops at Ferozepore.

Brigadier G. Willebrandt (on leave) to the command of the troops at Barrackpore.

Brigadier M. C. Webb to the command of the troops in Oude.

Assistant surgeon T. B. Hart (on furlough) is removed from the 12th, and posted to the 13th regiment of native infantry, in progress to Nosseeranabad vice Griffiths placed at the disposal of his honor the lieutenant governor, north western provinces.

15th December, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

The Delhi garrison order of the 2d instant, directing conductor W. Hayward of the Agra magazine, to proceed to Meerut with ordinance and stores, and remain there during the practice season.

The Cawnpore artillery division order of the 30th ultimo, directing gunners Fay, of the 2d troop 5d brigade of horse artillery, and Alway, of the 1st

company 4th battalion of artillery, to act as laboratory men, during the practice season.

The Agra artillery division order of the 1st instant, directing gunners George Green, of the 3d company, and Dennis Ryan, of the 4th company 5th battalion of artillery, to act as laboratory-men during the practice season.

The Saugor artillery division order of the 24th ultimo, directing gunners Charles Workman and Charles McCarthy, of the 2d company 3d battalion of artillery, to act as laboratory-men, from the 1st instant, during the practice season.

The Rappoosannah artillery division order of the 1st instant, directing Bombardier Patrick Dunneagan, and gunner Patrick Keane, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, to act as laboratory-men, during the practice season.

Lieutenant D. E. Brewster is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 62d regiment of native infantry.

Ensign George Gaynor is, at his own request, removed from the 9th native infantry to the 2d European regiment, as the junior of his rank, and directed to join.

Hospital apprentice James Easton, of the 2d European regiment, having proved himself unfit for his situation, is to be struck off the rolls of the subordinate medical department, from the date of the publication of this order at Gbazeepore.

Amber Doss having been pronounced by a committee of medical officers qualified for the situation of native Doctor, is admitted into the service, from the 28th ultimo, and posted to the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

57th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant colonel W. Martin, from 15th December to 1st February 1841 to remain at the presidency, preparing to submit an application to retire from the service.

16th December, 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:

1. The order by lieutenant colonel T. Monteath, C. B. commanding the 43th regiment of native infantry, dated the 11th ultimo, directing lieutenant C. H. Jenkins to act as adjutant to a wing of the corps during its separation from regimental head quarters.

2. The order by major general Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., dated the 19th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon M. N. Gillingale, of the 4th troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, to afford medical aid to a wing of the 43th regiment of native infantry.

3. The Ferozepore station order of the 25th and 28th ultimo, directing surgeon R. McIntosh, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 5th light cavalry; and requiring Mohib Ally native doctor, of the 2d local horse, and the portion of the hospital establishment which arrived at the station with the depot battalion, to proceed to Sukkur with captain Dalgell's detachment.

4. The Neemuch station order of the 29th ultimo, directing Amber Doss, compounder, to act as native doctor in the hospital of the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery.

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5 The Benares station order of the 4th instant, directing assistant surgeon J Morris M D of the 9th, to afford medical aid to the 9th company and detachment of recruits of the 57th regiment of native infantry.

6 The Cawnpore division order of the 5th instant directing hospital apprentice J Goodall to act as assistant apothecary to the depot hospital of the 1st European regiment.

7 The Benares division order of the 7th instant directing surgeon J B Clapperton, of the 6th regiment of light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the artillery details at practice at Sultanpore, Benares.

8 The Neemuch station order of the 30th ultimo, directing surgeon A Pringle, M D of the 4th light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 62d regiment of native infantry, on the departure, on leave, of assistant surgeon Strover.

Captain F Wheeler, of the 2d light cavalry, and deputy judge advocate general, is directed to return to Hindustan, and captain G E Westmacott, of the 57th regiment of native infantry, is appointed deputy judge advocate general to the troops serving in Afghanistan.

Captain James Fraser, of the 2d light cavalry, has the permission of his excellency the commander in chief to remain at Cabool, from the 12th ultimo, until the state of his wounds and of his health may admit of his travelling when he will proceed to rejoin his regiment in Hindustan.

Assistant surgeon Charles Douglas M D and assistant surgeon R H L Birt, at present at the general hospital are appointed, the former to the medical charge of, and the latter to do duty with, a detachment of recruits for her majesty's regiments now at Chinsurah under the command of captain D MacAndrew, and under orders for the upper provinces.

Apothecary G D Wiltshire is directed to do duty with the same detachment, and to report himself to Dr Douglas at Chinsurah, who is authorised to prepare the necessary indent for medicines, medical comforts and an hospital establishment, for a detachment of 300 men.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

Division Staff—Captain F Angelo, deputy judge advocate general, Sehind division, from 10th November to 10th November 1841, to remain at Mussoorie on medical certificate.

10th regiment light cavalry—Corporal W Alexander from 16th October to 10th December, to remain at Nusseeratbad, on medical certificate.

17th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant K Fenton from 1st December to 15th November 1841, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

27th regiment native infantry—Captain L W Gibson, from 1st February 1841 to 21st November 1841, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in general orders of the 1st September last.

33d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant Colonel A F Richmond, from 31st December to 10th January 1841, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

35th regiment native infantry—Brigade captain C Paine, from 2th November to 12th November 1841, in extension to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

16th December, 1840—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

49th regiment native infantry—Captain R Codrington, deputy assistant quarter master general of the army, from 2th December to 25th April 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

23th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant Colonel C D Wilkinson from 15th December to 15th March 1841, to visit the presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

6th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant C R H Leister, from 1st March 1841, to 30th March 1842, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

50th regiment native infantry—Captain F Trimmer, doing duty with the 3d light infantry battalion from 5th February 1841 to 5th August 1841, to visit the Doctor and the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

67th regiment native infantry—Lieutenant R Price interpreter and quarter master, from 15th December to 15th February 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

70th regiment native infantry—Ensign H B Impey from 20th December to 20th March 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

72d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant Colonel W B Salmon, from 20th December to 20th March 1841, to visit the presidency on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

6th battalion artillery—Captain E Mudden, from 2nd December to 25th June 1841, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

3d battalion artillery—Captain J R Ravell, from 1st October to 1st January 1841, to proceed to, and remain at Neemuch.

Captain F Trimmer, of the 50th native infantry, having obtained leave of absence, the officer commanding the regiment is directed to send another officer to succeed him in the charge of the light company now serving with the 3d light infantry battalion.

17th December 1840—The following orders, issued by major general Sir W Cotton, on command, commanding the British troops in Afghanistan, are continued.

1 Dated the 11th ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon J C Brown to the medical charge of the staff at head quarters.

2 Dated the 15th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon M Nighingale, of the 4th troop 3 brigade of horse artillery, to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 2d company of light horse artillery, proceeding with head quarters to Jellissabad.

3 Dated the 15th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon H Chedoke M D, to afford medical aid to a detachment of his majesty Shah Shooja's cavalry moving with head quarters.

4 Dated the 15th ultimo directing assistant surgeon M Nighingale, of the 4th troop 3 brigade of horse artillery, to afford medical aid to a wing of the 35th regiment of native infantry, from the 1th of the same month.

GENERAL REGISTER.

17th December 1840—The order issued by major general Sir W Cotton, o c n and k c n, commanding in Afghanistan, under date the 30th October last, authorising the disbursement of 104 rupees to captain A Abbott, commanding the artillery, for shots recovered from the forts of Tullun Durra and Jaghar, is, with the sanction of Government confirmed.

18th December 1841—Major E J Smith, of the corps of engineers, is directed forthwith to repair to the presidency, and to report himself to the adjutant general of the army.

2d lieutenant R B Smith, of the corps of engineers, now serving with the 6th company of sappers and miners, is directed to repair forthwith to Aitahabad, with a view to his being appointed to relieve lieutenant J N Saur, of engineers, from the charge of the 6th division of public works.

The major general commanding the Benares division will nominate an officer to proceed in command of the 6th company of sappers and miners to Delhi.

Lieutenant J D Villan, of the 14th regiment of native infantry, having been declared, by a committee held at Cawnpore, to be qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination, except that by the college examiners, which it is expected he will undergo whenever he may visit the Presidency.

18th December, 1840—The following orders are confirmed:

The Meerut division order of the 4th instant, permitting colonel M Beresford, commandant of the Landour depot, to proceed to the presidency, in anticipation of leave on medical certificate, making over charge of the depot to brevet captain G Cautley, station staff at Landour.

The Sangor division order of the 5th instant appointing lieutenant S J Beecher, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, to act as adjutant to the 3d local horse on the departure, on leave, of lieutenant and adjutant E Harvey, as a temporary arrangement.

The Meerut division order of the 20th ultimo, placing, on the requisition of the honorable the lieutenant governor of the north western provinces sergeant Ruff, of the 1st European regiment, at present at Landour, at the disposal of the political agent at Dehra Dhoon, from the 1st instant.

Lieutenant G M Prendergast of the 4th regiment of native infantry is appointed to act as adjutant to the 3d local horse, during the absence, on leave, of lieutenant and adjutant E Harvey, or until further orders, and directed to join.

Corporal Edwin Wainwright, of the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery, late quartermaster sergeant of the 3d depot battalion, is promoted to the rank of sergeant, retransferred to the town major's list, and appointed quartermaster sergeant to the 11th regiment of native infantry.

19th December, 1840—The following orders are confirmed:

1 The order by major general Sir W Cotton, o c n, and k c n, commanding the troops in Afghanistan,

dated the 25th ultimo, directing veterinary surgeon W McDermott, of the 2d regiment of light cavalry to afford, from the 12th of the same month, professional aid to the horses of the 4th troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, and of the 2d company 6th battalion of artillery.

2 The order by lieutenant colonel T S Oliver, commanding the 5th regiment of native infantry, appointing lieutenant F W Burkinyong to act as adjutant to the corps, on the departure, on leave, of lieutenant and adjutant Salkeld.

Hospital apprentice J Workman, at present in Afghanistan, is to be sent to Meerut by the first favorable opportunity, and appointed to do duty in the hospital of the 2d brigade of horse artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

41st regiment native infantry—Captain W H Halford, from 12th December to 12th February 1841, to enable him to join his corps.

73d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant J N Marshall, from 1st December to 1st December 1841, in extension, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Engineers—Lieutenant H Siddons, doing duty with sappers and miners, from 17th December to 17th June 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, and apply for furlough to Europe.

4th battalion artillery—major G H Woolroffe, from 15th December to 15th April 1841, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, and apply for furlough to Europe.

10th regiment light cavalry—Lieutenant E Harvey, adjutant, 3d local horse, from 1st December to 1st June 1841, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

21st December, 1841.—At a general court martial re-assembled at Meerut on Monday the 16th day of November 1840, lieutenant and brevet captain Lord Henry Gordon, of the 2d European regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—"First, For having, when deputy pay master of the Meerut division between the 30th of August and 13th December 1837, embezzled the following sums, the property of government, or some part of the said sums:

" 30th August 1837—Amount paid of sundry private orders, being deposited on hand before 30th April 1837.....	855	1	0
" 27th September 1837—Amount paid to part of deposit, on account of different officers' old private orders.....	4,000	0	0
" 14th October 1837—Amount paid captain A. Jackson, obtaining pay master, native pensioners, being in full of sums deposited by captain Boyd.....	67,587	3	11
" Amount of sums paid by lieutenant Edward Geoffrey John Champneys, deputy pay master of the Meerut division, between January 1831 and January 1839, on account of demands remaining unadjusted in the hands of captain Lord Henry Gordon, late deputy pay master at Meerut,.....	7,479	9	6

" Total, seventy-nine thousand, and nine hundred and twenty one rupees, eight annas and five pie,.....

GENERAL REGISTER.

"Second. For having wilfully permitted the auma specified in the 1st charge, to be emberzed."

Finding—"The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner lieutenant and brevet captain Lord Henry Gordon of the 2d European regiment, is not guilty of the charges, and do therefore acquit him of them."

"The court beg to record their opinion, that the auma specified in the first charge, form a part of the total deficiency, which existed in the Meerut pay office, when lieutenant and brevet captain Lord Henry Gordon relinquished the appointment of deputy pay master."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J NICOLLS, General,

Commander in chief East Indies,

19th December, 1840.

Brevet captain Lord Henry Gordon is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

21st December, 1840—The following orders, issued by lieutenant colonel T Oliver, commanding a detachment on the northern frontier dated the 28th ultimo, are confirmed:

1 Appointing lieutenant and adjutant J H Ferris, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to act as major of brigade to the detachment.

2 Directing surgeon E T Harpur, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the staff at the headquarters of the detachment and to the 5th and 6th troop of the 6th light cavalry.

Sergeant H Lindsay, of the pension establishment, with the sanction of Government, permitted to remain in Calcutta instead of returning to Europe, as directed in government general orders No 86 of the 15th of April last, and is to draw his stipend from the presidency pay office.

Sergeant C Hardingham, of the pension establishment, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside at Calcutta, instead of at Allahabad, and to draw his stipend from the presidency pay office.

23d December, 1840—At a general court martial, assembled at Delhi, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1840, ensign John Oliphant Armit, of the 46th regiment of native infantry, was arraigned on the following charges—

Charges—"First for having on the 14th of October, 1840 forwarded to major William Hulton Girdlestone, a blank and unsigned report, for which negligence and impropriety he declined to offer any explanation or apology."

"Second. For having, on the morning of the 15th October, neglected to attend drill."

"Third. For having, on the same day, refused to reply to a letter from lieutenant and adjutant Samuel Pont, requesting him to state his reasons for absentsing himself from drill."

"Fourth. For having, on the same day, disobeyed an order requiring him to send in forthwith a reply to the letter referred to in the third charge."

"Fifth. For having, on the 16th October, disobeyed an order requiring him to attend immediately at the quarters of major Girdlestone."

Finding—"The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner ensign John Oliphant Armit, of the 46th regiment of native infantry, is guilty of the charges preferred against him."

Sentence—"The court sentence the prisoner ensign John Oliphant Armit, of the 46th regiment of native infantry, to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances, for a period of six (6) calendar months."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,

Commander in Chief, East Indies.

December 22d, 1840.

The sentence to take effect from the date of its publication at Delhi.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

General Orders to the Queen's Troops

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 3d December 1840.—No. 105.—1. The commander in chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, by brevet, in East Indies only

41st Foot. - Lieutenant E J Vauthan to be captain, from the 4th November 1840.

2 W R White, Esq. surgeon H M 16th lancers, is appointed to act as deputy inspector general of H M hospitals, in the presidency of Madras, until further orders.

3. With reference to the general order of the 26th ultimo, ensign Maude, H M 3d buffs, will join the detachment of recruits at Chinsurah, under the command of captain Macandrew, 49th Regiment.

4. The recruits for H M 3d and 49th regiments, arrived from England on 3d Buffs.. 1 85 2 1 the Ship Anna Maria, will 49th Regt.. 0 1 0 0 proceed by water to Chinsurah, and join captain Macandrew's detachment.

The following officers will also at the same time join and do duty with that detachment:

3d Buffs, ensign I R Hope.
49th Foot, lieutenant J Ramsay.
F.Cane.

5. The Head Quarters of H M 45th regiment having arrived at Chinsurah on the 29th ultimo, all temporary staff appointed to the wing of that corps, under the command of major Fawcett, will cease from that date.

6. The following orders are confirmed:

By lieutenant Colonel Craigie, dated 1st instant, directing dr. Smith, assistant surgeon, H M 53th foot, to assume medical charge of the detachments of recruits of H M 1st regiment at Chinsurah, until further orders.

By captain Macandrew, dated 1st instant, appointing the following staff to the detachments of recruits:

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proceeding to Berhampore, under the command of Lieutenant Daniell, 49th regiment:

Corporal J Jones, sergeant major.

Private Jeremiah Noonan, provost sergeant.

By his major Hartman, H M 9th regiment, commanding a detachment of invalids proceeding to the presidency, dated Agra, 29th October last, appointing sergeant Matthew Adams, 16th regiment, provost sergeant.

7. Leave of absence is granted—

3d Buffs—Lieutenant Menzies, for 3 months, on medical certificate, from the date of quitting his regiment, to head quarters, for the purpose of appearing before a board of medical officers.

16th Foot—Ensign Elliot prolonged to the 29th instant, on medical certificate, and to enable him to re-join.

11th Foot—Private major Cowper, to Bombay, on urgent private affairs, to 1st March 1841.

18th Foot—Lieutenant Sir W Macgregor, ditto ditto to 1st January 1841.

18th Foot—Lieutenant Sir Harry Darrell, to proceed to Bombay.

20th Foot—(Depot)—Lt. captain R Thompson from 5th December to 20th January 1841, to head quarters, on urgent private affairs.

59th Foot—Captain J Blackall, to Europe, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

40th Foot—Lieutenant Herion, to Calcutta, on private affairs, to 1st January 1841.

63d Foot—Lieutenant A R Seymour, for 2 years from date of embarkation, to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

8th December, 1840—No 104—1 The whole of the permanent staff of H M 55th foot not having yet arrived with the head quarters, the officers and non-commissioned officers appointed in the general order of the 17th November has to perform the staff duties of a detachment of that corps at Chinsurah, who are not now relieved, will continue for the present to hold their respective situations. The general order of the 3d December is consequently cancelled.

2. The order by captain Havelock, dated 7th ultimo, appointing the following non-commissioned staff officers to his detachment of recruits, from the 8th November last, to replace the men of the 16th lancers who have joined their regiment at Meerut, is confirmed.

Sergeant Patrick Shoolin, 3d luffs to be sergeant major.

John Gannon, quarter master sergeant

Acting sergeant George Reynolds, 44th foot, provost sergeant.

And other non-commissioned officers in proportion to the strength of the detachment.

3 The order by captain Havelock, dated 23d ultimo, appointing the following non-commissioned staff to his detachment of recruits from the 19th November last:

Provost sergeant George Reynolds, 14th foot, to be sergeant major.

Acting sergeant Nicholas Hoey, quarter master sergeant.

And the order of lieutenant Daniell, H M 40th regiment on the 1st instant, appointing acting sergeant William Maloué, quarter master sergeant, are confirmed.

4 At the recommendation of a board of medical officers, leave of absence has been granted to Captain Naylor, pay master, H M 10th regiment, for 2 years, to England, from the date of embarkation.

5. Leave of absence is granted:

13th Light Infantry.—Lieutenant F Holder, prolonged to 1st November 1841, on medical certificate to remain at Simla.

62d Regiment—Ensign G E Hillier and K E Hillier, until the 19th instant, to enable them to join their corps.

19th December, 1840.—No. 103.—Leave of absence is granted—

16th Lancers.—Lieut-colonel Perce, on from 20th instant to 24 February 1841, to head quarters.

2d Foot—Lieutenant Holdsworth, to England for 2 years from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2d Foot—Lieutenant and adjutant Simmons 1 year.

13th Light Infantry—Major Squire, prolonged till the month of November 1841, on medical certificate and to remain at Simla.

4th Foot—Lieutenant Kelly, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers to proceed to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief.

16th December, 1840—No 106—At a general court martial re-assembled at Kurnail, on Thursday the 3d day of December 1840, private Thomas Kelly, No 514, of the grenadier company, her majesty's 3d regiment, (or Buffs) was arraigned on the following charges—

CHARGES—"1. For having absented himself without leave, from station duty at Kurnail, on the night of the 10th of November 1840, and not returning till brought back by an escort, about 10 o'clock p.m. same date, when drunk.

"2. For losing, through neglect, or making away with the following articles of his regimental necessaries, viz one shirt, three pairs of trousers, and one pair of boots, of which he was found deficient on the morning of the 11th of November 1840.

"3. For riotous conduct on the morning of the 11th of November 1840, when brought forward for the investigation of the foregoing offences, in striking with his fist, his superior officer acting sergeant major Jacob Wheeler, of the same regiment, a blow on the neck, he (the acting sergeant major) being then in the execution of his duty."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

FINDING—"The court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner private Thomas Kelly, No. 544, of the grenadier company, her majesty's 3d regiment (or Buffs)

GENERAL REGISTER.

On the first charge, guilty.

On the second charge, guilty.

On the third charge, guilty.

SENTENCE.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above recorded, and taking into consideration ten previous convictions, and the prisoner's general bad character, do sentence the prisoner private Thomas Kelly, No. 544, of the grenadier company, her majesty's 3d regiment, (or Buffs) to be transported, as a felon, for the period of (7) seven years."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J NICHOLLS, General.

Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

15th Dec. 1840.

The prisoner private Thomas Kelly will be sent to Head Quarters, Fort William, by the first favourable opportunity.

17th Dec. 1840—No. 107.—1. The order by captain Strange, commanding the depot of H M 26th Camerunians, dated 24th ultimo, appointing the following non-commissioned acting staff, is confirmed:

Sergeant James Maxwell, sergeant major,

Ditto William Guntou, quarter master sergeant.

And sergeants and corporals in proportion to the strength according to the regulations.

2. The appointment of lieutenant Hurns, 15th Hussars to act as interpreter to that corps, and to bear date the 20th Sept. last, is confirmed.

3. The general order of the 3d instant, granting leave of absence to lieutenant Horton, H M 49th regiment, is rescinded at his own request.

4. Leave of absence is granted to colonel Beresford, 3d Buffs, to enable him to proceed to head quarters, to appear before a board of medical officers.

19th December, 1840—No. 108.—1. Upon the embarkation of a portion of H M 16th regiment, the head quarters and three companies of H M 55th foot, will, with the sanction of government, be moved into Fort William.

2. The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, until the pleasure of her majesty shall be known:

18th Foot.—Ensign Seroops Bernard to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Vavasour deceased, 13th October 1840.

3. The order issued by major-general Walker, dated 5th instant directing W R White, esq., surgeon, H M 16th lancere, on his procedure to head quarters, to give over the medical charge of that corps to assistant surgeon Chapman, from the 1st instant, is confirmed.

4. On the arrival at Chinsurah of assistant surgeon Douglas, and assistant surgeon Smith, of H M 55th foot, will deliver over medical charge of captain Macandrew's detachment of recruits to that officer.

24th December, 1840.—No 109.—1 With reference to the general order of the 3d instant, until the arrival at Madras, of W R White, Esq, surgeon, H M 16th lancere, J Mount, Esq M D surgeon H M 15th Hussars, will take charge of the office of the deputy inspector general of hospitals, and assistant surgeon J McGregor, H M 39th regiment, medical charge of the 15th Hussars.

2. Lieutenant Holland, H M 21st fusiliers, is appointed to act as interpreter to that corps, until further orders, vice lieut Lamb, who resigns that appointment.

3. The order by captain de Wind, dated 16th instant, appointed the following non-commissioned acting staff to the detachment of H M 44th regiment, proceeding to the upper provinces under his command:

Sergeant Robert Davis, sergeant major, J W Barnickie, quarter master sergeant, and W Hawes, provost sergeant.

And sergeants and corporals in proportion to the strength, according to the regulations.

And the order by lieutenant colonel Wilkinson, commanding the depot of H M 49th regiment, dated 19th instant, appointing the following commissioned and non-commissioned acting staff.

Lieut Daniell, adjutant.

Lance sergeant J Justinian Jones, sergeant major.

Private Martin Malone, quarter master sergeant.

And sergeants and corporals in promotion to the strength, according to the regulations, are confirmed.

4. The leave of absence granted by major-general Burrell, to colonel Bartley, H M 49th regiment, to repair to Calcutta and thence to England, for two years, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers is approved.

5. Leave of absence is granted.

3d Light Dragoons.—Captain Hale, 3 months to head quarters, and thence to England, for 2 years, on private affairs, captain Linton, from 30th instant to 2d April 1841, to Allahabad, on private affairs, and quarter master Adams, to head quarters, from 1st proximo to 28th February 1841.

16th Lancers.—Captain Gavin, 3 months, to head quarters, and thence to England, for 2 years, on private affairs; lieut Innes, 3 months to head quarters, and thence to England, for 2 years, on private affairs, and lieut Gwynne, 3 months, to head quarters, and thence to England, for 1 year, on private affairs.

2d (or Queen's).—Captain Stirling, 1 year, from the purpose of retiring from the service.

3d Buffs.—Lieut Cameron, 3 months, to head quarters, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, for 18 months.

9th Foot.—Lieut Ballard, 3 months, to head quarters, and thence to England, for 2 years, on private affairs.

62d ditto.—Lieutenant Hutton's leave is prolonged to the 4th March 1841.

94th ditto.—Assistant surgeon Moore, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers, to proceed to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,

H. G. SMITH, Major General,
Adjutant General H M Forces in India,

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SHIPPING REGISTERS.

Arrivals at Kedgee.

November.

- 28 English Barque Sylph, Thomas Viall, from China 18th October and Singapore 2d November.
- 29 English Brig Indian, D Craighead, from Port Louis 9th Oct.
- 30 English Ship Kendians, R Jobling from new Castle 15th June.
Ida, J Currie, from new Castle 30th June
Portsmouth 15th July, and Simon's Bay 28th Sept.

December:

- 3 H C Schooner Oriessa, A Bond, from Balaoro, 29th November.
English Brig Rob Roy, J McKinnon, from China 26th October, and Singapore 9th November.
- 4 English Ship John Bagshaw, N Reddington, from Mauritius 8th October.
English Brig Symmetry, John Saviel from Mauritius 8th October.
- 6 Arab Ship Judah Rokoman, Nacoda, from Cochijn 5th October.
- 9 English Ship Earl of Hardwicke, A Henning, from Loudon and Portsmouth 20th August.
- 10 English Brig Patriot, R J Morris, from Penang 10th November.
English Schooner Jane, S W Hazlewood, from Rangoon 25th November.
English Ship Lysander, W Currie, from Port Adelaide (no date.)
- 11 English Barque Earl of Durham, P Crouch, from New Castle 24th May, and Madras 3d November.
French Ship Coromandel, T Burat, from Bourbon 27th July, and Rangoon 25th November.
- 13 Arab Ship Hamody, Nacoda, from Judda 15th May, and Allepee 3d October.
- 14 English Barque Red Rover, H Mighe, from Malacca 4th, and Singapore 7th November.
- 15 English Barque Coringa Packet, W Gibbon, from China 14th October, Singapore 4th November, and Penang 15th December.
- 16 English Brig Amelia, J Randle, from China 4th and Singapore 17th November.
- 17 English Schooner Harlequin, J Marshall, from Singapore 18th November.
- 18 English Barque Zee, W Holmes, from Mauritius 22d October.
- 19 English Barque Princess Victoria, F Blackmore, from London 22d July.

- 20 English Ship Lord Hungerford, W Pigoon, from London 27th July, and Cape 17th October.

English Brig Poppy, J Ovenstone, from China 6th, and Singapore 20th November.

English Barque Selma, D Luchie, from New Castle 14th July, and Madeira 14th August.

- 21 English Barque Iain, J Graham, from Liverpool 1st August.

French Ship Petite Suzanne, A G Legross from Bordeaux 31st July, and Mauritius 3d November.

- 22 English Barque Edward Robinson, W Parsons from Mauritius 4th November.

English Brig Anna Metcalfe, H Rogers, from Newcastle 14th July.

English Schooner Sir Singapore, J Stephen, from Singapore 22d, and Malacca 24th November, and Penang 2d December.

American Barque Eugene, M Whitney, from Boston 5th August.

- 22 English Brig Glohe, Henry Ward, from Hudson in Chile 16th August.

- 23 English Brig Amazon, P L Martin, from Chittagong 19th December.

- 24 English Ship Exmouth, G F Knott, from Mauritius 6th November.

- 25 Dutch Barque Hermina, J Vesey, from Batavia 13th October, and Singapore 23d November

Departures from Saugor.

November.

- 28 Cambysses, G H Hutchinson, for Liverpool.
- 29 Adele Marquard, Brittain, for Sydney.
- 30 Ludovic, E Dernot, for Bourbon.
Penyard Park, J Middleton for, Mauritius.

December.

- 12 Blorange, T Banks, for Liverpool.
Allerton, Chatterton, for Mauritius.
- 13 Amazon, W Holmes, for Liverpool.
Fortb, N Hackford, for Mauritius.
Fattle Moburruck, Nacoda, for Bombay.
- 15 Israel, G Sweeten, for Boston.
Medices, Maurie, for Harve.
- 16 Glesner, Gibb, for Cowes.
- 18 Arethusa, R Praught, for Madras.
- 23 Mentrose, J Peter, for London.
Champion, T H Bentley, for Mauritius.

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Hamido, E Darrot, for Colombo
24 Livingston, Rickets, for Liverpool.
Gagn, Jaum for Moulsieu.

Arrivals of Passengers

Per Rob Roy—W Wallace, Esq, Merchant, and Mr Bolard.

Per Earl of Hardwicke—Messrs Garden, Boswell, and Sherrer; Misses Bird, Garden, J Grant, I May, J May J M McKinnon, C Smith S Griffiths, C Ironson, J Faynton, H Douglas, M Dunlop, and E Worsley; Major C Hamilton, 224 B N I; Capt B Roswell, 2d B N I, and C Clark B E R; Messrs W H Martin and T C Scott, C S; Messrs C A Wheelright, F Wale, R H Mayne, R Nincent, and J Dunlop, Cadets; Mr J H H Lee; 33 men and 3 women, E I C's Recruits.

Per Patriot—H L Ravenshaw, Esq, C S; messrs H White and J Findley, and master Mitchell.

Per Amelia from China—J A Ilbery, Merchant, and two European Seamen.

Per Zea—Mr George May, Merchant.

Per Lord Hangerford from London—Mds Debude and child, Hughes, Saunders and Bailey, Misses Salton, E Saltan, Elliot and E Elliot, Messrs Paul and H Russel, B C Service, Captains Freimanhe, B Engineer, G Farquharson and J P Farquharson B N I, and Captain Saunders, Messrs Grindall, Vibart, F Vibart, Bailey, Haslem and J Saunders—From the Cape—Mds McGregor, and General McGregor, Messrs F B Bayley and Fravers, B C Service, and Abbott, Captains Ramsay and Steerage, and 2 Messrs Smith.

Per Poppy, from Singapore—Mr A Rogers, Merchant.

Per Selma, from New Castle—Mr Robt Wilson.

Per Pathe Suzanne, from the Barque Mangay, at Sea on the 10th instant—Mrs Campbell and Child, Mrs Watson, Captain John Campbell, Acting Quartermaster H M 55th Regt, Robert Watson and Francis Collett, Praves, and Wm Maynard, Sergeant, H M 55th Regt; Mrs E Maynard, and 2 Children.

Per Iers—Mrs Boretti, Misses Boretti, J Halbert and B Halbert.

Per Sir Singapura, from Singapore.—Mr F Davidson, Merchant.

Per Edward Robinson,—Miss Ascott; Dr. Thos Nailer; Edward S Kennedy, and Miss Parsons.

Per Barque Eugene, from Boston—Rev John C Rankin and wife, Revd Wm H McAuley and wife, Revd Joseph Owen; and Miss Jane Van Devour. From England.—Mr. James Norman.

Per Amazon—Messrs F Nicolas, Ed Marquard and Thos. Walters.

Per Exmouth, from Mauritius—Messrs, Abbott, Dodd, Horne, and Dickson; Mrs Horne; Captain T Abbott, Engineers, Mr T Dault; Mr W Patterson, C S; Mr E Boyle, Merchant; Messrs T Temple, G Holmes, H Frost and T Martin, Cadets; Messrs Chas. Langlois, and G Weaver.

Departures of Passengers.

Per Bhagurtee, for Allahabad—Mrs R Macleod; Misses Angelo, Miss Richardson, Mrs Dupuis, Captain Graham, Lieut Robertson, and Ensign Hart H M 51st Foot.

For Benares—Lieut Hudson, Ensigns Harcourt and Macdougall.

For Chunar—Misses Dickson and Clutterbuck.

For Dinapore—Mrs Russell.

Per Owen Glendower, for England—Messdames Newberry and children; Mackenzie and ditto, Muller and ditto, Chambers and ditto; Tucker and child, and Howard, H M Clarke, Esq, B C S, E Newberry, M C S, Majors Allan and 2 children, and Howard, Rev. R Chambers, M A, Rev. F Tucker, John Gilmore, Esq; A Mackenzie, Esq, 2 masters Lord and infant, master and miss Alexander, and masters Fairler and Preston, For Cape—Wm Taylor, Esq, C S and Mrs. Taylor and family For Allahabad—Mr and Mrs Stumbrough; Captain Palmer, M N I, and Messrs Thoms, Gungill and Sutherland.

Per Ship Essex, for London—Col. Mrs McDonald, H M 10th Regt Capt and Mrs Luxmore and Children H M 16th Regt Mrs C Ward, Mrs Brown, Mrs Greenaway and Children, Col and Mrs Heersay, Bengal Cavalry, Mrs. Pittar and Child, Major R Brown H M 16th Regt J W Logan, Esq Lieut Roberts, Lieut Beaumont—Phillips, Esq.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages.

At Calcutta, on the 28th November, Mr Alexander Roger to Miss Charlotte Rose Smith.

At Malah, on Tuesday the 1st December, by the Rev Jd Wentbriht, Wm Bell, Esq, C S, to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of J Lamb Esq.

At Neemuah, on the 12th November by Special Licence, by the Rev H Pratt, Quarter Master Sergeant, William Treuch Clifford, 4th Lancs, to Mary

eldest daughter of Mr. E Aldridge, Riding Master of the above corps.

At Benares, on the 26th November, by the Rev W Smith, Lieutenant and Adjutant Rainsford, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to Rhoda, daughter of Charles Johnston Esq.

At Dorundah on the 28th November, by the Rev, T E Allen, A B, Richard John Graham, Esq, 72nd Regiment, eldest son of Sir Robert Graham Bart, of Enk, Cumberland, to Anna Louisa, daughter of the late John Gibbs, Esq, 12d Regiment.

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At Calcutta, on Monday the 30th November, at the Old Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, John Thorntou, Esq, to Louisa Hannah Alt, second daughter of James Patton Esq.

At Dum Dum, on Monday last, the 14th December, at St Stephen's Church, Bombardier Anthony Forster Esq, of the Artillery regiment, to Mary Shannon, eldest of the late quarter master sergeant S Shannon, 42nd native infantry.

At Howrah Church, on the 14th December, by the reverend James Bowyer, Mr Nathaniel Strover, to Miss Susan Margaret Foster, daughter of F Foster, Esq, Sulkesh.

At Calcutta, on the 15th December, at St Thomas' Church, Free School, Mr Thomas Kiernander, to Miss Mary Ann McKenzie, a Ward of the Upper Orphan school Kidderpore.

At Bishop's College Chapel, on the 16th December Mr C Boylan to Mrs Isabelle Clement, widow of the late Mr James Clement, of Lumlook.

At Calcutta on Friday the 18th December, in the Loll Bazar Baptist Chapel, by the Rev J Thomas, Mr T W Thompson, to Hebe, youngest daughter of the late Mr Joseph Wells, Branch Pilot, H C M.

At Dinapore, on the 14th December, by the Reverend R Eteson, Charles Ricketts Maling, lieutenant 28th regiment native infantry, to Christiana Eliza, daughter of Major Banbury, commanding 49th regiment native infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 16th December, at the Old Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, Capt John Willie, to Margaret Euphemia, third daughter of the late J U Sheriff, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 18th December, by the Reverend W H Meiklejohn, A McArthur, Esq to Miss Mary Barker.

At St James Church, by the Rev R B Roswell, A B, J B Lock, Esq, 5th Regt N I, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Wm May Esq. Bridgewater Somerset.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 21st December, at St John's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, Mr G R Chao, of Allahabad, to Miss Margaret Douglass Ince, a Ward of the Upper Orphan School.

Births.

At Almora, on the 31st October, the lady of Major R. Stewart, 61st Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Agra, on the 11th November, Mrs. Henry Meyers, of a son.

At Ferozepore, on the 16th November, the wife of Capt. H. M. Lawrence, Asst. Governor General's Agent, of a daughter.

At Kyook Phyou, in Arracan, on the 16th November, the lady of Lieut Harrison, Interpreter and quarter Master, 65th Regt. B. F. I. of a daughter.

At Delhi, on the 17th November, the lady of Brigade Major W. Ramsey, 41st Native Infantry, of a son.

At Landour, on the 19th November, the lady of Lieutenant George Marriott, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, of a son.

At Dinapore, on the morning of the 21st November, the lady of Ensign C. D'Oyley Atkinson, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 24th November, the lady of W. C. Breen, Esq, of a daughter.

Near Berhampore, on the 25th November, the lady of Lieutenant Dane, Her Majesty's 62d Regiment, of a son.

At the Presidency, on the 25th November, the lady of James Levi, Esq, of Buzotte factory, of a daughter.

At Gya, on the 26th November, the lady of W H Urquhart, Esq, of a daughter.

At No. 15, Theatre Street, Calcutta, on the 27th November, Mrs. A. L. Davis, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 28th November, the lady of D. Oman, Esq, of a daughter.

At Calcutta on the evening of the 28th November, Mrs. George Pratt, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 28th November, the lady of Joseph Agabag, Esq, of a daughter.

At No. 6, Tank-Square, Calcutta, on the 30th November, the lady of J. M. Vos, Esq, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 1st December, Miss James Graves, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 2d December, the wife of Mr. Sheerman Ransom, H C B M, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 3d December, the wife of Mr William Street of a daughter.

At Darjeeling, on the 9th October, the lady of Captain George Williams Bishop, 71st Regt. N I and Commanding the Sebundy Corps of Sappers at that place, of a son.

At Cuttack, on the 31 November, the lady of J Harris, Esq., of a daughter still-born.

At Barrisaul, on the 4th November, the lady of R Erskine, Esq, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 16th November, Mrs. Morrison, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 20th November, Mrs Warren, of a son.

At Dinapore, on the 20th November, the lady of Lieutenant C D Atkinson, 40th Regiment N I of a daughter.

At Ellichpoor on the 20th November, the lady of brigadier George Twemlow, commanding the Ellichpoor division Nizam's army, of a son.

At Delhae, on the 23d November, the lady of Lieut H J Mitchell, 72d Regt N I of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 23d November, the lady of Captain Pillau, Commissary of Ordnance, of a daughter.

At Simla, on the 24th November, the lady of captain W Wenyes, 9th light cavalry, of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 27th November, Mrs L S Rivett, of a son.

At Barrisaul on Friday, the 27th November, the lady of R R Sturt, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

At Tezpoor, Assam, on the 28th November, the lady of Bravat Captain H W Mathews, 43d Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- At St James's School, on the 30th November, Mrs. Robert Platts of a son.
- At Kurnaul, on the 1st December, the lady of capt. Codrington, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, of a daughter.
- At Berhampore, on the 3d December, the lady of Pierce Taylor, Esq., of a son.
- At Sulkea, on the 4th December, the wife of Mr. Peter Foster, junior, of a son and heir.
- At Calcutta, on the 4th December, the lady of A A Apoor, Esq. of a daughter.
- At Ramnaghur, Jessore, on Saturday the 5th December, the lady of Monsieur M Durup De Dumbal Ludigo Planter, of a son.
- At Barrackpore, on the 5th December, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Pigott, 18th Native Infantry of a son.
- At Chittagong, on the 6th December, the lady of F Skipwith, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Howrah, on the 6th December, Mrs J D Cooper, of a daughter, still-born.
- At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 8th December, Mrs Charlotte Steels wife of Mr. 2d Apothecary G W Steels, of the Madras Establishment, of a son.
- At Chowringhea, on the 11th December, the lady of W Linton, Esq., of a son.
- At Calcutta, on the 12th December Mrs John Aitchison, of a daughter.
- On the River Ganges, near Entaiyapore, on the 25th November, the lady of Lieutenant Kendall, 1st European Regiment, of a son.
- At Allahabad, on the 30th November, the lady of Henry Hyng Harington, Esq., B C S of a son, still-born.
- At Kurnaul, on the 1st December, the lady of capt. Codrington, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, of a daughter.
- At Blaugulpore, on the 2d December, at the house of H C Bagge, Esq., the lady of R N Farquharson, esq., civil service, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on the 8th December, the lady of T D Cooke, esq., of a son.
- At Gowahatty, Assam, on the 7th December the wife of Mr. W Gash, Head Clerk to the Commissioner of Revenue, of a son.
- At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 9th December, the wife of Mr. John Thomas, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on the 11th December, Mrs A C Black, of a son.
- At Calcutta, on the 11th December, the lady of James M Mackie, Esq., of a son.
- At Jaunpore, on the 11th December, the wife of Henry Newall, Esq., of a son.
- At Calcutta, on the 12th December, Mrs John Aitchison, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on Sunday evening, the 13th December, Mrs Carmichael Smyth, of a son.
- At Entallee, on the 13th December, Mrs Turner, widow of the late H Turner, Esq., surveyor of the Soondurbund Grants, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on the 13th December Mrs E Parry, wife of Sub-Conductor Parry, of a son.
- At Calcutta, on the 13th December, Mrs H G Leicester, of Comillah, of twin daughters.
- At Serampore, on the 14th December, at the house of Mrs. Dr. Marshman, the lady of Captain Henry Havelock, her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on the morning of the 15th December, the lady of Major G R W Lane, 2d N I of a son.
- At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 15th December, Mrs. V Cattano, of a daughter.
- At Dacca, on the 16th December, Mrs W H Jones, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, on the morning of the 17th December, Mrs. J Sikes, of a son.
- At Calcutta, on the 19th December, Mrs J A Sabadra of a daughter.
- At Simla, on the evening of the 16th November, the lady of captain Ashford Anstruther, 54th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.
- At Landour, on Monday morning, the 30th November, Mrs. C Billings, of a daughter.
- At Kurnaul, on the 1st December, the lady of captain Codrington, deputy assistant quarter master general, of a daughter.
- At Boolundshuhur, on the morning of the 5th December, the lady of Thomas Fennochy, esq., of a son.
- At Allahabad on the 12th December, the lady of, J N Sharp, Esq., Engineers, of a daughter.
- At Saugor, in Central India, on the 12th December the lady of Capt Henry Cotton, 67th Regt. and Othg. Deputy Judge Advocate General, Saugor Division, of a son.
- At Mooruzzarpore, Tirhoot, on the 15th December the lady of Dr. K Mackinnon, of a son.
- On the 16th December, Mrs George Phillips of a son.
- At Dacca, on the 16th December, Mrs W H Jones, of a daughter.
- At Chowringhee, on the 19th December, the lady of Major Irvine, C B Engineers, of a son.
- At Dum-Dum, on Sunday, the 20th December, the lady of assistant Surgeon T S Lacy, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta on the morning of the 22d December the wife of Mr. A G Avier, of a daughter.

Deaths

- At Saugor, on the 18th October, Mr Richard Killian, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 45 years, 3 months and 18 days, leaving a wife to mourn her irreparable loss.
- At Agra, on the 15th November, Mr J G Clementine of the Judicial Department, aged 40 years.
- At Kyook Phyo, on the 16th November, the infant daughter of Lieut Harrison, 65th Regt V N I.

GENERAL REGISTER

At Meerut, on the 16th November, Arthur Onslow infant son of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, 2d N I aged 3 months and 15 days.

At Lissara on the 25th November, Gregory Hecker Junior, Esq Unmarried Deputy Collector of Revenue, aged 35 years 9 months and 18 days.

At Dacca, on the morning of the 27th November of cholera, after a few hours illness, C J Giddons Esq, aged about 21 years.

At Calcutta on Saturday the 28th November, at the house of Mr J J Hypolite, Mr. Peter Hypolite, aged 60 years.

At Serampore on the 28th November, Charles J G Johnston, Esq, aged 23 years, son of the Revd. T B Johnston, of Chilton Somersetshire.

At Calcutta, on the 28th November, Mr R Lawley, assistant in the Secret and Political Department, aged 44 years.

At Dacca, on the 29th of November, of cholera, Felanika Catherine the eldest child of Arthur Lintedale, Esq, of the Civil Service, aged 4 years and 2 months.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 30th November, Mrs Frances Lewis, wife of Mr W C Lewis, Senior Merchant, aged 41 years.

At Calcutta, on the 30th November, Robert, the infant son of D McFarlin, Esq of the Civil Service, aged 1 month and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on the 30th November, Mary Sophia, the child of Mr and Mrs B Reilly, aged 1 year and 4 months.

At No 6, Park-square Calcutta, on the 1st December, the infant daughter of J M Vos Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 1st December, Mr C DeSouza, aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 2d December, Joseph, the infant son of Mr J B and Mary Casabon, aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 days.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 31 December, Mr. John Alarcado, 2d Assistant Presidency Pay Office, aged 52 years.

On the 21 November, in that last action between Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan and the British troops, near Pawan Durrah in the Kohistan of Cabool Lieutenant James Sutcliffe Broadfoot of the Bengal engineers, aged 24 years. He fell while charging the enemy's horse, his breast pierced by six bullets.

At Mynpoorie, on the 24th November John Knuloch, Esq., C.S.

At Chittagong on the 25th November, Mrs. McCallum, wife of J. McCallum, Esq, Head Master Government School, aged 37 years.

At Agra, on the 27th November, the infant son of Mrs. L. S. Rivett,

At Calcutta, on the 28th November, Mr. M. Maier, Apothecary of the subordinate medical department, aged 27 years.

At Rampore Balesah, on the 28th November, the infant daughter of Mr. D. M. Logan, aged 2 months.

At Howrah, on Tuesday, the 1st of December, William Henry the beloved son of Mr and Mrs. Thomas Watkins, aged 3 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on the 2d December, Fanny Barton, the infant daughter of J. W. H. Liberty, Esq., aged 1 month and 24 days.

At Calcutta, on Friday the 4th December, Master Charles Desus, aged 12 years, 5 months and 19 days.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 5th December, Mrs Elizabeth Passmore, aged 65 years.

At Calcutta, on the 5th December, Mrs AM Blackwell.

At Dinapore, on the 5th December, Margaret, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Gowan, Horse Artillery, aged 40 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and a large family to lament her loss.

At Calcutta, on the 7th December, Mr. Conrad Christopher Hobeholm, Assistant to the Superintendent Salt Chukies, aged 36 years, 1 month and 28 days.

At Calcutta, on the 8th December, Mrs. Mary Benson, aged 29 years and 8 days.

At Calcutta, on the 9th December, Charles Leyding Esq., of the preventive Service, aged 40 years.

At Calcutta on the 9th December, of fever, Mr Edward Francis, aged 45 years, 5 months and 25 days.

At Garden Reach, on the 11th December, Revd. Charles Piffard, aged 42 years.

At Allahabad, on the 23d November of lock-jaw, Mrs Eliza Agnes Bensley, the beloved wife of Mr Assistant Apothecary John Bensley, aged 20 years.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th November, the infant son of Mr. Joseph Morgan Junior, of the Judge's Office, aged 1 month and 6 days.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 1st December, master Henry William Thomas, son of Mr John Thomas, aged 6 years, 3 months and 6 days.

At Ghazepore, on the 11th December, Chevalier Antoine De L'Eune, aged 84, beloved, respected and lamented by all who knew him.

At Bareilly, Mr J Anquetel of the Revenue Survey, after a lingering illness, aged 21 years, 2 months and 27 days, much regretted by all his friends.

At Ahoor, on the 12th December, Anne Elizabeth, the daughter of Capt N J Cumberlege, aged 3 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Off Coasipore, on the 15th December, Ann Maria the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs Buttershaw, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 1 year and 25 days.

At Calcutta, on the 17th December, William Chieholm Esq Indigo Planter, aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, on the 17th December, Mrs R A D'Almeida, wife of Mr L D'Almeida, aged 24 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Died on board the Ship Carnatic, on the morning of the 17th December, after a short illness, Thomas George Clifton, Esq aged 28 years, Surgeon of the above Ship, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

GENERAL REGISTER.

- At South Australia, on the 4th Sept., at his house, on East Terrace, John Hampton Gleason, Esq., late of Calcutta, East Indies.
- At Sea, on the 7th Nov. last, on board the Ship *Robert Small*, Mr. James Graham, aged 23 years and 6 months.
- Near Sehwan, on the 12th November, from a fall from his horse, Mr. James Nock, aged 45 years.
- At Dacca, on the 6th December, Monsieur B. F. E. de Solimihao, aged 52 years,
- At Meerut, on the 11th of December, of fever, after a few days' illness, in the 29th year of his age, Henry St. George Tucker, esq. of the Civil Service, deeply and deservedly regretted by his numerous relations and friends.
- At Chitragong, on the 15th Dec., Eliza Aynes daughter of J. McCallum, Esq., aged 2 years 1 month and 7 days.
- At the General Hospital, on the 17th Dec., of fever, Mrs. Helen Hinton, aged 39 years.
- At Calcutta, on the 19th December, Gordon Wardell Duncan Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Mackie and Co., Merchants, aged 20 years, 10 months and 3 days.
- At his Residence, Bhowanipore, on the 19th December, Mr. Isaac Bardsmore, Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, aged 63 years and 12 days.
- At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 20th December, Mr. William Augustus Barrington, aged 22 years, 6 months and 25 days, the only son of Captain William Barrington.
- At Calcutta, on the 21st December, Col. George Hillier, H. M. 62^d Regt., aged 52 years.
- On Monday the 21st December, at the residence of Nawab Subowar Jung, with whom he had been residing for the last 3 years, Nawab Melody Kooly Khan Bahadoor, of Patna.
- Europe. - At Liverpool, on the 29th February last, Lieut Robert Low, Royal Navy, and Superintendent of Her Majesty's Government Emigration Office at that place.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

ESTATE OF

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

- John Pigon, Esq., formerly an Indigo Planter, but lately of Garden Reach, Registrar of the Supreme Court.
- Richard Wooldridge, Esq., late of the Mundiollah Factory, in Jessore, Ditto.
- Frederick Rowbotham, late of Moulsain, in the Tennessee Province, a Trader, Ditto.
- Rebecca Barker, late of Calcutta, widow of Ensign John Barker, formerly of H. M. 31st Regt. of Foot, Ditto.
- Richard Burgess, formerly of the Town of Calcutta, a Trader, Ditto.
- H. W. DaPanto, late Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works Ditto.
- Andrew Brown, late of Berire, in the country of Kincardine, North Britain, Esq., to Theodore Dickens, Esq., the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, Collier, Bird, and Grant, Proctors.
- Richard Hunt Mathews, late of Desrar, in the District of Shahabad, Esq., Indigo Planter, to Henry Leyburn, Esq., of Nonore, in the District of Shahabad, and Robert John Bagshaw, Esq., of Calcutta, T. B. Swinhoe, Proctors.
- Louis Quantin, late of the Town of Calcutta, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, Osburn and Paul, Proctors.
- Ronald Macdonald, formerly an Indigo Planter, in the district of Kishnagur, in the Province of Bengal, and late of Calcutta, Merchant, to James Pryham McKilligen, of Calcutta, Esq., a Member of the firm of Messrs. Colville, Gilmore and Co. of the same place, and Alexander Donald Macleod, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Macleod, Fagan and Co. of the same place, Wight and Thomas, Proctors.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Alexander Ronald, of Dunsaree Factory, Zilla Garuck- pore, Indigo Planter, to Theodore Dickens, Esq. the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court,	Wight and Thomas Proctors.
William McKelvy, late, a Conductor of Ordnance in the Military Service of the E. I. C.,	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
Charles Black, late a Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Regiment Native Infantry,	Ditto.
Roggonauth Pundah, late of Sustetollah, in the Town of Calcutta a Hindoo priest,	Ditto.
Gregory Herklotz, Junior, late of Jessore Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, to Gregory Herklotz, Senior, of Chinsurah, Esq.,	Carey, Proctor.
Gilbert Coventry Strynsham Master, late a Lieutenant in the 4th Regt. Bengal Cavalry in the service of the E. I. C., to Robert Augustus Master, of Meerut, a Lieutenant in the Seventh Bengal Cavalry, in the said service, and to Gilbert William Master a Lieutenant in the 4th Bengal Cavalry in the said service,	Baillie and Molloy, Proctors.
John Thomas, late a Captain in the Corps of Engineers in the Military Service of the E. I. C. on their Bengal Establishment, to George Thomson, C. B., a Brevet Major in the said corps of Engineers,	G. Henderson, Proctor.
Charles Leyding, late of the town of Calcutta, and attached to the Preventive Service,	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
Robert Arrowsmith, late of Intally, in the District of the 21 Pargunnahs, in the Province of Bengal, a Master Pilot in the H. E. I. Co.'s Service, to Amelia Arrowsmith, of Intally aforesaid, the widow	Nathaniel Henderson, Proctor.
Thomas Brae Pattiniger, late of Calcutta, a writer in the service of Government in the Secret Department, to Louisa Pattiniger, the lawful widow	Whittington, Proctor.
Charles Mackenzie, Esq., heretofore of Calcutta, a Senior Merchant, in the Civil Service of the E. I. Company, to Theodore Dickens, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court.....	W. P. Downing, Proctor.
Ererton Mackrall Wyllly, late an Ensign of the 49th Regt. N. I.,	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
J. B. C. Roche late Sub-Assistant to the Commissariat of Assam,	Ditto.
Thomas Mackenzie Cripps, heretofore of Doorgapore, in the district of Kishnaahur, in the Province of Bengal, Indigo Planter, to Theodore Dickens, Esq. Registrar of the Supreme Court,	Waddington and Sandes Proctors.
Andrew Ramsay late a Lieutenant of the 34th Regt. N. I., to Henry Ramsay of Almorah, an Ensign in the 53d Regt. N. I., and William Edward Carte, also of the same place, a Surgeon in the 61st Regt N. I.,	Henderson Proctor.
Douglas Thompson Timins, late of Futtypore, in the North Western Provinces, Junior Merchant in the C. S. of the E. I. C. in the Bengal Establishment to Mary Ann Timins the Widow,	Baillie and Molly Proctors.
Sir Charles Richard Blunt, late of Heathfield Park, in the County of Sussex, in that part of Great Britain, called Ireland, Baronet, to William Martin, of the Town of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Cockerell and Co., of the same place, Merchants and Agents,	Collier, Bird and Grant Proctors.
Isaac Bardmore, late of Bhowanessore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, and Province of Bengal, Proprietor and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanessore, to Mary Olivia Beardmore, of the same place. Widow.	Thomson and Allan, Proctor.

